

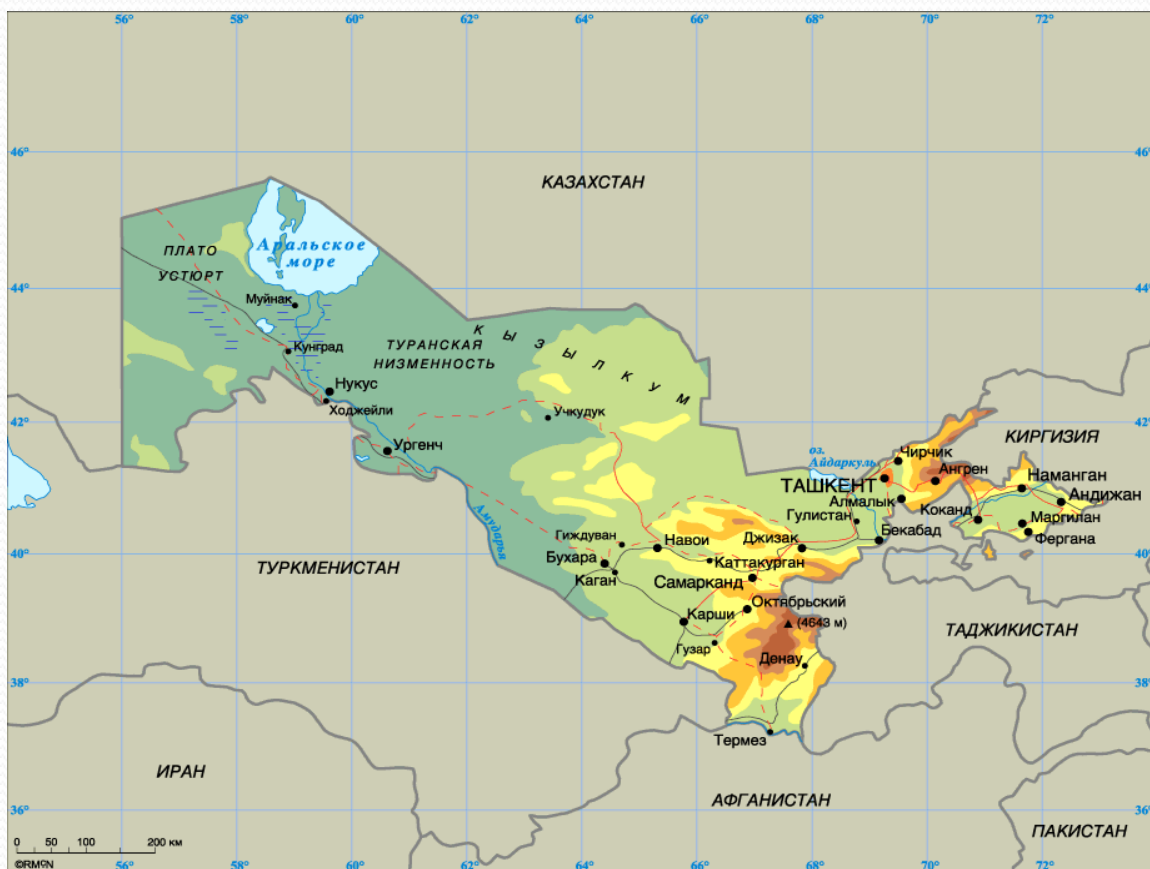


Implementation of the National Strategy and Plans of Actions of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Capacity Development Workshop for the Central Asia Region
on NBSAPs and Biodiversity Mainstreaming
(Ramsar, Islamic Republic of Iran, 9-13 March 2009)

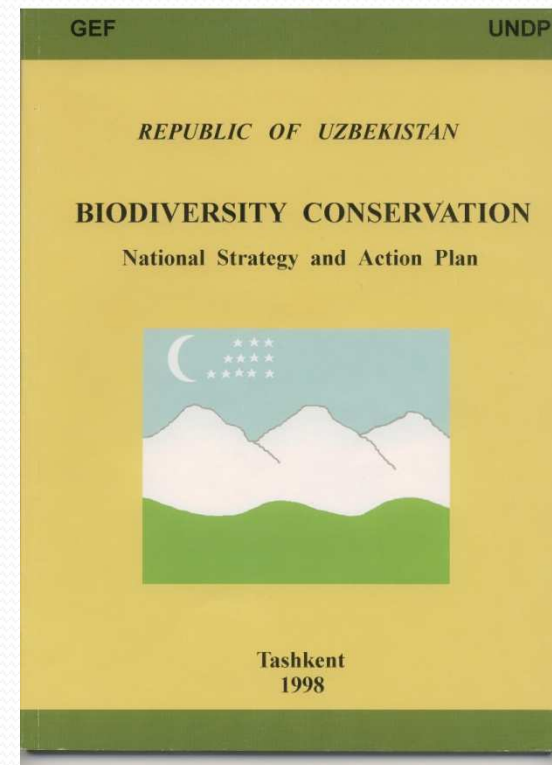
N. Yunusov and M. Mitropolskiy
The State Committee for Nature Protection
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Convention on biological diversity was ratified by Uzbekistan in 1995 according to the Resolution of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) #82-I on 6.05.1995 and entered into force for Uzbekistan on 17.10.1995.



National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action of the Republic of Uzbekistan

- In 1996-1997 with a financial support of the GEF and technical support of the UNDP was developed NBSAP of the Republic of Uzbekistan,
- NBSAP was intended for the period 1998-2007,
- The NBSAP was adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #139 on 01.04.1998





Priorities and strategic objectives of the Republic of Uzbekistan on biodiversity management

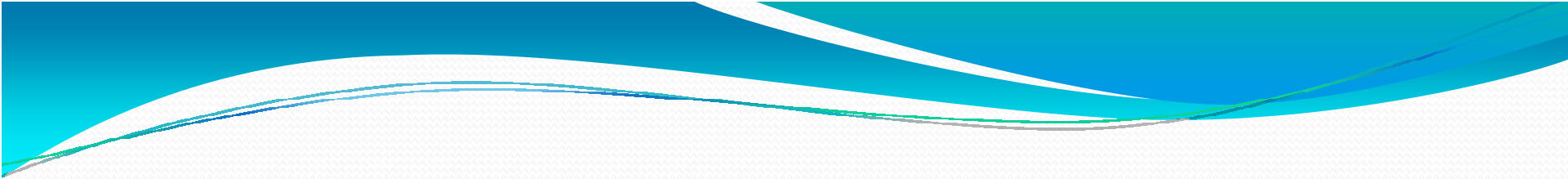
In accordance with the NBSAP of Uzbekistan these are followings:

1. Development of the protected natural territories system;
2. Public awareness, public education and participation in conservation of biological resources of the country;
3. Sustainable use of biodiversity for achieving maximum satisfaction of economical, scientific, recreational and cultural needs of all people living in Uzbekistan, and at the same time conservation of biodiversity and viability of ecosystems in long term perspective;
4. Development and implementation provincial Action Plans which are more concretely reflect regional and local needs and problems in the field;
5. Coordination of international cooperation and aid on biodiversity conservation trough establishing organizational structure on professional and management issues.



A number of strategic objectives of the NBSAP was included to the followings:

- National Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1999),
- Agenda XXI for the Republic of Uzbekistan (2000),
- National Programme of Action on Combat Desertification (1999),
- And to other sectoral state programmes, which are the mechanisms of implementation of national planning strategies.



Implementation of the NBSAP was included to constituent part of the “**Programme of Actions on Environment Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 1999-2005**”, which was developed in the base of National Plan of Actions on Environment Protection and adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #469 on 20 October 1999.



Achieved results

- Was developed and adopted a new law on natural protected territories;
- Territory of natural protected areas was enlarged for 23000 ha;
- Was increased a number of ungulate species in protected areas;
- A number of scientific researches were conducted and identified several new globally endangered species;
- Was developed methodical manual on conservation of biodiversity;
- Was held a number of workshops directed to public awareness;
- Biodiversity cadastre is going on.

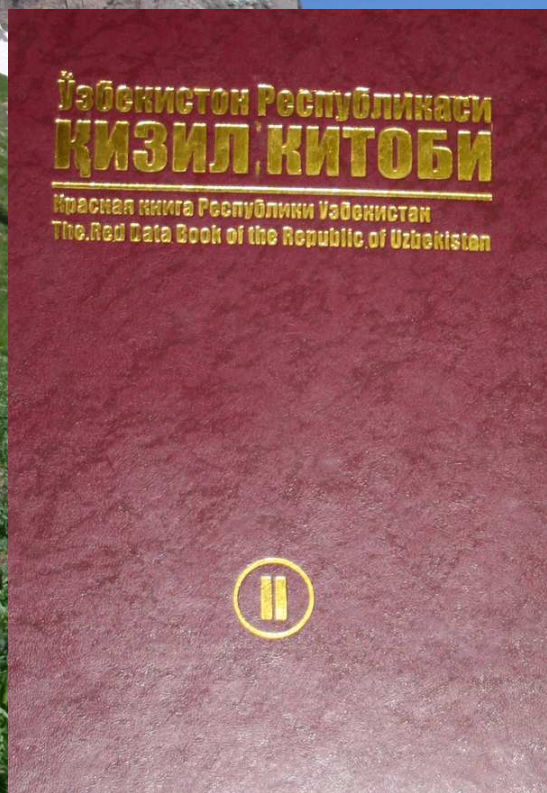




International cooperation

- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

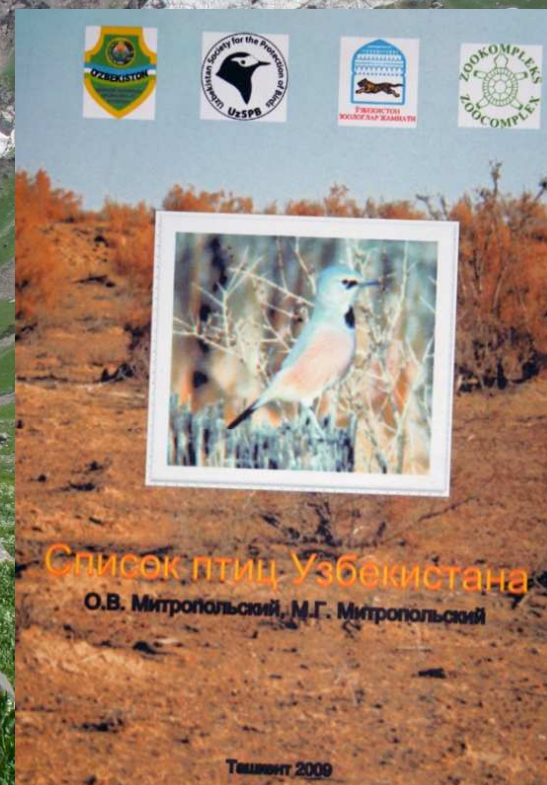
Results of assessments of biological diversity in last years



2006



2008



2009

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ОБЗОР СТРАНЫ КОНВЕНЦИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО

Узбекский Механизм посредничества Конвенции о биологическом разнообразии

Одной из основных идей Конвенции о биологическом разнообразии (КБР), к которой Республика Узбекистан присоединилась в 1995 году, является признание того, что в практике сохранения и устойчивого использования биоразнообразия все большая роль будет принадлежать научным знаниям и технологическим достижениям.

Учитывая то обстоятельство, что между странами существуют значительные различия в практике использования информации и технологий, Конвенция учредила Механизм посредничества КБР. Он призван обеспечить всем правительствам доступ к информации и технологиям, которые необходимы им для деятельности в области биоразнообразия. Механизм посредничества КБР является главным глобальным информационным ресурсом конвенции и, одновременно, системой стимулирования развития научно-технического сотрудничества при ее осуществлении.

Узбекский Национальный координационный центр Механизма посредничества КБР был сформирован в 2006 году при

Новости

[Общенациональный фотоконкурс-2007](#)
21.06.2007

Объявлен общенациональный фотоконкурс на тему «Окружающая среда и развитие Узбекистана».

[Экологическая акция «Молодежь – за чистый Булак-су!»](#) 23.05.2007

28-29 апреля 2007 года в Угам-чаткальском национальном парке в урочище сая Булак-су прошла экологическая акция «Молодежь – за чистый Булак-су!».

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Present actions

- On 19 September 2008 was adopted the **“Programme of Actions on Environment Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2008-2012”** by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #212:



Main direction of the Programme

- Establishing network of protected natural territories and its enlarging;
- Conducting scientific researches and monitoring;
- Mitigation the Aral Sea crisis for biodiversity;
- Ecotourism development;
- Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity.



The map of natural ecosystems and protected areas in Uzbekistan





Main factors that constrain implementation of CBD and NBSAP in Uzbekistan

- Lack of coordination between all interested parties and stakeholders
- Lack of finance planning for national programmes implementation, which are directed to implementation of CBD
- Not appropriate involvement of international aid, including financial mechanisms of CBD;
- Lack of public and stakeholders awareness which are responsible for environment management.



What we need to do?

After analyzing the situation of biodiversity conservation in the country the experts came to a conclusion that there a need in:

- development a new National Programme or Strategy and Plan of Actions on biodiversity conservation for medium-term perspective taking in to account the obtained experience during the last years;
- mobilization of financial resources;
- national and regional approach in biodiversity conservation;
- Coordination of action among the corresponding ministries and agencies.



Thank you for your attention!

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