



Range States Meeting on the Institutional Framework and next steps for the  
Central Asian Flyway

New-Delhi, India  
May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2023



- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in **1995**
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) **1998** y. Uzbekistan has joined as member party
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) joined in **2004**
- MoU Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane in **1998**
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar) signed in **2001**
- Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia to be signed at CMS COP**14**

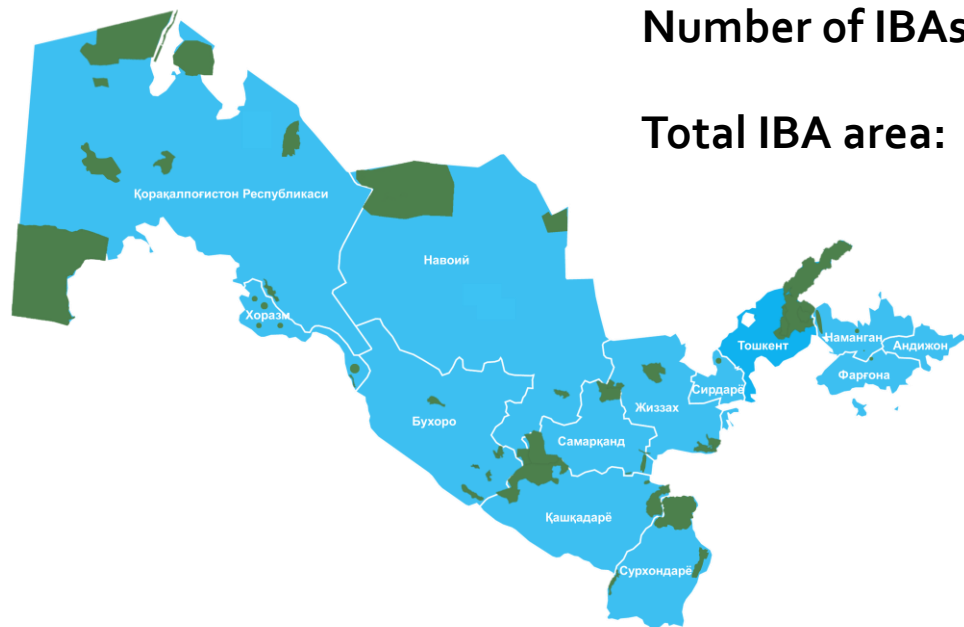




- Uzbekistan has about **460** bird species:
  - **52** birds included in National Red List
  - **46** species of IUCN status
  - **169** CMS bird species
- Migrating birds:
  - more than **50** migrating species regularly nesting in Uzbekistan
  - more than **60** waterfowls non-regular breeding in Uzbekistan



Resource: <https://www.cms.int/en/legalinstrument/central-asian-flyway>



Number of IBAs: **52**  
 Total IBA area: **2,46 mln. ha (5%)**





Ramsar sites: ● 3 – 590 400 ha (designated)  
● 2 – 480 507 ha (under review)

The screenshot shows a news article on the Ramsar website. The article title is "Uzbekistan names its third Wetland of International Importance" dated 16 September 2020. The text states that Uzbekistan has designated Tudakul and Kuymazar Water Reservoirs as its third Ramsar site (no. 2433) in the Navoi region. It describes the area as an arid "desert and xeric shrubland" biogeographic region. The Kuymazar Reservoir is noted as the main source of drinking water for Bukhara and Kogan. The article also mentions that the wetland serves as an important stopover point for migrating birds, with over 40,000 birds recorded annually, including the endangered white-headed duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*). Threatened non-avian species like the vulnerable goitered gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*) and the critically endangered Amu Darya shovelnose sturgeon (*Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni*) are also mentioned.



## Policy:

- Environmental Protection Concept until 2030
- Biodiversity Conservation Strategy until 2028

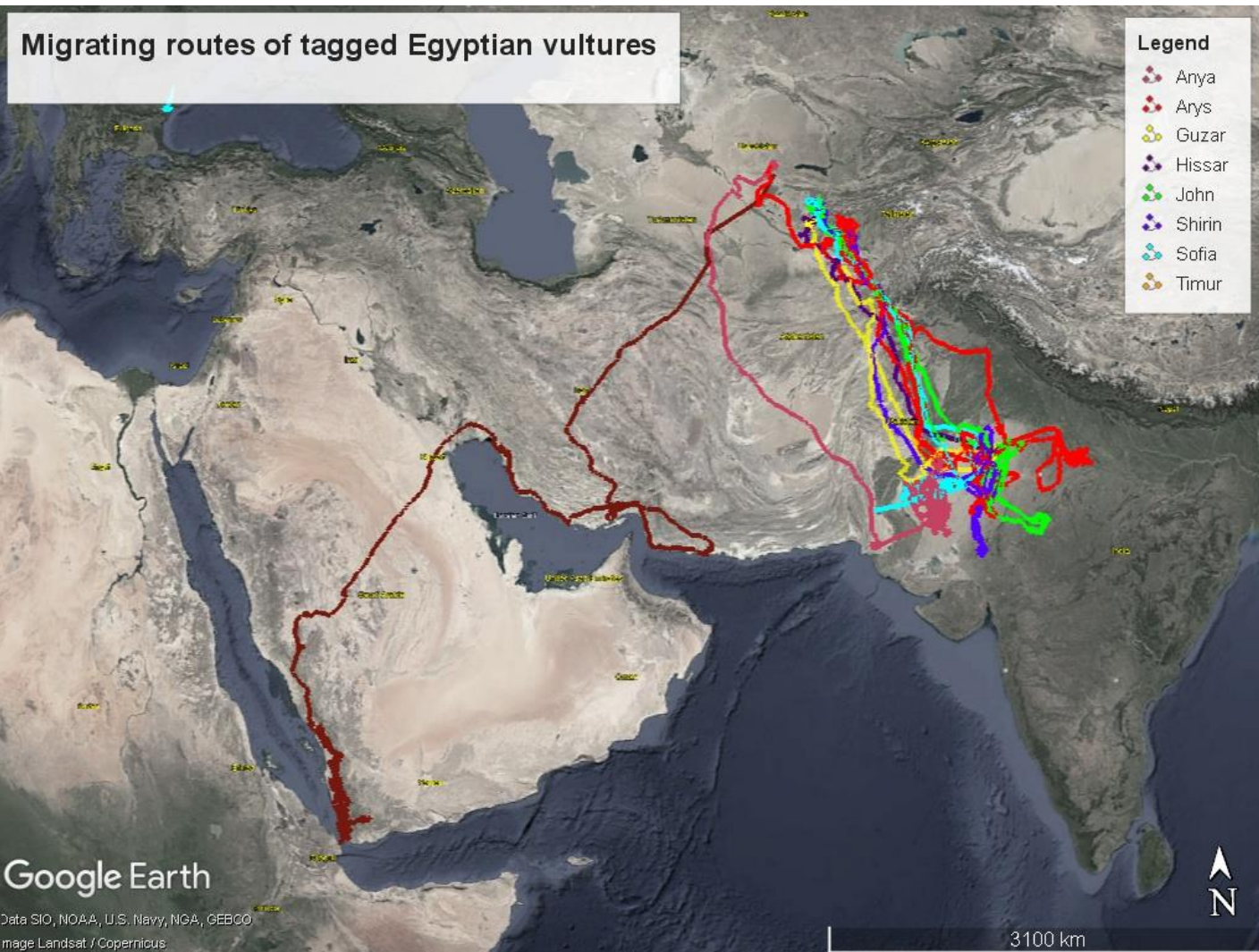
## Projects

- Conservation and sustainable management of lakes, wetlands, and riparian corridors as pillars of a resilient and land degradation neutral Aral basin landscape supporting sustainable livelihoods (\$4 M);
- Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS)
- 7<sup>th</sup> National Report on Biodiversity
  - BirdLife International and NGO UzSPB:
    - IBA programme in Uzbekistan in 2008
    - Saker Falcon and Egyptian vulture Action plan in 2011
    - Sociable Lapwing conservation on Talimarjan reservoir is ongoing
    - Great Bustard wintering sites survey in 2020-2021
  - Wetlands International
    - International waterbird census





## Migrating routes of tagged Egyptian vultures



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- **3** juveniles of EV were tagged in 2021
- **5** subad and adult birds were tagged in 2022
- **7** birds migrated to India through Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan
- **1** bird migrated to Yemen through Turkmenistan, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia

[www.CentralAsianVultures.org](http://www.CentralAsianVultures.org) – This project is a collaboration between four biologists from different parts of the world, Anna Ten, Valentine Soldatov, Vladimir Dobrev and Robert J. Burnside.



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# CMS COP-14: SAMARKAND

CONVENTION ON THE  
CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY  
SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS



THANK YOU!

JAVOKHIR ABDUKHALIKOV  
ANNA TEN