



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: General

UNEP/CMS/BKD1/REPORT

Original: English

FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO
THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
CONCERNING CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION
OF THE BUKHARA DEER (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
20 November 2011, Bergen, Norway

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES

Agenda Item 1: Welcoming Remarks

1. Ms. Elizabeth Mrema (Executive Secretary, UNEP/CMS) welcomed participants to the First Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning the Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*). The Meeting gave an opportunity to create momentum, shape the MoU and lay the foundations for the future conservation and needs of the Bukhara Deer. She acknowledged the great work of WWF in assisting the Range States in the work done since the MoU and associated Action Plan were established in 2002. The ongoing commitment and collaboration of all signatories to the MoU was essential. The arrival in 2010 of Ms. Christiane Roettger as Junior Professional Officer (JPO) had increased the capacity of CMS to serve the MoU. The purpose of today's Meeting was to decide how to build on the good work already done.

Agenda Item 2: Election of Chairperson

2. Mr. Khairbek Mussabayev, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Forestry and Hunting of the Ministry of Agriculture, Kazakhstan, was elected as the Chair of the First Meeting of Signatories.

Agenda Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda

3. The agenda (document UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Doc.1/Rev.1: *Provisional Agenda*) was adopted by consensus and is attached as Annex I to the present report.

Agenda Item 4: Report of the Secretariat

4. Ms. Christiane Roettger introduced documents UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Doc.5: *Report of the Secretariat* and UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Inf.3: *Status of Signatures to the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer (Cervus elaphus bactrianus)*.

5. Ms. Roettger reported that the Astana workshop held in February 2011 had discussed the possibility of including Afghanistan in the MoU. She also reported that the last Conference of the Parties to CMS (COP9) in 2008 had adopted Wilson & Reeder as the standard taxonomic reference for terrestrial mammals listed on the Appendices. As a result, the scientific name of the Bukhara Deer in the CMS Appendices had changed from *C. e. bactrianus* to *C. e. yarkandensis*.

6. Ms. Roettger further reported that the support for the JPO position dealing with Central Asia, including the MoU was limited to 2012 and its continuation was dependent on the outcome of the budget discussions at COP10.

7. Mr. Mussabayev said that the JPO position was essential for making the work of the Range States more effective, and that it was important for the Meeting of Signatories to record its formal support for continuation of the post.

Agenda Item 5: Reports on MoU implementation

Agenda Item 5.1: Bukhara Deer conservation status within the Agreement Area

8. Ms. Olga Pereladova (WWF Russia) presented an overview of the implementation of the Bukhara Deer MoU (see documents UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Doc.6 *Overview Report*).

9. Ms. Pereladova gave a brief historical review of the Bukhara Deer, the activities undertaken to restore the species in three Range States between 1961 and 1981, and the 2000-2001 survey which formed the basis for the MoU and development of the Action Plan. The major threats to the deer were fragmentation of habitats; habitat degradation through improper management, illegal logging, fires and grazing by cows; ecological disasters; and poaching (especially outside protected areas). She then summarized the current status of the deer following the measures taken by the Range States and partner organizations under the MoU Action Plan. Since 1999, the overall population had risen from some 350 individuals to an estimated 1,620 in 2010, with successful ongoing reintroductions. The main increase had occurred in Uzbekistan where the population had grown from 350 to some 900 individuals; in Kazakhstan there were 200-400, with an upward trend; in Tajikistan, between 60 and 210, with a stable or increasing trend; and in Turkmenistan, 90-120, again with a stable or slightly increasing trend. She outlined the joint activities that were being taken to improve the situation in areas where there was little or no data on the deer, or where its conservation status was unclear. Other elements of the overview included national, regional and international collaboration, technical and capacity-building support provided to some of the Range States, education and awareness-raising activities and ecosystem and habitat protection efforts, including the implementation of the interstate Econet, a joint GEF/UNEP/WWF project aimed at developing core protected areas, ecological corridors that link core areas, and buffer zones across the Central Asia region.

Agenda Item 5.2: Status of MoU and Action Plan implementation

10. The Signatories and cooperating organizations presented their activities towards implementation of the MoU as well as their priority activities for the years ahead (see documents UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Inf.4 *National Reports from Signatories* and UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Inf.5 *Reports from Cooperating Organisations*).

11. Mr. Alexander Grigoryants, State Committee for Nature Protection, Uzbekistan, said that the Uzbek population had increased, mainly in Bagai-tugai, where, with support of the GEF/UNDP project, the establishment of an adjacent Biosphere Reserve had increased the size of the protected area from 6462,1 to 68717,8 hectares, which supported both Bukhara Deer and Saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*). The reserve supported 500 deer and although the population was stable, food supplies were insufficient, and the reserve was not staffed. In Kyzylkumskii reserve there were problems of flooding along the Amu Darya River, causing deer to move to desert areas where they were vulnerable to poaching. In Zarafshanskii reserve, the first ten deers had been released in 2005 and now it supported 32 individuals. The reserve was surrounded by rural settlements, which, owing to pressures on the human population to survive, had led to incursions. Poaching, linked to illegal felling of forest in the reserve, had resulted in several arrests and prosecutions. Awareness raising activities (meetings, film shows) had been undertaken.

12. Mr. Nurali Saidov, State Enterprise of Natural Protected Areas of Environmental Protection, Tajikistan, said that the Tajik population had increased from 245 in 2006 to 270 in 2011, with about 130 individuals in Tigrovaja Balka Nature Reserve. Five hundred hectares of this state-owned forest were along the border with Afghanistan and it was difficult to obtain accurate counts. There were also some 24 deers in the Farkhorskii region and about 18 in the Khamadonijskii region. The main threat to the deer was primarily illegal hunting, along with illegal grazing and cutting of tugai forests for firewood owing to a lack of electricity in winter. Natural risk factors included disease, predators (for example, wolves) and severe droughts and extreme weather conditions (for example, the exceptionally cold winter of 2007-08) which caused animals to migrate to other areas, including across the border into Afghanistan, making them vulnerable to poaching. Since the establishment of the MoU, and with support from WWF Russia and the Government of Norway, a poor situation had been reversed. However, problems remained: there was no systematic monitoring, a lack of capacity in both protected and forestry areas, and a lack of modern research equipment. The National Strategy and five-year Action Plan for Bukhara Deer was currently before the Environmental Committee of the Tajik parliament. Among its provisions were recommendations on captive breeding, transboundary cooperation with Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, fencing of state reserves near villages, restoration of ranger posts, rehabilitating and re-equipping the research centre at Tigrovaja Balka, establishment of a permanent monitoring programme and the expansion of Tigrovaya Balka and creation of a Biosphere Reserve.

13. Mr. Sergey Yerokhov, Institute of Zoology, Kazakhstan and CMS Scientific Councillor, presented an overview of the history and status of Bukhara Deer in Kazakhstan on behalf of Mr. Ryspek Baidavletov, the Bukhara Deer expert at the Institute of Zoology. The deer had disappeared from its former extensive range in the Syr Darya and Ili river basins, as well as from the Chu river lowlands and mountain and desert areas. The last wild animal was seen in 1956. The factors behind its disappearance were loss of natural habitat, the development of intensive agriculture, widespread poaching and competition for food. Conservation activities had started in 1981 and today there was a national programme on the preservation and reproduction of rare ungulates. A 2011-2013 work plan was currently being implemented, including a regional project in cooperation with WWF and work at a local level in game reserves. The aim was to restore the Bukhara Deer to its former range. This would involve finding suitable areas for release of captive-bred animals. There were existing populations in three places: some 430 deer at Karatchingil; 37 in the Turkestanskii population on the Syr Darya River; and a few animals at the Altyn-Emel National Park. Lack of public awareness of the deer, especially among young people, was a serious threat, but much work was being done thanks to support from WWF Russia and

neighboring countries. The Kazakh Government was now actively managing the process of conserving Bukhara Deer. Recognizing that the measures taken to protect ungulates had been undermined by poaching, meetings with hunters had taken place at which ideas to increase the range of Bukhara Deer had been discussed. Poaching of deer was also being punished.

14. Mr. Mikko Rautianen, International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), spoke about the strategic partnership between FAO and CIC which aimed at assisting countries from the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia in conserving their rich biodiversity. The Wildlife Initiative for Central Asia and the Caucasus (WICAC) was launched in 2006 with the aim of strengthening national wildlife legislation and promoting responsible and sustainable hunting that contributed to the improvement of rural livelihoods, based on the Addis Ababa Principles. The main aim of a workshop held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in September 2010 was to help the participating countries to develop ways to ensure community participation in sustainable wildlife management. CIC was keen to work with Range States on the conservation of Bukhara Deer.

15. Ms. Pereladova gave a brief presentation on the activities of WWF Russia for the restoration of Bukhara Deer in four Range States in Central Asia – Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – between 1999 and 2010. She outlined the scale of work (ecology, behaviour and population dynamics studies; practical restoration activities; monitoring) and the specific actions that had been undertaken in each country. She spoke about the shortage of money and the need to raise funds for conservation programmes. There were some good examples of project funding (for example through GEF, Disney Fund). The Range States were beginning to undertake their own actions: protected areas were being extended or created, the fight against poaching and illegal logging was being stepped up, reintroduction programmes were underway, and awareness raising activities were growing, especially with children. In addition, many micro-projects had been initiated thanks to small-grant funding from the Government of Norway.

16. During the ensuing discussion, the following topics were touched upon:

- Range State priorities over the next five to ten years (see the Executive Summary)
- Measures to deal with fragmented sub-populations of Bukhara Deer
- The risk of inbreeding in isolated populations with no genetic exchange
- The risk of Bukhara Deer becoming a trophy animal for hunters, especially as the range decreased and the population increased
- Establishment of deer farms and release into protected areas
- Genetic studies – with which English, French and Russian experts were assisting
- Ecotourism and Bukhara Deer
- Translocation of deer populations
- Establishment and enlargement of protected areas
- Transboundary cooperation
- Protection for Bukhara Deer migrating from Afghanistan
- The accession of Afghanistan to the MoU
- Provision of alternative grazing regimes for farmers to avoid grazing in riparian forests
- Monitoring throughout the range, including study of areas suitable for reintroductions
- Awareness raising
- Inspections and interception of poachers
- Management seminars/technical meetings to increase capacity and skills

- Strengthening legislation/law enforcement
- Employing gamekeepers
- The possibility of allowing hunting of other species in private reserves to relieve the pressure on Bukhara Deer
- Exchange of best practice on management of Bukhara Deer habitat

Agenda Item 6: Expanding the Geographical Scope of the MoU

17. Ms. Roettger referred to document UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Doc.7: *Expanding the Geographical Scope of the MoU* and UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Inf.7: *Report of the Workshop on the Implementation and Coordination of the Saiga Antelope MoU and other CMS Instruments for Migratory Ungulates in Kazakhstan* and explained the rationale for proposing the involvement of Afghanistan as a Range State under the MoU. While the exact status of Bukhara Deer in Afghanistan was unknown, suitable habitat existed *inter alia* in the transboundary regions with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The addition of Afghanistan as a range state would provide opportunities for improving the monitoring of the species and involve the country in transboundary cooperation with the other Range States to share information and experience and improve conservation in those transboundary areas. The Meeting should consider the usefulness of including Afghanistan in the MoU. This would require an amendment to the MoU which would then have to be accepted formally by all of the Range States.

18. Mr. Mussabayev said that the inclusion of Afghanistan would make for greater efficiency in conserving Bukhara Deer, and that he believed all were in agreement that Afghanistan should be invited to join the MoU. Ms. Roettger said that the CMS Secretariat would facilitate the administrative steps needed to achieve this. The participants discussed the proposal and there was general consensus that Afghanistan was in fact a Range State of the Bukhara Deer and that it would be beneficial if the country joined the cooperation under the MoU. The amendment of the MoU was adopted by the Meeting and attached as Annex II to the present report.

19. Ms. Roettger explained that ideally the amendment to the MoU, allowing for the inclusion of Afghanistan, would be signed immediately after the Meeting, while Range States representatives were together in Bergen. However, in order to sign the amendment to the MoU, the delegates had to provide an official letter of credentials, which indicated that they were fully authorized by their Ministry to sign the amendment. Of the three Range States present, only Mr. Mussabayev, Kazakhstan, had the necessary official mandate. It was therefore decided that he would sign the amendment while the other Signatories would sign at a later stage after consultation and approval of their Ministry.

Agenda Item 7: Future implementation and further Development of the MoU and Action Plan

Agenda Item 7.1: Review of the Action Plan (UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Doc.8: *Review of Action Plan*)

20. Mr. Mussabayev pointed out that since the original Action Plan had been drawn up ten years ago, many of its action points were now obsolete and a review was needed.

21. Ms. Roettger said that many of the Action Plan's objectives had been achieved and it was important to decide how to update it. She asked the Meeting to recommend the best way forward. Following a discussion on the timescale and format of a revised Action Plan, it was agreed that a five-year priority work programme would be developed. The Medium-Term International Work Programme (MTIWP) under the Saiga Antelope MoU was referred to as a useful example that could be applied to the Bukhara Deer MoU. It was agreed that the Secretariat would circulate the appropriate format, using the Saiga MoU MTIWP as a template, by mid-December to collect input from all Signatories and cooperating organizations as well as Bukhara Deer experts and other concerned stakeholders. Comments and input should then be sent back to the Secretariat by the end of January 2012.

Agenda Item 7.2: National Reporting and Information Management

(UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Doc.10: *Draft National Report Format* and UNEP/CMS/BKD1/Doc.11: *Draft National Contact Point Form*)

22. Mr. Mussabayev asked if the present reporting format was satisfactory or whether it needed changing. Ms. Roettger explained that while there had been no standardized national reporting format under the MoU so far, the Secretariat had developed a draft National Report format for consideration at the Meeting. Signatories were invited to provide comments on the usefulness of this format as well as to agree on the periodicity of future reporting.

23. Mr. Sergey Sklyarenko (Kazakhstan Association for Conservation of Biodiversity) thought that a standard format was needed, but that in the present draft National Report format item 6.1 should include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in Bukhara Deer conservation and management, not only government agencies.

24. Ms. Pereladova suggested the inclusion of two sub-paragraphs, one for government agencies and the other for NGOs.

25. The amended National Reporting Format was adopted by the Meeting and is attached as Annex III to the present report.

26. Following discussions on the frequency of reporting, the Meeting agreed that Signatories to the MoU would submit full National Reports every two years. However, Signatories were invited to share all other reports on Bukhara Deer activities in their countries with the Secretariat as soon as they were compiled. The Secretariat would circulate this information to all Range States as well as publish it on the CMS website in order to facilitate information sharing in the interim period between the official national reporting. It was agreed that the date of collection of the next full National Reports would be January 2014.

Agenda Item 8: Next Meeting of the Signatories

27. There was consensus that Meetings of the Signatories should be held every two years, provided that sufficient financial support could be found. It was left to the Secretariat to advise on the date of the next meeting. Ms. Pereladova suggested the possibility of holding Bukhara Deer meetings in the margins of the annual conferences of the Central Asian Interstate Sustainable Development Commission (ISDC), as all Bukhara Deer Range States usually attend these conferences.

Agenda Item 9: Any other business

28. Mr. Rautiainen (CIC) drew the Meeting's attention to a CIC Council recommendation of 8 November 2011 concerning the commercial breeding of animals. He said that special attention should also be paid to the risks involved in captive breeding of Bukhara population restoration projects. The outputs of the CIC meeting, held in Madrid, would soon be available on the CIC website.

29. Mr. Saidov (Tajikistan) asked if it was known whether Afghanistan was ready to sign the MoU. Ms. Roettger replied that there had been no definitive answer but that a formal approach would be made to the Government of Afghanistan.

30. The Meeting produced a summary of the Meeting attached as Annex IV to the present report. The Participants list is contained in Annex V to the present report.

Agenda Item 10: Closure of the Meeting

31. There being no further business, the Chair closed the Meeting at 1155 hrs. on 20 November 2011.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: General

UNEP/CMS/BKD1/REPORT
Annex I

Original: English

FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO
THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
CONCERNING CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION
OF THE BUKHARA DEER (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
20 November 2011, Bergen, Norway

AGENDA

1. Welcoming Remarks
2. Election of Chairperson
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Report of the Secretariat
5. Reports on MoU implementation
 - 5.1 Bukhara Deer conservation status within the Agreement Area
 - 5.2 Status of MoU and Action Plan implementation
6. Expanding the Geographical Scope of the MoU
7. Future Implementation and further Development of the MoU and Action Plan
 - 7.1 Review of the Action Plan
 - 7.2 National Reporting and Information Management
8. Next Meeting of the Signatories
9. Any other business
10. Closure of the Meeting

**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distr: General

UNEP/CMS/BKD1/REPORT
Annex II

Original: English

FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO
THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
CONCERNING CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION
OF THE BUKHARA DEER (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
20 November 2011, Bergen, Norway

**Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding concerning
Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)**

Pursuant to clause 3 of the agreement text, the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*) is hereby amended by a consensus of the Signatory States at the First Meeting of the Signatories on 20 November 2011 as follows:

Extension of the geographical scope of the MoU to add Afghanistan as a Range State

The Government of Afghanistan represented by the undersigned duly authorized officer, undertakes to implement the provision of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*).

Representative of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

(Signature)

(Name in block letters)

(Date)

(Function)

Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan

(Signature)

(Name in block letters)

(Date) (Function)

Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signature)

(Name in block letters)

(Date) (Function)

Representative of the Republic of Turkmenistan

(Signature)

(Name in block letters)

(Date) (Function)

Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(Signature)

(Name in block letters)

(Date) (Function)

Representative of WWF Russia

(Signature)

(Name in block letters)

(Date)

(Function)

Representative of the Secretariat to the Convention
on Migratory Species

(Signature)

(Name in block letters)

(Date)

(Function)

**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distr: General

UNEP/CMS/BKD1/REPORT
Annex III

Original: English

FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO
THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
CONCERNING CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION
OF THE BUKHARA DEER (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
20 November 2011, Bergen, Norway

**TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL REPORTS
FOR THE BUKHARA DEER MOU AND ACTION PLAN**

2. CMS MoU

2.1. Has the MoU been signed? Yes No N/A

2.2. Date signed:
dd/mm/yyyy

2.3. If the MoU has not been signed, what is the target date for signing?

3. BUKHARA DEER POPULATIONS

3.1. Is Bukhara deer present all year or seasonally? All year Seasonal

3.2. If seasonal, list the months of occurrence [e.g., 3-10, 11-2]

3.3. Current total population estimate.

3.4. Overall population trend Up Down Stable Mixed Unknown

3.5. List main subpopulations (if applicable) with estimated size and trend.

3.6. Is there a national recording system/database for Bukhara deer? Yes No

3.7. Name of agency/agencies maintaining records/database.

3.8. At what intervals is the population monitored? Annually Seasonally Ad hoc N/A

3.9. What proportion of the population is monitored?
 >75% 50-75% 10-49% <10% None N/A

3.10. List agency/agencies carrying out monitoring.

3.11. Methods used to carry out monitoring. Aerial Ground Vehicle Mixed

3.12. If mixed, please give details by subpopulation/area.

3.13. Date of most recent monitoring effort:
dd/mm/yyyy

3.14. Does monitoring cover:

population size? Yes No

sex/age structure? Yes No

reproductive rate? Yes No

3.15. What measures have been taken to standardise monitoring methodology with other states?

3.16. What is the status of Bukhara deer in the national Red Data Book/Red List?

4. HABITAT

4.1. What proportion of Bukhara deer habitat has been lost [.....%] or degraded? [.....%]

4.2. What efforts have been made to restore degraded habitat and to what extent have these been successful?

4.3. Is Bukhara deer habitat intact or fragmented?
 Intact Moderately Fragmented Severely fragmented

4.4. List any significant physical barriers on Bukhara deer migration routes: (e.g. pipelines, roads, railways, canals).

4.5. Is the impact of proposed developments in Bukhara deer range assessed? Yes No

4.6. How is this enforced?

4.7. What percentage of Bukhara deer range is covered by protected areas? [.....%]

4.8. List all protected areas in Bukhara deer range, together with IUCN management category, area (hectares), seasons/months when Bukhara deer are present, estimated number of Bukhara deer present, and whether these include rutting/calving areas.

Name	Size (ha)	IUCN category	Months Bukhara deer present	Estimated numbers	Rutting	Calving

4.9. List any other protected areas that have been proposed or identified?

Name	Size (ha)	IUCN category	Months Bukhara deer present	Estimated numbers	Rutting	Calving

4.10. List key areas of Bukhara deer range lacking any protected areas.

5. POPULATIONS SHARED BETWEEN RANGE STATES

- 5.1 What transboundary initiatives have been taken for Bukhara deer populations shared with neighbouring States or that migrate to other Range States?
- 5.2 List any transboundary protected areas.
- 5.3 List any transboundary protected areas that are planned.

6. LAWS, INSTUTUTIONS & TRADE

- 6.1. List agencies active in Bukhara deer conservation and management and their functions related to Bukhara deer.
- a. Government agencies
 - b. Non-governmental organizations
- 6.2. Has a national strategy or action plan for Bukhara deer been developed? Yes No
[Details]
- 6.3. What is the legal status of Bukhara deer?
- 6.4. Provide details and references of relevant legislation.
- 6.5. How does current legislation regulate
- hunting of Bukhara deer?
 - keeping and breeding of Bukhara deer?
 - possession of Bukhara deer parts and derivatives?
 - domestic trade in Bukhara deer parts and derivatives?
 - import and (re-) export of Bukhara deer parts and derivatives, and live animals?

- 6.6. Which agencies or departments are in charge of enforcing the legislation?
[Indicate those charged with *in situ* protection, e.g. anti-poaching or surveillance of protected areas, and those charged with controlling legal and illegal trade in Bukhara deer.]
- 6.7. What penalties are applicable for infringements of the legislation?
- 6.8. Have customs and other law enforcement officers been made aware of legislation concerning Bukhara deer?
- 6.9. Provide details of activities undertaken since 2004 to protect Bukhara deer *in situ*, including: patrolling and surveying efforts; anti-poaching actions; prosecutions for poaching, etc.
- 6.10. What proportion of Bukhara deer range is covered by ranger or police patrols? [.....%]
- 6.11. Are these patrols effective in protecting Bukhara deer?
- 6.12. What resources (personnel, material, financial) are required to ensure effectiveness of the patrols?
- 6.13. Do patrols cover birthing and rutting areas? Yes No Partially N/A
[Details]
- 6.14. Do rangers inside and outside protected areas have the power of arrest? Yes No
[Details]
- 6.15. Why is Bukhara deer being poached? Has illegal killing of Bukhara deer increased/decreased/stabilized over the last three years?
- 6.16. What is the estimated proportion of illegal hunting for horns [.....%]; for meat [.....%]; or for both [.....%]?
- 6.17. Provide details of the domestic legal/illegal market for Bukhara deer products in your country, indicating its size and nature, and whether it is growing, stable or declining.

- 6.18. Provide details of the legal and illegal international trade in Bukhara deer products from your country during the last five years.
- 6.19. Give details of any socio-economic surveys carried out concerning poaching of and illegal trade in Bukhara deer. [details, institution, date, results].
- 6.20. Describe initiatives undertaken to facilitate alternative livelihoods in communities within Bukhara deer range.

7. CAPTIVE BREEDING

- 7.1. Does your country operate capture breeding facilities? Yes No N/A
- 7.2. List existing captive breeding facilities [locality, name, managing agency].
- 7.3. How many Bukhara deer are held in total and at individual centres?
- 7.4. Is reproduction successful? Yes No
[Details]
- 7.5. Give details of any co-operation with captive breeding facilities in other states?
- 7.6. Have any captive-bred animals been transferred to other range states? Yes No
[Details]
- 7.7. Have any captive bred animals been released into the wild? Yes No
[number/sex/date/locality]
- 7.8. Are released animals subject to monitoring? Yes No N/A
[Details]
- 7.9. Are any releases planned? Yes No
[Details]

- 7.10. Are any new captive breeding centres planned? Yes No
[Details]

8. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

- 8.1. Describe the public's awareness regarding Bukhara deer.

- 8.2. Describe educational and publicity materials and programmes that have been developed for:

Schools

General public

Press and Media

- 8.3. Is any information available on the Internet? Yes No
[Details]

- 8.4. List any surveys carried out to assess changes in public attitudes to Bukhara deer.

9. ECOLOGICAL STUDIES

- 9.1. Have any studies been carried out on habitat requirements? Yes No
[Details]

- 9.2. Is the location of rutting and calving grounds known? Yes No
[Details]

- 9.3. Are migration routes known? Yes No
[Details]

- 9.4. Have any studies into dietary competition with domestic livestock been undertaken? Yes No
[Details]

9.5. Has any research into disease and pathogens been carried out? Yes No
[Details]

9.6. List any recent and ongoing ecological studies, with details of reports or publications. Yes No
[Details]

9.7. Are the causes of natural mortality understood? Yes No
[Details]

9.8. What are the main natural predators?

9.9. Are there any predator control programmes in the Bukhara deer's range? Yes No
[Details]

10. THREATS

Rate the impact of the main threats to Bukhara deer in your country

	Nil	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Unknown
Hunting for meat						
Hunting for horns/trade						
Habitat loss						
Livestock competition						
Disease						
Climate						
Climate						
Predation						
Fragmentation						
Demographic factors						
Barriers to migration						
Other (Please specify)						

11. ACTION

Which priority measures to conserve or restore Bukhara deer does your country wish to take in the next 5 years?

12. OTHER MEASURES

Please provide details of any other country-specific actions taken that have not been covered yet.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: General

UNEP/CMS/BKD1/REPORT
Annex IV

Original: English

FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO
THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
CONCERNING CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION
OF THE BUKHARA DEER (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
20 November 2011, Bergen, Norway

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Number of participants: 12 (list attached)

Welcoming

Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema – Executive Secretary of CMS - welcomed the participants.

Election of the Chair

By the proposal of the representative of Uzbekistan, Mr. Mussabev (Kazakhstan) was unanimously elected as the chair of the Meeting.

Adoption of the Agenda

After a brief discussion, the meeting has adopted the following agenda:

1. Report by the Secretariat of the Convention
2. Reports of the Range States on the implementation of the MoU
3. Extension of the geographical scope of MoU
4. Prospects for further development and implementation of the Memorandum and its Action Plan
5. Next meeting of the MoU Signatories
6. Other

Agenda Item 1

The Meeting took notice of the Report of the Secretariat.

Agenda Item 2

The national reports of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, the Central Asian program of WWF Russia and CIC were presented to the Meeting.

Speakers presented information about their Bukhara Deer activities that aim at supporting the implementation of the MoU and Action Plan, problems and solutions, as well as major events planned for the next 5 years. The participants also discussed the activities of the Secretariat and collaborating organizations.

Agenda Item 3

It was proposed to extend the geographical scope of the MoU and amend it in order to open it for signature by other interested countries, particularly Afghanistan.

Agenda Item 4

Different options for updating and further development of the Action Plan were considered. The possibility of developing a medium term work program as a tool to support the implementation of the MoU was discussed, as well as the alternatives to the reporting format for the implementation of the MoU Action Plan.

Agenda Item 5

The frequency of future meetings of the Signatories and the possible date for the next meeting were discussed.

Regarding agenda items 3-5, the following decisions were made:

1. Expansion of the geographical scope of the Memorandum, to include Afghanistan;
2. Development of a medium term international work program (MTIWP);
3. Improvement of transboundary cooperation;
4. Report on the implementation of the MoU on a two-yearly basis using the newly agreed format;
5. Urge the 10th Conference of the Parties to CMS to consider allocating necessary resources to the Secretariat to support the implementation of the MoU and maintain the position of a regional coordinator; and
6. Identification of the following priorities for national and transboundary actions for Bukhara Deer conservation.

Kazakhstan:

- Create new protected areas that are also suitable habitats for the Bukhara Deer, to increase its populations to a stable point; and
- Introduce deer in additional areas.

Tajikistan:

- Strengthen the protection of Bukhara deer population in the reserve "Tigrovaya balka";
- Monitor Bukhara deer in its natural habitat;
- Improve facilities and opportunities for the management of protected areas;
- Develop and implement a National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Bukhara deer in Tajikistan; and
- Improve cooperation for the conservation of Bukhara deer between Zeravshan reserve (Tajikistan) and reserve "Zarafshan" (Uzbekistan).

Uzbekistan:

- Strengthen and increase the scale of coordinated monitoring of all populations of Bukhara deer;
- Identify and explore new areas suitable for the Bukhara reintroduction, as well as work to study the fragmentation of habitats;
- Use deer populations in Badai Tugay for relocation to balance population sizes with the carrying capacity of ecosystems; and
- Develop eco-tourism and related infrastructure (e.g., EcoCenter "Adelia").

For all member Range States of the MoU:

- Continue to work with the CMS Secretariat and share best practices with other Range States on the optimization of Bukhara deer and its habitat;
- Develop ecological corridors for migration;
- involve local people and provide incentives for the conservation of Bukhara deer (e.g., alternative income generation); and
- Strengthen anti-poaching activities.

Signed by the:

Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan

Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Representative of the World Wildlife Fund

Representative of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)

Representative of the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species

Participants:

KAZAKHSTAN

Mr. Khairbek Shakhvalievich Mussabayev
Deputy Chairman
Committee of Forestry and Hunting of the Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry House, 5th Driveway, Orynbor Street
010000 Astana
Republic of Kazakhstan
Tel: (+8 7172) 742 835
Fax: (+8 7172) 743 326
E-mail: mussabayev@minagri.kz

Dr. Sergey Yerokhov
Chief Zoologist
Department of Ecological Monitoring Kazakhstan Agency for Applied Ecology
KAZAKHSTAN
Tel: (+8 7272) 58 24 89
E-mail: syerokhov@mail.ru

Dr. Sergey Sklyarenko
Centre for Conservation Biology of the
Science Director of ACBK
Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity (ACBK)
of. 203, 40, Orbita-1, Almaty
050043, Kazakhstan
Phone/fax +7-727-2203877
Tel: +7-701-2213315
E-mail: sergey.sklyarenko@acbk.kz

TAJIKISTAN

Mr. Kholmumin Safarov
State Forestry Agencies and Hunting Committee for Environment Protection
Shamsi 5/1
734034 Dushanbe
Republic of Tajikistan
E-Mail: safarov_holmumin@mail.ru

Mr. Nurali Saidov
Head of the State Enterprise of Natural Protected Areas of Committee of Environmental
Protection (CEP)
Republic of Tajikistan 62, Drujba Narodov Str. 734025 Dushanbe TAJIKISTAN
Tel: (+992 37) 2221467 / (+992 918) 232306 (mob.)
E-mail: nsaidov70@yahoo.com

UZBEKISTAN

Mr. Alexander Grigoryants
State Committee for Nature Protection
ul. Abdulla Kadiry 5A
700128 Tashkent
Republic of Uzbekistan
Tel: (+99871) 2157935
E-mail: a.grigor50@mail.ru

KYRGYZSTAN

Mr. Askar Davletbakov
Senior Research, Fellow of the Institute of Biology and Soil
National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyz Republic
Chui str. 265
720071 Bishkek
Kyrgyzstan
Tel: (+996) 550965108
Fax: (+996 31) 2545282
E-mail: envforest@elcat.kg; min-eco@elcat.kg

Ms. Kathrin Uhlemann
Senior Advisor, Regional Program on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Regional Office Kyrgyzstan
720040 Bishkek
Uliza Panfilova 150
Tel.: +996 312 31 60 09 ext.108 / Mobile: +996 555 77 29 11
E-mail: kathrin.uhlemann@giz.de

WWF Russia

Ms. Olga Pereladova
Head of Central Asia Programme
19 Nikoloyamskaya Street
109240 Moscow
Russian Federation
E-Mail: opereladova@wwf.ru

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)

Mr. Mikko Rautiainen
Policy and Law Advisor
Telki ut hrsz 2092 Budapest
Hungary
Tel. 003623453830
E-Mail: m.rautiainen@cic-wildlife.org

CMS Secretariat

Ms. Christiane Röttger
Regional Officer for Central Asia
UNEP/CMS Secretariat
United Nations Campus
Herman-Ehlers-Str. 10
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2425
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: croettger@cms.int

Ms. Melanie Virtue
Acting Agreements Officer
UNEP/CMS Secretariat
United Nations Campus
Herman-Ehlers-Str. 10
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2462
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: mvirtue@cms.in



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: General

UNEP/CMS/BKD1/REPORT
Annex V

Original: English

FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO
THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
CONCERNING CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION
OF THE BUKHARA DEER (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
20 November 2011, Bergen, Norway

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

State Delegations

Range States

KAZAKHSTAN

Mr. Khairbek Shakhvalievich Mussabayev
Deputy Chairman
Committee of Forestry and Hunting of the
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry House, 5th Driveway
Orynbor Street
010000 Astana
Republic of Kazakhstan
Tel: (+8 7172) 742 835
Fax: (+8 7172) 743 326
E-mail: mussabayev@minagri.kz

Dr. Sergey Yerokhov
Chief Zoologist
Department of Ecological Monitoring
Kazakhstan Agency for
Applied Ecology
KAZAKHSTAN
Tel: (+8 7272) 58 24 89
E-mail: syerokhov@mail.ru

Dr Sergey Sklyarenko
Centre for Conservation Biology of the
Association for the Conservation of
Biodiversity (ACBK)
Science Director of ACBK
of.203, 40, Orbita-1, Almaty
050043, Kazakhstan
Phone/fax +7-727-2203877
Tel.: +7-701-2213315
sergey.sklyarenko@acbk.kz

TAJKISTAN

Mr. Kholmumin Safarov
State Forestry Agencies and Hunting
Committee for Environment Protection
Shamsi 5/1
734034 Dushanbe
Republic of Tajikistan
E-Mail: safarov_holmumin@mail.ru

Mr. Nurali Saidov
Head of the State Enterprise of Natural
Protected Areas of Committee of
Environmental Protection (CEP)
Republic of Tajikistan 62, Drujba Narodov Str.
734025 Dushanbe TAJIKISTAN
Tel: (+992 37) 2221467 /
(+992 918) 232306 (mob.)
E-mail: nsaidov70@yahoo.com

UZBEKISTAN

Mr. Alexander Grigoryants
State Committee for Nature Protection
ul. Abdulla Kadiry 5A
700128 Tashkent
Republic of Uzbekistan
Tel: (+99871) 2157935
E-Mail: a.grigor50@mail.ru

Other State Delegations

KYRGYZSTAN

Mr. Askar Davletbakov
Senior Research, Fellow of the Institute of
Biology and Soil
National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyz
Republic
Chui str. 265
720071 Bishkek
Kyrgyzstan
Tel: (+996) 550965108
Fax: (+996 31) 2545282
E-mail: envforest@elcat.kg
min-eco@elcat.kg

Ms. Kathrin Uhlemann
Senior Advisor, Regional Program on
Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in
Central Asia, Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Regional Office Kyrgyzstan
720040 Bishkek
Uliza Panfilova 150
Tel.: +996 312 31 60 09 ext.108
Mobile: +996 555 77 29 11
E-mail: kathrin.uhlemann@giz.de

Cooperating Organizations

WWF Russia

Ms. Olga Pereladova
Head of Central Asia Programme
19 Nikoloyamskaya Street
109240 Moscow
Russian Federation
E-Mail: opereladova@wwf.ru

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)

Mr. Mikko Rautiainen
Policy and Law Advisor
Telki ut hrsz 2092 Budapest
Hungary
Tel. 003623453830
E-Mail: m.rautiainen@cic-wildlife.org

Secretariat

Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema
Executive Secretary
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2410
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: emrema@cms.int

Ms. Linette Eitz Lamare
Meeting servicing
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2423
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: llamare@cms.int

Ms. Melanie Virtue
Acting Agreements Officer
Tel.: (+49 228) 815 2462
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: mvirtue@cms.int

UNEP/CMS Secretariat
United Nations Campus
Herman-Ehlers-Str. 10
53113 Bonn, Germany
E-mail: secretariat@cms.int
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2401
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449

Ms. Christiane Röttger
Regional Officer for Central Asia
Tel: (+49 228) 815 2425
Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449
E-mail: croettger@cms.int