



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> The eighth meeting of the Steering Committee of the Global Program for the Protection of Snow Leopards and Ecosystems was held in 2024.

The 14th meeting of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP14) was held in Uzbekistan in February 2024.

An agreement has been reached on the Central Asian Flyway, covering 30 states of the range of migratory birds.

A new Decision on wildlife Health has been adopted, calling on the Parties to the Convention to implement the recommendations of the scientific report "Migratory Species and Health: a review of migration and disease dynamics of wild animals, as well as the health of migratory species in the context of a common health."

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Insufficient funding for measures to protect migratory species and their habitats.

Insufficient cooperation in transboundary areas to protect migratory species.

Insufficient material and technical equipment of the inspection staff.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> A new Global Partnership for Environmental Connectivity (GPEC) has been launched.

The scientifically based Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species for the period 2024-2032 has been adopted.

Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have signed a Memorandum of cooperation in the field of wildlife conservation on the Ustyurt plateau.

Measures to combat illegal and unsustainable fishing of migratory species have been strengthened.

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party

>>> Republic of Uzbekistan

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 1 September 1998

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> There is no territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

None

Report compiler

Name and title

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

GUIDANCE TIP:

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

Yes, the list is correct

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II species Uzbekistan 1.xlsx](#)

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for some species

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Wildlife" dated September 19, 2016, No. ZRU-408](#)

[The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan On hunting and the hunting industry dated July 8, 2020, No. ZRU-627](#) - The regulatory document defines a special procedure for the removal of rare and endangered species of wild animals from their natural habitat.

[The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan On the protection and use of wildlife dated September 19, 2016, No. ZRU-408](#)

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV - prohibition of take Uzbekistan.xlsx](#)

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Hunting and Hunting economy" dated July 8, 2020, No. ZRU-627

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan About hunting and hunting management dated July 8, 2020, No. ZRU-627](#)

IV.2 **Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Yes

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the "extraordinary circumstances" that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the "extraordinary circumstances" involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be "precise as to content and limited in space and time". Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV - 2 prohibition of take Uzbekistan.xlsx](#)

IV.3. Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Yes

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Decree No. UP-105 dated 07/23/2024](#)

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Legislation in draft

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan On the regulation of the use of biological resources and on the procedure for passing licensing procedures in the field of environmental management dated 20.10.2014 № 290 - changes and additions are being made

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of "Range State" in Article I of the Convention)?

No

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites

Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> Awareness campaigns for World Migratory Bird Day

Environmental education sessions in schools and universities

Media coverage in national press and television

Joint events with environmental NGOs

Celebrations of:

- International Saiga Day
- Day of Migratory Species
- International Bird Day
- World Animal Day
- International Snow Leopard Day
- International Biodiversity Day

Organization of trainings, workshops, lectures, excursions, media tours, actions (e.g. marathons)

Exhibitions on migratory species in zoos and eco-festivals

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

- 4. Large positive impact

V.4. Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> The assessment is based on participant feedback, event attendance, media coverage, and increased public

interest in migration topics observed through social media engagement and public outreach.

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

>>> The scientifically based Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species for the period 2024 - 2032 has been adopted.

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Two community-led reporting reports have been published that can play an important role in the successful conservation of migratory species.

1. Community participation and livelihood.
2. Potential for community-based wildlife management in Central Asia

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Ecoforum of Uzbekistan: to preserve the habitats of the Bukhara deer in the Zarafshan National Natural Park.

Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA) - implementation MTWP on saiga conservation.

Eco Maktab NGO - implementation MTWP on saiga conservation.

Society for the Protection of Birds of Uzbekistan, Nursery for the maintenance and overexposure of wild birds Birds.uz

Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds (UzSPB) - research of rare and globally threatened bird species (incl. migratory birds) and develop plans and strategies for their conservation

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Some international private companies implement to re-introduction rare birds species. For instance Emirates Center for Conservation of Houbara re-introduced Houbara Bustard in Navoi province, and "Emirates Birds Breeding Center for Conservation" re-introduced this species in Bukhara province.

The annual rescue of swifts and other birds is a voluntary commitment that the owner of the Nursery made after he first found a swift on the ground and could not find someone to help him.

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> A key problem in Uzbekistan is the lack of specific national guidelines on the impact of infrastructure on migratory species. As a result, the risks to migration corridors are not systematically assessed during the EIA or SEA procedures.

There is a need to:

Develop national EIA guidelines that take into account migratory species

To organize training of specialists

To improve interdepartmental coordination, to study foreign experience in preparing materials for the EIA at renewable energy facilities at installation sites (wind turbines).

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.

>>> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5863 of October 30, 2019 On approval of the Concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, Concepts of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> The concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 provides for the following measures to:

to preserve and ensure the quality of environmental objects (atmospheric air, waters, lands, soils, subsurface, biodiversity, protected natural areas) from anthropogenic impact and other negative factors;

priority use of materials, products, production facilities and other facilities that pose the least environmental risk;

expansion of protected natural areas;

ensuring the environmentally safe use of toxic chemical and radioactive substances;

improving an environmentally sound waste management system;

the formation of the ecological culture of the population, increasing the transparency of government agencies in the field of environmental protection and strengthening the role of civil society;

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Uzbekistan has actively engaged in several initiatives to enhance the conservation of migratory species. Notably, the country hosted the 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) to the CMS in Samarkand in February 2024. This event led to the adoption of the Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032, providing a comprehensive roadmap for conservation efforts

To what extent have these improvements helped to make relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive?

3. Good contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> At the ceremony of the Migratory Species Champions Program, nine countries were recognized for their exceptional efforts to conserve migratory species. Uzbekistan was awarded for its contribution to ensuring ecological connectivity, as noted at CMS COP14 on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals, held in Samarkand from February 12 to 17, 2024. The Government of Uzbekistan has assumed the functions of CMS COP Chairman for the next three years.

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Since 2022, work has begun on joint cooperation with the international environmental organization Fauna and Flora International, the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. and ERC "EKOMAKTAB" for the implementation of the three-year program "Capacity Building and Assistance in Combating Wildlife Crime in Central Asia". This program provides for cross-border cooperation between Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant

to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6** (CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD). Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Uzbekistan's CMS focal point collaborates with counterparts from other conventions such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention to develop coordinated strategies for biodiversity conservation. This collaboration ensures alignment with international frameworks like the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Yes

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> In order to integrate biodiversity conservation issues that meet the requirements of international conventions and agreements, the Government of Uzbekistan approved the Action Plan for the implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy for the period 2019-2028.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> in the implementation of "green" projects for the construction in the republic of objects of renewable sources of energy (wind farms, etc.), including the laying of new overhead power lines, in order to comply with State environmental standards and the requirements of international conventions on the conservation of biodiversity, profile specialists are developed Action plans for the conservation of biodiversity for implementation mitigation measures to protect endangered migratory and nesting birds that may be affected by both the construction and operation of the facility.

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Uzbekistan is studying the experience of foreign countries where the public participates in nature conservation using the method of sharing biological resources. The government returns part of the income from tourism to the community so that they realize the benefits of wildlife.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> A Strategic Plan for the period 2024-2032 has been adopted. The plan should define the main areas of work in the field of conservation of migratory species. Support for the Program of Measures to create ecological corridors and barrier-free migration of animals. Uzbekistan is working closely with the countries of the region to create cross-border nature parks, and we advocate increasing their number. We intend to begin the reintroduction of the Asian cheetah population, which once lived in the expanses of the Ustyurt plateau and became extinct as a result of anthropogenic impact. The Program "Integrated Land Use taking into account climate change in Central Asia" (ILUCA) is being implemented. It is the latest in a series of projects on the sustainable use of land and natural resources in Central Asia, since 2008, implemented by GIZ on behalf of the Government of Germany and the European Union. The multi-level approach used within the framework of the program has successfully proven itself in solving the problems of forest and pasture degradation, conservation of mountain ungulates and stopping the loss of wildlife habitats.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> The Scientific Research Institute of the Environment and Environmental Protection Technologies under the Ministry of Ecology of the Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing a project to monitor migratory birds of prey. The project "Conservation of Birds of Prey in Central Asia" is being implemented in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The aim of the project is to obtain information about the route of the migratory path, the distance, altitude and flight speed of birds, as well as the threats they face. These data will help to better understand the lifestyle of birds of prey and develop an action plan for their conservation.

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Legal hunting	Gazella subgutturosa Guldenstaedt II, Cervus elaphus bactrianus Lydekker I/II	3
Illegal hunting	Saiga Antelope, Argali	1
Other harvesting and take	NA	NA
Illegal trade	Saiga Antelope, Goitered gazelle, Argali, Bukhara red deer	3
Deliberate poisoning	water birds	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> Organization of territorial protection in the newly organized protected areas: the Sudochoye-Akpetki reserve, the Barsakelmes reserve, the South Ustyurt National Natural Park, the Central Kyzylkum NNP, the Aktau-Tamdy nature reserve.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).

>>> Prevention of illegal killing, seizure and trade of migratory birds

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Bycatch	absent	absent
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	absent	absent
Other forms of unintentional taking	absent	absent

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.

>>> absent

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>> absent

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines	Falcons	3
Other collisions	NA	3
Electrocution	Aegyptius monachus II, Aquila chrysaetos II	3
Vessel strikes	absent	absent

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> At the beginning of 2025, the Central Asian University for the Study of the Environment and Climate Change (Green University) presented an experiment project to prevent birds from colliding with power lines. The project, implemented by ACWA Power in cooperation with the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change, aims to explore ways to reduce the impact of wind turbines on bird populations, including rare and endangered species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.

>>> Electric shock to migratory birds, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of wind turbines on migratory

species

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	NA not detected	not detected
Unexplained stranding events	not detected	not detected
Accidental/indirect poisoning	not detected	not detected
Disease	3	Saiga Antelope, Goitered gazelle

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Predation of feral dogs on Bukhara deer (population of the Zarafshan National Natural Park).

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6** (Rev.COP14) (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> not detected

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	not detected	not detected

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> There was no monitoring in this area.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> There was no monitoring in this area.

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Saiga Antelope, Goitered gazelle, Bukhara Red Deer	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing

disturbance & disruption?

>>> Organization of territorial protection in the newly organized protected areas: the Sudochoye-Akpetki reserve, the Barsakelmes reserve, the South Ustyurt National Natural Park, the Central Kyzylkum NNP, the Aktau-Tamdy nature reserve.

Creation of protected natural areas in the Navoi region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Providing inspectors with technical assistance to strengthen the fight against poaching in areas of animal migration. Conducting practical training in January 2023 with employees of protected natural areas organized by the US Forest Service on the use of modern methods of suppressing poaching factors

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.

>>> absent

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Marine debris (including plastics)	absent	absent
Light pollution	absent	absent
Underwater noise	absent	absent
Other pollution	absent	absent
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)	absent	absent

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> absent

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> Cement plants near the population of the Nizhne-Amudarya BR (Badai-Tugai section): exhausts go towards Badai-Tugai, fall on vegetation, which can lead (or already leads) to poisoning of insects, birds, mammals that feed on plants, including on the Bukhara deer, which is a species of CMS. There is an urgent need to study the situation and take measures to prevent harmful effects on the largest population of the Bukhara deer in Central Asia. The overall relative severity of exposure is 1 or 2.

Air pollution and habitats of the Bukhara deer in the Badai-Tugai section of the NABR with emissions from cement plants.

Pollution of the Zarafshan riverbed (plastic, construction and household waste, gas lubricants), which is part of the habitat of the Zarafshan population of Bukhara deer.

Plastic pollution, pollution by fishing nets on the shoreline of Lake Sarykamysh in the vicinity of fishing camps. Lake Sarykamysh is a watering place for such CMS species as goitered gazelle, Turkmen kulan, Ustyurt ram, migratory bird species.

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers	engineering border barriers. Affected species: Bukhara deer (Zarafshan Uz/Tj population), jeyran (Kyzylkum Uz/Kz, Ustyurt Uz/Kz/Tm plateau), Turkmen kulan (Ustyurt Uz/Kz/Tm plateau).	2
Habitat degradation	Ovis ammon severtzovi Nasonov, II	1
Mineral exploration/extraction	Gazella subgutturosa Guldenstaedt, II	2
Unsustainable land/resource use	Cervus elaphus bactrianus Lydekker, I/II	2
Urbanization	Bukhara deer (population of the Zarafshan NNP - use of the Zarafshan riverbed for sand and gravel intake).	1
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation	Turkmen kulan, gazelle (Ustyurt Plateau).	3
Fire	Bukhara deer (NABR - vegetation degradation due to high population)	1
Physical barriers	Bukhara deer (population of the Zarafshan NNP).	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> Organization of new protected areas in the habitats of CMS species (gazelle, Turkmenian kulan, Ustyurt sheep): Sudochoye-Akpetki reserve, Barsakelmes reserve, South Ustyurt National Nature Park, Central Kyzylkum NNP, Aktau-Tamdy nature reserve.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> Degradation of the Bukhara deer population in the NABR due to the high number of animals. Construction of a three-row border engineering facility consisting of cutting elements in the habitat of the transboundary population of the Bukhara deer on the Zarafshan River (Uz/Tj).

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	2	Saiga Antelope, Goitered Gazelle, Bukhara Red Deer, Snow Leopard, Argali

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> Implementation of a project for the production of "green" hydrogen. In November 2024, its production was launched in the Tashkent region. It is planned to increase the production of renewable electricity to 40% by 2030.

Among them, 15 projects of the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol have been completed. Water-saving technologies have been introduced on 27% of agricultural land areas. To minimize the effects of the drying up of the Aral Sea. For example, thanks to successful forest plantations with an area of 2 million hectares on the drained bottom, air pollution in the Aral Sea region is reduced. By 2030, it is planned to plant 26.2 thousand hectares of protective forest plantations, and it is planned to sow high-yielding varieties of crops resistant to low water and drought.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> The irregular nature of precipitation distribution, there are periods of drought and sudden flooding of territories with heavy rains, which increases the frequency and destructiveness caused by flooding.

Rising temperatures have led to an increase in the number of droughts, which poses a threat to infrastructure and public health, as well as endangers agricultural productivity in the country.

According to forecasts, by 2025, glacial reserves providing water to the Syr Darya and Amu Darya may decrease by 15-20%.

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate transboundary management	2	Saiga Antelope, Goitered Gazelle, Bukhara Red Deer, Argali
Inadequate legislation	2	all migratory species
Lack of knowledge	2	2
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	2	Saiga Antelope, Kulan

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> Numerous efforts are being made in the country to ensure universal access to continuing education, including for vulnerable segments of the population and to improve coverage of all types and stages of education. In the field of education, over the past 3 years, there has been a tendency to increase the coverage of children from 3 to 6 years of age in the preschool education system, 5,722 public, private and family kindergartens have been organized. Environmental education subjects are being introduced into school curricula.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> insufficient human resources of specialized specialists and teachers

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	2	Turkmen kulan, II
	2	gazelle (Ustyurt Plateau).II
	2	Saiga Antelope, Goitered Gazelle, Bukhara Red Deer, Argali
	2	Turkmen kulan, II
	2	gazelle (Ustyurt Plateau).II

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?

>>> coordinated monitoring, research and inventory of migratory species, systematic training, trainings and advanced training of specialists, consultations on the selection and application of modern and innovative technologies in the field of conservation of migratory species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?

>>> coordinated monitoring, research and inventory of migratory species, systematic training, trainings and advanced training of specialists, consultations on the selection and application of modern and innovative technologies in the field of conservation of migratory species.

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?

CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> Within the framework of the 14th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, a Memorandum was signed providing for the implementation of more than 10 tasks aimed at preserving transboundary populations of wild animals and migratory species.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species. GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	was not included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2009, included in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 with status DD		Red Data Book of Uzbekistan (in press)	Tien Shan mountain sheep (Argali Sheep), Annex II CMS
	from EW to CR		Red Data Book of Uzbekistan (in press)	Turkmen kulan, Annex II CMS
	from VU to CR	status was increased because continues declining	Red Data Book of Uzbekistan (in press)	Saiga Antelope, Annex II CMS

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	without changes			
	NA	NA	NA	NA

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	without changes			
	NA	NA	NA	NA

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	without changes			
	NA	NA	NA	NA

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	without changes			
	NA	NA	NA	NA

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	without changes			
	NA	NA	NA	NA

Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	without changes			
	NA	NA	NA	NA

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> An agreement has been reached on the Central Asian Flyway, covering 30 states of the range of migratory birds.

Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have signed a Memorandum of cooperation in the field of wildlife conservation on the Ustyurt plateau. An agreement on actions for the development of environmental connectivity has been adopted. The scientifically based Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species for the period 2024-2032 has been adopted.

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> MTWP on saiga antelope conservation

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> On June 5, International Environment Day, the IX Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Global Program for the Conservation of Snow Leopards and Their Ecosystems (GSLEP) was held in the city of Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan. The meeting was attended by a delegation from the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as representatives of government authorities, environmental agencies, the scientific community, business, partner organizations and international financial institutions from Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, China, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan.

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> In 2023, the project "Global Framework - Supporting Early Actions" was launched. This initiative is a new joint project of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Uzbekistan and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), funded by the Global Environment Facility.

The program provides a good basis for global action on biodiversity, complementing the Paris Climate Agreement and paving the way for a climate-neutral, nature-positive and sustainable world by 2050

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a large extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites?

>>> Network of Protected areas in Uzbekistan not enough covered critical habitats of migratory species (e.g. snow leopard, goitered gazelle, kulan, saiga).

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Partly / for some areas

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the conservation of migratory species.

The “contribution” may relate to the use of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)** (www.marinemammalhabitat.org) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (<https://sharkrayareas.org>).

Regarding Birds of Prey, the “contribution” may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

>>> Five protected natural areas on the Ustyurt plateau provide an opportunity to act in concert, which is important for the conservation of migratory species.

Conservation of threatened migratory bird species, such as gyrfalcons (*Chettusia gregaria*).

During the autumn flight, half of the world’s gyrfalcon population stops on the shore of the Talimardjan reservoir. In 2021, the Talimarzhan nature Reserve of regional significance was established here, and it is planned to strengthen the status of a protected natural area to regional significance.

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated June 11, 2021 317-F on "Improving the habitat of Bukhara deer, Turkmen deer and gazelle, which are rare animals listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan and reducing the negative impact on the natural objects and complexes where they live".

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Partly / for some areas

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Protection improvement through increasing number of wildlife rangers; increasing their professional skill (e.g. SMART, trainings on legislation etc.)

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Partly / in progress

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> Rapid assessment of wetlands in Uzbekistan of Lake Dengizkul

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research
- Reproductive material archives/repositories

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> Wild animals listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as poisonous animals, may be kept in captivity or semi-captivity only in special nurseries established in coordination with the Academy of Sciences in accordance with Government Decree No. 290 dated October 20, 2014.,

Wild animals are kept and bred in semi-free conditions or in an artificially created habitat in order to increase the number of animals and introduce them into their natural habitat or sell them in accordance with legislation.

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> The release into the natural habitat of animals listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, expressed in nurseries, is carried out under the supervision of the environmental control inspectorate and media coverage of the information. Satellite navigators are installed on some of the released *Chlamydotis macqueenii* birds to monitor the migration path.

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> To study genotyping, a group of scientific specialists and experts from specialized nurseries for the reproduction of *Chlamydotis macqueenii* regularly take blood samples from both released groups and captured birds from the wild.

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>> The reproductive data of the research materials are stored in a database of specialized centers for the reproduction of rare species and are regularly posted on the Internet.

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> National Strategy on biodiversity conservation of Republic of Uzbekistan for in 2019-2028 adopted 11.06.2019 by Cabinet of Ministers. <https://lex.uz/docs/4372841>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> strategic goals have been outlined until 2029; the concept of environmental protection until 2030 has been defined, including issues of biological diversity in the activities of public authorities and management and society as a whole;

reducing direct impacts on biological diversity, sustainable use of its components in productive landscapes; development of the wholesale trade system, increasing the volume of benefits provided by ecosystem services;

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> To implement the strategy and the commitments made, the country is improving: the regulatory framework in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

maintaining the state cadastre and monitoring of objects of the animal and plant world;

development of a system of protected natural territories; implementation of a set of measures to reduce the rate of degradation and fragmentation of the most vulnerable natural ecological systems; implementation of measures to restore rare and endangered species of animals and plants;

strengthening control over the illegal use of objects of the animal and plant world;

development of ecological tourism;

raising awareness and ecological culture of the population regarding biodiversity.

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> Improving the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through planning, capacity-building and the development of financing mechanisms. Implementation through the implementation of multilateral environmental treaties — global environmental conventions, bilateral and multilateral agreements and memoranda of understanding on the conservation of rare migratory animal species such as saiga, Bukhara deer, sturgeon (*Grus leucogeranus* Pallas), snow leopard on the Western Tien Shan.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> During the presidency of the Convention in 2024-2027, Uzbekistan will mobilize all its forces and potential for the protection of migratory animal species, and the adoption of a new Strategic Plan for the period 2024-2032 identified the main areas of future work, including: the adoption of a program of measures to create ecological corridors and barrier-free migration of animals; strengthening requirements for environmental assessment of the construction of infrastructure facilities. – roads and railways, gas pipelines and border facilities to reduce their negative impact on the migration of wild animals; It cooperates with the countries of the region to create cross-border natural parks and increase their number.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Partly / in some areas

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Partly / in some areas

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> Awareness & education activities with engagement of local communities in saiga area

Participatory monitoring with local people on saiga survey

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

2. Some progress but more work is needed

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> Positive changes in some articular areas (saiga area)

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Education campaigns in schools

>>> In the 2025/2026 academic year, the Ministry of Preschool and School Education will cover an additional 500 schools with the Eco-Schools program, as part of which it is planned to create animated and animated films on environmental topics that will promote the everyday rules of the "green consumption" culture. In addition, by the end of 2025, 250 kindergartens are planning to implement the eco-stop project (special zones, educational and demonstration sites) and equip special ecological sites for environmental education.

Public awareness campaigns

>>> Various measures are being taken in the country to involve the private sector and the public in strengthening efforts to conserve biodiversity. To implement nature conservation projects, partnerships with private companies include financing and sponsorship of environmental protection programs, the creation of nurseries for the reproduction of rare animal species and the maintenance of protected areas, as well as educational and informational events. Volunteers are involved in nature conservation activities, including tree planting, garbage collection, and monitoring of wild species and their habitats. Contests, promotions and events are held to encourage active public participation in nature and biodiversity conservation.

Capacity building

>>> To preserve biodiversity and build capacity, the following decisions are being made: To purposefully spend the funds that are provided for the conservation of biological diversity in protected natural areas.

It is rational to use these territories, to prevent poaching, smuggling of wildlife, illegal construction and grazing of livestock.

Generate and analyze cadastral data, digitize the sphere.

Expand the area of protected natural territories, improve rental relations, and introduce rules of public-private partnership.

To strengthen fire safety, to increase the effectiveness of practical measures to prevent offenses.

To establish a system for training specialists in the field of biodiversity conservation, as there is a shortage of qualified personnel.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> Regional Dialogue on Cross-border Nature Conservation in Central Asia. It was held in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) in 2023. 1

The Global Framework for Early Action Support project. A joint project of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Uzbekistan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The aim of the initiative is to align national biodiversity policies with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>>> The analysis of gaps in the issues of biodiversity conservation includes insufficient study of the processes

of degradation and fragmentation of the most vulnerable natural ecosystems and the development of measures to reduce the pace of these processes.

To preserve biodiversity, it is important to raise awareness in all ministries and departments of society about the importance of preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services, their contribution to well-being and the development of the country. Training of qualified personnel in all environmental areas

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>>> Agreements of Uzbekistan at the political level related to the priorities of biodiversity conservation research in the following areas:

Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028, approved by Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 484 dated June 11, 2019.

Agreement on the Protection of Afro-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds.

Memoranda of understanding on the conservation of rare migratory animal species such as saiga, Bukhara deer, and sturgeon.

The Central Asian Mammal Initiative.

Agreement on the establishment of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> Research in the field of biodiversity conservation in Uzbekistan is being conducted in the institutes and scientific centers of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and industry academies, including:

Some areas of such research:

Biodiversity monitoring to provide an information base for management decision-making and to raise awareness among government and society about the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?
(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Yes

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Non-governmental organization(s)

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

XIX.3. Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

- >>> - Migratory species habitats protection increasing through extension Protected areas network
- Improvement transboundary cooperation addressed to barriers incl. border fence, roads, infrastructure (remove, mitigation)
- Improvement transboundary cooperation addressed to antipoaching issue
- Improvement transboundary cooperation addressed to information exchange