

**STATE AGENCY ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND FORESTRY
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION OF REPORTING PARTY	3
QUESTIONNAIRE	4
Overviews and priority setting	5
Article 5 – Cooperation	12
Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use.....	16
Article 7 - Identification and monitoring.....	23
Decisions on Taxonomy	29
Article 8 - <i>In situ</i> conservation	38
Article 8(h) - Alien species	43
Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	49
Article 9 - <i>Ex situ</i> conservation	55
Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	58
Article 11 - Incentive measures.....	66
Article 12 - Research and training	71
Article 13 - Public education and awareness	72
Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	77
Article 15 - Access to genetic resources.....	83
Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology	88
Article 17 - Exchange of information	90
Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation.....	91
Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits.....	95
Article 20 – Financial resources.....	97
Ecosystem Approach.....	104
Inland water ecosystems.....	107
Agricultural biological diversity.....	115
Forest biological diversity	130
Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands	136
Mountain Biodiversity.....	141
Operations of the Convention	148

IDENTIFICATION OF REPORTING PARTY

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I - Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

Materials and information on activity of the following institutions and agencies were used in a cause of the report preparation:

State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ministry of Emergency of the Kyrgyz Republic

Kyrgyz Agrarian University of K.I.Skryabin

Biology and Soil Institute of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism of the Kyrgyz Republic

State Agency on Science and Intellectual Property ("Kyrgyzpatent")

Project "Assessment of the national capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic on the global environmental conventions commitment implementation"

Central Asian Transboundary Project GEF/World Bank on the Western Tayan Shan Biodiversity Conservation

Central Asian Transboundary Project GEF-UNEP-WWF "ECONET Design for long-term Biodiversity Conservation in ecoregions of Central Asia"

Small Grants Programme

Environmental Movement of Kyrgyzstan "Aleine"

National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic

This report is prepared in accordance with the country commitments arisen from affiliation of the country to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1996. Report format was adopted at the 7th Conference of the Parties in Malaysia (Kuala-Lumpur, February 2004). The format was simplified for this publication to make easier acquaintance with main provisions of the report. It allows to see the country progress in actions implementation towards the biological diversity conservation as well as unsolved issues and current problems.

Overviews and priority setting

Box II - Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Review is conducted at two levels: ecosystem level and species level.

STATE AND TRENDS IN ECOSYSTEM CHANGING

Biodiversity reproduction capacity depends on the state of natural ecosystems. There are 20 ecosystem classes in Kyrgyzstan including 1 man-made ones.

Table 1

Ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan and disturbance degree of their natural status

Ecosystem class		Area (km ²)	Disturbance		
			High	Medium	Low
1	Man-made*	32 111,71			
2	Mid-hill steppe	24 803,53		?	
3	Cryophyte (high hill) steppe	22 474,57		?	
4	Cryophyte (alpine) meadows	17 263,49		?	
5	Sub-alpine meadows	13 207,99		?	
6	Mid-hill meadows	8 898,19		?	
7	Wetlands***	7 076,14	?	?	
8	Foothill deserts	5 571,61	?		
9	Mid-hill therophyllous shrubbery	3 871,96			?
10	Spruce (firry-Abies) forests***	3 017,00		?	?
11	Juniper forests and light forests***	2 548,32		?	
12	Mid-hill savanna forests	2 361,89		?	
13	Cryophyte (high hill) deserts	1 953,44	?		
14	Mid-hill desert	1 384,34	?		
15	Parvifoliate forest***	1 040,64	?	?	
16	Walnut forests	928,75		?	
17	Pistachio and almond	458,47	?		
18	Mid-hill light forests	231,51	?		
19	Low-hill and foothill steppe	192,70	?		
20	Broad-leaved forests***	83,67		?	?
Other land**					
	Glaciers and snow hills	5 773,74			
	Nival and sub-nival	13 909,04			
	Rocks, debris stream and alluvial deposits	9 150,67			
	Total	178 313,38			

*Note: * - man-made ecosystems are not evaluated since they are disturbed as natural ones for 100% according to definition.*

*** - other lands are not evaluated since they actually do not conserve the biodiversity.*

**** - various comparable sites have different level of conservation.*

As we see from the Table 1, only 3 of 20 classes of natural ecosystems can be referred to low disturbed, 8 classes belong to medium disturbed, 2 classes to medium and high disturbed at the same time and 7

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247.

– high disturbed. Ecosystems are mostly disturbed in foothill valleys, mid hill valleys and low mountain zones to 1500-2000 m above sea level. Considerable part of natural ecosystems is replaced by artificial (arable land, settlements, industrial areas, communications and etc.); rest natural ecosystems are affected by high man-made pressure. Pasture ecosystems still suffer from overgrazing in the second half of 20th century when the livestock number was in 5-10 times higher the norm.

State of the ecosystems can characterize number of typical endangered species (See Table 2).

Table 2

Distribution of the species of the Red Data Book by the ecosystems

Ecosystems Species Groups	Total	DESERT	Steppe	Coniferous forest	Foliage forest	Meadows	Wetlands
Plants	89	16	37	1	15	19	
Mushrooms	6	1			5		
Arthropods	80		12	1	3	3	
Fish	6						7
Amphibian	2	1					1
Reptile	8	4	6			1	8
Birds	53	4	27	2	8	1	19
Mammal	26	6	13	3	3	4	2
Total*	231	32	95	6	34	28	29

In general, grass ecosystems are poorer compare to forest ecosystems and they have more endangered species than the forest one. Consequences of overgrazing strongly impacted on their ability to reproduce a proper biodiversity in sustainable way in spite of the fact that for 20 years their considerable part has being free of pasturing due to strong reduction of the livestock number. The most complex coniferous forests among the forest ecosystems are mixed and have less endangered species compared to the foliage forests. Please note that the coniferous forests since mid of last century were affected strongly by man-made impact, as result their area was double reduce d. Nevertheless they have positive impact on environment and demonstrate high sustainability and ability to maintain the proper biodiversity.

STATE AND TRENDS OF THE SPECIES DIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Territory of Kyrgyzstan is characterized by high level of biodiversity concentration on ecosystem level as well as on species level (See Table 3). As seen from Table 3, concentration of species in Kyrgyzstan is in 2-3 times higher than in other Central Asian states.

From current ecosystem state it is seen that significant part of area is occupied by the ecosystems reproduced by wild type in spite of various degrees of disturbance. Diversity and relative conservation of ecosystems determine relatively high level of species concentration.

Table 3

Biodiversity of Kyrgyzstan

Group	World		Kyrgyzstan			
	Number of species in the world	Number of species per 1 thousand km ²	Number of species in Kyrgyzstan	% of world number of species	Number of species per 1 thousand km ²	Number of species in Red Data List of KR
Ultramicrobe (virus), bacteria, protozoan	5760	0,011	261	0,05	1,32	4
Inferior plants	73883	0,145	3676	4,98	18,57	5 (0,1 %)
Higher plants	248428	1,666	3786	1,52	19,12	84 (2,2 %)
Worms	36200	0,071	1282	3,54	6,47	0
(<i>Spisula</i>) dipper	50000	0,098	168	0,34	0,85	0
Arthropods	874161	5,860	10242	1,17	51,72	18 (0,2 %)
Fish	19056	0,041	75	0,39	0,38	7 (9,3 %)
Amphibian	4184	0,023	4	0,09	0,02	2 (50 %)
Reptile	6300	0,047	33	0,52	0,15	8 (24,2 %)
Birds	9040	0,062	368	4,07	1,86	53 (14,4 %)
Mammal	4000	0,027	83	2,07	0,44	24 (28,9 %)

a) From last column of Table 3 it is seen that the most endangered group is vertebrate. Deterioration of small fresh water bodies leads to crucial reduction of number and areal of amphibiotic, particularly Asian anuran (frog). It is as other species threatened by uncontrolled and unreasonable provision especially increased with appearance of Chinese purveyors at present. Direct persecution, withdrawal from nature and deterioration of habitats leads to threat of extinction or reduction of number and areal of different species of mammals, reptiles, fish and birds.

b) Ongoing process of legislation improvement, institutional support, poverty reduction programme, special programmes and projects directed towards biodiversity conservation such as on forest, "The Western Tien Shan biodiversity conservation", "ECONET design for long-term biodiversity conservation in the ecoregions of Central Asia" and others including environmental awareness increasing create pre-conditions to improve situation in general. At the same time, it was failure in stoppage and reverse of trend on deterioration of natural ecosystem and specific species state.

c) Most of natural ecosystems, especially those nearby the settlements, demonstrates trends of degradation as result of unreasonable pasturing, logging, timber poaching and illegal gathering of medicinal herbs and specific species, and actual unlimited poaching.

d) From other side, positive trends are observed on increasing of number and size of protected areas. Within the small grant programmes such as GEF/UNDP, Central Asian Transboundary Project GEF/WB, Gifts to the Earth/WWF and others, the local communities obtain new skills of friendly nature economic activity, rehabilitation of natural ecosystems and conservation of some species.

e) Activity related to the global environmental conventions commitment implementation plays a positive role in attraction of attention of the public and government to problems of protection, restoration and rational use of biological resources.

Box III - Please provide an overview of factors affecting conservation and sustainable use of various components of biological diversity in your country, including access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

Degree of ecosystems disturbance is shown in Table 1, and their ability to maintain biological diversity is shown in Table 2 based on the species listed in the Red Data Book of the Kyrgyz Republic. Table 4 provides main consequences of unfavorable impact of natural and man-made factors on various types of biological resources and main types of the ecosystems.

As it is seen from Table 4, natural factors such as the fires and mudflows cause considerable but local damage to biodiversity. Sites affected by those factors are restored under availability of neighboring undisturbed sites within mid-term period of 10-100 years. In general, they cover less than 0,1 % of area of main ecosystems. It is important to know that the human being to a considerable degree provokes these natural factors.

Unregulated livestock pasturing is on the first place among man-made factors. It covers both pasturing and forest ecosystems and becomes a reason to strengthen and increase frequency of natural negative impacts above mentioned. Such type of impact leads to double reduction of pasture ecosystem productivity and their partly or full destruction – 20-70 % of total area depending on region. Especially natural ecosystems strongly suffered from the settlements located nearby. Restoration of pasture ecosystems can take from 10 to 100 years. Important condition is to protect sites, particularly grass ecosystems.

Forest ecosystems suffer from logging including timber poaching. Scattered offences are transformed into local ones. Logging sites can be centers of forest diseases. Natural restoration of sites suffered from logging and illegal pasturing will require an average period of 10-100 years. In spite of reduced area, the forest ecosystems continue to support high level of biodiversity. Less than 1 % of the forest area is affected by logging; the livestock is pastured on 10% of area. There is no accurate unified registration.

Hunting and fishery resources are strongly disturbed due to poaching activity. Partly, it is connected with low-income level, but mainly with poor provision of inspection service, lack of monitoring and existing corruption.

Table 4

Character of various factors influence on sustainable biodiversity use

Factors	Natural		Man-made			
	Fires	Floods, mudflows	Overgrazing	Over-withdrawal	Roads	Tourism
Components of biological diversity						
Pasture ecosystems	Deterioration, soil outwash	Local damage	Deterioration	Local damage	Local damage	Local damage
Forest ecosystems	Deterioration, soil outwash	Local damage	Lack or reduction of rehabilitation	Local damage, disturbed rehabilitation	Local damage	Local damage
Game resources	Forest reduction and degradation	Local damage	Competition, disturbance, zoonosis, stock reduction	Reproduction abnormality, disappearance in areal, stock reduction	Local damage	Local damage
Fish resources	No	Local damage	Water quality deterioration, reproduction reduction	Reproduction abnormality, disappearance in areal, stock reduction	Local damage	Local damage
Medicinal herbs	Reduction	Local damage	Diversity and stock reduction	Diversity and stock reduction	Local damage	Local damage
Genetic resources	Reduction	Local damage	Reduction	Reduction	Local damage	Local damage

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Last time, activity of Chinese suppliers has being increased. Local population actually without any control gathers medicinal herbs, specific objects of the wildlife and delivers to suppliers disturbing available stock and reproduction capacity. It takes place in various regions of the republic with the connivance of local and central authorities.

Box IV - Please provide a general overview of the progress towards the 2010 target adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (please provide detailed information when you come to answer questions 177, 178 and 179).

Goal 7. Provision of the environment sustainability. Objective 9. Integration of the principles of sustainable development in the state policy and programmes, and prevention of natural resources loss.

Within implementation of this goal, it is suggested to increase forests and protected areas, which are considered as indicators of this goal performance.

During 1990-2001, more than 10 % of the forests have being lost because of man-made activity (logging, pasturing and etc.). State Forestry Programme currently implemented should ensure afforestation to 2010 within this area.

During 2000-2005, new protected areas were established covering more than 100 thousand hectares. At present, the protected areas cover about 10 % of the country territory. However, problem of protection regime compliance still exists in the protected areas because of shortage of financial resources and appropriate management.

1. Please indicate, by marking an "x" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and their associated decisions, and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
f) Article 5 – Cooperation	?		
g) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	?		
h) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring			?
i) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	?		
j) Article 8(h) - Alien species		?	
k) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		?	
l) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		?	
m) Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	?		
n) Article 11 - Incentive measures		?	
o) Article 12 - Research and training		?	

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p) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		?	
q) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		?	
r) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		?	
s) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		?	
t) Article 17 - Exchange of information		?	
u) Article 18 - Scientific and technical cooperation		?	
v) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		?	
w) Article 20 - Financial resources	?	?	
x) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	?		
y) Agricultural biodiversity		?	?
z) Forest biodiversity		?	
aa) Inland water biodiversity		?	
bb) Marine and coastal biodiversity		-	
cc) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		?	
dd) Mountain biodiversity	?		

2. Please indicate, by marking an "x" in the appropriate column below, the availability of resources required by your country for the implementation of various articles, provisions and their associated decisions, and relevant programmes of work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Resources availability			
	Good	Adequate	Limiting	Severely Limiting
a) Article 5 – Cooperation			?	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use			?	
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring				?
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation			?	
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species				?
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions				?
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation				?
h) Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity			?	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures				?
j) Article 12 - Research and training				?
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness			?	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts			?	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources			?	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			?	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information				?
p) Article 18 - Scientific and technical cooperation				?
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits				?
r) Article 20 - Financial resources			?	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism			?	

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 11

t) Agricultural biodiversity			?	
u) Forest biodiversity			?	
v) Inland water biodiversity				?
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity				
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity			?	
y) Mountain biodiversity			?	
If applicable, please indicate below articles, provisions and/or programmes of work where resources are most urgently needed for implementation at the national level and put them in order of priority.				
Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity Forest biodiversity Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation Article 12 - Research and training Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use Mountain biodiversity				

Article 5 – Cooperation

3. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	?
c) Yes, international programmes (please give details below)	?
d) Yes, international or regional agreements (please give details below)	?
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties.	

World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002);

Cooperation within the Environmental Strategy of the EECCA countries;

Implementation of the UNEP/GEF/WWF Project "ECONET Development for long-term biodiversity conservation in the eco-regions of Central Asia";

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining of the Convention on Biological Diversity by the Kyrgyz Republic" as of July 26, 1996, ? 40;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Ratification of the UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment within Transboundary Context" as of January 15, 2001;

Action Plan to 2010 of Agenda 21 of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-r;

National Review RIO Plus 10 progress assessment of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-r

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Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining to the International Convention on Protection of New plant varieties" as of January 14, 2000, ? 10

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity" as of August 6, 2005, ? 140;

General environmental and economic problems of common natural region facilitate adoption of joint and agreed actions of all Central Asian states. Regional structures have been set up: International Fund of Aral Sea (IFAS) and Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) together with the Scientific-Informational Center (SIC). Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC) was established, which goal is to strengthen and coordinate actions in the field of environment between Central Asian republics, and attraction of attention of the public to environmental problems. In 2001, CAREC's branch was opened in Bishkek. Regional Environmental Protection Action Plan for the Central Asian Republics (REPAP CAR) was developed and approved under support of UNEP programme in a framework of the ICSD's activity.

Kyrgyz Republic has ratified the Basel Convention on Control of transboundary transportation and removal of hazardous waste (Resolution of the Peoples' Assembly of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on Ratification as of November 30, 1995, ? 225-1; Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on Accedence as of January 18, 1996, ? 304-1).

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Accedence to Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution on a Long Distance (as of January 14, 2000, N 11).

Agreement on Interaction in sphere of environment and environmental protection between CIS countries (June, 1992). In 1996, Kyrgyzstan signed "Agreement on Joint Actions on Aral Sea".

Leaders of four Central Asian States (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan) signed the Agreements "On Cooperation in the sphere of the Western Tien Shan Biological Diversity Conservation", "On Cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and rational nature management" in March 1998.

Swiss Government provides funds for the Central Asian Mountain Partnership (CAMP), and activity is mainly conducted in the mountain areas of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Activity on promotion of sustainable use of renewable resources in the mountain areas was launched in 2000, and it is planned to complete it after 10-15 years.

In February 1976, the Issyk-Kul Lake was included in the List of Wetlands having international significance. On April 10, 2002, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed the Law "On Accedence of the Kyrgyz Republic to the UN Convention on the Wetlands having international significance as the waterfowl habitats (the Ramsar Convention)". Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 25, 2005, ? 310 "On status given to the Chatyr-Kul Lake as a wetland having international significance".

In February 1979, the Sary-Chelek Natural Reserve became a part of international network of the biosphere reserves by the decision of the Presidium of the International Coordination Board of the programme "Man and Biosphere".

Cooperation with CIS countries is performed in a framework of the Interstate Environmental Council (IEC) set up in accordance with the Agreement on Interaction in the sphere of environment and environmental protection signed in Minsk in 1992.

In a framework of implementation of the Protocol between the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic and Department of Nature Management and Environmental protection of the Government of Moscow of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in sphere of environment, the Action programme was developed and signed related to above-mentioned Protocol.

Since 1992, the Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the UN EEC and takes active part in a process "Environment for Europe".

The Kyrgyz Republic cooperates with the international agencies on continuous basis: World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), UN European Economic Commission (UN EEC), European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO), Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and others.

Cooperation with the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is increased. So, since 2001, the Kyrgyz Republic is a member of the Swiss Constituency of the Global Environmental Facility where all Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan are included.

Within international cooperation, and implementation of commitments on international conventions, following environmental projects are implemented in Kyrgyzstan: Project "Development of the Regional Environmental Protection Action Plan"; Project "Environmental Monitoring and Management Capacity Building. II phase" (ABD and the Government of Finland. 2001); Project "The Western Tyan Shan Biodiversity Conservation" (TACIS); GTZ Project on Biosphere Reserve "Issyk-Kul" is implemented since 1997. Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic under Technical Assistance

of the Federal Ministry of Germany on Economic Cooperation (BMZ), German Society on Nature Protection (NABU) and German Society on Technical Cooperation (GTZ); project "Regional Cooperation in the sphere of Mountain Development in Central Asia" (ADB and the Swiss Government, 1995); TACIS project "Increase of Public Awareness on Environmental Problems in the Kyrgyz Republic" (1997); Project "Assistance provided Kyrgyzstan on the First National Review in response on commitments for UN Convention on Climate Change"; Project "Snow Leopard Conservation"; by initiative of Kyrgyzstan the UN General Assembly announced 2002 as the International Year of Mountains in a framework of Rio de Janeiro's Declaration.

Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation in timber industry complex and forestry as of September 11, 1998 (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan).

Cooperation between FAO and Kyrgyzstan: UN FAO Project on harmonization of the legislation on protected areas and other projects.

Kyrgyzstan is a member of the process of the European and Central Asian countries on law enforcement and forest sector management problems, which goal is to conserve biodiversity of the forests (Russia, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Turkey, Japan, Kazakhstan, Poland, UK, USA, and European Commission and the World Bank; China and Italy also got invitation to participate).

Kyrgyz-Swiss Programme on Forestry Support (KYRLES Programme) – contributes into development of the national forest sector in a framework of bilateral agreement concluded between the Government of Switzerland and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 14, 2004, ? 256 approved the Concept of the Forest Sector Development of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 25, 2004, ? 858 "On approval of the National Forest Programme for 2005-2015".

Decision VI/20 - Cooperation with other organizations, initiatives and conventions

4. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps being taken (please specify below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive steps being taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.	
<p>Unfortunately, there are no partner relations between the institutions, agencies and NGOs; consultation processes are inappropriate. There is overlapping of the same activity among different institutions and agencies; weak cross-sectoral coordination, lack of mechanisms promoting commitments on the conventions within regional and institutional structures; different approaches in understanding of commitments on the conventions and initiatives in center and local sites, and as result, responsibility for decision-making is decreased. Inefficiency of various multilateral nature protection agreements is observed. Disintegration of sectoral interests does not facilitate development of optimal decisions; cross-sectoral and interinstitutional capacity is not used fully. Implementation of various multilateral nature protection agreements in the country is not linked with the sustainable development strategies – they are not considered as effective instrument of the national policy in decision making.</p>	

5. What priority does your country accord to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use, of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues? (<i>This question is developed on the basis of decision VI/20 and required by the joint programme of work between CBD and CMS.</i>)	
a) High	?
b) Medium	
c) Low	

In February 1976, the Issyk-Kul Lake was included in the List of Wetlands having international significance. On April 10, 2002, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed the Law "On Accedence of the Kyrgyz Republic to the UN Convention on Wetlands having international significance mainly as the waterfowl habitats (Ramsar Convention)".

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 25, 2005, ? 310 «On status given to the Chatyr-Kul Lake as the wetland having international significance".

6. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (<i>This question is developed on the basis of decision VI/20 and required by the joint programme of work between CBD and CMS.</i>)	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	
c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
e) Transboundary movement	
If NO , please briefly indicate below	
a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation developed in 1998 paid proper attention to migrated species and their habitats, but, unfortunately, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic did not approve this Paper.
b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	There is cooperation with the states of areal but it is not enough.

Decision VI/27 A - Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans

7. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks established (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, existing mechanisms being strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks.

- Strategy of EECCA countries. Priority of the strategy is development of the elements of sub-regional institutional basis for transboundary problems solution.
- Ongoing Central Asian Transboundary Project GEF-UNEP-WWF "ECONET design for long-term biodiversity conservation in the eco-regions of Central Asia". Scheme of environmental network was developed within this project.
- Issues of ECONET implementation are included in the project "Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development in Central Asia".
- Draft Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan "On development and management of the regional environmental network of Central Asia".
- Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 14, 2004, ? 256 approved the Concept of the Forest Sector Development of the Kyrgyz Republic
- Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 25, 2004, ? 858 "On approval of the National Forestry Programme for 2005-2015".

Box V - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Environmental Protection Action Plan (REPAP). • Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Sustainable Development of the Mountain Regions in Central Asia. • Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 14, 2004, ? 256 approved the Concept of the Forest Sector Development of the Kyrgyz Republic. • Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 25, 2004, ? 858 "On approved the National Forestry Programme for 2005-2015". |
|---|

Box VI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - underdevelopment of the mechanisms of the conventions and international agreements implementation; - shortage of financial and technical resources; - shortage of economic incentive measures; - lack of understanding of importance of the component "Biodiversity and benefits use" |
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Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

8. ? On Article 6(b): do your national biodiversity strategies and action plans cover the integration of other sectoral activities?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some sectors	?
c) Yes, all major sectors	
d) Yes, all sectors	

Decision II/7 and decision III/9- Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

9. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets in place (please provide details below)	?
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available	
Further comments on targets set within strategies and action plans.	

Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010 (CDF) is the national programme in Kyrgyzstan, which sets out goals and trends of the society for a long-term prospective. Main provisions of this document are aimed to specific measures required to make improvements in the political, social and economic situation. These measures are reflected in action matrix, which implies objectives and measures on environment protection to be implemented through following tasks:

- Improvement of the national policy;
- Reduction of man-made impact on environment;
- Reduction of the land degradation level;
- Increase efficiency of the water resources use, reclamation of agricultural land; and
- Biodiversity conservation and reproduction.

11 international nature protection conventions were ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic including the agreements on biodiversity conservation, climate change and combating with desertification. Kyrgyzstan became the member of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and active member of the regional institutions supporting the concept of sustainable development in global scale and in Central Asia as well. Kyrgyzstan also joined the UNEP and UNDP activities on development of the Regional Environmental Action Plan. These actions defined dimensions of activity in the sphere of environmental protection and sustainable development and prepared a ground for development of the national programmes and plans.

At present, the implemented projects in the country are supported by the Global Environmental Facility, World Bank, UNDP, European Commission, the Governments of Switzerland, Germany and other countries. Most of these projects are implemented on the territory of the Central Asian states in order to improve cooperation of these countries in the field of environmental protection. Within the TACIS and GEF/WB Projects on the Western Tien Shan Biological Diversity Conservation, work on organization of the transboundary protected area in the Western Tien Shan is conducted based on existing reserves, national parks, game reserves of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Currently, the draft Intergovernmental Agreement on the Transboundary Protected Area is drafted, which is under consultation process in the ministries and institutions of three states.

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 17

Within the project activity, the Law "On Biosphere Reserves of the Kyrgyz Republic" was approved; work on awareness of the population on biological diversity, goals and objectives of the protected areas is conducted; and involvement of the local population in the protected areas management.

Draft Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic

In July 1996, Kyrgyzstan signed the Convention on Biological Diversity. Under support of the World Bank and the Global Environmental Facility in association with the agency "Flora and Fauna International" the draft Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation. Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation contains an analysis of existing organizational structure, legal basics on management and biodiversity conservation in Kyrgyzstan and proposes specific recommendations to improve situation. Main goal of the Strategy and Action Plan on biodiversity conservation is protection and rational use of biological and landscape diversity for sustainable social-economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic. Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ? 524 "On Strategy of Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic" was adopted on August 3, 2002.

Projects linked with the CDF implementation in Kyrgyzstan

Central Asian Transboundary Project GEF/WB «Biodiversity Conservation of the Western Tien Shan»: project life is 2000 – 2004; it was extended to 2006. Project is implemented on territory of the Central Asian states – Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, region of the Western Tien Shan.

EuropaAid Project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation: it is follow up of the Interstate Project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation (WTSBC; Phase 1: implementation from January 2001 to July 2003); supported by EU (TACIS), Phase 2: from February 2004 to January 2006.

Project GEF-UNEP-WWF "ECONET Design for the long-term biodiversity conservation in the eco-regions of Central Asia": Scheme of ecological network based on unified integrated information management system GIS has been developed. Main goals of the project are to create joint scheme of ecological network of the Central Asian region and its integration into the regional and national plans of sustainable development, and development and introduction of reliable mechanisms for the long-term interstate cooperation and coordination of the actions to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Project is implemented from 2003 to 2006.

Kyrgyz-Swiss Forest Support Project (Les-IK): funded by the Swiss Government since 1995. Three phases are completed. Forth phase of the project: 2004-2007.

FAO Project on Revision and Harmonization of legislation on protected area in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan: FAO provides technical and financial assistance to the Governments of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan on revision and harmonization of the legal norms related to the protected areas. Two projects are successfully implemented – one for the legislation on protected areas (from October 2003 to October 2004), the second one – solution of legal aspects related to the forests – wildlife and gaming (from July 2003 to July 2004).

Mountain Partnership in Central Asia (????): funded by the Swiss Government. Mainly works in mountain areas of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Project activity – promotion of sustainable use on renewable resources in the mountains; launched in 2000 and planed to be completed after 10-15 years.

Small Grant Programmes (SGPs) UNDP/GEF: was launched in 2001 and works only in Kyrgyzstan. Programme provides grants to non-commercial legal persons and NGOs mainly in rural areas to perform small and sustainable environmental projects developed by the local organizations according to set criteria.

Project EU-JUMP – Support of sustainable management of the juniper forests of the south of Kyrgyzstan: funded by the European Commission; duration is 2004-2006. Project goal is to develop integrated management plans in juniper forests in the south of Kyrgyzstan with involvement of the local population.

GTZ Project on the Biosphere Territory "Issyk-Kul" – was launched in 1997 by the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic under technical assistance of the Federal Ministry of Germany on Economic Cooperation (BMZ), German Society on Nature Protection (NABU) and the German Society on technical Cooperation (GTZ). After drafting and approval of the Law "On Biosphere Reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic" ? 625 as of September 25, 1998, the biosphere reserve "Issyk-Kul" was established with the total area of 43144 square km. Project performs its activity in accordance with the International programme UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" (MAB).

Problems and obstacles for successful implementation of the project: often reorganization of the Government, turnover of the partners in the General Board of the project, and problems caused by setting of the ecological post (fee to enter territory, transfer of collected money to the local budget).

Project UNEP/GEF "Development of the framework documents on biological safety in the Kyrgyz Republic": initiated by the countries, this global project was designed to provide

assistance for almost one hundred states-participants in developing their national structures to manage living changed organisms (LCOs), comply with requirements of the Cartagena Protocol. The project was launched in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2003; Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Project GEF *in-situ/on-farm* "Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity (fruit cultures and their wild congeners) in Central Asia": goal of the project is to provide the farmers, NGOs, scientific institutions, local communities and decision-makers with relevant knowledge, methodologies and recommendations helping to improve work on conservation of fruit cultures and their wild congeners using various methods of conservation *in-situ/on-farm*. Project is implemented on territory of five republics of Central Asia; main partner – International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI). Projects implemented in the country under financial support of the donors, make their contribution in the CDF realization since the project activity is directed towards support of the protected areas infrastructure, scientific studies on flora and fauna, public awareness and involvement of local communities in activity on biodiversity conservation.

But it is necessary to mention that besides positive results there are some disadvantages in the project implementation. They are following: invited international experts often do not have enough expertise and local knowledge; most of the budget is spent for them although the local experts could be attracted. There is no transparency in selection process of the consultants and specialists both international and local ones; as result, specialist hired without appropriate knowledge and skills. All these aspects do not allow successfully implement projects on required level. There is a lack of the partner agreed and mutually beneficial relations between the projects implementing the principles of the Convention on Biodiversity Conservation. It leads to an overlapping of some measures and actions and does not allow getting actual benefits from those projects.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Kyrgyzstan ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in January 1992. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the Resolution ? 369 as of July 21, 2001 "On Measures to implement the Framework Convention on Climate Change" where the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations was obliged to coordinate actions of the state bodies on compliance with the UN Framework Convention. GEF funds the project on drafting of the First National Review of the Kyrgyz Republic on its commitments against UNFCCC. On January 15, 2003, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On ratification of Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" was approved. Flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol allow using capacity of Kyrgyzstan on emissions reduction and increase of the green house gases discharges attracting considerable resources from the non-state domestic and foreign sources of investment.

Country does not have the national strategy and action plan on prevention of the economic, social, ecological and other negative consequences of climate change. But preliminary analysis shows that along with increased use of renewable sources of energy to reduce the green house gases emissions the forestry play an important role. Forest ecosystems do not only absorb but also accumulate considerable amount of ambient carbon and able to maintain it for 80-120 years due to relatively slow growth and low speed of oxidation of biosynthesis by-products. Therefore, the forestation projects and programmes should take leading positions in the national policy on prevention of the negative consequences caused by climate change.

Convention on Combating Desertification

In 1997, Kyrgyzstan joined the Convention on Combating Desertification. In 1997, the Kyrgyz National Center on implementation of the UN Convention on combating desertification was established under the Institute of Irrigation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (Kyrgyz NC on UN CCD), which is an executive body on development and implementation of the National Action Plan. At the First national Forum in 1999, the following priority actions on combating desertification were implemented in Kyrgyzstan: public awareness on desertification process; organizational measures to strengthen the management system; combating salinization and waterlogging, water and wind erosion of soil; monitoring of desertification, development and support of sustainable process of fight with desertification. On December 8, 2000, the National Action Plan on Combating Desertification in Kyrgyzstan and the pilot projects were approved at the meeting of the Coordination Council. At present, all decisions on implementation of the National Action Plan and commitments on the CCD are made by the Coordination Council led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Coordinator.

Stockholm Convention on POPs

Kyrgyzstan took some steps to join the Stockholm Convention on POPs; the Convention was signed on May 17, 2002.

At present, the GEF/UNEP project "Support of the Kyrgyz Republic in drafting the National Plan on compliance with the Stockholm Convention on POPs" is implemented.

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As result, the project will make assessment of the national capacity on implementation of the Stockholm Convention, make the preliminary POPs inventory, strengthen the POPs management infrastructure, analyze capacity to fulfill commitments on the Stockholm Convention and draft the National Action Plan.

State Environmental Programmes have significance in implementation of the ecological policy of the state. Programmes are set of measures (scientific-research, production, nature protection, social-economic and organizational-economic) directed to solve environmental problems through the most efficient ways.

Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation for 2002-2006 approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ? 524 as of August 3, 2002, defined clear tasks for the interested ministries and institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Within the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation *in-situ* in order to extend territory of the protected areas and in a framework of the international WWF campaign "Gifts of Earth", two reserves and two national parks were established through the Resolution of the Government:

Padyshatinsky State Reserve (area - 15 846 hectares).

Kulunatinsky State Reserve (area - 24510 hectares).

State National Park "Salkyn-Tor" (area – 11000 hectares)

State National Park "Saimalu-Tash" (area – 32000 hectares)

Also, during reporting period, some other measures of the Action Plan are implemented, in particular, components on "Sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity", "Institutional Capacity Building and Training", "Identification and Monitoring", "Incentive Measures" and "Financial Resources", linked mainly with ecotourism development, research activity on biodiversity conservation in protected areas, training and workshops organized to develop projects in order to receive grants and develop the small grant system for the projects on biodiversity conservation and etc. Main barrier for successful implementation of key planned measures is a lack of funds from the state.

Decision III/21 - Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

10. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are being identified	
c) Yes, some coordination mechanisms in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, existing mechanisms being reviewed	
Further information on the coordination between the national focal points of different conventions.	

Complex regulation of the public relations by specific environment components (water, air, soil, flora and fauna) makes difficult to comply with environmental requirements, hamper the public participation and becomes a heavy burden for the nature protection bodies and regulated objects. Coordination between the authorities issuing permits on specific environmental components and other participants of the process is limited.

There is an explicit and implicit fight for resources between the nature protection ministries and institutions, and implementation of concrete environmental protection measures is not perfect. Since an actual efficiency of environmental protection in the country is not main criteria to assess activity of the state bodies. In terms of creation and regulation of the institutional mechanisms, the state did not reach yet an optimal management system, which would allow comparing competitive interests of the ministries and other agencies, efficiently implementing rights, responsibilities and commitment.

Often reorganization of the ministries and institutions led to the problem of lack of continuity related to participation in the international processes.

International agencies are not always able to track changes happened in the management structure of the nature protection bodies. So, the State Forestry Service of the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency

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Situation of the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for the UNEP/GEF project "Development of the Framework Document on Biological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic".

Existing intersectoral disintegration and competition for resources have impact on information on international processes and projects – difficult to get this information. At present, the state authorities need input of the non-commercial organizations as sources of information on international processes and intermediaries in intersectoral interactions (REAP, EECCA Environmental Strategy, CASDI and etc.). Therefore, the Memorandum on Cooperation between the ministries and institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic, NGOs working in field of environmental protection and rational nature use was drafted and signed under initiative of the State Forestry Service, MEES and public organizations. Working Group (Task Force) was set up to develop the Environmental Code in order to implement the Memorandum; information is shared.

Representatives of various groups of interests in decision-making are in a process of transition to the market economy. They only started to understand the logics of the market: logics of capital, rational approach to decision-making, selection of approaches and introduction of successful models. Lack of analytical skills, poor knowledge of the legislation, shortage of information and poor performance lead to malfunction in the management system, and sometimes - to direct violation of the national and international legislation. New approaches to planning, monitoring, assessment and management are required to use potential of market logics and motivations. Partner relations in intersectoral relations to be taken into account within the decision-making system on nature resources and ecosystems management.

Aspects of responsibility for quality and reliability of provided information in the state agencies are not yet urgent within a process of implementation of the international commitments of the country.

Different level of awareness of the staff is observed within the state institution responsible for commitments implementation. There are no well developed communication canals, dialogue grounds neither in the state structure nor in intersectoral dimension, which could provide access to information and possibility to discuss it with maximum available stakeholders. Mechanisms of inquiry and responses are weakly developed within intersectoral space.

Immediate pragmatic decisions and actions dominate in the management system of the state institutions. Main reasons for the current situation are:

- Frequent and not always justified replacement of the administration;
- Lack of succession of the staff;
- Philosophy of survival, and poor performance of functional objectives ;
- Low professional appropriateness of both the administration and senior staff of the nature protection bodies;
- Responsible officials are involved widely in parallel processes of international and national levels; work is fulfilled formally under shortage of time, scared resources and huge amount of functional objectives;
- Staffing is conducted not by professional criteria, but by the personal sympathy of relative relationship ;
- Priority of personal interests over the professional ones.

Thus, deformation of three levels of capacity is observed in the political-management system of the international commitments implementation, and individual level (incentives and motivations based on political and economic reality, personal values) is the most active and dominant.

Mostly, the members of local communities do not have enough professional knowledge and skills to participate in the decision-making process. Individual capacity level defines boundaries of implemented international commitments, not a system or institutional levels dictate the framework. Hence, it is necessary strategically develop the system and institutional levels, and operational measures to be focused on individual level.

Decision VI/27 A - Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans

11. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please specify)	?
Further comments on priority actions identified.	
In 1998, the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation were developed but not approved through the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.	

12. Does your country periodically revise its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in light of the experience of implementation?	
a) No	?
b) No, but revision is under way	
c) Yes, NBSAP revised (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a mechanism is in place to review and revise NBSAP periodically (please provide details below)	
Further comments on revision of national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	

13. Does your country give priority to integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	?
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	

Decision VI/27 A - Implementation of the Convention, in particular, implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategies and action plans

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please specify)	?
Further comments on priority actions identified.	

15. Does your country periodically revise its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in light of the experience of implementation?	
a) No	?
b) No, but revision is under way	
c) Yes, NBSAP revised (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a mechanism is in place to review and revise NBSAP periodically (please provide details below)	
Further comments on revision of national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	

16. Does your country give priority to integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	

Box VII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box VIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

17.	?	On Article 7(a): does your country have an ongoing inventory and/or monitoring programme at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No			
b) Yes, at the genetic, species or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)			
c) Yes, at some levels (please specify and provide details below)			?
d) Yes, at all levels (please provide details below)			
Further comments on ongoing inventory programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.			

Minimum activity is taken to identify the components and conduct the biodiversity monitoring on genetic level. Identification of biodiversity components is carried out on species level (many selected taxonomy groups) including majority of the most important elements (endangered species, endemics, species-indicators), on ecosystem level – by main ecosystems, which are subject of specific interest. Biodiversity monitoring on species level includes systematic observation of the endangered species, endemics and species-indicators and some selected taxonomies, on ecosystem level – monitoring of the ecosystems – by ecosystems, subject of interest.

Biodiversity identification and genetic level monitoring are not conducted actually since the institutions implementing definition of the biodiversity components and monitoring (academician institutes and scientific sectors of the protection areas) do not have require human capacity and equipment. Besides, compare to almost full taxonomic inventory of the biota of the republic, the population registers of the species (mostly animals and mushrooms) are not prepared. The largest populations in the country are inventoried (defined, registered) only for some part of the species of higher plants and vertebrate.

At present, species composition in identified (in different degrees) in all groups actually presented in the flora and fauna of the country. Information (annotated taxonomy lists) is summarized in the volumes of "The Cadastre" for all groups of living organisms except the lower plants and mushrooms. However, almost all published lists should be updated. The personnel of academician institutes identify the species composition in all ecosystems over the republic. Besides, the inventory program of the species diversity on vertebrate, land higher plants, objects of the Red Data Book of the Kyrgyz Republic, main ecosystems and some groups of the species such as the medical herbs and weeds of the forest is successfully implemented and coordinated by the State Forestry Service. Outcomes of this activity are reflected in the annual scientific reports and some other documents of the protected areas.

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Ecosystem biodiversity on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is defined almost completely, classified and mapped (20 classes including 1 man-made). Scientific-Research Institutes of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic carry out fragmentary monitoring in selected ecosystems over the Kyrgyz Republic; monitoring programs observing changes of biological productivity, dimensional, phenological and other characteristics are conducted in the biggest protected areas under coordination of the State Forestry Service. Monitoring is conducted in some ecosystems presenting interest for specialized institutions (Forest Regulation Unit, Department of Sanitary-Epidemiological Surveillance and others) – the coniferous, walnut and other forests, in the natural centers of transmissible infections; systematic observation of dangerous pests and quarantine objects. Hunting Supervision Department regularly accounts the population of game species. Within some projects, an episodic monitoring of local ecosystems was held, for example, in the wetlands (however, the Kyrgyz Republic does not have a special program and institutional basis to undertake measures provided by the Ramsar Convention). Methods based on the biodiversity indicators are not used (within the state systems of meteorological, hydrological, radiation observations, air, water and soil pollution monitoring, and natural calamities), and impact of these factors on biodiversity is not assessed.

Last years, some factors determined reduction of taxons and ecosystems used in the monitoring and inventory activities. Unified State System (concept, methodology, institutional basis) defining all components of biodiversity and their monitoring is not developed. Identification of the species composition and episodic observations of the ecosystems presenting an interest are implemented along with the individual plans of the academician staff at their own expenses and capacity. Possibilities to collect information are limited; initiation and introduction of the electronic cadastres and database on biodiversity are at initial stage. Environmental NGOs studying biodiversity and conducting monitoring are poorly involved; some prospective projects on the biodiversity information system and monitoring system design are on the level of unsatisfied applications.

Published information on the species diversity: "Flora of the Kyrgyz Republic" (volumes I-XI, Frunze, 1952-1965), "Cadastre of genetic fund of Kyrgyzstan" (volumes 2 and 3, Bishkek, 1996), E. Shukurov "Wild mammals of Kyrgyzia" (Frunze, 1989), I. Pivnev "Fish of Kyrgyzia" (Frunze, 1990) and others.

18. ? On Article 7(c): Is your country monitoring these activities with adverse effects on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, programme development is still in early stages	
c) No, but programme development is in advanced stages	?
d) Yes, some programmes in place (please provide details)	
e) Yes, comprehensive programmes in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes of monitoring these activities with adverse effects on biodiversity	

In absence of the unified state programme of the Kyrgyz Republic at initial or minimal stage, a number of activities are seen having negative impact on environment and threaten the biodiversity in particular. Types of the man-made impact on biodiversity are listed and characterized in many sources, the most precise vision is provided in the paragraph 2.9.2 of the Strategy and Action Plan of Biodiversity Conservation.

Main spheres and types of activity having negative impact on biodiversity are defined in the Kyrgyz Republic, and certain factors of threat and their trends are assessed on qualitative level. Registration of environmental impact is done in various spheres and sectors by several controlling state institutions under participation of the scientific-research institutions. Many year traditions of the biodiversity monitoring functions delivery to the ministries and institutions was not sufficient in terms of rational use

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and protection. Within these state institutions and authorities, there are specific units, which objective is the monitoring of these of that resources, however, the main economic objective of the institution, as a rule, is momentary, but prevailing. Occurred "independent" regulating bodies (State Department on biodiversity protection and regulation of biological resources use and others) did not improve the situation, but increased a number of incompetent corrupted bureaucrats. Local environmental NGOs and initiative groups in the communities supported by various projects and funds actively participate in the monitoring of hazardous impacts. Centralized information gathering (results of observation, measurements, records and etc.), and its analysis are not conducted. Programmes of specific monitoring of the negative man-made impact on biodiversity are still at a stage of development. There is no data or it is not systematized on some narrow spheres with regard to the natural resources operation (for example, military exercises, development of non-communication network and etc.), and environmental pollution by some agents (synthetic detergents, solid household waste and others).

Registration of alien species is done within the activity defining the biodiversity components, but the special monitoring programme of such species (excluding economically significant imported agricultural pests, agents of transmissible infections and objects of quarantine) does not exist. National framework document on biological safety (2005) developed mechanism and control programme on living organisms change management (genetic modified) including issues preventing consequences of their target or unpremeditated integration in nature.

Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation characteristics of biodiversity in main flora and fauna communities was performed in a framework of the First National Review as response on commitments to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol and others). Environmental data on specific species-indicators are summarized; prognosis of the climate change consequences for biodiversity in Kyrgyzstan and ways of monitoring are proposed in terms of global warming (and regional changes of environment as result of degradation of the Aral Sea). Considering slow rate of biodiversity changes due to climate changes, we can say on initial stage of special monitoring of such changes (general monitoring is conducted in a framework of the state system of meteorological and hydrological observations).

Monitoring of some other abiotic factors influencing on biodiversity is conducted in a framework of the state system of radiation observation, monitoring of air pollution, precipitation, water and soil pollution, and natural calamities (MEES), however, impact of these factors on biodiversity is not considered.

There are some data (insufficient for monitoring, fragmentary) on accumulation of pollutants in living organisms (some types of hydrocole, higher plants, soil communities and consumers).

Land degradation (soil erosion, destruction of the natural local ecosystems and habitats of some flora and fauna species) happens as result of some types of activity. Changes of their intensity and regional coverage are registered in accordance with the nature protection legislation by the controlling agencies, but these systems are ineffective. Public associations conduct a systematic monitoring of environment degradation (NGOs like "Independent environmental expertise", and some experts from the scientific-research institutes) at their own expenses and capacities. Monitoring of changes within the land use system and their negative impact on biodiversity are not performed, but some problems are analyzed (publications of the MEP, MEES and UNDP on environmental conventions, "Comprehensive environmental monitoring of the mountain systems of Central Asia based on example of the Tien Shan and etc."). Many projects are not implemented, for example, monitoring of the mining activity impact on biodiversity as the country's economics is dependent strongly on the mining sector extracting non-renewable resources considering lack of other alternatives of economic development in transition period, which are less destructive.

Over-operation and irrational use of biological resources take place in some types of activity, and registered by some controlling institutions and agencies like the Departments of Hunting Supervision and Fishery and Forestry units. System of unified and independent observation is lacking. Direct withdrawal of biodiversity objects from the nature is a subject of attention of the permitting bodies, the public and mass media in larger degree than degradation of the habitats and activities causing environment degradation.

19. ? On Article 7(d): Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems being established	?
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of information collection and management.	
<p>Only some mechanisms and information gathering systems are formed (and coordination of information flow) to define the biodiversity components and monitoring in national scale.</p> <p>Most detailed information is disseminated in various institutions, mainly in the laboratories of the Biology and Soil Institute, State Forestry Service and some environmental NGOs (for example, Ecological Movement "Aleine", NGO "Independent Environmental Expertise"). It could be state out that is not always systemized, available and demanded.</p> <p>More systematic and generalized information is available in the Department of Environment and Nature Management, Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Regulation of Biodiversity Resources Use, and the National Statistic Committee. We have to indicate significant difference between declared and actually fulfilled functions, bureaucratic distortion of the nature and principles of information systematization.</p> <p>According to the Regulation (approved by the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 12, ? 459), the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Regulation of the Biological Resources use was set up in 2004 under the State Forestry Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ it records biological resources (Article 9), ▪ carries out state control of the state monitoring and cadastre of the flora and fauna (Article 10); <p>and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ receives statistical reports and other materials on protection, use and reproduction of the wildlife and plants from the ministries, state committees, administrative institutions, organizations and agencies (Article 13); ▪ cooperation with foreign states and international agencies in sphere of protection, rational use of biological resources and their habitats, commitments of the Kyrgyz Republic on the state agreements, treaties and conventions, ▪ summarized, regular and annual reporting on the wildlife object protection, ▪ inquiries and replies from the republican authorities, local governments and other legal entities and individual businessmen. <p>Concerning implementation of the actions of the national strategy (sections 1, 2 and 4, to some extent part 3), and relative provisions of the Resolution of the government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 03.08.2002 ? 524 "On Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation", only some outcomes are achieved. Central catalogue of the database is at the development stage, and general principles of integration and information sharing between various institutions. Alternative functional additions and improvement are required for the most popular way of information collection and dissemination – collection of materials and reports of the protected areas and the State Forestry Service and publications of ecological institutions and NGOs (environmental bulletins, leaflets, websites); the authors are either the public servants of appropriate agencies or respected specialists of various profile and independent experts.</p>	

Decision III/10 - Identification, monitoring and assessment

20. ? Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way	
c) Yes, some indicators identified (please describe)	?
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the indicators identified.	
<p>Key indicators of biodiversity in the Kyrgyz Republic are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ size of forest covered area; ▪ state and productivity of pasture ecosystems; ▪ proportion of endangered species of the flora and fauna compare to total species composition; ▪ state of water communities; ▪ territory protected areas. <p>Also, some methodologies are designed to carry out monitoring and direct indicators of the state of population of specific flora and fauna species.</p>	

Decision V/7 - Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

21. ? Is your country actively involved in cooperating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) No	
b) Yes, limited cooperation	?
c) Yes, extensive cooperation on some issues (please specify below)	
d) Yes, extensive cooperation on a wide range of issues (please specify below)	
Further comments on the issues your country cooperates with other countries in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment.	
<p>Cooperation in this sphere is increased – from single contacts and information sharing to regional and interstate, formal level.</p> <p>Contacts within the Central Asian Transboundary project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation with the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan provide coordination in use of common indicators, monitoring based on common methodology and similar procedure of the measures evaluation. Regional project on assessment of efficiency of the state reserve management is launched. Its objective is to define rate of the state reserves by some complex indicators of biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Because of poor technical capacity, the Kyrgyz Republic does not use remote (distant) environmental monitoring methods; there is no cooperation in this sphere. There is concern linked with small number of publications on methodology development on indicators selection, monitoring and evaluation in different ecosystem classes. It is obvious that information base is poor and insufficient (lack of modern literature in the library, lack of contacts with profile institutions and specialists in the former soviet republics).</p>	

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 28

Decision VI/7 - Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments

22. Is your country applying the guidelines annexed to Decision VI/7?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way for adapting it to national circumstances	?
c) Yes, some aspects (please specify below)	
d) Yes, most aspects (please specify below)	
Further comments on the aspects of the guidelines being applied by your country.	
<p>Formal application in practice is not observed, but it is used partly in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation taken into account the national peculiarities – principles 2a(iii), partly 2b, 2c, 2f, 2h, 3, 4a, 4b, 4c, criteria A, Bb(i), Bb(ii), Bb(iii); in less degree, principle 4e, criteria Ba and C, although the Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation and measures implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic have close integration with PEBLDS, Ramsar Convention and other international initiatives.</p>	

Box IX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box X - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/1 - Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

23. ? Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is in its early stages of development	
c) No, but a plan is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, action plan in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the national taxonomic action plan of your country.	

No one recommendation is implemented (a-j) of the point 11 in the Annexes to Decision IV/1 (report and recommendation of the third meeting SBSTTA). Most of responsible staff of the State Agency on Environmental protection and Forestry – the agency, which is official executive agency of the Kyrgyz Republic on commitments related to the Convention on Biodiversity, are not aware on GTI and Darwin's Declaration.

24. ? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?

a) No	X
b) Yes	

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

Special budget financing of the biological museums, Botanical garden having collections of the laboratories of the Biology and Soil Institute of the NAS of the Kyrgyz Republic either absent or not enough to stop a catastrophic process of loss of these collections. Infrastructure (premises, staff, budget) of taxonomic collections in the Kyrgyz Republic is so poor that the state is not interested to invest into in a long-term prospective and implementation of the paragraph 2 in the Annex to Decision IV/1 is actually impossible. Parameters mentioned in the paragraph 4 of the Annex to Decision IV/1 (Climate control system, fire control system, appropriate level of occupation health) are formally supported in accordance with safety norms accepted by the institutions, i.e. in practice without any control. Actual conditions (climate in premises) of collection storage do not ensure stable maintenance of the collection funds and exhibits. Some institutions maintain a bonus system to staff (including those working with collections) working in harmful conditions (with toxic materials, high altitude and etc.) since the soviet time. Various norms of storage of the scientific collections in the world practice (also control, supervision, processing, structuring, management and catalogue design) are not so much differ than the norms of the storage units. So, recommendations stated out in the paragraph 4 of the Annex to Decision IV/1 are not relevant. Due to initiative and enthusiasm of the supervisors, storage of small (main) collections is performed in accordance with such norms in the Kyrgyz Republic.

25. ? Has your country adopted any international agreed level of collection housing?

a) No	
b) No, but adoption is under consideration	
c) Yes, being implemented by some collections	
d) Yes, being implemented by all major collections	

26. ? Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy, including sending personnel working in this field for an overseas study?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Details on training programmes in taxonomy.

There are no special programmes of human capacity in the Kyrgyz Republic in relation to the specialists and qualified technical personnel in the field of taxonomy. As a rule, systematization of selected group is one of the spheres of the biologists after fauna and flora and/or environment field, biological geography and other less "theoretical" questions. Majority of taxonomists of the Kyrgyz Republic studied in the central Scientific-Research Institutes of the former Soviet Union (Botanical Institute of V.L.Komarov, RAS, Zoological Institute, RAS, Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University of M.V.Lomonosov, ???? and others). Concern is that there is no youth among the qualified taxonomists what demonstrated a lack of any educational and training programmes on taxonomy in the universities supported by the state. Specific of the national human capacity building in taxonomy (on regional biodiversity) during the soviet time was the following: taxonomists from Central Asian states and Kazakhstan studied their subject using the local material. It was a compulsory condition. One of the main reasons – huge size of the USSR and various natural-geographic zones and local biota; therefore, study and probation training at the scientific-research institutes of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Novosibirsk or abroad was only an added value (in aspects of general therapy, methodology and work with standard samples). It was long process of skills improvement at the local institutions. Therefore, training of taxonomist abroad is an exemption. Without deny of mentioned above, it is important indicating quality of basic education in taxonomy sphere (there is low chance in Kyrgyzstan) and regular scientific study tours abroad to improve skills and knowledge. From other side, the scientific centers of the former Soviet Union were interested in the post-graduates from peripheral areas since during their study funds of these institutes were enriched due to material from those regions. Process of schools re-orientation and harmonization of the scientific-research institutes in the Central Asian region and Kazakhstan is ongoing one, and it takes place in severe social, economic and political situations. After gaining independence by these states, a taxonomy capacity in the Kyrgyz Republic and neighboring states was reduced because of lack of appropriate (even minimum) support of the professional activity.

More detailed information on number of the specialists available in Kyrgyzstan at present is provided below in assessment of capacity in taxonomy sphere. According to the materials of the dissertation abstract fund of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, during 1996-2005 four taxonomists defended their Ph.D. thesis, one – doctor thesis, few of them – abroad.

Paragraph 5 in the Annex to Decision IV/1 provides implementation of the training programs on taxonomy at various educational levels. As to the Kyrgyz Republic, there is shortage of number of qualified personnel implementing technical work like routine work with database, supervision of the collections, assistance in the laboratories and expeditions. It is impossible to educate the specialists-taxonomists of proper level within the curricula of biological faculties (chairs of zoology and botanical profile). Another typical problem is that the whole personnel capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic in taxonomy sphere is concentrated in the capital, and there are no conditions for professional taxonomic activity in the regions.

Thus, current opportunities to carry out taxonomic studies are extremely limited in the Kyrgyz Republic, and there is a trend to its disappearance without state support.

27. ? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?

a) No	X
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

Appropriate measures are adopted partly in the Kyrgyz Republic. Requirement (a) of paragraph 11 in the Annex to Decision IV/1 advises to create guarantees to maintain and develop new jobs in the institutions where the taxonomists and specialists on flora and fauna work and training programs. Legally, such structures of the Biology and Soil Institute of NAS of KR and other relevant institutions provide vacancy for the specialists in biodiversity and taxonomy. Also, the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the list of priority directions of science development and list of critical technologies on priority directions of science development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005" as of August 13, 2003 ? 511 included one point on "sustainable conservation of biological diversity of the species, populations and communities of the flora and fauna of Kyrgyzstan" as the

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sector requiring measures on development. However, actual situation with the groups and individual specialists on biodiversity and taxonomy in the NAS of KR and other structures is unstable (critical) in terms of financing and administration-structural stability.

More detailed information on the whole block of taxonomy activity is provided in the comments on assessment of an appropriate capacity.

**Decision V/9 - Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI):
Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action**

28. ? Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the efforts on increase the capacity in the area of taxonomic research.	

Decision VI/8 - Global Taxonomy Initiative

29. Is your country promoting and carrying out the programme of work for the GTI?	
a) No	X
b) No, but plans are being developed	
c) Yes, some activities being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, most activities being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further information on the promotion and implementation of the programme of work for GTI.	

30. Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities?	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, collaborative programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI.	
There is no working programme at the national level in Kyrgyzstan.	

Annex to decision VI/8 - Programme of Work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative

31. Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

Analytical studies on capacity in taxonomy sphere were conducted in the Kyrgyz Republic, however only statements of crisis situation of the national collection funds, reduction of the personnel capacity and some gaps in taxonomic inventory of biota were in published in the reports. Special works on capacity assessment and need identification in taxonomy sphere (actions provided by the paragraphs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 of the section II.B Annex to Decision VI/8) in the Kyrgyz Republic in general and for the CBD in particular, are not completed because of some reasons and initial stage. It was planed to establish only one national collection, i.e. the most important microorganisms and fungi cultures (See action ? .1.4 within the Strategy "Conservation ex situ") as it was considered to the least developed sector should be supported. Financial deficit of the system receiving, generating and processing information in taxonomy sphere was never defined in spite of its obvious problems. Interview of interested specialists and organizations to discuss problem of the scientific support measures for biodiversity conservation did not set goal to identify obstacles in the taxonomy development. Other thematic reports on the global environmental conventions do not contain information on problems related to this type (and GTI in general) of the capacity.

Components of the central part of the taxonomic collection of the Kyrgyz Republic (thematic funds) are under supervision of several laboratories of the Biology and Soil Institute of NAS KR; and work on their supervision is ranked as insignificant fundamental study. Financing of fundamental studies in the National Academy of Science is gradually reduced every year, and last 15 years development of material-technical basis is not funded from the NAS budget. Collections do not have their own infrastructure due to their low status in the NAS KR and supervised on voluntary basis by the enthusiasts at their expenses and opportunities; minimum required regulation measures are implemented and some development is achieved. Insufficiently considered replacement of only one Zoological Museum of the Kyrgyz Republic (exhibits and scientific unit) led to worsening of its operation as the educational-awareness center, reducing number of exhibits and etc. Besides, it led to closing of exposition of living reptile, loss of leading specialists, and actual collapse of the biological library. Scientific collection of vertebrate animals (half is lost) is in extremely poor conditions; herbarium of vascular plants – in relatively satisfactory conditions. Actually, the collection of forest ethnofauna does not exist anymore. Botanical Garden, nurseries of fruit and coniferous woods arboretums, and serpentarium in Bishkek and zoo in Karakol are in severe situation.

There are no state investments in long-term projects on taxonomy infrastructure development, even to maintain existing collections. All herbariums and collections in the country are in poor condition including exposition funds, educational and information collection (plants-dominants, weeds, forest and agricultural pests, objects of quarantine and others). It is necessary to mention that except for 2-3 standard educational biological collections in the oblast natural museums, all collections in the country are unique. Most of scientific collections of the country including the central one are placed in dark small rooms and they are uncomfortable for the specialists coming to work there. There is risk that the materials might be left without identification and disappear gradually.

Some scared funds are given to the collections (museums) under some protected areas. However, they, as a rule, are not taxonomic – they museum exposition having functions of environmental awareness of the local population and tourists. Scientific units of the state reserves appoint only one scientific researcher to take care and maintain these collections according to "The Standard Job Description of the Personnel of the State Reserves" (approved by the order of the State Forestry Service of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 20.11.2003 ? 178. Regulation of the scientific-research activity of the state reserves stated out that maintenance of museum exposition and collections is in competence of the scientific

unit, but the duties and responsibility are not described. So, scientific level of the collections in insufficient in the protected areas. Created 30 years ago, the funds of exhibits in the public museums are reduced, and museums are not profitable, as the entrance fee (0,1-0,3 \$US) does not cover expenses for communal service and basic service of the customers.

According to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, it is allowed of create collections by the legal and physical persons irrespective of the property form under condition of state registration and rule compliance (however, these rules are not approved and designed). There are several biological collections in private property, mostly amateurs have them, but some of them have scientific significance, and they are unique taxonomic and not amateur ones. As a rule, conditions of their storage are much better. Supervisors and owners of the collections coordinate their activity within activity of professional scientific societies (botanical, entomological, ornithological and etc.).

Existing ways to maintain and supervise the central taxonomic and some other biological collections of the Kyrgyz Republic have being worked out during decades aimed to implement principles elaborated in 1980-1990 in the central taxonomic scientific-research institutes of the former Soviet Union such as the central Botanical Garden of the Russian Academy of Science, Botanical Institute of V.L.Komarov, RAS, Zoological Museum of RAS, Herbarium of Syreishikov and Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University of M.V.Lomonosov. Collections are always under threats to be replaced, divided since anytime decision could be made to empty premises, reorganizing laboratories and other changes.

Brief information on the most significant biological collections in the Kyrgyz Republic (I – institution, city, II – type of collection, III – number of samples (unites stored), IV – number of standard samples):

I	II	III	IV
Flora lab. Biology and Soil Institute, NAS, Bishkek	Herbarium of vascular plants	~400000	~50
Mycology group Biology and Soil Institute, NAS, Bishkek	Micromycetes on plants-hosts (herbarium), preparations, herbarium of macromycetes	~3000	No
Zoology lab. of stuffed animals Biology and Soil Institute, NAS, Bishkek	Stuffed animals, carcass, skeleton and scull Aves ? Mammalia	~3000	No
Zoomuseum Biology and Soil Institute, NAS, Bishkek	Exposition (various demo zoological exhibits), stuffed animals, preparations, skeletons and sculls Reptilia and Amphibia, live Reptilia and Amphibia – species	~1500 ~7000 6	No ~20 No
Helmints lab. Biology and Soil Institute, NAS, Bishkek	Helmints, preparations Plathelminthes, Nematelminthes, Acanthocephales, and collection Mollusca	~8000	~10
Entomology laboratory Biology and Soil Institute, NAS, Bishkek	Insects and spiders	~400000 ~6000	~600 ~100
Ecology lab. Parasites Biology and Soil Institute, NAS, Bishkek	Ticks (preparations), and shaft louse, lice, flea (preparations)	~5000 ~3000	No ?
Biostation NAS KR, Cholpon-Ata	Hydro biological, ichthyological	~500 ~700	No No
Botanical garden NAS,	Herbarium	~2000	No

Bishkek	living plants – number of species	~ 300	No
Institute of Forestry and Nut Farming NAS, Bishkek	Herbarium, arboretum (including branches), pests and entomophages	? ~ 90 species ~ 1000	No No No
Zoology chair KNSU, Bishkek	Training (demo preparations and etc.)	?	No
Osh Technological University, Osh	Training (demo preparations and etc.)	?	No
GRQP, Bishkek	Herbarium of weeds, pests	~ 100 ~ 300	No No
Private collection Lepidoptera, Bishkek	Lepidoptera, some other Insecta, and cultures of some species of Lepidoptera	~ 2000 ~ 20 species	~ 20 No
Private collection of cactaceae, Bishkek	Cactaceae and some other plants	~ 1000 - 300 species	No
Private collection of cactaceae, Ananievo	Cactaceae and some other plants	~ 300 - 150 species	No
Project ISTC#KR-973, Bishkek	Bank of hermo plasma of unique flora species of KR	~ 200 species	No
Regional museum, Osh	Exposition: various demo zoological and botanical exhibits	~ 400	No
Regional museum, Karakol	Exposition: various demo zoological exhibits	~ 300	No
Museum Issyk-Kul State reserve, Ananievo	Exposition: various demo zoological (stand with insects) and botanical exhibits	~ 2000	No
Sary-Chelek state reserve, Arkit	Exposition (various exhibits), and collection funds of scientific unit on fauna on flora	~ 300 ~ 4000 ~ 500	No No No

Second component of resource capacity in taxonomy sphere in the Kyrgyz Republic – appropriate personnel structure (system and personnel) left since the soviet time; last 15 years is a process of general degradation. It is actual threat of qualitative lagging and quantitative reduction of resources (state institutions and their units) responsible for maintenance and operation of the collections on biodiversity. Scientific capacity is reduced rapidly, the majority of the personnel are close to pension age, the youth leave the science because of low salaries – young and skillful specialist go to other spheres or go abroad. Besides, there is no sufficient financial support of the institutes working with collection funds, technical personnel are absent (laboratory assistants, junior supervisors of collection funds and etc.). Infrastructure operating the collections on biodiversity and gathering information on taxonomy was built in the soviet time, and it was not integral system in the past. Some positive things of the post-soviet period: interest to creation (maintenance) of museum expositions and comparative collections on biodiversity in the protected areas (to attract the tourists and increase awareness of the local population and use as information basis to identify biodiversity), single cases of participation of the collection supervisors at the international seminars on museum business, design of the museum websites, some expeditions) held together with the foreign taxonomists.

Number of specialists-taxonomists in the Kyrgyz Republic by various taxonomic groups of (I) living organisms, in 1995 (II, total in brackets – Subregional level, i.e. having working experience and

publications on taxonomy in the region beyond Central Asia and Kazakhstan) and in 2005 (III, total in brackets – Subregional level):

	I	II	III
Virae		3(1)	2(0)
Procaryota		2(0)	2(0)
Protista		1(0)	3(0)
Tallobionta		2(0)	1(0)
Kormobionta		6(1)	4(1)
Mollusca		1(0)	0(0)
Arthropoda		21(3)	7(2)
Other invertebrates		6(1)	2(0)
Vertebrates		12(1)	7(1)

Thus, there are certain capacities, resources and possibilities to carry out work on GTI and taxonomic provision to implement CBD at the national level, and relevant needs very and they cover all aspects of the problems and require urgent support to keep the capacity.

Published reports containing information on capacity and needs of the Kyrgyz Republic in taxonomy sphere to meet conditions of the CBD: "Protection of Biodiversity of Kyrgyzstan: analysis of current state and package of investment proposals." (WWF, Bishkek, 1997), "National report. Project on biodiversity conservation" (Ministry of Environment Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek, 1998), Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation.

"Global Environmental Conventions: opportunities of Kyrgyzstan. Thematic Review" (Bishkek, 2004) and "Global Environmental Conventions: cross-sectoral interaction and capacity building in Kyrgyzstan" (Bishkek, 2005) <http://www.ncsa.undp.kg>.

Article 22 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Wildlife" as of 17.06.1999 ? 59 (in the version of the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 24.06.2003 ? 112), Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora Protection and Use" as 20.06.2001 ? 53 and others.

32. Has your country built the human resources systems and infrastructure needed to obtain, collate and curate biological specimens that are the basis for taxonomic knowledge?

a) No

b) No, but related systems are under development

c) Yes (please provide additional information below)

Further comments on development of human resources systems and infrastructure needed to obtain, collate and curate biological specimens.

33. Is your country facilitating an improved and effective infrastructure/system for access to taxonomic information?

a) No

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes, access improved to taxonomic information for some thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the CBD

d) Yes, access improved to taxonomic information for most of thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the CBD

34. Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties?

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes under development	X
c) Yes, some activities being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

Minimal but definitely positive activity is implemented only in the institutions and agencies. Targeted programmes are developed currently on the national level considering the recommendations stated out in the Annex to Decision VI/8 (Working programme on GTI).

Among the measures envisaged by the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation, the Strategy H "Information sharing access to it", activity H.4.2 provides "develop and introduce provisions on conditions and order of access of the representatives of the foreign states to information on biodiversity and collection funds in the Kyrgyz Republic". This measure as well as "repatriation of information and collections" were not implemented and will not be implemented. There is no special programme purposed to create electronic catalogue of collections (placed in Internet) to widen access to taxonomic information stored in the collections. This type of information is paid less attention in setting up the libraries in the scientific-research institutes, more in environmental NGOs and in Internet (CAREC and others). State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic does not have a continuous cooperation with the Convention on Biodiversity and does not participate in the GBIF development.

Formally enforced agreements on the scientific cooperation concluded with the foreign research institutes at present (Biology and Soil Institute – with the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Science, Botanical Institute of L.V.Komarov, RAS, Institute of Zoology of I.I. Shmalgouzen of the National Academy of Ukraine, Institute of Zoology of the Ministry of Science, education and Culture of Kazakhstan, Greifswal University in Germany and some other institutes, Russian Institute of Plant Quarantine, European Organization on Quarantine and Plant Protection, Swiss Institute of Forest and Landscape) are just declarations because of lack of financing (even to send the published materials). Contribution in development of the regional and global capacity to ensure access to taxonomic information and its generation in cooperation with other Parties is implemented by the enthusiasts among the specialists and members of scientific groups spending own financial resources and using own capacities. Sharing of various specific and methodological information on taxonomy and joint studies take place.

Central Scientific Library of the NAS KR continues to receive the scientific publications of the RAS and other research institutes of Europe and America but not the most required and in complete set.

35. Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands	X
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity	X

From one side, the state support to implement activity within the CBD is weak. Also, there is low awareness on this work in the society in general and among the taxonomy specialists in particular. Therefore, participation of the taxonomy specialists in the Convention on Biodiversity implementation (both citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and the foreigners) is limited.

From the other side, the scientists – flora and fauna specialists (taxonomists) are attracted to work in all aspects linked with the biodiversity of forests, mountain and arid areas, protected areas and inland water, on agricultural biodiversity, database on unique genetic fund and hermoplasma and etc. Knowledge in the sphere of taxonomy is demanded in a process of biodiversity identification, monitoring, planning in the protected areas and various expertise, under design of agro-technical measures and etc.

Data on the specialists having working experience and publications abroad is contained in the world and regional databases on taxonomy what gives an opportunity to cooperate and perform an expert work at sub-regional level.

Besides, mentioned general points, the taxonomy support is conducted under implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity:

- in forest biodiversity – within the Les-Ik programme – biological control of the arthropods – pests of gymnospermous and etc.;
- in dry and sub-humid land biodiversity – the Kyrgyz-Russian-American project on inventory of vascular plants and ethnofauna of the steppes of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- in inland biodiversity – monitoring of water purity through the method of hydrocole;
- in mountain biodiversity – within the agreement on scientific cooperation of the Biology and Soil Institute, a joint complex expedition was held to study population of arthropods and rodents of the mountain areas of Tien Shan and Alai.
- In protected areas – increase skills of the scientific staff of the protected areas through the practical work in the scientific-research institutes of the National Academy of Science, participation of the taxonomists in joint species monitoring, regular consultations and etc.;
- agricultural biodiversity – participation of the taxonomists in expertise and monitoring of the alien species, gregarious species of locust and etc.

36. Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the crosscutting issues under the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators	
f) Yes, for protected areas	
g) Yes, for others (please specify below)	

Further comments on the development of support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

Information bases designed by taxonomy specialists and with their participation are demanded in the Kyrgyz Republic: on ecosystem approach, EIA, monitoring and indicators, prevention of intervention of alien species, in regional cooperation and partly within article 8(j) (issues linked with traditional knowledge – publication of the dictionaries of local names of the biodiversity components and etc.).

Mostly the need in information or taxonomy expertise implementation is shown in a course of international projects performance funded by GEF, UNDP, WWF, ISTC and others. However, the centralized mechanism to stimulate taxonomy capacity of the country for direct interaction with the institutions dealing with multidisciplinary issues of the CBD in the Kyrgyz Republic is not developed.

Article 8 - *In situ* conservation

[Excluding paragraphs (h) and (j)]

37. ? On Article 8(a): has your country established a system of protected areas which aim to conserve biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but a system is being planned	
c) No, but a system is under development	
d) Yes, national protected area systems in place	X
e) Yes, system being reviewed and further expansion being planned	

System of protected areas existing in Kyrgyzstan was formed 55 years ago, and there are 85 various objects forming a network of protected areas today; total area is 905 thousand hectares or 4,5 % of the republican territory (See Table 5).

Table 5

Change of total area of each category of the protected areas (in thousand hectares)

Protected areas	Change of total area of different categories					
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Years						
Reserves	124554	161523	164857	236937	236937	354760
National parks	2286	2286	11172	13458	238697	259197
(game) reserves	398269	400967	288900	288900	36176	291017
Nature monuments	60	60	60	60	60	60
Total area of protected areas	525109	564776	464929	539295	511810	905034
% of the country territory	2,6	2,8	2,3	2,6	2,5	4,5

Such areas completely or partly withdrawn for economic activity have exclusive significance for biodiversity conservation and landscape diversity as a biosphere foundation. The most suitable natural complexes and objects both standard and unique are presented within the state system of protected areas where the state natural reserves, national parks and game reserves are the foundation.

38. ? On Article 8(b): has your country adopted the national guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas?	
a) No	
b) No, under development	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, guidelines being reviewed and extended	
Further information on the guidelines your country has adopted for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas.	
In the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law "On Protected Areas" was adopted and entered into force by the Resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic as of May 28, 1994, N 1562-XII ("Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" 1994, N 7, Article 234) There are definitions of various categories of the protected areas but there is no explanation of the guidelines. Other documents on this topic are not developed.	

39. ? On Article 8(e): has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, reasonably comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas.	
<p>Within the Central Asian Transboundary GEF/WB Project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation, the Small Grant Programs (SGPs) were launched which allow reducing an impact of the local community on environment. So, in the buffer areas of the Sary-Chelek and Besh-Aral reserves, the Small Grant Programs support the local population and allocate funds for development of ecotourism, livestock breeding, pig breeding, beekeeping, setting up nurseries (valuable and useful timber), small business, mini hydro power plants construction and etc.</p>	

40. ? On Article 8(f): has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems.	
<p>Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On protected areas". Section II. State reserves. Article 7. Goals and objectives of the state reserves. It is declared that: State reserves are obliged to fulfill the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation and reproduction of the rare and endangered species of the plants and animals to environmentally sustainable level and maintain biological diversity of the nature. 	

41. ? On Article 8(i): has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	

System of protected areas (PAs) of different categories is a basis for biodiversity conservation; it should ensure, first of all, protection of natural complexes in general and the rare species in particular. From other side, it is obvious that the needs of economic development of the state do not allow extend a size of the protected areas guaranteeing sustainable biodiversity conservation in general, and the rare species in particular.

How to ensure the unique biodiversity conservation and do not interfere objectives of the social-economic development and improvement of the living standard? It is required not to increase a number of the protected areas but to establish unified "Environmental Network" main components of which are not withdrawn from the nature management, i.e. combine functions of nature protection and economic development. To solve that task, the WWF in cooperation with the governments of the Central Asian states continue to implement the GEF-UNEP-WWF Project "establishing of the ECONET for the long-term biodiversity conservation in the ecoregions of Central Asia".

Today, the WWF developed scheme of ecological network of the Central Asian states helps to meet the nature protection interests and needs of economic development under support of environmental corridors and creation of valuable areas with sustainable alternative and environmentally safety land and nature management within productive landscape area beyond existing system of protected areas.

In a framework of the project implementation, an approach has been proposed, which included setting up of environmental corridors between the protected areas along with development of specific environmentally sustainable forms of land use. To define such areas, a comprehensive analysis of biological diversity and social-economic situation was conducted.

Environmental network scheme was designed based on the unified complex information management system (GIS) for the region, which integrates existing data on biodiversity and natural resources (within the region) through existing system of protected areas, and economic development (traditional, modern, planed and potential-optional).

42. ? On Article 8(k): has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is in its early stages of development	
c) Yes, advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation or other measures in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	

Endangered species and populations are regulated by the following laws:

"On protected areas" (May 28, 1999 ? 1561-XII)

"On animal kingdom" (June 17, 1999 ? 59)

"On Flora protection and use" (June 20, 2001 ? 53).

These laws regulate provision of conditions for conservation of the plants and animals, sustainable use of the flora and fauna objects, and conservation of the rare endemic species and unique natural complexes. Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of April 28, 2005, ? 170 "On approval of the list of rare and endangered species of the plants and animals" to be included in the Red Data book of the Kyrgyz Republic of the second edition. Nevertheless, there is no scientific information on state of biodiversity of Kyrgyzstan excluding the most common species; insufficient understanding of the areals and populations, lack of monitoring and scientifically based inventory of the wildlife, rare and endangered species.

43. ? On Article 8(l): does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but processes and categories are being considered	
c) Yes, to a limited extent	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent	

In the article 17 of the section 5 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On animal kingdom" it is declared – to conserve and improve environmental condition of some areas valuable as habitats of the rare and endangered species of animals it is prohibited to carry out specific types of economic activity or allowed to regulate dates and technologies of their performance if the life cycles of the wildlife objects is disturbed. According to the Article 26: «To prevent death of the wildlife objects, the republican state environmental body of the Kyrgyz Republic and its representatives on sites through agreement with the local state authorities outline specific areas where use of the chemicals, mineral fertilizers and other preparations is restricted or prohibited.

Box XI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

In the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic it was stated out to increase territory of the protected areas to 5% of the country territory to 2005. This goal has been achieved. Today, total territory of the protected areas is 4,8% of the country territory.

Within the GEF-UNEP-WWF Project "Creation of the ECONET for the long-term biodiversity conservation within the eco-regions of Central Asia" the environmental network scheme has being developed, which included the protected area of different categories guaranteeing conservation of the main natural ecosystems and extension of the protected areas size to 10% of total territory of the country.

Box XII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Nevertheless, it is a shortage of scientific information on state of biodiversity of Kyrgyzstan excluding the most common species; insufficient understanding of the areals and populations, lack of monitoring and scientifically based inventory of the wildlife, rare and endangered species. Because of often reorganization of the state structures serious problems occur regarding misunderstanding of the Convention enforcement; shortage of funds purposed for inventory of assessment and state of protection and monitoring of biodiversity, ignorance of environmental regulations by some ministries and institutions, and lack of specialists hamper increasing of the protected area network. There is the nature protection legislation basis of the Kyrgyz Republic but the mechanisms of its implementation are not developed, and many of the laws do not work properly or they are in contradiction with each other. There are norm on protection of animal migration routes, on protection and conservation of the areals of the rare and endangered species.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

44. ? Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only new or recent introductions of major species of concern	
c) Yes, but only new or recent introductions (of any/all species)	
d) Yes, most or all species	

Falsely acclimatized or introduced species were identified in Kyrgyzstan. More than 10 species of trees and shrubberies were brought and introduced in the Sary-Chelek reserve in 1960-s under a slogan "Flora enrichment". These species were not typical to the biota of the reserve in particular and the Western Tien Shan in general. These species of plants were from different corners of the world. Introduced species of trees and shrubberies were planted in various parts of the reserve. Destiny of the populations of acclimatized plants is different. Some species died; the majority does not reproduce because of different reasons and probably will disappear over time without interference of the man. American ash is the most aggressive among the acclimatized species of trees. This plant causes the highest threat to the wildlife of the reserve.

In 1996, in Bishkek one plant of American origin - *Cyclachaena Fresen.-C.xanthifolia* (Nutt.) Fresen. This adventive type referred to quarantine one was widely spread over the territory of the former USSR but was not typical for Kyrgyzstan in the past. Same year, this species was detected in other parts of Chui valley. About dozen of species causing threat as allergens and weeds and displacing other local species were brought from the North America and other places (including *Ambrosia*, *Erigeron canadensis*, *Xanthium strumarium*, *X. spinosum*).

Since 1932, introduction of different species of conifers took place; further some species were re-introduced in other regions of the republic; most of them are used for decorative purposes.

Among them are:

- various species of pine tree from such countries as the Gorny Crime, North America, Far East, South Usuries region, Manchuria, Korea, Central and Southern Europe;
- larch from the countries: eastern Siberia, Far East, North America, Baikal Lake, northern-western Carpathians, north-east part Russia, south Usuries, Europe, Alps, Manchuria;
- spruce from the countries: North America, Far East, Alps, Carpathians, Caucuses, Karelia, Finland, Norway, Russia from Ural to the Sea of Okhotsk, North Sychuan and North Tibet;
- fir from the countries: Western, Central and Eastern Siberia, Alatau, Sakhalin and Hokkaido;
- juniper from the countries: North America and Crime;
- cypress from the countries: Mexico, Guatemala, mountains of central and eastern Arizona.

To increase quantitative composition and solve issues regarding provision of the population with fish, more than 20 alien species of fish were acclimatized or occasionally brought to the water bodies of Kyrgyzstan. For example, acclimatization of zander was proposed to undertake to reduce population of coarse fish but zander negatively impacted on population of endemic fish like chebak, chebachok and marinka. Among occasionally brought fish – Amur ide was spread over all water bodies of the republic and became a competitor in nutrition and areal of commercial and valuable species of fish.

45. Has your country established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, the system tracks new introductions of major species of concern	
c) Yes, the system tracks new introductions of any species	
d) Yes, a comprehensive system has tracked/tracks all introductions	

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
<p>According to the Article 9 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On animal kingdom", the Article 17 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Fishery» – it is prohibited to import, export, release, accommodate and acclimatize animals able to cause damage to the wildlife objects inhabiting the territory of the republic.</p> <p>Export outside the Kyrgyz Republic and import to the country of the fishery objects, their acclimatization and release in water bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic are allowed if specific permit of the state nature protection body is available under agreement with appropriate state authorities.</p> <p>According to the article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Plant Quarantine" to prevent unplanned introduction and accidental import of species on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, a phytosanitary control of seeds and planting material of agricultural, forest and decoration cultures, plants and their parts (cuttings, bulbs, tubers and fetus) is performed.</p> <p>According to the article 6 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora protection and use" as of 20.06.01 ? 53 it is required to carry out works to control weeds, pests and diseases of wild plants.</p> <p>In the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protected Areas", section 12, article 13 declares that it is prohibited any economic activity within the state national parks, in particular acclimatization of new species of plants and animals. Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On animal kingdom", section 5, article 15 declares that protection of the wildlife objects is ensured through prohibition of import of the wildlife objects causing damage to the natural biocenosis; section 5, article 24 "Migration of the wildlife objects to new habitats, acclimatization, and measures on their interbreeding are allowed by decision of the republican state nature protection body of the Kyrgyz Republic under available conclusions of appropriate scientific institutions. It is prohibited an unauthorized migration, acclimatization and interbreeding of the wildlife objects".</p>	

Decision V/8 - Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please elaborate below)	
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	

Decision VI/23 - Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

50. Is your country promoting and implementing the Guiding Principles?	
a) No	
b) No, but the Guidelines are under review	X
c) No, but the relevant programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some principles being applied (please provide further details below)	
e) Yes, most of the principles being applied (please provide further details below)	
Further comments on the promotion and implementation of the Guiding Principles.	

51. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles?	
a) No	X
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities.	

52. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles?	
a) No	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms in place (please provide further details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

53. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions?	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustment and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles.	

54. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species?	
a) No	X
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	

55. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries?	
a) No	
b) No, but collaboration is under consideration	X
c) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes under development	
d) Yes, programmes in place (please specify the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
<p>Kyrgyzstan is a member of the World Trade Organization and it cooperates with the trade partners and neighboring countries concerning the threats to some countries caused by occurrence of the alien species. To regulate the foreign trade activity and ensure safety of imported products, control of the quarantine objects, the laws, resolutions and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic were adapted – “On state regulation of the foreign trade activity in the Kyrgyz Republic” as of July 2, 1997, ? 4; Resolution of simplification of control procedure of the products imported to the Kyrgyz Republic based on safety indicators as of September 19, 2002, ? 632, and the Regulation on control of the products imported to the Kyrgyz Republic based on safety indicators.</p>	

56. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in EIA and SEA (strategic environmental assessment)?	
a) No	X
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	

57. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species?	
a) No	X
b) No, but measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities.	

58. Has your country incorporated invasive alien species consideration into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as into sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and policies?	
a) No	
b) No, but the issue is under consideration	X
c) No, but steps to do so are being taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on incorporating invasive alien species consideration into NBSAP and sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and policies.	

59. Is your country promoting and carrying out the research and assessment on the issues identified in subparagraphs (a) to (j) of paragraph 24 of decision VI/23?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessment and research undertaken on some issues (please specify)	
c) Yes, assessment and research undertaken on most of the issues (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment and research on the issues identified in subparagraphs (a) to (j) of paragraph 24 of decision VI/23.	

60. Has your country developed and made available technical tools and related information to support efforts for the prevention, early detection, monitoring, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant tools are under development	
b) Yes (please provide a list of tools developed)	
Further comments on technical tools and related information.	

Box XIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box XIV - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

One of the main challenges and obstacles in implementation of the Decision VI/23 is that approved laws of the Kyrgyz Republic and resolutions are not enforced properly. Another obstacle – shortage of financing of scientific studies aimed to identify, prevent, monitor and eliminate the alien species.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

61. ? Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?

a) No	?
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are respected, preserved and maintained.	

62. ? Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms are being identified	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive mechanisms and arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms and arrangements for the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	

Decision III/4 and decision IV/9 - Implementation of Article 8(j)

63. ? Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is in its early stages of development	
c) Yes, legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation or other measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on national legislation and strategies for implementing the Article 8(j).	

Decision V/16 - Article 8(j) and related provisions

64. ? Has your country provided appropriate financial support and technical and human resources for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on appropriate financial support and technical and human resources for the implementation of the programme of work.	

65. ? Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under way	
c) Yes, register fully developed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the register of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	

Decision VI/10 - Article 8(j) and related provisions

66. Has your country included the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices as part of environmental, social and cultural impact assessment processes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, traditional knowledge considered and included in assessment of some sectors	
c) Yes, traditional knowledge considered and included in assessment of most sectors	

67. Is your country supporting capacity-building aimed at the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the decision-making processes regarding the preservation, maintenance and utilization of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but capacity-building programmes and mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, some capacity-building programmes developed	
d) Yes, mechanisms put in place (please provide further details below)	
Further comments on the capacity-building aimed at the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the decision making processes regarding the preservation, maintenance and utilization of traditional knowledge.	

68. Has your country taken measures to establish or improve operational links between national governmental intellectual property bodies, national focal points and indigenous and local communities in order to better coordinate and institute measures to protect traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, links established and mechanisms put in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to establish or improve operational links.	

69. Is your country undertaking any pilot projects which involve indigenous and local communities in the evaluation of the effectiveness of existing intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes, contractual methods and new systems being developed as a means to protect traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but projects are under development	
c) Yes, projects being implemented	
d) Yes, results of projects available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on pilot projects undertaken.	

70. Does your country encourage the disclosure of the origin of relevant traditional knowledge in applications for intellectual property rights where they concern or make use of traditional knowledge and in the examination of patent application?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide further details below)	
Further information on how your country encourages the disclosure of the origin of relevant traditional knowledge in applications for IPR and in the examination of patent application.	

71. Has your country assessed the implications of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on the issues under Article 8(j) and related provisions?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please provide an outline of the results of the assessment)	
Further comments on the assessment of the implications of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on the issues under Article 8(j) and related provisions.	

72. Has your country assessed the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies (GURTs) on indigenous and local communities and farmers' rights?	
a) No	?
b) No, but assessment is under way	
c) Yes (please provide details about the assessment)	
Further comments on the assessment of the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on indigenous and local communities and Farmers' Rights.	

Box XV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box XVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

At present, there is no the legislation basis in the Kyrgyz Republic to distinguish “indigenous and local communities reflecting traditional way of life and having any importance to conserve and sustainable use biological diversity”.

Basic laws dealing with biodiversity issues do not contain norms and provisions related to support of indigenous and local communities.

At the same time, the draft law “On traditional knowledge and related genetic resources”, which is submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic. Kyrgyzstan is directed towards the policy aimed to respect, conserve and maintain traditional knowledge, sustainable use of biological diversity through adherence to the conventions in sphere of protection and sustainable use of biological diversity, and development of state programmes and legal acts for achieving these goals and objectives.

One of the provisions of the draft law “On traditional knowledge and related genetic resources” is to build capacity in the field of traditional knowledge and genetic resources, conduct scientific-research works to apply available genetic resources using traditional knowledge, and involve all stakeholders in this range of activity.

Within scientific-research works, the registers and databases on traditional knowledge are created in order to produce new medicine based on natural materials. Specialists hold meetings with those who are owners of traditional knowledge.

At the same time, a number of projects funded by the international donor agencies and covering topic of traditional knowledge maintenance were implemented. Central Asian Mountain Programme (CAMP) of the Swiss Agency on Development and Cooperation made a great input in this area. The Mountain Programme conducted “Study on production-sale chain of the mountain products – wool, felt” in Kochkorka and At-Bashy rayons of Naryn oblast of the Kyrgyz Republic. As result of the study, traditional products and techniques of their traditional production from wool and felt have been described including use of dyes made from local herbs and plants, and economic estimations were made and legal framework was considered. Also, in 2004, “Study of production-sale chain of the mountain products: honey” was conducted in Jety-Oguz, Karakol and Tup rayons of Issyk-Kul oblast of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Huge work was performed to maintain traditional knowledge linked with the processing of vegetable raw materials to produce medicine and natural dyes. Appropriate studies were conducted, materials were published and trainings were held in 2001. Published materials:

L.E. Orolbaeva “Mountain herbs: medicine, dyes and spices”. – Bishkek, 2003. CAMP.

M.I. Joobekov and others “Medicinal herbs used for the livestock treatment”. - ??????, 2003.

“Manual on gathering and processing of the medicine of Kyrgyzstan” was published under support of the German Society of Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and association “Phitopharm”. Authors – S.A. Abdrasulov, H.R. Aisakulova, K.S. Cholponbaev – Bishkek, 2004.

In 2002, the Catalogue of the mountain products of Central Asia was published under the financial support of the Swiss Agency on Development and Cooperation, Center on Development and Environment of the Bern University and Central Asian Mountain Programme CAMP. Description of traditional knowledge used to produce these or another products or services takes considerable part.

In a framework of Central Asian Transboundary GEF/WB Project on the Western Tyan Shan biodiversity conservation a specific project was implemented in 2002: “Medicinal herbs in the natural resources management and poverty alleviation”. Information on following issues has been collected: use of medicinal herbs by the population, sources of information on medicinal herbs use, national traditions in use of medicinal herbs by the local population and their continuity, women participation in herbs gathering and treatment, interest of local population in medicinal herbs gathering, sale and marketing.

Kyrgyzstan actively participates in all international forums including sessions and general assemblies of the states-members of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and supports proposal on inclusion of traditional knowledge in preceding technological level, developing of database on traditional knowledge in order to avoid incompetent patenting of the objects created based on application of traditional knowledge.

Kyrgyzstan keeps position that disclosure of information on biological resource used to develop an object of intellectual property allows to create conditions to prevent incompetent patenting of the objects developed based on traditional knowledge and it will be a starting point to distribute benefits of

genetic resources use. Assessment of the outcomes of the International Treaty on Genetic Resources of plants is considered in Kyrgyzstan at national level at present.

Biological safety, environmental protection, traditional knowledge, rights of the farmers and many other issues are basic aspects discussed at many international forums. Kyrgyzstan conducted certain activity in terms of potential consequences of genetic technologies limiting use of traditional knowledge of the indigenous and local communities. Mainly, this work is carried out in the projects by the scientists dealing with that problem, in particular, development of mechanisms for efficient and rational use of existing genetic resources under new conditions of global development in the sphere of biotechnology and genetic engineering. National Framework Document on Biological Safety was developed in the Kyrgyz Republic, and the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Biological Safety" regulating application of genetic technologies. But it is necessary to note that the legal norms and provisions in this sphere related to the rights of farmers and local communities on use of traditional plants and agricultural cultures are actually absent.

Article 9 - *Ex situ* conservation

73. ? On Article 9(a): has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999 determines a number of legal measures aimed to conserve ex-situ components of biological diversity. This Law covers Zoological Collections (Article 22), and keeping and breeding of the wildlife objects in captivity, semi-captivity and artificially established habitat (Article 40).	
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora Protection and Use" as of June 20, 2001 regulates relations linked with protection and use of flora, and contains a number of legal measures aimed to conserve ex-situ components of biological diversity.	

74. ? On Article 9(b): has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of, and research on, plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources native to your country and originating elsewhere?	
a) No	
b) No, but facilities are being established	
c) Yes, some facilities established and maintained	?
d) Yes, many facilities established and maintained	

75. ? On Article 9(c): has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999 determines certain legal measures aimed on breeding of rare and endangered species in captivity and semi-captivity with further their release in natural habitat. State program on (<i>Anser indicus</i>) bar-headed goose population conservation in the republic was adapted.	

76. ? On Article 9(d): has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species.	
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999, Article 16 regulates "Setting of prohibitions and restrictions on the wildlife objects use". Article 23 "Regulation of number of the wildlife objects" says: «Wildlife objects, which number is regulated, and procedure to carry out specific measures are determined by the republican state body on environmental protection of the Kyrgyz Republic by conclusion of the scientific institutions and other specially authorized state authorities". According to the Article 30 «General and specific use of the wildlife objects": Specific use of the wildlife objects is implemented in compliance with established standards, rules, limits and regulations and in association with system of measures on protection and reproduction of the wildlife objects".	

To carry out measures on biodiversity conservation through *ex situ* methods, botanical gardens (Botanical Garden under the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, Botanical Garden under the Kyrgyz State National University), Zoos (Karakol), nurseries were established. Based on the Issyk-Kul Reserve, the nursery for bar-headed goose (*Fulabeia indica*) breeding was opened. Since 1995, grown cubs are released in the Son-Kul Lake. Since 1989, the nursery for Siberian deer (*Cervus elaphus sibiricus*) is operated in the Naryn Reserve. There are two rehabilitation centers "Bars" on rehabilitation of the snow leopards in Issyk-Kul rayon. Center is run due to donor funds from NABU. There is a peasant nursery "KYRGOOL" in Chui valley. Unique, rare, endemic and need to be protected species are kept there. At the same time, is the vascular plants are presented almost fully in the botanical gardens, the animals are presented randomly in the zoos. Existing zoos and nurseries do not perform breeding and conservation activities efficiently because of shortage of financing. Funds are allocated mostly for the staff salary and running costs.

In spite of the fact that the legislative basis to conserve biodiversity through *ex situ* method is available in the country, in practice, the biodiversity conservation through *ex situ* method is underdeveloped because of shortage of funds what makes difficult to fulfill goals of the Convention.

Decision VI/9 - Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

77. Has your country developed national targets for implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential targets are being identified	
c) No, but targets are under development	
d) Yes, targets developed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the targets developed for implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.	

78. Has your country incorporated the targets identified in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into relevant national plans, programmes and initiatives, including NBSAPs?	
a) No	
b) No, but incorporation of some targets is being reviewed and considered	
c) Yes, some targets incorporated in some plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, most targets incorporated in major plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further information on incorporation of targets in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in national plans, programmes and initiatives.	

79. Has your country developed a monitoring system in order to assess the status and trends of, and threats to, plant conservation and assess the progress in halting the loss of plant diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but a monitoring system is under development	
c) Yes, some programmes in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, major programmes in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the monitoring system, including development of sub-targets, baseline data and indicators.	

80. Is your country collaborating with neighboring countries in implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation?	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, collaborative programmes under development	
d) Yes, collaborative programmes included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
Further information on bilateral or regional cooperation.	

Box XVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box XVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

81. ? On Article 10(a): has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	?
Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.	

Regulatory and legislative basis of the Kyrgyz Republic in the sphere of environmental protection and sustainable development in nature management is determined by following laws, decrees of the President and resolutions of the Government:

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Protection" as of June 16, 1999, ? 53;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Expertise" as of June 16, ? 54;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Accedence of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention on Biological Diversity" as of July 26, 1996, ? 40;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999, ? 59;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection and Use of the Flora" as of June 20, 2001, ? 53;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemization and plant protection" as of January 25, 1999, ? 12;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protected Areas" as of May 28, 1994, ? 1561-XII;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Biosphere reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of June 9, 1999, ? 48;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Ratification of the UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context" as of January 15, 2001;
 - Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 8, 1999, ? 66 (in the version of the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 28, 2003, ? 119, 120, March 3, 2005, ? 41);
 - Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On new national forest policy in the republic" as of October 6, 1998, V? ? 300;
 - National Forest Program for 2005-2015 approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 25, 2004, ? 858;
 - Concept of the forest sector development of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 14, 2004, ? 256;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Fishery" as of June 25 ???? , 1997, ? 39;
 - Regulation on the state forest protection of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 24, 1997, ? 371;
 - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the National Plan of the Kyrgyz Republic on Environmental Protection" as of January 29, 1996 ? 43;
 - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Approval of the Regulation on State Control on Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources and provision of Ecological Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of May 25, 2000, ? 295;
 - Decision of the Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic "On state, draft Concept and measures on provision of ecological security of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of August 4, 1997;
 - Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 3, 2002, ? 524;
 - Action Plan to 2010 for Agenda 21 of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?;
 - National Review RIO plus 10 on assessment of outcomes of progress of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development approved by the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?.
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Accedence to the International Convention on Protection of New Plants" as of January 14, 2000, ? 10;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Legal Protection of Selection Achievements" as of June 13, 1998, ? 79;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Seeds" as of June 19, 1997, ? 38;
 - Directive of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic "On import procedure of the agricultural culture seeds do not included in the State register of the Kyrgyz Republic, rayonning and allowed sorts and hybrids" as of February 19, 1998, ? 42.
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Sustainable Development of Environmental-Economic System of the Issyk-Kul" as of August 13, 2004, ? 115;
 - Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Accedence of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Cartagena Protocol on Biological Security to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity" as of August 6, 2005, ? 140;
 - Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity" as of September 15, 2005, ? 433;
 - Draft Law on Biological Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is under consultation at present. Currently, work on improvement, harmonization of the legislation basis is conducted taking into account requirements of the international agreements.
- At present, the "Kyrgyzpatent" developed the draft Law "On Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources", which is under consultation in the ministries and institutions.
- Draft Law "On Hunting and Gaming" was also prepared.

82. ? On Article 10(b): has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.	
<p>Measures on biodiversity conservation are presented in the laws and resolutions, such as the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Protection", "On Flora Protection and Use", "On Animal Kingdom", "On Fishery", "On Chemization and Plants Protection", "On legal protection of selection achievements", "On Seeds", Forest Code, Land Code and others.</p> <p>Measures undertaken in the republic are mainly determined by regime of biological resources use, which strictly regulate norms and withdrawal quota and anticipate protection and rehabilitation measures, particularly related to the forest and game resources, medicinal and plant raw materials and methods of chemical protection of agricultural cultures and development of virgin regions.</p> <p>Intersectoral Council of Biological Resources was set up as the consultative and advisory agency to consider issues concerning hunting and fishery, water bodies and forests protection, rational use of medicinal herbs, technical raw materials and other natural bodies, which require joint discussion by nature protection, forestry, fishery, scientific and other interested organizations and institutions.</p>	

83. ? On Article 10(c): has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	?
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.	
<p>Measures undertaken in the republic to conserve and promote traditional techniques of biological resources use are compatible with needs of protection and sustainable use of biological resources such as outrun pasturing, use of vegetable colors and medicinal herbs and gaming with hunting birds.</p> <p>Permitting system of these resources use is determined taking into account prevention of negative impact on general stock.</p> <p>However, during medicinal plants and herbs processing suppliers often disturb rules of processing what leads to complete destruction of specific types of plants. Unfortunately, nature protection bodies poorly control or fully do not control processing activity what leads to destruction of natural resources.</p> <p>Intensive economic activity (construction of settlements, villages, roads, high voltage lines, mines), extension of agricultural fields lead to reduction of natural ecosystems and reduction of natural stocks of medicinal and technical plants.</p>	

84. ? On Article 10(d): has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No

?

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Measures on regeneration of biodiversity are not taken in natural disaster areas (mudflows, landslides); mainly the government's efforts are targeted to support the population socially. There are no programmes on biodiversity regeneration and population support in the areas of strong impact on biodiversity as result of irrational use of resources (logging, overgrazing); partly support is provided in agricultural areas (for example, lost of harvest as result of freeze, mortality) and reforestation.

85. ? On Article 10(e): does your country actively encourage cooperation between Government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) No, but incentives are under development

?

c) Yes, some incentives or policies in place

d) Yes, comprehensive incentives or policies in place

e) Yes, review of implementation available

Various strategies, concepts and international agreements do pay enough attention to sustainable use of biological diversity; there is weak support of cooperation between the government bodies and private sector in development of the methods of sustainable use of biological diversity. Also, important to indicate a fact that private sector is not involved in the nature management, and often local decisions are made without consideration of interest of the local population.

National concept of the forestry development and national programme "Forest" envisage increasing independence of leskhozoes, attraction of local communities in forest management, increasing of role of the private sector in production sphere including forest leasing and plantation of planting stock, forest cultures for timbering, and redistribution of the state role and increasing role of local communities in the forest sector in general.

Decision V/24 - Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

86. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

a) No

?

b) No, but assessment of potential indicators is under way

c) Yes, indicators identified (please describe below)

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors.

Indicators and motivation measures for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are not developed yet in the country in sphere of sector nature management. Understanding of biodiversity is very primitive among the local population – biodiversity is mainly used as food or resources for medication and timber.

87. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Poverty alleviation programs were introduced in the republic, for example the national programmes such as the Comprehensive Development Framework to 2010 (CDF) and the National Strategy on Poverty Reduction (NSPR), but these programmes mainly pay attention to sustainable use of water resources, arable land, pastures and subsoil.

National Review RIO plus 10 on assessment of the outcomes of the progress of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?. Pays attention to this problem also.

88. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity?

a) No	?
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms in place (please describe below)	

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Mechanisms to attract private sector and implement the initiatives on sustainable use of biodiversity are not developed yet, which could anticipate protection and rehabilitation measures. Protection and rehabilitation mechanisms are not determined for the private sector (gaming and forestry entities).

89. ? Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide examples or cases below)	?
Examples or cases where areas have been identified for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Following areas are determined for nature protection: forestry and outrun pasturing.	

Decision V/25 - Biological diversity and tourism

90. ? Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please elaborate below)	
Please indicate to which extent your country has based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity.	
<p>Links between biodiversity and tourism are not taken into account in the concepts and strategies. Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic ? 255 as of September 4, 2000 approved the Concept of the tourist sector development of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010. Based on approved Concept, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic drafted and approved the Action Plan on Tourism Development in the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010 (approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of February 2, 2001, ? 33 and the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 28, 2003, ? 38).</p> <p>There are some other programs on tourism development in the Kyrgyz Republic related to the regions, projects, studies (for example, "Plan of measures on implementation of the proposals on comprehensive tourism development in Issyk-Kul region designed by the Aga-Khan Organization on Development" approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ? 802 as of November 25, 2002), which are under different stage of implementation. Being positive, nevertheless those programmes are not specific – there are only declarations on purposes, but not action plans. Neither executors nor budget are defined. There is lack of reliable monitoring of the sector, analysis and prognosis of trends and sector based informational system what makes difficult adjustment of the state policy and leads to mistakes in decision making at all levels. Due to the efforts of private entrepreneurs in tourism sphere, some activity is carried out on tourism products promotion in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the Marketing Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Tourism Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010 "Hospitable Kyrgyzstan"; and Master Plan on implementation of the Marketing Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Tourism Development of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010 "Hospitable Kyrgyzstan" to develop efficiently the marketing policy and improve image of Kyrgyzstan as a friendly country for tourism development and promotion of tourism products at the foreign markets.</p>	

91. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	?
b) No, mechanisms in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place (please specify)	
e) Yes, existing mechanisms under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
<p>Mechanisms for evaluation, monitoring and measuring tourism impact on biodiversity are not defined and introduced in the country.</p> <p>Such mechanisms are very important since the ecological tourism is strongly developed last years. However, a pressure on natural systems is not assessed: no calculation of total recreation area, no monitoring of actual tourism pressure on natural objects; hence there are no basic estimations of the pressure caused by ecological tourism.</p> <p>There is no state service on certification of environmental routes considering needs of the tourism impact assessment on biodiversity. Public Association KATOC (and Tour Agencies) deal with certification of tourism routes but without the tourism impact assessment on biodiversity.</p>	

92. ? Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) No	?
b) Yes	
Further comments on the extent to which your country has established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism.	
<p>Existing initiatives of voluntary based participation of the tourism sector and NGOs are directed towards development of sustainable tourism and biodiversity conservation. However, there is lack of supporting policy and legal framework complementing voluntary efforts on efficient introduction of sustainable tourism practice.</p>	

93. ? Has your country established mechanisms for the participation of indigenous and local communities in the development and management of tourism activities?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms in early stages of development	?
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, existing mechanisms under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms for the participation of indigenous and local communities in the development and management of tourism activities.	

Mechanisms attracting local communities to the tourism sphere are only designed in the country including development and regulation of measures to stimulate this activity.

Swiss Programme Helvetas, Kyrgyz Tourism Association based on the communities (KATOC) and some authors have developed "Guidelines for guides" and "Guidelines for the guest house owners", but nothing is mentioned about the biodiversity. Within the TACIS Project the Western Tian Shan Biodiversity Conservation, the ecological tourism expert Mr. D. Vager from UK has prepared the Manual for Tour Operators and Providers.

Staff of the EuropAid Project and CATPBC produced leaflets and other information materials for the local population on biodiversity value; certain work is conducted to attract the tour operators (including the foreign ones) to the Western Tian Shan (WTS), presentation of routes and their advertisement in Green Travel Market.

EuropAid Project (TACIS) on WTS Biodiversity Conservation (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) together with Helvetas, KATOC and KTA held a number of workshops and trainings for local communities how to accept tourists and their service. To increase awareness of the local population living near WTS reserves, information of biodiversity value was provided at the seminars. EuropAid Project (TACIS) on WTS biodiversity conservation provided assistance in establishing CBT groups – community based tourism) in the villages under the project territory in three countries.

Central Asian Transboundary Project on Biodiversity Conservation and SGF carry out serious work to increase awareness of the local population and personnel of the reserve on biodiversity value, its conservation and sustainable use.

Draft Law on Protected Areas provides an opportunity to use the protected areas in order to develop tourism. Article 7. Use potential of protected areas for the purpose of tourism. This draft law is under consideration in the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Concept of the Forest Sector Development of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 14, 2004, ? 256 determines prospective of multifunctional use of the forest resources of the republic according to ten strategic directions of the forest policy. Third strategic direction of the forest policy "Delegation of production functions to the private sector" consider need to develop mechanism of delegation of some production functions to the private sector. Priority directions include also functions of organization of gaming and ecological tourism development. At present, mechanism of some production functions transfer to the private sector is developed in a framework of the Les-Ik Project. Activity conducted to establish and strengthen CBT groups (community based tourism) helps to find out potential partners who can undertake part of functions on the ecological tourism development in the protected areas.

At the seminar on discussion of the strategy of production functions delegation to the private sector, which was held by the Les-Ik Project in Bishkek in March 2005, it was proposed to include development of mechanism helping to delegate functions on organization and provision of the tourism services from the administration of protected areas to the private and public sector. As an example, an experience of the CBT group operating in the Sary-Chelek Reserve can be used.

Besides, last years, due to efforts of the international programs a specific sector of local communities is formed, which can considerable influence on elaboration of the policy in tourism development field in case of their further growth. At present, there are seven local communities involved in the ecological tourism in Naryn, Jalal-Abad and Issyk-Kul oblasts. They are supported by the Small Business Support programme of the Swiss Association "Helvetas". Goal of the programme is careful environmental protection and maintenance of traditions of the local population. Besides, this programme allows attracting of additional funds to the region what lead to better economic situation of the community members as well as the region in general. Members of the community on participatory basis define the objectives allowing finally increasing quality of provided services and attracting additional number of tourists in this area. First experience demonstrated that such form could bring good outcomes.

94. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts?

a) No

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes, programmes in place (please describe below)

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

There is no purposeful program of the tourism operators training in the republic; some available programs are imperfect – they have designed in general, specific features of concrete rayon or situation and biodiversity of that rayon are not taken into account.

Currently, a number of educational institutes educate and train specialists in the field of tourism.

Tourism Academy was established in a framework of the State programme of priority tourism development in Kyrgyzstan.

Institute of Management, Business and Tourism under the International University of Kyrgyzstan also provide specialists for the tourism sphere.

Institute of European Civilizations under the Kyrgyz State University of Arbaev educate students on social-cultural services and tourism.

Bishkek Humanitarian University – Faculty of Environment and Management.

Institute of Adult Education under the Bishkek Humanitarian University train the specialists at the chair of Management and Information Technologies.

Bishkek State University of Economics and Business – Chair of Management and Tourism (specialists on social-cultural services and tourism).

Bishkek Financial-Economic Academy – Chair of Industry of Hospitality and Tourism (specialists on social-cultural services and tourism).

Besides, the state structures and private enterprises some other public organizations exist. The most significant:

– Association of the Tourism operators of Kyrgyzstan.

– Association Great Silk Way.

– Tourism-Sort Union of Kyrgyzstan.

Box XIX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box XX - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 11 - Incentive measures

95. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, programmes are in early stages of development	?
c) No, but programmes are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, some programmes in place (please provide details)	
e) Yes, comprehensive programmes in place (please provide details)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	
<p>There are no programmes; system of incentives for each beneficiary groups in the sector based nature use is not defined as a basis of programme motivation.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the measures promoting conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity components are poorly envisaged in all approved development programmes in the country in general and in the regions in particular. Unfortunately, the aspects of biodiversity components conservation and use are not considered carefully in the intergovernmental and regional agreements.</p>	

Decision III/18 - Incentive measures

96. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas?	
a) No	
b) No, still in early stages of developing mechanisms	?
c) No, but in advanced stages of developing mechanisms	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place (please provide details)	
e) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into plans, policies and programmes	
<p>Number of sectors of the economics – forestry, agricultural, fishery, gaming and tourism use values of the biological diversity. There are no mechanisms or approaches in the country, and scale of values exists but only for the part of biodiversity actively used for economic purposes. For example, most of species listed in the Red Data List do not have the market and non-market assessment criteria.</p> <p>Biodiversity capacity of Kyrgyzstan is not fully evaluated in economic categories, but it is significant resources of the country development.</p>	

97. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) No	
b) No, programme is under development	?
c) Yes, some programmes in place	
d) Yes, many programmes in place	

Measures are undertaken to stimulate and develop initiatives of the private sector in the country but, unfortunately, this area needs support in economic and social development of the private sector without consideration of promotion of the biodiversity conservation interests.

98. ? Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) Yes	

EIA system is weakly implemented in the republic, and biodiversity is considered poorly since EIA does not anticipate principles of motivation.

Stimulation of sustainable development and biodiversity recourses use are not considered in these measures. EIA does not envisage stimulating elements.

Decision IV/10 - Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

99. ? Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some threats identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many threats identified (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, measures designed based on the reviews (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on incentive measures designed to address threats to biodiversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss.	
Identification of unfavorable consequences threatening to biodiversity, reasons of its loss and process detecting the offenders are provided in the country (part of the nature protection legislation). However, stimulation measures to be introduced in the nature protection legislation (currently, only punitive measures are in the legislation).	

100. ? Does your country take into account economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity when designing incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please elaborate below)	?
Please inform to which extent your country takes into account economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity when designing incentive measures.	
Economic, social, cultural and ethic assessment of biological diversity is conducted partly in the country but without consideration of stimulation measures.	

101. ? Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) No, development still in early stages	? - Legal and strategic framework is not developed yet in the country. Punitive measures are mainly set in the legislation (on nature protection regime violation), but not stimulating, educating.
c) No, but development in advanced stages	
d) Yes, frameworks in place	
e) Yes, review of implementation available	

102. ? Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of programme is under way	
c) No, programme identified but perverse incentives not entirely neutralized (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, perverse incentives identified and neutralized (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or neutralized.	
Faulty stimulus is detected especially in the land use sphere as well as the gaming and forestry, and the legislation provides strict measures on their neutralization.	

Decision V/15 - Incentive measures

103. ? Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) No	?
b) No, but ways and means are being identified	
c) Yes, some ways and means identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a comprehensive set of ways and means identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means through which the incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention.	
Possible ways and means to use measures promoting conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity are not studied in details in the country since it could help to implement goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	

Decision VI/15 - Incentive measures

104. Is your country taking into consideration proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures in Annex I to this decision when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Leaders of the republic are not informed about these documents. There is low awareness of the authorities and interested ministries and institutions on decisions made by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	
National documents and measures are not developed yet (no discussed and etc.).	

105. Has your country provided financial support for the programme of work on incentive measures?	
a) No	?
b) No, but financial support programme is under development	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the financial support provided for the programme of work on incentive measures.	
There is no working program on measures stimulating processes of sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, hence, no financial support.	

Box XXI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box XXII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 12 - Research and training

106. ? On Article 12(a): has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?	
a) No	
b) No, programmes still in early stages of development	
c) No, but programmes in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, programmes in place (please provide details below)	?
Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
State approved the following documents entered into force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme "Basics of Ecology" ("Ecology") – natural science disciplines and standards for humanitarian, economic, agricultural and technical specialties – bachelors and masters; - "Human being ecology with basics of bioecology"; - "Concept of adult environmental education"; - "Concept of environmental safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" 	
In ten high educational institutes the ecologists are educated by two dimensions: ?11 "Environment and Nature Management" and ?35 "Environmental Protection" including the Kyrgyz State National University, Bishkek Humanitarian University, Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University and number of lyceums of the republic. They prepare following specialists: biologists, cerographers-ecologists, forestry engineers and forestry men.	
There is no monitoring and assessment need in specialist training in field of biodiversity; except limited number of budget students, the profile institutes work with contract based students who are not guaranteed to be employed by specialty.	

107. ? On Article 12(b): does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

?

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Institute of Biology and Soil of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic, Institute of Forest and Walnut, Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic implement scientific programmes and innovations, and studies in the spheres of ornithology, fish fauna, zoology and wildlife monitoring, forest ecosystems and acclimatization.

Financing from the republican budget is low or actually lacking; specialists of mentioned institutes look for investors or foreign donors, and sponsors.

108. ? On Article 12(c): does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

?

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Box XXIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) **Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) **Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) **Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

State did not obtain practical outcomes and visual achievements.

Box XXIV - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

State does not pay proper attention to the goals and objectives of comprehensive approach to biodiversity conservation. State does not allocate enough funds because of unsolved problems of internal social-economic situation of the state in general.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness
(a) Decision IV/10 - Measures for implementing the Convention

109. ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes.	
<p>In Kyrgyzstan some support is provided to initiatives of main groups, which encourage the stakeholders to activity on biodiversity conservation. Schools, high educational institutes, NGOs and mass media actively participate in implementation of these initiatives.</p> <p>In 1997, the Ministry of Education and Culture approved the curricula "Human being environment with basics of bioecology" for the students of 9-11 grades of secondary schools and schools with environmental profile. Course of Environment is a part of compulsory discipline – "Concept of modern natural science" in the high educational schools. At the same time, this course does not cover issues related to the biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Based on the Law on Education of the Kyrgyz Republic, the schools have right to use additional educational component chosen by themselves. As result, a number of innovative schools in the Kyrgyz Republic has development programmes and individual curricula allowing them to introduce subjects like "Environment", "Biodiversity Conservation" and other. There are about twenty schools in the republic working with environmental programmes where number of hours for the course of natural science disciplines is doubled.</p> <p>School networks: "Schools for biodiversity conservation", "Schools nominated by UNESCO" and others work in this direction.</p> <p>In five main high educational institutes of the Kyrgyz Republic a professional training of specialists is conducted at present: "Environment and Nature Management", "Environmental Protection", "General Environment", "Geo-environment", "Natural Science and Environment" and others.</p> <p>Post-graduate courses are functioning in the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic producing competent specialists in biology and environment, although Special Councils on environmental dimensions are not set up, therefore the candidate and doctor thesis are defended by interfacing disciplines of both natural and humanitarian cycles.</p> <p>There are high capacity environmental organizations in Kyrgyzstan, which activity is aimed to conserve the biodiversity.</p> <p>In a process of public awareness on biodiversity aspects and information dissemination, the mass media plays important role. But in spite of that fact, representation of the information on biodiversity conservation in mass media is quite low.</p>	

110. ? Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness of relevant sectors?	
a) No	
b) No, but translation is in progress	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
d) Not applicable	
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes.	

There is difficult situation with supply of methodological manuals and visual aids in schools and high educational institutes in Kyrgyzstan. Actually, materials used to increase public awareness on biodiversity conservation aspects are lacking. Main methodologically equipped centers are museums, libraries, high educational institutes and schools. Most of museum exhibits are in poor condition. It is mostly seen in outlying museums, which operation is not profitable. High turnover of staff is a reason of poor quality service and collection maintenance. These factors are urgent not only for museums, as well as for schools and institutes. Besides, methodological basis of the schools, libraries and institutes is not upgraded. Literature having direct relation to the biodiversity conservation is published irregularly or has small number of samples.

Methodological work in a framework of international projects is aimed to cover communities within the project activity.

There are some initiatives directed towards involvement of the schools in protection of museums.

Also, a partly support of new methodological materials is provided by the school network. Such school networks as "School Green Land" (NGO "BIOM"), network of associated UNESCO Schools, network of associated Soros Foundation–Kyrgyzstan schools, and schools participated in CAREC's programmes are partly supplied by new methodological materials.

Kyrgyz Academy of Education also takes part in provision of methodological manuals. So, during 1998 – 2001, more than six methodological guidelines were recommended including in the Kyrgyz language.

111. ? Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X (partly)

Further information on the support provided to local, national, subregional and regional education programmes.

At present, there are no specific national programmes in sphere of education and public awareness, particularly on biodiversity conservation issues, but elements linked with education on biodiversity conservation issues are integrated.

Within the Agenda 21 during 2006-2007, Kyrgyzstan plans to integrate a principle of sustainable development in 30% of school curricula, and increase scope of highlighted topics with regard to sustainable development issues in the mass media.

Within the Concept of Continuous Environmental Education of the Kyrgyz Republic, knowledge of biodiversity conservation is presented as component of pre-school environmental education, secondary and off-school environmental education, technical-vocational environmental education and environmental education in the universities and institutes. Role of civil sector in the environmental education is presented separately – in particular, public awareness increase with regard to sustainable development, state of environment and biodiversity conservation.

Within the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic, activity on the public awareness increase on biodiversity conservation is planed in main goal No. 8 "Increase of the public awareness, level of environmental education and participation of the population in environmentally sound decision making to 2005", and in the Strategy E "Environmental Education and public participation".

Within the Environmental Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, it is planed to focus on environmental education including the public awareness on biodiversity conservation issues.

Decision V/17 - Education and public awareness

112. ? Does your country support capacity-building for CEPA as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans, including by providing scholarships?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please give details below)	X (partly)

Further comments on support for capacity-building for education and communication as part of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.....

Priority on capacity building related to the public awareness increase in the filed of biodiversity conservation is set in the main goal No.8 "Increase of the public awareness, level of environmental education and participation of the population in environmentally sound decision making to 2005", and in the Strategy E "Environmental Education and public participation" of the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 1997, provision on compulsory environmental education was included in the "Concept of Environmental Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic". In 2001, accedence of Kyrgyzstan to the Aarhus Convention was an important step.

Within inter-sectoral cooperation, representatives of the institutes, universities, ministries, and scientific sector of NGOs have developed "Concept of Continuous Environmental Education" approved in September 2003 by decision of the Board of the Ministry of Education and directive of the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Department of Environment and Nature Management partly implements the programs on public awareness regarding the biodiversity conservation aspects.

NGOs and institutes and universities also carry out some work through organization and holding of the round tables, seminars, workshops and etc.

There are no specific national scholarship programmes in Kyrgyzstan aimed to develop scientific capacity on biodiversity conservation. Issues of biological diversity are not priority in existing national programmes.

Decision VI/19 - Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)

113. Has your country developed an electronic portal for CEPA and linked it to the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and other environmental education networks/websites of United Nations organizations, IGOs, NGOs, universities, etc.?	
a) No	
b) No, but an electronic portal is currently being developed	
c) Yes, but the electronic portal is not linked to the CHM or other networks and websites	? - But in a framework of the UNDP projects and others.
d) Yes	

114. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the community level?	
a) No	
b) Yes (provide details below)	? (partly)
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the community level.	
<p>In spite of the fact that the Concept of Continuous Environmental Education of the Kyrgyz Republic reflects importance of awareness of local communities on biodiversity conservation aspects, practice is still poor.</p> <p>Only NGOs work actively in this sphere. So, for example, the republican festivals of environmental journalism "Environmental Kyrgyzstan – 2000", "Environmental Kyrgyzstan – 99", and Central Asian Festivals of Environmental Journalism are held for several years. International projects and programs also bring their input in the public awareness increase on biodiversity conservation. Central Asian Transboundary Project GEF/WB on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation, Project "Biosphere Reserve Issyk-Kul" CAREC, KYRLES and other projects and programs work to increase the public awareness on biodiversity conservation.</p>	

115. Does your country promote twinning programmes for biodiversity awareness, student and professional exchange programmes, at the national, regional and international levels?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of twinning programmes, student and professional exchange programmes, at the national, regional and international levels

There is poor activity of the programs of student and expert exchange and knowledge sharing in biodiversity conservation aspects in Kyrgyzstan. In most cases, whole activity is implemented due to efforts of the universities and institutes or individual participation in already existed international programmes of student exchange. The specialists and students of medical, technical, economic studies mainly represent participants of such programmes, and number of participants dealing with biodiversity conservation issues is little.

116. Has your country developed awareness programmes for children?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by means of an electronic portal	
c) Yes, through mass media	
d) Yes, through school curricula and after-school programmes	? (partly)
e) Yes, other (please specify)	
Further comments on awareness programmes developed for children.	

At present, Kyrgyzstan develops educational standards on environmental education in a framework of the Concept of Continuous Environmental Education.

Since March 2005, Kyrgyzstan actively participates in implementation of UN Decade on Education for sake of sustainable development. National Council on education for sustainable development is set up, which goal is to implement UN Decade on Education in Kyrgyzstan, dissemination of ideas of education for sustainable development including biodiversity conservation.

NGOs also participate in process of programmes introduction dedicated to children awareness increase within the educational and network projects with the schools.

117. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify the reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details)	?
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details)	

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

There are no specific measures to set links and increase the public awareness on biodiversity conservation with multidisciplinary issues and thematic works. But the Concept of Continuous Environmental Education plans to carry out the reform of education integrating environmental issues in the school curricula.

Within the various projects, single initiatives like biodiversity of the forests; biodiversity of dry and sub-damp land and mountain regions and others exist.

UNDP carries out an activity on assessment of the capacity and synergy of various conventions ratified by Kyrgyzstan.

Box XXV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

Input in the process of implementation of this article in Kyrgyzstan is recognition of an importance of environmental education, in particular education to conserve biodiversity within the Concept of Continuous Environmental Education of the Kyrgyz Republic (Directive of the Ministry of Education as of September 17, 2003), setting up the National Council on Education for sustainable development, and implementation of the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in Kyrgyzstan.

Priority objectives established in the Strategy E: "Environmental Education and the Public Participation" of the Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic are actually not implemented.

Box XXVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

One of the main problems impeding implementation of this article is high turnover of the decision makers, and lack of succession on commitments fulfillment. So, for example, the Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations was broken up; according to the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic as of October 15, 2005, ?? N462 the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was formed based on the State Forestry Service of the Kyrgyz Republic. Environmental functions, appropriate staff and financial funds were delivered from the Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The most important problem in the sphere of education and public awareness on biodiversity conservation is that there is a lack of knowledge system on Conventions in general and Convention of Biodiversity in particular within the educational paradigm.

Majority of educational programmes on natural science, biology and environment does not provide students with specific skills and visions on biodiversity conservation, and provide only abstract knowledge on systematic groups of animals and plants people do not see in their life. At the same time, students do not get knowledge on biodiversity of their land, and species to be protected and conserved. There is shortage of educational and methodological literature related to environmental protection in the schools.

TV and Radio environmental programs are not capable to attract attention of the public with regard to the biodiversity conservation.

There is no or poorly developed cooperation of organizations dealing with the public awareness through the mass media or public associations.

Actually, the state does not have a system of environmental adult education.

There is lack of attention to environmental issues at the intergovernmental and regional levels.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

118. ? On Article 14.1(a): has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.	
A number of laws were developed in the Kyrgyz Republic, which oblige to carry out the environmental expertise under implementation of proposed projects having unfavorable impact on biological diversity: relations linked with environmental expertise are regulated by the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic: "On Environmental Expertise", "On Environmental Protection", "On Flora Protection and Use", "On Animal Kingdom".	
As a rule, during the feasibility study design, particularly of gold mining enterprises, the specialists of the Biology and Soil Institute of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic and leading universities and institutes of the republic are invited for environmental expertise. For example, specialists of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic carried out the environmental expertise on the mines Taldy-Bulak (Kyrgyz Range), Jerui, Aldash (Talas Range), and coal open-pit mine Tash-Kumyr.	

119. ? On Article 14.1(b): has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, mechanisms still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place	

120. ? On Article 14.1(c): is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.....

Kyrgyzstan is actively involved in a process of remediation of the climate change consequences, desertification – processes having negative impact on biological diversity beyond the national jurisdiction of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Laws:

“On joining to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change” (approved on January 14, 2000),

“On Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change” (approved on January 15, 2003).

“On Air Protection” (approved on June 12, 1999).

UN EEC Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution on long distance (approved on January 14, 2000),

“On Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention on Combat Desertification in the countries facing severe draught or desertification especially in Africa” (approved on July 21, 1999).

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the Resolution “On Measures on implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change”.

It is necessary to mention that all these laws in Kyrgyzstan have only declarative nature. National Strategy and Action Plan on prevention of the climate change consequences and land degradation/desertification are not developed in the Kyrgyz Republic (Global Environmental Conventions, 2005, pages 20, 23.).

121. ? On Article 14.1(d): has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?	
a) No	x
b) No, mechanisms still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, a mechanism in place based on current scientific knowledge	

122. ? On Article 14.1(e): has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, mechanism still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanism in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, a mechanism in place	
Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.	
The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Protection" – Article 38. "Areas of Emergency Situations and Nature Disasters" provides a number of measures on emergency response and reaction on severe threat to biological diversity. It is necessary to mention that all the laws on biodiversity protection in Kyrgyzstan have mainly a declarative nature.	

123. ? Is your country a participant in any international or regional agreements applicable to liability and redress for damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the agreements)	X

Further comments on the international or regional agreements your country has participated applicable to liability and redress for damage to biological diversity

Kyrgyz Republic ratified 11 international priority conventions including:

"UN Convention on biological diversity" (1996).

"On Air Protection" (approved on June 12, 1999).

"On Joining the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention on combat desertification in the countries facing with severe draught and/or desertification, particularly in Africa" (approved on July 21, 1999).

UN EEC Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution on long distance (approved on January 14, 2000),

"On joining to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" (approved on January 14, 2000),

"On ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" (approved January 15, 2003),

It is necessary to mention that all these laws in the Kyrgyz Republic have mainly declaration nature.

National Strategy and Action Plan on prevention of the climate change consequences and land degradation/desertification are not developed in the Kyrgyz Republic (Global Environmental Conventions, 2005, pages 20, 23).

Decision V/18 - Impact assessment, liability and redress

124. ? When carrying out environmental impact assessments, does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Partly	X
c) Fully	

Yes, the Law "On Environmental Expertise" (in edition of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on June 11, 2003, ? 102) the Legislative Assembly of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on May 13, 1999. Article 2 "Objectives of environmental expertise". It is provided that "Objectives of environmental expertise are: prevention of impact caused by potential negative consequences of implemented planed

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 80

management, economic and any other activity on the public health and environment". Mechanisms are not developed.

125. ? When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, in some circumstances (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in all circumstances (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biodiversity concerns from the early stages of drafting legislation and regulations.	

126. ? Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, in some circumstances	
c) Yes, in all cases	

127. ? Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) No	x
b) Yes	

In Almaty, the Ministers of Economics, Finance and Environment of the Central Asian states proposed to form Subregional partnership for sustainable development through a process of common goals elaboration and strengthen mechanisms of cooperation for sustainable development ("Central Asian Initiative on Sustainable Development/Central Asian Agenda 21") at the meeting held on September 20, 2001, dedicated to preparation to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and implementation of environmental and sustainable development programmes.

Declaration of the 5th Pan-European Conference of the UN EEC Ministers (May 17-19, 2004) stated out drafting of the Agreement on Partnership between the central Asian states and the world community on unification of all efforts to implement goals of sustainable development in Central Asian region;

After presentation of their initiative, the Central Asian countries have signed the memorandum and demonstrated common platform and willingness to strengthen cooperation with all other stakeholders; Kyrgyz Republic sharing and supporting goals of the world community on environmental protection, declared these goals in the national legislation – in the Laws "On Environmental Protection", "On Air Protection", "On Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change".

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the Resolution ? 369 as of 21. 07. 2001 "On Measures on implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change". In accordance with this Resolution, the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic together with the National Statistic Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic are obliged to carry out the state statistic reporting on greenhouse gas emissions. The Kyrgyz Republic is obliged to provide on regularly basis the inventory results on the greenhouse gas emissions form its territory.

Preparation of the First national Review and its submission to the Convention Secretariat in 2003 are actually considered as implementation of main commitments on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

It is important to mention that all these laws in Kyrgyzstan have mainly a declarative character. The Republic does not develop the National Strategy and the Action Plan on prevention of consequences of biodiversity loss, climate change, and desertification/land degradation.

Considering that biodiversity loss, global climate change and desertification/land degradation will have negative consequences for the economics and environment of the country and social sphere, Kyrgyzstan should develop the National Strategies and Action Plans on biodiversity, prevention and mitigation of consequences of climate change, desertification/land degradation and mechanisms of enforcement (Global Environmental Conventions, 2005).

Decision VI/7 - Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments

128. Is your country applying the guidelines as contained in the annex to this decision in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14?	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify)	
Further comments on application of guidelines.	

Decision VI/11 - Liability and redress (Article 14, paragraph 2)

129. Does your country have in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	

130. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damages to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress?	
a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities.	

Box XXVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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Box XXVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

131. ? On Articles 15(2), 15(4) and 15(5): has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further information on the efforts of your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.	

Analysis of existing regulatory basis of the Kyrgyz Republic characterizes specific integration of regulations of the republic with international legal norms. It is especially typical to the block of plants quarantine and phytosanitary where the sanitary and phytosanitary measures of the WTO-SFS Agreement are fully taken into account. Based on the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Plant Quarantine", phytosanitary measures based on scientific principles and international standards are developed and applied without discrimination of the states, and the phytosanitary norms of other countries are admitted if they ensure a proper level of the phytosanitary protection used in the Kyrgyz Republic. Phytosanitary rules on the plant quarantine used in the republic meet requirements of the World Trade Organization, FAO, and Convention of Plant Protection.

- * Country has approved a number of legislative norms regulating access to genetic resources.
- * On phytosanitary:

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 83

- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Plant Quarantine" as of June 27, 1996 ? ? 26 with by-laws:
- * «Regulation on the plant quarantine service» (1998);
- * «Phytosanitary rules of the plant quarantine» (2000);
- * «Nomenclature of quarantine materials (cargo), products and goods under control of the State Inspection of Plant Quarantine of the Kyrgyz Republic» (1998) approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic, and:
- * «List of vermin, diseases and weeds under the quarantine of the Kyrgyz Republic» (2000);
- * «General rules of import and export of products under the quarantine» (2000) approved by the State Inspection on Plant Quarantine of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- * On protection of genetic capacity of the cultivated plants:
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining to the International Convention on Protection of New Plants" as of January 14, 2000, ? 10;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Legal Protection of Selection Results" as of June 13, 1998, ? 79;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Seeds" as of June 19, 1997, ? 38;
- * Directive of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Procedure of Seeds Exported from other Countries to the Kyrgyz Republic, which are not listed in the State Register of the Kyrgyz Republic, zoned hybrids and other sorts" as of February 19, 1998, ? 42.
- * On protection of genetic capacity of the livestock-breeding:
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Veterinary" as of March 6, 1992, ? 805-XII ;
- * "Regulation on the State Veterinary Inspection of the Kyrgyz Republic» approved by the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 10, 1992, ? 377;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On bloodstock business in the livestock-breeding of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of December 18, 1992, ? 1124-XII;
- * Charter of the International Epizootic Bureau (Kyrgyzstan joined in 1991).
- On biodiversity protection and protection of environmental capacity:**
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental protection" as of June 16, 1999, ? 53;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental expertise" as of June 16, 1999, ? 54;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention on Biological Diversity" as of July 26, 1996, ? 40;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999, ? 59;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Plants Protection and Use" as of June 20, 2001, ? 53;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemicalization and Plant protection" as of January 25, 1999, ? 12;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On protected Areas" as of May 28, 1994, ? 1561-XII;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Biosphere Reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of June 9, 1999, ? 48;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Ratification of the UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment within transboundary context" as of January 15, 2001;
- * Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 8, 1999, ? 66;
- * Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the New National Forestry Policy in the Republic" as of October 6, 1998, ?? ? 300;
- * Concept of the Forestry Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 1998-2001 approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 14, 1998, ? 464;
- * Concept of the Forestry Development of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 14, 2004, ? 256;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Fishery" as of June 25, 1997, ? 39;
- * Regulation on the state forest protection of the Kyrgyz Republic approve by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 24, 1997, ? 371;
- * Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the National Plant of the Kyrgyz Republic on Environmental Protection" as of January 29, 1996, ? 43;
- * Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Approval of the Regulation on the State Control of Environmental protection, Rational Use of Natural Resources and Guarantee of Environmental Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of May 25, 2000, ? 295;
- * Decision of the Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State, draft Concept and Measures ensuring environmental safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of August 4, 1997;
- * Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 3, 2002, ? 524;
- * Action Program to 2010 of the Agenda 21 of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?;

- * National Review RIO plus 10 on progress assessment of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development approve by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?.

132. ? On Article 15(6): has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties?	
a) No	?
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.	

133. ? On Article 15(7): has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources?	
a) No	?
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures in place	

There is a lack of wide practice related to conclusion of agreements and treaties on joint use of the benefits and forecasted outcomes.

Decision II/11 and decision III/15 - Access to genetic resources

134. ? Has your country implemented any capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but programmes covering some needs only (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, programmes covering all identified needs (please provide details below)	
Further information on the capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access.	

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Decision V/26 - Access to genetic resources

135. ? Does your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the contribution of NBSAP, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing to conservation and sustainable use objectives.	

*The following question (133) is for
PARTIES THAT ARE RECIPIENTS OF GENETIC RESOURCES*

136. ? Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, including other arrangements (please provide details below)	
Further information on administrative or policy measures that support the provider's effort to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention	

137. ? In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account, and allowed for, the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	?
b) Yes	

138. ? Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of <i>ex situ</i> collections?	
a) No	
b) Yes	

Decision VI/24 - Access and benefit-sharing as related to genetic resources

139. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken to do so	?
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the use of the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing

State Forestry Service of the Kyrgyz Republic together with the UN Institute on Advanced Studies held the international seminar in 2003 where representatives of five Central Asian republics and Mongolia discussed problems of biological safety, access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge. Representatives of the countries-participants decided to organize the network of biological safety with the network Focal Point in Bishkek. Information sharing on biological safety, access to genetic resources is implemented within the network. The network participants put efforts to integrate the Bonn's principles in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. In particular, currently work is conducted to draft Environmental Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which pays attention to implication of the Bonn's guidelines. Since 2004, the laboratory of plant biotechnology of the Institute of Biotechnology of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic implements the Project of the International Scientific-Technical Center of the Kyrgyz Republic-973: "Protection and use of hermo plasma of wild Flora of Kyrgyzstan to resolve genetic-selection and economic objectives". Within this project, inventory is held, assessment of endemic, rare and endangered species is made and GIS based database is developed.

140. Has your country reviewed the elements for an action plan for capacity-building for access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing and identified key areas for capacity-building at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, some areas for capacity-building identified (please provide details below)	?

Further comments on review of elements for action plan and identification of key areas.

State Forestry Service of the Kyrgyz Republic together with the UN Institute on Advanced Studies held the international seminar in 2003 where representatives of five Central Asian republics and Mongolia discussed problems of biological safety, access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge. Representatives of the countries-participants decided to organize the network of biological safety with the network Focal Point in Bishkek. Information sharing on biological safety, access to genetic resources is implemented within the network.

141. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which addresses the issue of intellectual property rights in relation to access and benefit-sharing arrangements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development	
d) Yes, some policies or measures in place	?
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted	

Part of problems related to access and co-participation is regulated by the following Laws:

- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental protection" as of June 16, 1999, ? 53;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999, ? 59;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora Protection and Use" as of June 20, 2001, ? 53;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On protected Areas" as of May 28, 1994, ? 1561-XII;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Biosphere Reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of June 9, 1999, ? 48;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Seeds" as of June 19, 1997, ? 38;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Veterinary" as of March 6, 1992, ? 805-XII ;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Bloodstock business in the livestock-breeding of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of December 18, 1992, ? 1124-XII;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Licensing" as of March 3, 1997, ? 12;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On state regulation of the foreign trade activity in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of July 2, 1997, ? 41;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Enforcement of the Customs Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of July 12, 2004, ? 88;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Tariff of the Kyrgyz Republic on Imported Goods for 2004" as of May 12, 2004, ? 23;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Basics of technical Regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of May 22, 2004, ? 67.

Also, the draft law "On traditional knowledge and related genetic resources" was drafted and submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic.

142. Does your country encourage the disclosure of the country of origin of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development?	
a) No	
b) No, but encouragement to disclose is under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on encouragement of disclosure of country of origin of genetic resources in applications.	

Box XXIX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) **Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) **Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) **Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

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Box XXX - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

143. ? On Article 16(1): has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for, and transfer to, other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make sure of genetic resources.

Certain activity takes place in the republic. First phase of the UNEP/GEF Project "Development of the framework document on biological safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" was completed. On October 3, 2005, the Kyrgyz Republic joined the Cartagena Protocol to the Convention of Biodiversity; the National Framework Document on Biological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed, and the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "Biological safety" where issues of biotechnology use are regulated. The National System of Biological safety of the Kyrgyz Republic is under development.

Patenting procedure of selection achievements and protection of the originator rights, and control procedure on import and export of protected selection achievements registered in the State Register are introduced in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Legal protection of selection achievements" as of May 26, 1998 and the International Convention on protection of new types of plants, which was ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic (The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the joining of January 14, 2000, ? 10).

144. ? On Article 16(3): has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	?
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements in place	
g) Not applicable	

145. ? On Article 16(4): has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	?
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation in place	

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 89

f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements in place	
g) Not applicable	

Box XXXI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) **Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) **Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) **Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

At present, steps on measures linked with provision of priority access of the Parties to the benefits and outcomes of the biotechnology practice based on fair and equal grounds are at early stage of development. There is actual lack of the legislation in that sphere what does not allow efficiently regulating of such aspects. At the same time, the National Framework Document on Biological Safety in the Kyrgyz Republic was drafted, and the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Biological Safety" regulating issues on biotechnology use and outlining measures guaranteeing priority access of the Parties to the outcomes and benefits of the biotechnology based on genetic resources. The Kyrgyz Republic joined the Cartagena Protocol to the Convention of Biodiversity in August 2005 what is an important step to build system of measures promoting priority access of the Parties to the outcomes and benefits of biotechnology based on genetic resources.

Also, the draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On protection of traditional knowledge and genetic resources linked with traditional knowledge" was submitted to the Parliament of the republic, which sets basic provisions of the state policy and legal, economic and social guarantees in the field of traditional knowledge towards further sustainable development of the country and conditions for fair distribution of benefits caused by traditional knowledge use what is a treasure and historical legacy of the Kyrgyz nation.

Box XXXII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 17 - Exchange of information

146. ? On Article 17(1): has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures in place	X (partly)
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place	

**The following question (144)
IS FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

147. ? On Article 17(1): do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box XXXIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) **Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) **Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) **Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

Joining to the Aarhus Convention was an important step of Kyrgyzstan regarding access to environmental information. This action ensures the public opportunity to get access to information including issues on biological diversity. There is network of websites containing general information and low updating frequency.

Few single projects of the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations and the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic were purposed to provide statistical and overview information on environmental protection issues. This initiative, unfortunately, did not get further development.

Box XXXIV - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

It is quite difficult to get information from the ministries and institutions. Information received through official request is not provided nor in a short version, and it is not enough for decision making. It is happen because of lack of data collection and storage system and access to environmental information.

Also, information provided from official sources is specific and not adapted for the wide public.

There is no access system to electronic sources of information what makes difficult possibility of its dissemination.

Mechanism of access to information is not transparent, and the public is not aware where to get information – there is no unified information center.

System of the national statistics does not have correct data and does not cover the whole spectrum of data required for decision making in the sphere of biodiversity conservation.

Besides, the state mass media are not involved actively in a process of information dissemination related to the issues of biodiversity conservation. Often, their activity is limited by passive public awareness and demonstration of the landscapes of Kyrgyzstan.

There are no regular environmental training courses to train the journalists.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

148. ? On Article 18(1): has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place (please provide details below)

?

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Within the interstate agreements, the state encourages the international and interstate projects on biodiversity conservation, which have local nature and funds purposed for separate regions and blocks (species composition of flora and fauna).

149. ? On Article 18(4): has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No

b) No, methods are still in early stages of development

c) Yes, methods are in advanced stages of development

d) Yes, methods in place

?

150. ? On Article 18(5): has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide some examples below)

?

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Decision II/3, decision III/4 and decision IV/2-Clearing-house mechanism

151. ? Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	?

152. ? Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-house mechanism?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, at the national level	
c) Yes, at national and international levels	

153. ? Is your Clearing-house mechanism operational?	
a) No	?
b) No, but it is under development	
c) Yes (please give details below)	
Further comments on operationalisation of the CHM.	

Decision V/14 - Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism

154. Has your country established national directories and/or rosters of scientific institutions and experts working on thematic areas of the Convention and made them available through CHM?	
a) No	?
b) Yes	

155. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM?	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with NGOs and other institutions is under way	?
c) Yes, links established with NGOs and institutions	

The following question (153) is for

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

156. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

157. Has your country identified and established important target audiences for the CHM?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please provide further details below)	
Further comments on CHM target audiences.	

158. Has your country developed any initiatives to make information available through the CHM more useful for researchers and decision-makers?	
a) No	
b) No, but initiatives are under consideration	?
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of initiatives.

159. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions?

a) No

?

b) Yes (please specify services and tools)

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among bio diversity-related Conventions.

Box XXXV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) **Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) **Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) **Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

State undertakes a number of measures to establish contacts with the international organizations and partners regarding implementation of commitments against the Convention on Biological Diversity, but they are not enough.

Box XXXVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

Shortage of required state funds, incomplete and unstable institutional basis the partners could cooperate with.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

160. **?** On Article 19(1): has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No

?

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures in place

d) Yes, comprehensive legislation in place

e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation in place

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 95

f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures in place	
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161. ? On Article 19(2): has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	?
c) Yes, some measures in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures in place	

Box XXXVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) **Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) **Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) **Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

At present, capacity of biotechnology is low in Kyrgyzstan, and mostly studies are implemented in the sphere of cell and tissue cultures. In general, studies in "biotechnology" are at the stage of development, and results are limited by creation of new sorts free from viral infections through the cell cultures.

Scientists of Russia and Kazakhstan organized the enterprise "BioBAM NGO Ltd" in the republic to carry out joint studies in the sphere of biotechnology. Biotechnology Institute of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic concluded the Agreement with the Veterinary Institute of Mongolia and Kimron Veterinary Institute (Israel) on joint scientific research for 2003 -2008 in the sphere of design of biological preparations.

Since 2004, the laboratory of plant biotechnology of the Biotechnology Institute of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic implements the project ISTC KR-973: "Conservation and use of hermo plasma of wild flora of Kyrgyzstan to solve genetic-selection and economic objectives". Technologies protecting genetic materials of unique plants and methods of their practical use are developed within the project.

Box XXXVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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Article 20 – Financial resources

Box XXXIX - Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

<p>a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries</p>	<p>Information on financing and technical assistance provided to the organizations and institutions of the State Forestry Service for 1996-2005</p> <p>1996- Total: 509.65 thousand \$ including: local budget 308.45 thousand \$; special funds = 201.2 thousand \$;</p> <p>1997 - Total: 736.03 thousand \$ including: local budget – 334.96 thousand\$; special funds 401.07 thousand \$;</p> <p>1998 - Total: 29.64 thousand \$ including: local budget – 226.01 thousand \$; special funds = 503.63 thousand \$;</p> <p>1999 - Total: 1598.41 thousand \$ including: republican budget 367.38 thousand \$; special funds 1231.03 thousand \$;</p> <p>2000 - Total: 1394.0 thousand \$ including: republican budget 396.69 thousand \$; special funds 997.31 thousand \$;</p> <p>2001 - Total: 1205.37 thousand \$ including: republican budget 433.12 thousand \$; special funds 772.25 thousand \$;</p> <p>2002 - Total: 2185.57 thousand \$ including republican budget 1090.24 thousand \$; special funds 1042.04 thousand \$; co-financing Program of Public Investment = 53.29 thousand \$;</p> <p>2003 - Total: 2604.72 thousand \$ including republican budget 1222.91 thousand \$; special funds 1259.36 thousand \$; co-financing Program of Public Investment 122.45 thousand \$;</p> <p>2004 - Total: 2421.34 thousand \$ including republican budget 1263.58 thousand \$; special funds 1103.84 thousand \$; co-financing program of Public Investment 53.92 thousand \$;</p> <p>2005 – planed - Total: 2361.3 thousand \$ including: republican budget 1308.86 thousand \$; special funds 979.27 thousand \$; co-financing Program of Public Investment 73.17 thousand \$;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Information on financing of the state reserves by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations for 1996-2001 from the republican budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996 - Total: - 3017,0 thousand som KGS = 216.58 thousand \$; • 1997 - Total: - 2927,5 thousand som KGS = 171.8 thousand \$; • 1998 - Total: - 3200,8 thousand som KGS = 108.94 thousand \$; • 1999 - Total: - 3857,2 thousand som KGS = 98.85 thousand \$; • 2000 - Total: - 4967,1 thousand som KGS = 104.08 thousand \$ including: republican budget – 3967,1 thousand som KGS = 83,13 thousand \$; co-financing Program of Public Investment –1000,0 thousand som KGS = 20,95 thousand\$; <p>2001 - Total: - 4632,7 thousand som KGS = 95,63 thousand \$;</p>
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b) Extra-budgetary resources	<p>Republican Fund of Nature Protection in thousand som:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997 - Total - 1983,0 thousand som KGS = 116,37 thousand \$; • 1998 – Total - 820,0 thousand som KGS = 27,91 thousand \$; • 1999 - Total - 1 000,0 thousand som KGS = 25,62 thousand \$; • 2000 - Total - 1 000,0 thousand som KGS = 20,95 thousand \$; <p>2001 - Total - 855,0 thousand som KGS = 17,62 thousand \$.</p>
c) Bilateral assistance by donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1995, the Kyrgyz-Swiss Forestry Support Programme is implemented under support of the Swiss Agency on Cooperation and Development. Funds spent for these purposes in the Kyrgyz Republic – 3088,0 thousand USD; it is planed to spend additional 630,0 thousand USD to 2007. • Since 1997, the GTZ Project “Biosphere Reserve Issyk-Kul” is implemented. It was spent – 2600,0 thousand EURO in the Kyrgyz Republic; <p>Kyrgyz-Norwegian Program “Forest sector and Environment”. Total amount spent in the Kyrgyz Republic – 95,0 thousand EURO.</p>
d) Regional assistance by donors	
e) Multilateral assistance by donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2000, the Central Asian Transboundary GEF project on the Western Tian Shan Biodiversity Conservation is implemented. Total amount spent in the Kyrgyz Republic - 2848,3 thousand USD; • Since 2001, EuropAid Project on the Western Tian Shan Biodiversity Conservation is implemented. Total amount spent in the Kyrgyz Republic – 725,0 thousand EURO; • FAO Project “Legal Framework for the Forestry and Hunting Development”. Total amount spent in the Kyrgyz Republic – 176,0 thousand USD; • FAO Project “Revision and Harmonization of the Legislation on Protected Areas”. Total amount spent in the Kyrgyz Republic – 40,6 thousand USD;
f) Private sources by donors	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

Box XL - Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

National Forestry Programme for 2005-2015. Implementation of the Programme is estimated in amount of 1,042 billion som (24,810 million USD) including from the republican budget – it is planned to use about 685,0 million som (16,310 million USD) for the forestry entities, funds of local communities for the Programme implementation - 225,0 million som (5,357 million USD), and funds of various donors and investment (including foreign ones) - 132,0 million som (3,143 million USD).

162. ? On Article 20(1): has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.	
Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 17, 2001, ? 715 STATE PROGRAMME "FOREST" for 2001 - 2005. Budget for 2001 - 2005 is 556 197 000 som. (13,243 million USD).	

The next two questions (160 and 161) are for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

163. ? On Article 20(2): has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between your country and the interim financial mechanism?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between your country and the interim financial mechanism.	

164. ? On Article 20(3): has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by agencies through bilateral channels (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention)	
c) Yes, by agencies through regional channels (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention)	
d) Yes, by agencies through multilateral channels (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention)	
Please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of financial resources your country has provided related to the implementation of the Convention.	

***The next two questions (162 and 163) are for
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION***

165. ? On Article 20(2): has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	?
b) Yes	

166. ? Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in dialogue with funding institutions.	

Decision III/6 - Additional financial resources

167. ? Is your country making any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on existing processes and/or planned efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention.	

Decision V/11 - Additional financial resources

168. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but procedures are being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity.	

169. ? Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on additional financial support provided by the private sector.	

170. ? Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions in place (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

Special funds of the forestry entities formed due to sale of the forest products (commercial timber, wood, saw-timber), sale of agricultural products (grain, potato, livestock products, honey and etc.), sale of the mountain products (walnut, pistachios, apple, barberry, sea-buckthorn, cherry-plum, hips and etc.), sale of planting material, renting of land, pastures are free from main types of taxes.

Decision VI/16 - Additional financial resources

171. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	?
c) Yes (please provide results of review)	

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

Financing from the republican budget is switched to the program basis. Biodiversity Conservation program will be implemented in 2006 under the forestry sector financing.

172. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	?

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in initiatives, policies and plans.

Biodiversity conservation is included in the Comprehensive Development Framework of the country to 2010 and the National Strategy on Poverty Reduction.

Box XLI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this article, particularly in terms of

- (a) **Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) **Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) **Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

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Box XLII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this article and associated decisions.

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**The next question (170) is for
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

173. Please indicate with an "x" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) In-situ conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

**The next question (171) is for
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES or COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

174. Please indicate with an "x" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	?		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)			
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	?	?	
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)			
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)		?	
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			?
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	?		

Further information on application for financial support.

Funds from the republican budget do not cover all expenditures related to biodiversity conservation of the country. Low salary of the staff dealing with biodiversity conservation, hence, high personnel turnover.

High percentage of the poor population of the country (unemployed) lives near the forests and protected areas and has man-made impact on the natural resources.

Ecosystem Approach

Decision V/6 - Ecosystem approach

175. ? Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	
d) Yes, substantially implemented	X

176. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

177. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

178. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	

Kyrgyzstan has developed the legal basis, which declares biodiversity conservation under production and research activity at the ecosystem level: Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental Protection", Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora Protection and Use", the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom". A number of international projects are implemented impacting on the state of flora and fauna at the ecosystem level.

However, it is necessary to mention that successfully implemented international projects on biodiversity conservation in the Kyrgyz Republic do not coordinate their activity. Tools for implementation of the national plans on biodiversity conservation are not developed in the Kyrgyz Republic yet, for example "public agreement on the wildlife protection in Russia expressing agreement of all structures and sectors on necessity, goals and procedures of biodiversity conservation. This model of coordination and efforts could be used by Kyrgyzstan" (Global Environmental Conventions, 2005, page 21).

Kyrgyzstan actively cooperates with Central Asian states on implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity Conservation.

What was established: International Fund of Aral Sea (IFAS) and Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) together with the Scientific-Information Center (SIC ICSD). Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC) was established – in 2001, CAREC's branch was opened in Bishkek. Regional Action Plan on Environmental protection of the Central Asian Republics was developed and approved under UNEP support in a framework of ICSD activity.

Cooperation with the Central Asian states is held within the Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and rational use of the natural resources and biodiversity conservation between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At present, the transboundary GEF Project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation is implemented.

EuropAid Project (TACIS) on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation is under implementation.

Kyrgyzstan has achieved progress. GEF Project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation was completed. In March 1998, the Agreement on joint actions on the Western Tien Shan biodiversity conservation was signed between Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In 1997, the project on biodiversity conservation in the Kyrgyz Republic was proposed to WWF. In 1998, Project "Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation in the Kyrgyz Republic" was designed. In 1997, two Conferences on Combat with Desertification were held in Kyrgyzstan under support of RIO plus 10. Materials of the conference are published. Since 1996, the Kyrgyz Republic in a person of environmental organization NGO "Aleine" is represented in IUCN (International Union on Nature Conservation). In spring 2001, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan started implementation of the transboundary project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation.

Kyrgyzstan together with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan participates in implementation of the Central Asian Transboundary Project on conservation of unique and vulnerable biodiversity of the Western Tien Shan. The Governments of three countries coordinate the national policy, regulatory basis and institutional development in the sphere of biodiversity conservation of the Western Tien Shan.

Decision VI/12 - Ecosystem approach

179. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences and regional, national and local capacity-building, and enhancing awareness through provision of technical and financial resources?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the facilitation of exchange of experiences and regional, national and local capacity-building, and enhancing awareness through provision of technical and financial resources.	

Programmes of Work

The following three questions (177, 178 and 179) are designed to cover all programmes of work adopted at the Conference of Parties

180. Has your country identified specific 2010 targets related to agricultural, inland water, marine and coastal, forest, and dry and subhumid land biological diversity in line with the global target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 as agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development?	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of targets is under way	
c) Yes, targets identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the targets identified.	

181. Has your country developed baseline data and indicators in order to monitor the progress towards achieving the 2010 targets on agricultural, inland water, marine and coastal, forest, and dry and subhumid land biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but development of baseline data and indicators is under way	
c) Yes, baseline data and indicators identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the baseline data and indicators identified.	

182. Has your country developed, put in place and implemented monitoring systems to measure the progress made in achieving the targets on agricultural, inland water, marine and coastal, forest, and dry and subhumid land biological diversity by 2010?

a) No	
b) No, but development of monitoring systems is under way	
c) Yes, monitoring systems in place and being implemented	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4 - Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

183. Has your country developed a sectoral plan for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity, either as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan or as a separate plan?

a) No	?
b) Yes, integrated as a part of NBSAP (please specify elements included)	
c) Yes, a separate sectoral plan developed	

Further comments on a sectoral plan for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity.

Sector based plan on protection and sustainable use of biodiversity of inland water ecosystems within the National Strategy or Action Plan on Biodiversity in Kyrgyzstan is not developed yet. There are no programs on biodiversity conservation of inland water ecosystems.

184. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan at the national level?

a) No	?
b) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
c) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan at the national level.

185. Has your country adopted integrated land and watershed management approaches for the protection, use, planning and management of inland water ecosystems?	
a) No	?
b) No, but approaches are under development	
c) Yes, some approaches adopted (please specify)	
d) Yes, comprehensive approaches adopted (please specify)	
Further comments on the adoption of integrated land and watershed management approaches.	
All developed programs are related to water resources, and the programs on use, planning and regulation of inland water ecosystems in Kyrgyzstan are not developed.	

186. Has your country developed a set of criteria or indicators for the evaluation of impacts on inland water ecosystems from both physical infrastructure projects and watershed activities?	
a) No	?
b) No, but development is under way	
c) Yes (please provide below a list of indicators developed)	
Further comments on development of criteria or indicators.	
Concerning influence on biodiversity of water ecosystems, set of criteria and indicators is not designed.	

187. Is your country supporting the conservation and sustainable use of inland water biodiversity through the establishment and implementation of appropriate legal, administrative and incentive measures?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures were identified	
c) No, but measures are under development	
d) Yes, some measures developed and being implemented (please provide details below)	?
e) Yes, comprehensive measures developed and being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the establishment and implementation of measures.	

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of inland water ecosystems in Kyrgyzstan are regulated by the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, regulations and other regulatory-legal acts:

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Animal Kingdom” in the version of the Law as of January 24, 2002, ? 13 – articles 13, 15, 18, 21, 24, 29;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 9, 1999, ? 48 “On Biosphere Reserves on the Kyrgyz Republic” – article 2;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of February 4, 2002, ? 22 “On Environmental Protection” – Articles 13, 16, 18, 44;

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 109

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 4, 2004, ? 888 “On Protected Areas” – article 35;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 9, 1998 “On Fishery” – articles 3, 5, 14;
- Regulation of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 7, 1995, ? 271;
- Water Code of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 9, 2004 – articles 64, 86;
- Resolution of the Peoples’ Assembly of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 3, 2003, ? 809-11-16 “On Enforcement of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Fishery” by the MAWRPI KR” – paragraph 2;
- Resolution of the peoples’ Assembly of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 7, 2004, ? 1021-11-19 – paragraph 2;
- Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 25, 2005, ? 310 “On the status given to the Chatyr-Kul Lake as the wetland having international significance” and other regulatory-legal acts.

188. Does your country require environmental impacts assessment for water development projects and watershed activities?	
a) No	
b) Yes	?

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Animal Kingdom” approved on January 24, 2002, ? 13, states out in the article 18 that the state environmental expertise is a compulsory measure of the wildlife protection prior decision is made by the executive authorities impacting of the wildlife objects. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Protection” as of February 4, 2002, ? 22, article 16 indicates that the environmental expertise is conducted to prevent potential unfavorable impact of any economic or other activity on environment.

189. Has your country reviewed those incentives and regulations that may adversely affect inland water biodiversity?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and potential adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment made following review (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review of those incentives and regulations that may adversely affect inland water biodiversity.	
Review of stimulus and regulations having negative impact on biodiversity of inland water ecosystems in Kyrgyzstan was not implemented.	

190. Has your country adopted participatory approaches to the management of inland water ecosystems?	
a) No	?
b) No, but participatory approaches are under consideration	
c) Yes (please specify)	
Further information on the participatory approaches.	
Kyrgyz Republic participates in many transboundary projects on water resources regulation but these programs do not consider problems on water ecosystems biodiversity.	

Box XLIII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

(?) Drafted but not approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation"

Box XLIV - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1996 but actual measures on development and introduction of the action plan on biodiversity conservation and inland water ecosystems were not implemented.

Marine and coastal biological diversity
Decision II/10 and decision IV/5 - Conservation and sustainable use
of marine and coastal biological diversity

191. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please tick all that apply.	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	
c) Building capacity within the country for planning and management of marine and coastal protected areas	
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 111

e) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	
f) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	
g) Other (please specify below)	
h) Not applicable	
Please list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	

192. Which statement of the following can describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas? Please tick all that apply.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) Other (please describe below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	

193. Is your country applying techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but use of appropriate techniques is being investigated	
c) Yes, techniques being applied to minimize adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide further details on types of techniques)	

d) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

194. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please tick all the applicable.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environment				
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				

h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				

195. How has the status of the following indicators changed since the last national report of your country? Please tick the corresponding box in each case.					
I n d i c a t o r s	I n c r e a s i n g / I m p r o v i n g	N o s i g n i f i c a n t c h a n g e	D e c r e a s i n g / D e c l i n i n g	N o t e n o u g h d a t a t o a s s e s s	N o t a p p l i c a b l e
a) Amount of healthy coastal wetland (mangroves, salt marshes, etc.)					
b) Health of shallow marine habitats, such as sea grasses and coral reefs					
c) Number of new species targeted by fisheries (fish and invertebrates)					
d) Number of traditional fisheries species No longer deemed profitable, or which have become rare					
e) Length/size of commercially caught fish					
f) Number of episodic events, such as fish kills, red tide blooms and coral bleaching					

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. **114**

g) Frequency and severity of invasions by alien species in marine and coastal environment					
h) Number and extent of coastal aquaculture facilities					
i) Amount of EEZ under exploitation by fisheries or other uses					
j) Total area covered by marine and coastal protected areas					
k) Total area under effective integrated marine and coastal area management					

Box XLV - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Box XLVI - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and decision IV/6

Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

196. ? Has your country identified priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but identification is in progress	
c) Yes (please specify issues and priorities below)	?

Further comments on issues and priorities identified

In May 1997, the National Strategy on sustainable human development was approved at the National Forum of the Kyrgyz Republic, which put the goal to develop and implement the national programmes related to the management, decentralization, overcoming of the main human security

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 115

threats, first of all – poverty, economic development, environmental protection, human development, social capacity and integration of the society.

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the policy of country development and implementation of the reform programme. Comprehensive Development Framework to 2010 shows the main goals and objectives of the long-term national strategy. First stage of the comprehensive framework is the National Strategy on Poverty Alleviation, which states out the political and programme goals for 2003-2005. This document is based on the Mid-term national strategy for 2001-2003. National Strategy on Poverty Alleviation provides detail assessment of scope and reasons of the poverty in Kyrgyzstan.

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ? 465 as of June 22, 2004 approved the Concept of Agrarian policy of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010 for efficient and timely completion of land and agrarian reform and implementation of main provisions of the state program – Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), the National Strategy on Poverty Alleviation and implementation of the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic “On new directions and measures of land and agrarian reforms”.

One of the main problems of the current agrarian sector is a problem of natural resources and their rational use – was indicated in the Concept – land degradation, irrational use of water resources, genetic resources and infection diseases among the livestock.

Importance of the agricultural biodiversity is determined in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic (§ 2.2.7, 3.3, 1999)

In December 1997, the Kyrgyz Republic joined to the UN Convention on combating desertification and ratified it under the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic ? 85 as of July 21, 1999. National Action Plan was developed by the Office of the National Coordinator of the Convention of Combating Desertification and approved by the Coordination Board on December 8, 2000.

National Action Plan formulated main factors of desertification process, identified the participants, indicated hampering reasons, developed response measures as the pilot proposals and projects covering monitoring and prevention of salinization, swamping, erosion and landslides, overgrazing and deforestation processes, and strengthening economic opportunities of the local community fighting with desertification.

About 100 thousand hectares are withdrawn from agricultural activity because of land degradation. Main reasons are: irrational pasture use, reduced quantity of fertilizers, decline of reclamation systems, hence, increased area of waterlogged, acidulated and flooded land and weediness.

197. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?

a) No

b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development

c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans in place (please provide details below)

Further comments on national strategies, programmes and plans.

In the sphere of agrarian policy:

Concept of the agriculture development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 1998-2001 approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 8, 1998, ? 450;

Concept of agrarian policy of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010 approved by the Resolution of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 22, 2004, ? 465.

2. On biodiversity protection and environmental capacity:

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Protection” as of June 16, 1999, ? 53;

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 116

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention on Biological Diversity" as of July 26, 1996, ? 40;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999, ? 59;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora Protection and Use" as of June 20, 2001, ? 53;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protected Areas" as of May 28, 1994, ? 1561-XII;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Biosphere reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of June 9, 1999, ? 48;

Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 8, 1999, ? 66;

Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On New National Forest Policy in the Republic " as of October 6, 1998, ?? ? 300;

Concept of the Forestry Development of Kyrgyzstan for 1998-2001 approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 14, 1998, ? 464;

Concept of the Forestry Sector Development of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 14, 2004, ? 256;

Regulation on the State Forestry Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 24, 1997, ? 371;

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the National Plan of the Kyrgyz Republic on Environmental Protection" as of January 29, 1996, ? 43;

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the Regulation on state control of environmental protection, rational use of the natural resources and provision of ecological safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of May 25, 2000, ? 295;

Decision of the Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic "On state, draft Concept and measures on provision of the ecological safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of August 4, 1997;

Strategy of biodiversity conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 3, 2002, ? 524;

Action programme to 2010 of the Agenda 21 of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Direction of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?;

National Review RIO Plus 10 on progress assessment of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?.

3. On protection of genetic capacity of cultivated plants:

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining to the International Convention on protection of new plants" as of January 14, 2000 ? 10;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On legal protection of selection achievements" as of June 13, 1998 ? 79;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Seeds" as of June 19, 1997 ? 38;

Directive of the Ministry of Agriculture, water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic "On import procedure of the seed imported from other countries on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and not included in the State Register of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of February 19, 1998, ? 42.

4. On protection of genetic capacity of the animal husbandry:

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Veterinary" as of March 6, 1992, ? 805-XII;

"Regulation on the state veterinary inspection of the Kyrgyz Republic" approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 10, 1992, ? 377;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On breeding activity in the animal husbandry of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of December 18, 1992, ? 1124-XII;

Charter of the International epizootic bureau (Kyrgyzstan joined in 1991).

5. On control and regulation of the genetic-engineering and microbiological activity:

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Licensing" as of March 3, 1997, ? 12;

State Scientific-Technical Programme "Biotechnology" approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 22, 2003, ? 234;

Charter of the International Center of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of February 14, 1996, ? 63;

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the list of priority directions of the science development and list of critical technologies on priority directions of the science development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005" as of August 13, 2003, ? 511 including:

List of priority directions of the science development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003 – 2005;

List of critical technologies on priority directions of the science development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005.

6. On regulation of the foreign trade activity and safety provision of import products:

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On state regulation of the foreign trade activity in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of July 2, 1997, ? 41;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On introduction of the Customs Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of July 12, 2004, ? 88;

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs tariff of the Kyrgyz Republic on imported goods for 2004" as of May 12, 2004, ? 23;

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On simplification of the control procedure for imported products on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic by safety indicators" as of September 19, 2002, ? 632

Regulation on the control procedure for imported products on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic by safety indicators;

Instructions on completion of the cargo customs declaration approved by the Order of the State Customs Inspection of the Kyrgyz Republic as of January 24, 1996, ? 05-06/13.

7. On development and supervision of requirements compliance to the products and production processes.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Basics of technical regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic" approved on May 22, 2004, ? 67.

8. On conditions for the public participation in decision-making process:

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Convention of the UN European Economic Commission (UN EEC) on access to information, the public participation in decision-making process and access to the justice related to environmental issues" as of January 12, 2001, ? 5.

Decision V/5 - Agricultural biological diversity: review of programme of work

198. ? Has your country approved field testing and commercial use of products using genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No

?

b) Yes

Food as a product of nature use is, according to the constitutional right of the Kyrgyz Republic, an object of the legislation. Unfortunately, not all monitoring, controlling and expert procedures are implemented regarding the food at present. There are many reasons for that: imperfect legislation basis, low public awareness and lack of modern equipment to carry out expertise of the food and etc.

Selling of GMOs in the Kyrgyz Republic takes place within following legal framework:

There is unified list of the good, which are subject of conformity assessment according the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection of the Consumer Rights",

Law of the Protection of the Consumer Rights.

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On measures on implementation of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On protection of the Consumer Rights", "On certification of the goods and services", Protocol on unified procedure on compliance with the technical, medical, pharmaceutical, sanitary, veterinary and environmental standards, norms, rules and requirements related to the goods imported to the states-participants of the Agreements on Customs Union and other regulatory and legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic where the certification of goods is obligatory condition. "Agricultural and food products indicated in the unified list of good symbols, the food supplements, GMFS (genetically modified food sources), and products imported first time to the Kyrgyz Republic are subject of an obligatory expertise (including definition of nutrition and food value of the product) with further issue of the hygienic conclusion in case of lack of the certificate of conformity of the country-importer. Conformity assessment of the drugs used in veterinary imported based on licensing is conducted in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of organizations-licensors and experts on licensing of the export and import of specific goods in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of October 29, 1998, ? 709.

Besides, the resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic was issued on February 14, 1994, ? 63 "On acceptance of the Charter of the International Center of Generic Engineering and Biotechnology by the Kyrgyz Republic".

Law "On amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Environmental protection" was approved by the Legislation Assembly of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on December

28, 2001. First part of the article 21: - this part to be added by proposal of following content: "It is prohibited to use and breed biological objects atypical to the nature of appropriate region, and obtained through an artificial way without any breeding, i.e. intervention of the artificially created genetic material in the natural communities".

National legislation of any country should be harmonized with the articles of the international document after signing the International Convention.

In spite of the fact that Kyrgyzstan signed the Aarhus Convention in 2001 (Convention on access to information, the public participation in decision-making process and access to the justice related to environmental issues as of 25.06.98, Aarhus (ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 12.01.2001, ? 5) and became a party of this Convention, the question of GMO was not addressed. (Article 3 of the mentioned above Convention "General Provisions": 1. Every Party takes required legislative, regulatory and other measures including measures on achievement of compatibility of provisions regulating the order of the Convention's provisions implementation...")

Most of the countries over the world have signed and ratified (Convention of Biological Diversity as of 3-14.06.1992, Rio de Janeiro; thus, the Convention parties (ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 26.07.1996, ? 40) undertook commitments to carry out the measures promoting the biodiversity conservation and natural ecosystems.

Biological safety is one of the aspects considered in a framework of mentioned above Convention. Concept of biological safety is based on necessity to protect human health and environment from potential unfavorable consequences of the modern biotechnology product use, and this statement is a foundation of the Cartagena Protocol, which is at the stage of consultation in the Kyrgyz Republic. Besides, a number of international documents regarding the environmental law signed, ratified or agreed in the Kyrgyz Republic according to which Kyrgyzstan is obliged to harmonize the national legislation.

Convention on EIA in transboundary context as of 25.02.91, Espo (ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 12.01.2001, ? 6);

Agreement on partnership and cooperation between the European Community and its states-members from one side and the Kyrgyz Republic from the other side as of 09.02.1995, Brussels (ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 05.07.1997, ? 43);

Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in biodiversity conservation of the Western Tien Shan as of 17.03.1998, Bishkek (signed by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz republic as of 17.03.1998);

It is necessary to mention that the Kyrgyz Republic is the member of the World Trade organization (WTO).

There is no special regulatory act on GMOs in Kyrgyzstan.

199. ? Has your country carried out scientific assessments (including risk assessments) on, *inter alia*, ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No

?

b) No, but assessments are under way

c) Yes, major assessments completed (please provide details below)

Further comments on the assessments on ecological, social and economic effects of GURTs.

Genetic engineering is used today in different countries as a powerful tool of agricultural cultures yield increase, and it seems the only way of problem solution caused by shortage of food. But this question is not studied in detail, so the consequences are unpredictable.

Globalization of the economics and WTO membership defines the Kyrgyz Republic's relations with other members of this organization, and it is not able to resist import of the food products and other goods from abroad.

It means that risk is increased considerably due to a lack of clear policy of the Kyrgyz Republic concerning genetic engineering and use of its products.

Ministry of Agriculture, water Resources and Processing Industry does not have available information on cultivation of transgenetic plants in the Kyrgyz Republic.

There is no any laboratory in the country able to carry out expertise on GM-conformity.

According to our data, there are products at the markets in the Kyrgyz Republic produced by the firms and companies suspected as used the GM-components in their products, and transgenic seeds cultivated in the republic.

200. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No

?

b) No but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

201. ? Has your country developed and enforced such regulations taking into account, *inter alia*, the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific GURTs?

a) No

?

b) Yes, developed but not yet applied

c) Yes, developed and applied (please provide details below)

Further comments on the development and enforcement of regulations regarding genetic use restriction technologies.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment

202. Has your country developed methods and techniques for assessing and monitoring the status and trends of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No

?

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 120

b) No, but methods and techniques of assessment and monitoring under development	
c) Yes, most methods and techniques developed (please provide below relevant details, taking into consideration the elements (a) to (d) in activity 1.5 annexed to decision V/6)	
Further comments on methods and techniques (e.g. criteria and guidelines; agreed terminology and classification of agro-ecosystems and production systems; data and information exchange on agricultural biodiversity; methodology for analysis of trends and underlying causes).	

203. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	

Genetic Fund of the agricultural plants in the republic consists of 8 thousand samples including cereals – 7 thousand, vegetables and potatoes – 300.

The National Programme on PGR conservation was developed to assess the plants genetic resources in the republic; the selection and genetic specialists, biochemists, botanists and the personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations are involved in this activity. Kyrgyz Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture is a leading institute – it established and conserved main genetic fund of cultivated plants. Valuable collection material is used in selection works as a source and donors to raise new highly productive sorts.

To implement this programme the following work is carried out:
 inventory and registration, and catalogue of cultivated plants and their wild congeners;
 establish areals and assess current state of these species;
 create collections in-situ ? ex-situ;
 design database.

At present, the genetic bank for the mid-term storage of valuable samples of the agricultural cultures cultivated in the republic is established under ICARDA support. The genetic bank collected the collection of 680 samples of grain ear, leguminous plants and corn (See Table 6).

Table 6

Culture	Number
<i>Triticum</i>	39 sorts +275 lines
<i>Hordeum</i>	21 sorts +165 lines
<i>Secale cereale</i>	1
<i>Triticosecale Wittmack</i>	1
<i>Avena sativa</i>	1
<i>Zea mays</i>	53
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	3
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	3
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	2

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 121

<i>Bromopsis inermis</i> Holub	2
<i>Agropyron Pectinatum</i> Beauv	1
<i>Festuca pratensis</i> Huds.	1
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	1
<i>Roegneria multiflorum</i> Lam.	1
<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	1
<i>Secale silvestre</i> Host.	1
<i>Elimus sibiricus</i> L.	1
<i>Trifolium</i>	2
<i>Glycine max</i> (L.)Merr.	2
<i>Pisium sativum</i>	1
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	1
<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	1

Kyrgyz Republic is one of few CIS countries developed its animal husbandry due to its own genetic resources, and it is a native land of three races of sheep, two races of cattle, one race of horses and two races of goats of fluff and wool trends, and one race of chicken. State and private breeding stud farms continue to improve these breeds.

Besides, some mountain areas maintain some centers and populations of endemic and improved cattle, sheep, horses, goats and pigs adapted to the mountain conditions – sharply continental climate, oxygen starvation, wide solar insolation, specific forage and etc.

Studies on data bank of genetic information development in the Kyrgyz Republic are conducted to store, reproduce and rationally use genetic resources the livestock. Within these studies, productive and biological parameters of the animals are studies for genetic and physiological certification, dynamics of population of all species of the livestock in the republic. Kyrgyz Scientific-Research Institute of the Animal Husbandry carries out this work.

Kyrgyzstan has all opportunities to develop beekeeping both in the valleys and mountains covered by natural vegetation.

Placement of the honey plants by zones defines an order of their blossoming, starting from the semi-deserts and ending with sub-alpine zones of the mountains. This factor has extremely important value under nomadic way of bee-keeping management since it extent a period of honey gathering and increase yield of commercial honey.

Honey plant fields of the republic cover about 280 thousand hectares of cultivated plants and over 8 thousand hectares of meadow and pasture plants. However, this wide flora is not use effectively. Along with rayons of well-developed bee keeping (for example, walnut forests), there are thousand hectares of honey plants used partly.

Bees are indispensable pollinators of the forage, fruit, melon and gourd, oil-bearing, technical and other cultures and considerably increase their yield by 60-70%, buckwheat - 60%, sunflower - 80% and etc.

Beekeeping is a highly profitable sector in agriculture compare with other sector as the labor, material and financial resources are less required. Bees using nectar, pollen and honeydew, provide with valuable food products – honey, drugs, royal jelly, propolis (bee-glue), apitoxin and raw material for the industry – wax.

There is assessment of genetic resources of pollinators in the republic.

State Department of Chemicalization, Plant protection and quarantine of the ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic controls and supervises measures combating with pests of agricultural cultures, registration of pesticides and fertilizers, their import and examination of agricultural fields in the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemicalization and Plant protection" as of 25.01.1999, ? 12. State under support of the European Economic Commission on the National Policy of Food Security of the Kyrgyz Republic» (1999) finances only measures combating with the most dangerous pests, diseases and weeds (locust, red spiders, Colorado beetle, persistent dicotyledonous weeds, wild oat and convolvulus).

204. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I to the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 122

b) Yes, assessments under way	?
c) Yes, some assessments completed	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

For timely identification of the negative processes used in agriculture sector, their assessment, prevention and elimination, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the Regulation on monitoring of agricultural land of the Kyrgyz Republic through the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of March 1, 1999, ? 115. State Register ("Gosregistr") of the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for organization and implementation of the monitoring activity.

All agricultural lands regardless on property form and economic activity are subject of monitoring. Results of systematic observations, surveys, studies, inventory, archive data and other data on qualitative and quantitative state of land are sources of information for monitoring.

Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has developed and adopted the State programme "Land", which is implemented in three stages (1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2005). Within this programme, the "Gosregistr" carries out soil examination and salt analysis of agricultural lands. It is done to define a qualitative state of agricultural lands, assessment of natural soil fertility (quality of locality scale) – key criteria in definition of rates of land tax levied for land use and market promotion in rural area. Outcomes of this work are demanded to introduce the land cadastre, reclamation works and recommendations development on their practical use and land protection from negative processes.

It is necessary to mention that situation became worse regarding information sharing on soil characteristics, change of humus and nutritive material content, salt accumulation, concentration of heavy metals, radionuclides, nitrates and etc. Soil, agrochemical, soil-erosion, soil-reclamation studies are sources of such information. Last years, monitoring of agricultural land is conducted selectively what influences on reliability of obtained information. These works are minimized or stopped because of shortage of resources. Data on qualitative parameters of the soil of the state land cadastre were not updated since 1990.

205. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, assessment under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

206. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 123

b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	

Over two third of the country population live in rural areas where the agricultural sector is a main source of income.

More than 47% of GDP is formed through the agriculture sector. Poor population is most rural and it is about 40,8%.

Land degradation and desertification are closely linked with the social and economic problems including food security, migration and political stability.

General natural-geographic features of Kyrgyzstan are: its landlocked position, remoteness from the sea and ocean, surrounded by deserts, continentality and aridity, clear intensity of horizontal and vertical zoning (Tien Shan, Pamir-Alai). It creates favorable natural-historical environment in development and activating of the land degradation and desertification processes, particularly in a course of excessive exploitation of their natural complex in economic activity reaching critical level what we observe in reality in these regions today.

At present, desertification for the mountain Kyrgyzstan is:

1. Water erosion of the soil, landslides, mudflows on the slopes of mountains caused by irrigation and rainfalls on the territory of 5,5 million hectares.
2. Salinization and waterlogging in lowlands – about 1,5 million hectares.
3. Overgrazing of the pastures located around the settlements and weeding of the pastures in the mountains (about 60% of all pastures).

Erosion:

Sown areas are systematically reduced under an influence of irrigation erosion in the valleys. Erosion facilitates development of such natural events as the landslides, mudflows and others in the mountain environment. Grounds for erosion are:

1. Irrational techniques of irrigation on the land with inclination of $>0,01$.
2. Overgrazing of the pastures located near the settlements.
3. Fires at the mountain forest pastures.
4. Illegal logging by the population for wood, building materials; and forest fire.

Salinization:

Problem of salinization and waterlogging is the second problem after erosion and landslides. There are over 1,5 million hectares of saline and solonchic land in Kyrgyzstan including the pastures - about 1 million hectares, arable land - about 200 thousand hectares. About 150 thousand hectares of irrigated land is salinated and about 140 thousand hectares – swamped. Reasons for salinization and swamping are in irrational water use for irrigation, reduction of capital investment and lack of technical maintenance and rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage systems. Plastering of solonchic soil was terminated because of shortage of funds although this technological process was one the most efficient on rehabilitation of the agricultural land.

According to inventory data, arable land was reduced through its transformation in other category land based on the resolutions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic during 1993-2003 "On results of state inventory of land". Particularly, irrigated lands were reduced; compare to 1993 they were reduced by 5% in 2003 and it is 813,5 thousand hectares at present. Total arable land in 2003 is 1237,4 thousand hectares in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Total area of natural pastures is 9,2 million hectares, the spring-autumn pastures - 2,8 million hectares, winter pastures - 2,4 million hectares, natural hayfields - 219 thousand hectares. By economic activity: pure pastures - 14% of total pasture area, stony pastures - 24%, shrubby pastures - 12%, weeded - 32%, overgrazed - 18%. Most of the pastures are located in mountain areas forming water streams of the Aral Sea basin; their state has impact on water flow regime and desertification processes in Kyrgyzstan as well as in Central Asia in general.

Animal husbandry is one of the main types of economic activity in Kyrgyzstan. Cheap pasture forage is used – to 90% of the livestock ration. Up to 1991, outrun pasture regime was applied - about 18

million of sheep. So, the herders moved with their herds from the Kyrgyz Ala-Too pastures to Chui valley and Balkhash lake in Kazakhstan in winter and back in summer. Pastures of Fergana valley were used in similar way. At present, the livestock is pastured (population of the livestock was considerably reduced during 1990-1995, and now the population is stable) the whole year around at the spring-autumn pastures. Therefore, pressure on the spring and autumn pastures was increased in 5-6 times, as result, there is pasture degradation. At the same time, outrun and winter pastures are not used efficiently. Small farms are not able to organize the livestock move to remote pastures due to economic problems.

These problems are discussed in our republic; comprehensive approach is used, and the specialists are involved in the solution process.

Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations – its structures are responsible for monitoring of chemical and biological pollution of the land, prognosis and prevention of erosion and landslide processes, hydrometeorologic observation, prognosis of draught, precipitation and water flow.

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and processing Industry – its services ensure monitoring of irrigated land state, rational use of water resources, drainage activity, agricultural chemicalization of the plants, pastures improvement and animal husbandry development.

State Register (“Gosregistr”) of the Kyrgyz Republic is a state body on monitoring of the arable land and pastures, their state and use, regulation of land relations, land market development, land surveying including forest shelter-belt.

State Forestry Service is organization of the forest regulation and inventory, forest and wildlife protection.

Oblast, rayon state administrations and Aiyi Okmotu (Local Government) are responsible for implementation of the legislation: laws, resolutions of the government on nature management and nature protection on sites, implementation of local development plans and programmes.

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
207. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies are being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	

A number of laws and resolutions were approved:

Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 30, 1999.

Law on basic rates of unified agricultural tax on the right to use agricultural land ? 104 as of December 7, 2001.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Water User Associations” as of March 15, 2002.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Agricultural Land Management” as of January 11, 2001.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Protection” as of June 16, 1999.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Environmental Expertise” as of June 11, 2003.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On guarantees and free access to the information” as of December 5, 1997.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On rate of fee for environmental protection (emissions, discharges, waste disposal)” as of March 10, 2002, ? 32.

State programme “Land” to 2005; approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 17, 1998, ? 548.

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 125

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the regulation on procedure of pasture use and leasing" ? 360 as of June 4, 2002.

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On monitoring of the agricultural lands" as of March 1, 1999.

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On measures of remote pasture use of the Kyrgyz Republic" ? 775 as of November 30, 1998.

At the national level:

1. Strategy of sustainable human development;
2. Concept of environmental safety;
3. Agenda 21;
4. Comprehensive Development Framework to 2010;
5. National Strategy on Poverty Reduction to 2005. Considering that the poverty level exceeds 45%, this strategy is intermediary programme of the CDF implementation to 2010;
6. In 1999, the National Action Plan on Combating Desertification was approved; it needs to be updated and given higher status.

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
208. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>in situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	?
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
ADB and WB implement the programmes targeted to establish the water user associations (WUA) unifying the farmers to make joint decisions on irrigation and drainage and negotiate with the government structures dealing with water supply and operation of the headwork water distribution canals. Established WUAs operate according to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Water User Associations" as of March 15, 2002, and undertake tasks on technical operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and water supply. However, at present they are not able to maintain and rehabilitate the water supply facilities because of shortage of funds. According to the resolution of April 6, 2004 ? 234 "On delivery of water economic facilities to the Water user Associations and their entities", new mechanism of access to financial resources (loans from the banks) occurs, and real opportunity to be an owner using all benefits.	

209. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms were identified	?
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms in place	

210. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	

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b) No, but some measures and arrangements were identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	?
d) Yes, measures and arrangements being implemented (please specify)	
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	

A number of programs and projects are implemented successfully in the republic, and they can be a basis for further transformation in the projects on land degradation:

Comprehensive ADB Project on Regional Agriculture Development for one oblast of Kyrgyzstan. It will be useful to replicate the project experience in other oblasts emphasizing on combating desertification and poverty reduction.

Swiss project on forest management, next stages of which could be transformed in afforestation of slopes suffering from soil erosion using elements of alternative income generation, for example planting of valuable nucleus cultures, agrarian forestry for arable land, community based forestry management. WB projects on irrigation could continue their activity to improve water use and protect soil during irrigation focusing on capacity building of the WUAs.

Completed WB project, IFAD on the sheep breeding and pasture monitoring also needs further follow up focusing on overgrazing control and rehabilitation of traditional outrun animal husbandry combining elements of biodiversity conservation, ecotourism, phyto-business and beekeeping development.

GTZ Projects on biodiversity and rural cooperatives.

UN Center on dry land development selected Kyrgyzstan as a pilot country within the GEF project "Global pasture project on nomadic stock-breeding".

CIDA project on the local pasture management was launched recently.

UNDP/GEF Project on sustainable mountain pastures management in Kyrgyzstan.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming	
211. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms were identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please specify below)	?
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes

National Strategy on sustainable human development approved by the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic in 1996 and accepted by the National Forum of the Kyrgyz Republic on May 8, 1997. Goal and objectives: decentralization, overcome main threats to human security, first of all – poverty, economic development, environmental protection, human and social capacity building and society integration.

"Comprehensive Development Framework of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010 (CDF)".

"National Strategy on Poverty Reduction for 2003-2005" provides a number of measures to reduce degraded land by 5% a year.

"National Environmental Action Plan" (NEAP), 1995.

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 127

Concept of Environmental Safety of the Kyrgyz Republic " approved by the Security Council of the Kyrgyz Republic on July 29, 1997. It obliges of the state authorities to revise their attitude to environmental problems and undertake strong measures to ensure environmental safety of the country. Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of August 3, 2002 ? 524.

National Action Plan on Combating Desertification; approved by the Coordination Board on implementation of the Convention on Combating Desertification under the Ministry of Agriculture, water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Concept of Agrarian Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010, resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic ? 465 as of June 22, 2004.

Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On new directions and measures of land and agrarian reform" as of April 17, 2004.

212. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	

213. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>in situ</i>, and <i>ex situ</i>, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a. No	
b. Yes (please specify below)	?
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.	

GEF project "*In situ*/on farm agrarian biodiversity conservation (fruit cultures and wild fruit species) in Central Asia" was developed in order to improve a partnership and define an optimal and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity for safety life and improved welfare of the rural population. Kyrgyzstan one of the project participants. Project performs its activity in five Central Asian republics; main partner – International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI). Project focuses on traditional local fruit cultures and wild cultures growing in the forests, and support of the farmers and local population *in-situ* fruit cultures conservation.

Annex II to decision VI/5 - Plan of Action

for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators

214. Is your country participating in the implementation of the International Pollinators Initiative (IPI)?

a) No (please specify below)

?

b) Yes

Further comments on the reason for not participating in IPI.

Element 1 - Assessment

215. Is your country monitoring the status and trends of pollinators?

a) No

?

b) Yes (please specify below)

Further comments on the means and methods of monitoring, and results.

216. Has your country made an assessment of the state of scientific and indigenous knowledge on pollinator conservation in order to identify gaps in knowledge and opportunities for application of knowledge?

a) No

?

b) No, but assessment is under way

c) Yes (please specify below)

Further comments on assessment of the state of scientific and indigenous knowledge on pollinator conservation.

Element 3 - Capacity-building

217. Is your country building taxonomic capacity to carry out inventories of pollinator diversity and distribution?

a) No

?

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes

Element 4 - Mainstreaming

218. Has your country integrated considerations of pollinator diversity and related dimensions of agricultural biodiversity into its national biodiversity strategy and action plan, as well as into planning processes in the agricultural sector?

a) No

?

b) No, but integration is under consideration

c) Yes

Box XLVII - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

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XLVIII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

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Forest biological diversity

Decision VI/22 - Forest biological diversity

219. Is your country collaborating with other Governments, regional or international organizations in the implementation of the expanded programme of work?

a) No

b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development

c) Yes, activities being undertaken (please specify below the organizations with which your country is collaborating)

?

Further comments on collaboration with regional or international organizations.

Kyrgyzstan works in 7 directions related to cooperation development:
 International agencies of the UN system – FAO, UNDP, UNESCO.
 International Conventions – Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention.
 Intergovernmental organizations – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Intercooperation, Norwegian Forest Group, European Union.
 Financial organizations – GEF, World Bank, ADB.
 Cooperation within CIS – Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.
 Non-government organizations – WWF, Wetland International.
 International Institutes – International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Institute for Forestry, Agriculture and Environment (France).

220. Is your country fostering cooperation and synergy between the expanded programme of work under CBD and the multi-year programme of work under UNFF?

a) No

?

b) Yes

Further comments on cooperation and synergy between the expanded programme of work under CBD and the multi-year programme of work under UNFF.

Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity

Programme Element 1 - Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

221. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No

?

b) No, but potential measures are being identified

c) Yes, in some types of forests (please specify below measures undertaken)

d) Yes, in most types of forests (please specify below measures undertaken)

Further comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests.

222. Is your country reducing the threats and mitigating the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No but potential measures are being identified	
c) No, but measures and practices are under development	
d) Yes, some measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	?
e) Yes, comprehensive measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	
Further comments on measures to reduce threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity.	
<p>Today, there are 85 protected areas in Kyrgyzstan covering area of 969 thousand hectares, what is 4,8 % of total territory of the republic.</p> <p>9 state reserves; 8 national parks; 68 state game reserves, Biosphere Reserve Issyk-Kul covering 4314,4 thousand hectares. Reduction and mitigation of impact caused by processes threatening biological diversity is a main goal of establishing the protected areas. This process is regulated by the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On protected areas" and "On Biosphere reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic" and etc.</p>	

223. Is your country taking measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) No, but measures and practices are under development	
d) Yes, some measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	?
e) Yes, comprehensive measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity.	

Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On new national forest policy in the republic" as of October 6, 1998 ? 300. "National Forest Programme for 2005-2015" approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 25, 2004 ? 858 defines a set of measures on implementation of the Concept on Forestry Development.

Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and nature protection legislation are legal framework for the forest policy, which reflect the comprehensive measures on biodiversity conservation of the forests.

Principles of protected areas setting are revised considering environmental, economic and social peculiarities of the region including their organization in transboundary context.

Plan of Measures is developed anticipating promotion of natural afforestation, rehabilitation of anti-erosion plantations, development of seeding and nursery entities, commercial plantations of fast growing trees used of protect agricultural fields regardless on property forms.

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Improving methods and techniques on forest protection and forest pathology monitoring system, and ecosystems.

Action plan on extension and rehabilitation of reproduction sites in hunting and gaming entities.

Plan of integrated forest management is under development at present.

224. Is your country promoting the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but measures and practices are under development	
c) Yes, some measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures being implemented (please provide below details about these measures)	
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	
<p>Improvement of management system and sustainable use of biological diversity of the forests is implemented through division of controlling-regulation and economic functions: functions of the state forest management are fulfilled by the state forestry body responsible for control and regulation of the forestry activity; economic functions are delegated to the private sector, which activity is regulated by the market relations, business norms and criteria.</p> <p>Procedure of economic functions delivery to the private sector from the regional forestry service, and methods regulating their relations are designed.</p> <p>Proposals on optimization of the pricing and tariff policy of water and land use for the private sector dealing with the forest business are made. Also, mechanism of incentive tariffing introduction on energy consumption by the population living in the forest or around it is developed.</p>	

225. Is your country promoting access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please specify below policies, measures and regulations adopted in this field)	
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources.	

Programme Element 2 - Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment	
226. Is your country enhancing the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify below measures or steps taken in this regard)	?
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing.	
Local population pays more and more attention to the forest management. So, following measures are undertaken: Analysis of the regulatory-legal acts regulating various types of leasing relations and participatory forest management, and general provisions are drafted on participatory forest management considering specific features of various forests, which provide general framework but not general conditions; Criteria system and principles of access to the forest resources and procedure of forest land provision for the long-term leasing are determined; other forms of forest management are studied taking into account peculiarities of the regions and different types of the forests; Special training courses are organized and held for the forest users to improve their knowledge and practical skills on forest management; Activity of the regional commissions is improved who perform coordinating role in dispute resolution, and they are responsible of information sharing on the joint forest management system and renting relations among the local population and local authorities.	

227. Is your country addressing socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but review of socio-economic failures and distortions is under way	
c) Yes, some problems identified and some measures being taken (please specify below the results of review and measures taken)	
d) Yes, complete review completed and some measures being taken (please specify below the results of review and measures taken)	?
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.	
Community based forestry management in accordance with the regulation approved by the Resolution of the Government ? 377 as of July 27, 2001.	

Programme Element 3 - Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

228. Has your country developed a general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

a) No

?

b) Yes

229. Is your country improving knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

a) No

?

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends.

230. Is your country improving understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

a) No

?

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.

231. Is your country improving the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

a) No

?

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management.

Box XLIX - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.

Recently established state reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic are significant achievement: Padyshatinsky reserve - 15840 hectares; Kulunatinsky - 24510 hectares and Karabuurinsky - 59067 hectares.

Box L - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

Local population has economic activity in some protected areas (grazing, haymaking, wood and etc.). Economic activity of the local population is reduced in the new protected areas.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23 and decision VI/4 - Implementation of Programme of Work

232. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

Country provides to some extent the financial and scientific-technical support but it is not sufficient. So, to implement the project on the Western Tien Shan biodiversity conservation, the government allocated some funds. Staff of the budget scientific-research institutions and appropriate ministries and agencies including the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations and the State Forestry Service is involved in the project activity.

International community and its financial organizations like GEF, World Bank, European Union, Intercooperation and other agencies provide the most significant support.

233. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) of the CBD or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) of the CBD or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

Actions on biodiversity conservation of dry and subhumid land are incorporated in the National Strategy and Action Plan on biodiversity conservation drafted in 1998. It was anticipated to perform long list of actions on biodiversity conservation including actions related to dry and subhumid land. However, this strategy and action plan were not approved by the government, and updated version of the National Strategy and Action Plan on biodiversity conservation, which did not reflected all the problems were not accepted by the Secretariat of the Convention. Part of these actions listed in that "non-legitimate"

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document has been already fulfilled during implementation of other projects, particular extension of the protected area network and others. National action plan of combating desertification does not touch directly question on biodiversity conservation, nevertheless some of its directions, for example on poverty reduction, pasture capacity increase, ecotourism development, forestation and others will promote biodiversity conservation of the dry and subhumid land. Plans on implementation of other conventions do not contain any actions on biodiversity conservation or those actions are indirect.

234. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, some linkages made (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, extensive linkages made (please give details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
In particular, the Kyrgyz National center on implementation of the UN Convention on combating desertification, which is an executive body on development and implementation of the National Action Plan was set up under the Irrigation Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water resources and Processing Industry. State Forestry Service of the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible for implementation of other conventions linked with the biodiversity of dry and subhumid land. To coordinate actions on implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity Conservation various intersectoral working groups and commissions were set up, but their work is not efficient. In some cases, only private and sectoral interests dominate. Often reorganizations of the main executive agencies do not stimulate for better performance (Global Environmental Conventions: intersectoral interaction, 2005).	

235. Has your country assessed and analyzed information of the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, to disseminate existing knowledge and best practices, and to fill knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments made	?
d) Yes, a comprehensive assessment undertaken	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends, e.g. participation in relevant global, regional, national assessments; webpage addresses of relevant documentation.	

Full assessment of the state of biological diversity and pressure on it was not conducted. Data on the state of ecosystem biodiversity were obtained during expeditions organized within the project on the Western Tien Shan biodiversity conservation. To produce new edition of the Red Data Book of Kyrgyzstan under support of the State Forestry Agency, a monitoring of the rare and endangered species populations was carried out. Fragmentary data on majority of the reserves and game reserves refer to the last period of the Soviet Union. Monitoring of the state of biodiversity is often hampered because of lack of primary inventory and baseline data. This inventory is difficult to perform because of lack of required literature to identify majority of polymorphous taxonomic groups. 43 years passed over since last edition of the volume "Flora of the Kyrgyz SSR" was published, and it became a bibliographic rarity. Only "Register of genetic fund of Kyrgyzstan" is a publication summarized information on insects but it does not contain codes to define the species. During last 15 years, the specialists of the Biology and Soil Institute of the National Academy of Science did not have any opportunity to participate in the expeditions to study the biodiversity state. In some cases, only state of specific taxonomic groups is known.

236. Has your country identified specific areas within dry and sub-humid lands of particular value for biological diversity and/or under particular threat?

a) No	
b) Yes, some areas identified and protective measures are being planned	
c) Yes, some areas identified and protective measures in place	?
d) Yes, many areas identified and protective measures are being planned	
e) Yes, many areas identified and protective measures in place	

237. Has your country set specific targets for the protection of such areas of particular value for each ecosystem under consideration?

a) No	
b) Yes, some targets developed and relevant measures being planned (please provide details below)	?
c) Yes, many targets set and protective measures in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the identification of areas of particular value and/or under threat and targets developed and implemented.	

Part of such areas was defined in the former Soviet Union, and the reserves and game reserves were established there. However, it was a need to increase number of such areas. Within some projects like "The Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation", Kyrgyz-German Project "On Study of interrelation between the man and environment in the walnut forests of the Southern Kyrgyzstan» and other projects, expeditions to find our additional areas were held. These areas were proposed to use for organization of the reserves and game reserves. However, some areas suitable for biodiversity conservation were not taken into account. They are located mainly at the foothills and densely populated areas, and they did not meet criteria for the reserves and were not included in the list of potential areas for the reserves and game reserves.

For all existing protected areas (reserves and game reserves) the goals and protection objects were defined. However, protection of these objects even in the reserves was not always efficient. Since there is no appropriate staff in the game reserves they do not carry out a proper job. As to non-considered areas, no one set goals for them.

238. Has your country developed explicit indicators for use in the assessment of status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands?	
a) No	
b) Yes, indicators developed and being tested (please provide details below)	?
c) Yes, a comprehensive set of indicators being applied in the systematic assessment of status and trends (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of indicators for use in the assessment of status and trends of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands.	
At present, systems of species-indicators were designed for indirect identification of the biodiversity state; it helps to know the ecosystem state in general. Lists of indicators were published: on plants (Ionov, Lebedeva, 2003) and animals (Davletbakov, Shukurov, 2003). However, the list of these indicators needs to be clarified as they were developed for limited area. Besides, these lists were not officially approved.	

239. Are specific studies/projects being undertaken to help build knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands?	
a) No	
b) No, but studies/projects are under way or planned	?
c) Yes, well developed national research framework in place and information systematically gathered (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the studies/projects undertaken to help build the knowledge on ecological, physical and social processes that affect the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands.	

Last years, a number of projects are implemented in the country covering biological diversity of the dry and subhumid land:

- Transboundary GEF/WB Project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation;
- Transboundary GEF/UNEP/WWF Project "Development of ECONET for the long-term biodiversity conservation in the eco-regions of Central Asia";
- GTZ project "Biosphere Reserve Issyk-Kul";
- Kyrgyz-German project on the study of interrelation of man and environment in the walnut forests of the South Kyrgyzstan" supported by the Volkswagen Foundation;
- Swiss project Helvetas of ecotourism development;
- Kyrgyz-Swiss Project of Forest Support (Les-Ik);
- Project EU – JUMP – sustainable management of juniper forests;
- UNDP/GEF Small Grant Programme;
- GEF Project "Agro diversity conservation (fruit cultures and their wild ancestors);
- UN FAO project on harmonization of the legislation on protected areas and other projects.

Unfortunately, poor partner relations between the projects are seen; most of them works independently what leads to overlapping of activity. There are other shortcomings in the project activities (Global environmental conventions: Opportunities, 2004).

240. Is your country undertaking some studies/projects that aim to identify local and global benefits of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands, including the interrelationship between biodiversity, the loss thereof and poverty?	
a) No	
b) No, but studies/projects under way or planned	
c) Yes, comprehensive information on these issues available (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on the studies/projects that aim to identify local and global benefits of biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands (including information on contact addresses of relevant institutions undertaking such studies/projects, lists of publications and web page addresses of relevant documentation).	
Most of the projects listed in the paragraph 8 above considered these aspects to some extent.	

241. Is your country identifying and evaluating best-management practices systematically and disseminating this information more widely?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, best-management practices in place but need to be evaluated and documented (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many best practices known, well documented and readily available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the best-management practices.	
Various projects design the management plans for protected areas, for example the project on the Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation – management of the reserves. Kyrgyz-Swiss Project “Les-Ik” has elaborated plans of community based forestry management (CBFM). Last experience is widely promoted but it is a subject for discussion.	

242. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for targeted actions, as specified in part B of annex I of decision V/23, i.e. activities 7, 8 and 9?	
a) No	
b) Yes, Some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to implement the proposals for targeted actions as specified in part B of annex I of decision V/23.	

Only additional protected areas were established. However, some areas significant for biodiversity conservation were not considered. Goals of the object of protection were identified for all existing protected areas (reserves and game reserves). However, protection of these objects even in the reserves is inefficient, and such work is not performed in the game reserves because of lack of special staff.

243. Has your country implemented the above-mentioned activities (activities 7, 8 and 9 in part B of the programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands) in the ways as identified in part B?

a) No	?
b) Yes (please specify means and ways, i.e. through capacity building, demonstration sites, case studies, improved consultation, enhanced coordination between CBD and UNCCD implementation, partnerships)	
Further comments on ways and means of implementation.	
Only additional protected areas were established. However, some areas significant for biodiversity conservation were not considered. Goals of the object of protection were identified for all existing protected areas (reserves and game reserves). However, protection of these objects even in the reserves is inefficient, and such work is not performed in the game reserves because of lack of special staff.	

244. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken	?
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met	

Box LI - Please elaborate below the impacts or outcomes achieved by your country in implementing this programme of work, particularly in terms of

- (a) Achieving priority objectives of your NBSAP (if applicable),**
- (b) Achieving the objectives and goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,**
- (c) Progressing toward the 2010 target.**

?) Target goal 1.1 (ensure effective conservation at least 10% of each ecological region of the world)
Territories of the majority of ecosystems being under protection were increased.
1.2 (ensure protection of the areas having specific importance for biodiversity)
Protection of protected areas is ensured but it is insufficient.
6.1 (control main routes of potential invasion of invasive species)
Implemented by the State Inspection on Plant Quarantine but it is not enough.
Goal 11 Parties built the financial, human, scientific and technological capacity in order to implement the Conventions
Capacity building plan was developed to implement the convention but it is not fulfilled.

Box LII - Please elaborate constraints or impediments encountered by your country in the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions.

Shortage of financing
 Lack of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation
 Lack of full assessment of the biodiversity state and pressure
 No clarification of some areas significant for biodiversity conservation
 Low level of the protected areas protection
 Formality in inter-sectoral interaction and coordination activity
 There are some gaps in the current legislation on environmental protection and poor law enforcement
 Lack of mechanism of the law enforcement
 Often reorganization of the institutions responsible for the programme implementation
 Lack of coordination between the projects dealing with use and protection of biodiversity
 Lack of systematic definition and assessment of the rational management methods

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme element 1. Direct actions on biodiversity conservation, its sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
245. Did your country undertake measures to prevent and mitigate a negative impact of main factors threatening the mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but at present appropriate measures are studied	
c) Yes, certain measures are undertaken (describe in details)	
d) Yes, a number of measures are undertaken (describe in details)	?
Additional comments concerning measures undertaken to prevent and mitigate a negative impact of main factors threatening the mountain biological diversity	

In the Laws and regulatory-legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic the measures to prevent and mitigate a negative impact of main threat factors including penalties have being provided:

- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom" as of June 17, 1999, ? 59;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora Use and Protection" as of June 20, 2001, ? 53;
- * Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 8, 1999, ? 66 (in the version of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 28, 2003, ? 119, June 28, 2003, ? 120, March 3, 2005, ? 41);
- * National Forestry Programme for 2005-2015 approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 25, 2004, ? 858;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemicalization and Plant Protection" as of January 25, 1999, ? 12;
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity" as of August 6, 2005, ? 140;
- * Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biological Safety to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity" as of September 15, 2005, ? 433;
- * Draft Law on Biological safety of the Kyrgyz Republic, which is at the moment under the consultation process;
- * Number of documents on pasturing;
- * Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- * Code on Administrative Liability of the Kyrgyz Republic.

However, it is poor law enforcement in the country.

246. Did your country take measures to protect, conserve and regenerate the mountain biodiversity?	
e) No	
f) No, but at present appropriate measures are studied	
g) Yes, certain measures are undertaken (describe in details)	
h) Yes, a number of measures are undertaken (describe in details)	?
Additional comments concerning measures undertaken to protect, conserve and regenerate the mountain biodiversity	
<p>Laws, regulatory-legal acts, agreements, directives and resolutions of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic provide measures to protect, conserve and reproduce the biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action Plan to 2010 of the Agenda 21 of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?; * National Review RIO plus 10 on assessment of the progress of the Kyrgyz Republic to sustainable development approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of August 2, 2002, ? 411-?.; * EECCA Environmental Strategy; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protected Areas" as of May 28, 1994, ? 1561-XII; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Biosphere Reserves in the Kyrgyz Republic" as of June 9, 1999 ? 48; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Joining to the International Convention on Protection of New Plants" as of January 14, 2000, ? 10; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Chemicalization and Plant protection" as of January 25, 1999, ? 12; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Legal protection of selection achievements" as of June 13, 1998, ? 79; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Seeds" as of June 19, 1997, ? 38; * Directive of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic on "Import procedure with seeds of agricultural cultures imported to the Kyrgyz Republic from other states and not included in the State Register of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of February 19, 1998, ? 42; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Plant Quarantine" as of June 27, 1996, ? 26. * UN Convention on Wetlands having international significance as habitats for the waterfowl (Ramsar Convention) (ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 10, 2002, ? 54); * Convention of the European and Mediterranean Organization on Plant Protection (ratified by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 12, 1999, ? 214); * Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of October 18, 1996, ? 332 Concept of environmental safety of the Kyrgyz Republic"; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Cartagena protocol on biological safety to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity" as of August 6, 2005, ? 140; * Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on biological safety to the Un Convention on Biodiversity" as of September 15, 2005, ? 433; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Basics of Technical Regulation" as of May 22, 2004, ? 67; * Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the Regulation on the Pastures Leasing and Use" as of September 27, 2004, ? 718; * Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On measures on remote pastures use" as of November 30, 1998, ? 775; * Draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Pastures" – Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 3, 1997, ? 179. <p>In 2002, the International Mountain Summit was held in Bishkek.</p> <p>Control and protection of biodiversity (forest and wildlife). System of forest protection, control of the reserve regime compliance in the protected areas and hunting control are implemented by the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry. In accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, this agency organizes and undertakes measures on the forest resources protection and regeneration, controls regime of genetic resources use not only within the Goslesfond territory but over the republic regardless of the land property type.</p>	

247. Did your country take measures to promote sustainable use of mountain biological resources and support of genetic diversity of the mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but at present appropriate measures are studied	
c) Yes, certain measures are undertaken (describe in details)	?
d) Yes, a number of measures are undertaken (describe in details)	
Additional comments regarding measures undertaken to promote sustainable use of mountain biological resources and support of genetic diversity of the mountain ecosystems	
<p>A number of protected areas were established for sustainable use of biological resources of the mountain areas and maintenance of genetic diversity of mountain ecosystems.</p> <p>A number of laws and regulatory-legal acts were approved: Forest Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Animal Kingdom", the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Flora Protection and Use", the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protected Areas", the Concept of Transition to Sustainable Development to 2010 (2002); National Strategy on Poverty Reduction for 2003-2005 (2001); Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Approval of the Regulation on State Control of Environmental Protection, rational nature resources use and provision of environmental safety of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of May 25, 2000, ? 295; Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 22, 2004, ? 465 "Concept of Agrarian Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic to 2010", draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On hunting and hunting entities", the Concept of Agriculture Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 1998-2001, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of June 8, 1998, ? 450;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On veterinary" as of March 6, 1992, ? 805-XII; * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Breeding in Animal Husbandry of the Kyrgyz Republic" as of December 18, 1992, ? 1124-XII; * Charter of the International Epizootic Bureau (Kyrgyzstan joined in 1991). * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Licensing" as of March 3, 1997, ? 12; * State Scientific-technical programme "Biotechnology" approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 22, 2003, ? 234; * Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Approval of the List of Priority Directions of the Science Development and List of Critical Technologies on Priority Directions of Science Development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005" as of August 13, 2003, ? 511 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of priority directions of science development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005; List of critical technologies on priority directions of science development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005. 	

248. Did your country take measures for benefit-sharing due to use of genetic resources of the mountain areas including traditional knowledge maintenance and application?	
a) No	
b) No, but at present appropriate measures are studied	?
c) Yes, certain measures are undertaken (describe in details)	
d) Yes, a number of measures are undertaken (describe in details)	
Additional comments regarding the measures taken for benefit-sharing due to use of genetic resources of the mountain areas	
<p>Draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On traditional knowledge and related genetic resources" supposes creation of conditions to stimulate activity of the keepers of traditional knowledge and recognition of their rights.</p> <p>Interrelation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge is not determined yet. Work to be done in this sphere. It is planned to develop 2nd stage of the project on biological safety (including genetic resources and traditional knowledge and benefits) under UNEP/GEF where 18 countries signed the Cartagena protocol will be involved, Kyrgyzstan expressed its willingness to take part in this coming project.</p>	

Programme element 2. Measures on implementation of the conservation, sustainable use if biological diversity and benefit-sharing

249. Are there the legal, political, organizational frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of the mountain biodiversity and implementation of the programme work in your country?

a) No	
b) No, but specific frameworks are developed	
c) Yes, certain frameworks were introduced (describe in details)	
d) Yes, comprehensive structures have been introduced (describe in details)	

Additional comments concerning the legal, political, organizational frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of the mountain biodiversity and implementation of the programme work

Yes, there are legal, political and organizational structures to protect the biodiversity and its use in sustainable way in the country. There are some measures undertaken but insufficient. There are some shortcomings in the current legislation and its enforcement; lack of mechanism of law implementation, weak coordination and formality in performance and often reorganization of the institutions responsible for the programme implementation.

250. Does your country participate in the agreements on the regional and/or transboundary cooperation on the mountain ecosystems in order to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but study specific structures of cooperation	
c) Yes (describe in details)	

Additional comments concerning the agreements on the regional and/or transboundary cooperation on the mountain ecosystems in order to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the mountain biodiversity

Cooperation in the Central Asian Region is shown in the programmes and initiatives developed based on multilateral agreements.

Ministers of Central Asia initiated the Regional Environment Action Plan (REAP) at the UN/ESCAP meeting held in Teheran in February 2000. Process of REAP drafting was launched by UNEP office for Asia and Pacific region. In 2000-2001, REAP was drafted as result of joint cooperation of UNDP, UNEP and ADB under the leadership of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD).

Main directions of the Programme aimed to improve ecological and social-economic situation in the Aral Sea basin during 2003-2010 were accepted at the meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian States in Dushanbe.

At present, a number of joint political declarations approved by the leaders of the Central Asian countries and Russia is available. These documents define fundamental principles of regional cooperation in the sphere of environment and sustainable development. Part of significant legal documents was reflected in the international agreements concluded by the CIS countries. Transboundary aspects of cooperation were shown in the Agreement on Cooperation in the sphere of environment and environment protection in CIS, Moscow, 08. 02.1992.

Agreement on Environmental Impact Assessment (CIS, 1991) demonstrates importance of development of interstate legal relations within CIS regarding transboundary problems, and as result, need to coordinate interstate cooperation in a filed of EIA.

Cooperation with international organizations and agencies in the sphere of environmental protection was declared on the top level (Almaty Declaration of the Presidents of Central Asia, 1997; Tashkent Declaration of Special UN Programme for Central Asia, 1998; Dushanbe Declaration, 2002).

Central Asian Framework Agreement on Environment Protection and Sustainable Use was drafted and concluded (recommendations and Statement of the Ministers of Finance and Environment at the Almaty Subregional Conference on preparation to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2001).

Required steps were undertaken to strengthen legal and institutional platform of the regional cooperation and norms of the international law and economic integration through establishing of appropriate bodies and ratification of the international agreements.

Setting up the Organization of Economic Cooperation of the Central Asian Countries was one of

practical outcomes (Tashkent Statement of the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1999; Bishkek Statement of the Leaders of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan).

Cooperation within the Aral Sea basin led to acceptance of the regional political agreements. Integrated Nature Resources Management was recognized as the most important tool of the sustainable development, for example, it was recommended to build further the regional cooperation in order to conserve the Aral Sea through development and approval of the international convention on sustainable development of the Aral Sea basin providing priority aspects of the participatory water resources management and unification of environmental standards and the legislation.

Also, it is important to increase efficiency of implementation of already existing agreements of the Central Asian states on the Aral Sea (Nukus Declaration of the Central Asian states and international organizations on sustainable development problems of the Aral Sea, 1995; Almaty Declaration of the Presidents of the Central Asian states, 1997; Ashkhabad Declaration of the Presidents of the Central Asian states on cooperation within the Aral Sea basin, 1999).

Cooperation between the Central Asian states and Russia on environment protection within the Subregional agreements above mentioned is based on combination of unified approach to the environment of the Central Asian region and Russia, particularly due to ecological situation existing in the Aral Sea basin, Syrdarya and Amudarya rivers, Eastern Tian Shan and desertification.

Thus, the Agreement of 1992 between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation in the sphere of joint management in use and protection of interstate water resources accepted need of coordinated actions in the interstate water resources management on joint basis, and protection and rational use. Interstate Coordination Water Management Commission was set up.

Considering interdependence of the Central Asian ecosystems and risk of emergency situations, consequences of which can not be eliminated by one country and need in coordinated actions of involved countries, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan concluded the Agreement on Cooperation in the sphere of prevention and mitigation of emergency situations impact in 1997.

In 1998, The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan concluded the Agreement on environmental protection and rational use of resources.

Also, another agreements were signed to conserve the biodiversity and use it in sustainable way in the mountain areas:

- * Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation on the Western Tian Shan Biodiversity Conservation as of March 17, 1998, Bishkek (signed by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on March 17, 1998 ?.);
- * Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the sphere of environment protection and rational nature use as of March 17, 1998, Bishkek (signed by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on March 17, 1998);
- * Agreement between the CIS countries on cooperation on the plant quarantine as of November 13, 1992, Moscow (signed by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on November 13, 1992);
- * Convention on ozone layer protection as of March 22, 1985, Vienna (ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on January 15, 2000, N 16);
- * Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine on cooperation in testing and protection of the plants (Kiev, March 28, 2003).
- * Project "Regional cooperation in mountain development in Central Asia" (ADB and the Government Switzerland, 1995);
- * Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On ratification of the UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in the transboundary context" as of January 15, 2001;
- * UNESCO Programme "Man and Biosphere" (MAB), Project "Mountain Ecosystems".

Also, the International University of Kyrgyzstan cooperates with ICIMOD (Katmandu, Nepal) to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of the mountain areas.

Programme element 3. Supporting actions for biodiversity conservation, its sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
251.	Did your country take measures to identify, monitor and evaluate the mountain biodiversity?
a)	No
b)	No, but appropriate programmes are developed
c)	Yes, certain measures are introduced (explain details)
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures are introduced (explain details)
Additional comments concerning measures to identify, monitor and evaluate the mountain biodiversity	
<p>The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On ratification of the Un Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in the Transboundary Context" was approved on January 15, 2001.</p> <p>Central Asian Transboundary GEF/WB and EuropAid Projects (TACIS) on the Western Tian Shan biodiversity conservation are implemented.</p> <p>Kyrgyz-Norwegian Programme "Forest Sector and Environment".</p> <p>Since 1995, the Kyrgyz-Swiss Programme of the Forestry Support is implemented under assistance of the Swiss Agency on Cooperation and Development and Intercooperation.</p> <p>JUMP – Project on juniper forests funded by the European Union and implemented by the French Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Applied Ecology (ENGREF) in association with the Forest and Walnut Institute of the National Academy of Science, Osh Technological University, Kyrgyz Agrarian University, State Agency on Environmental protection and Forestry.</p> <p>Various seminars were held: GEF seminar on identification of the project concept on conservation of the globally important mountain ecosystems of the central and Northern Asia (February 2005, Kyrgyzstan).</p>	

252.	Did your country take measures to improve research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the mountain biodiversity?
a)	No
b)	No, but appropriate programmes are developed
c)	Yes, certain measures are introduced (explain details)
d)	Yes, comprehensive measures are introduced (explain details)
Additional comments concerning measures to improve research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the mountain biodiversity	
<p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the "List of priority directions of the science development" and "List of critical technologies on priority directions of the science development " for 2003-2005 through the Resolution as of August 13, 2003 ? 511 in order to implement the State programme of science reforming in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005 (approved by the resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of March 19, 2003, ? 144).</p> <p>Two directions are included in the List of priority directions having relations to biological safety: problems of the food, raw material, biological and ecological security; biotechnology.</p> <p>Government of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the "State Scientific-technical programme "Biotechnology" through the Resolution as of April 22, 2003, ? 234 in order to implement the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic normal reproduction of human and biological resources, protection and rational use of genetic resources of plants, animals and microorganisms, extension of industrial production and economic growth of the republic.</p> <p>* The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Licensing" as of March 3, 1997, ? 12;</p> <p>* State Scientific-Technical programme "Biotechnology" approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of April 22, 2003, ? 234;</p> <p>* Charter of the International center of genetic Engineering and biotechnology approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of February 14, 1996, ? 63;</p> <p>* Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the list of priority directions of science development and list of critical technologies on priority directions of the science development in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2003-2005" as of August 13, 2003, ? 511 including:</p> <p>List of priority directions of the science development in the Kyrgyz Republic 2003-2005;</p> <p>List of critical technologies on priority directions of the science development in the Kyrgyz</p>	

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 147

In accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On legal protection of selection achievements" as of May 26, 1998 and in accordance with the International Convention on protection of new plants ratified by the Kyrgyz Party (Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on joining the Convention as of January 14, 2000, ? 10), a patenting system of selection achievements and protection of originators rights were introduced in the Kyrgyz Republic, and control of import/export of registered protected selection achievements in the State Register.

Institute of Biotechnology of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic is one of the leading institutions of the republic where fundamental and applied studies aimed to solve practical objectives important in biotechnology development.

Concept of the forest sustainable development of Kyrgyzstan defined a need to introduce technical innovations strengthening link between the forest protection and its use.

Fundamental and applied studies aimed to solve practical objectives on mountain forests are implemented in the Institute of Forest and Walnut of the National Academy of Science and Institute of Pastures and Fodder.

GEF/UNDP project on pasture resources of Suusamyр valley was developed in 2004.

253. Did your country take measures to develop, certify and deliver appropriate technologies purposed to conserve the mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but appropriate programmes are developed	
c) Yes, certain measures are introduced (explain details)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are introduced (explain details)	

Additional comments regarding measures to develop, certify and deliver appropriate technologies purposed to conserve the mountain ecosystems

Kyrgyz-Swiss programme on Forestry support (KYRLES Programme) makes its input in development of the national forest sector within the bilateral agreement between the Governments of Switzerland and the Kyrgyz Republic, in particular, transfer of advanced technologies in forestry sector.

ENGREF (France) – Cooperation with the Forest and Walnut Institute of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic.

JUMP – project on development of integrated juniper forest management plans funded by the European Union and implemented by the French Institute of Forestry, Agriculture and Applied Ecology (ENGREF) in association with the Forest and Walnut Institute of the National Academy of Science, Osh Technological University, Kyrgyz Agrarian University, State Agency on Environmental protection and Forestry.

Also, the International University of Kyrgyzstan cooperates with the International center of Mountain Areas Development (Katmandu, Nepal) to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of the mountain areas.

OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

Decision V/20

254. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the activities your country is involved)	?

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities your country is involved

Kyrgyzstan takes part in the Subregional, regional, national and international seminars, meetings highlighting and addressing problems of sustainable development and nature management in the mountain ecosystems, biological safety, genetic resources and intellectual property, for example the GEF seminar on identification of the project concept on conservation of the globally important mountain ecosystems of the Central and Northern Asia (February 2005, Kyrgyzstan). Representatives of the Kyrgyz Republic attended meeting of the 6th Conference of the Parties of the Convention of Biodiversity Conservation held in Netherlands (2002), and 7th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity Conservation in Malaysia (Kuala-Lumpur, 2004), meeting on Convention implementation and SBSTTA -9, 11.

Decision VI/27 B - Operations of the Convention

255. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	

Representatives of the Kyrgyz Republic attended meeting of the 6th Conference of the Parties of the Convention of Biodiversity Conservation held in Netherlands (2002), and 7th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity Conservation in Malaysia (Kuala-Lumpur, 2004), meeting on Convention implementation and SBSTTA -9, 11.

Participation in the Sub-regional seminar on biological safety (Dushanbe, 2004).

Participation of Kyrgyzstan in the Programme of concrete actions on improvement of environmental and social-economic situation in the Aral Sea basin for 2003-2010.

WWF Project "Establishing ECONET for the long-term biodiversity conservation in the eco-regions of Central Asia".

Kyrgyzstan is the participant of such important initiative as EECCA Environmental Strategy. Priority of the strategy is development of elements of sub-regional institutional basis to solve transboundary problems.

UNDP Strategy for Central Asian countries for 2003-2005.

Central Asian Initiative on sustainable development

Kyrgyz-Swiss project: Mountain partnership in Central Asia (????)

Regional Environmental Center in Central Asia

Central Asian Transboundary GEF/WB project of Biodiversity Conservation (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)

EuropAid Project (TACIS) of the Western Tian Shan Biodiversity Conservation

Action Plan designed in a framework of the Strategy of Sustainable Development in Central Asia

Kyrgyz-Tajik Mountain Center

REAP

Regional UNDP Center in Bratislava and the Programme of Global Mechanism of the Convention on Combating Desertification initiated the joint project "Mobilization of local communities in Central Asia: introduction of sustainable management of land resources on community level and capacity building of the local population in Central Asia".

Bilateral Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and Switzerland on implementation of the Kyrgyz-Swiss Programme on the forestry support.

The International Mountain Summit was held in Bishkek in 2002.

Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation between the European Community and their states-members from one side and the Kyrgyz Republic from other side as of February 9, 1995. Brussels (ratified by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic as of July 1997, N 43).

Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation on the Western Tian Shan Biodiversity Conservation as of March 17, 1998, Bishkek (signed by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on March 17, 1998 ?.);

Agreement between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in the sphere of

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. **149**

environment protection and rational nature use as of March 17, 1998, Bishkek (signed by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on March 17, 1998);

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation on plant quarantine as of June 8, 2000, Astana (signed by the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic on June 8, 2000).

Cooperation on Environmental Protection (Almaty Declaration of the Presidents of Central Asia, 1997; Tashkent Declaration of Special UN programme for Central Asia, 1998; Dushanbe Declaration, 2002).

Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan on cooperation on joint management of the interstate water resources (1992).

Agreement on cooperation in prevention and mitigation of emergency situation impact between the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Turkmenistan (1997).

Sub-regional seminar on application of the EIA procedures in transboundary context organized by the Swiss Government, OSCE Center in Bishkek and Regional Environmental Center of Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, 2004).

Kyrgyzstan signed the Intergovernmental Agreement on cooperation in Timber and Forestry sphere as of September 11, 1998 together with such countries as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

Kyrgyz Republic implements cooperation with FAO: UN FAO Project on harmonization of the legislation on the protected areas and other projects.

Kyrgyzstan is participant of a process for Europe and Northern Asia on law enforcement and management problems in forestry sector, which goal is to conserve biodiversity of the forests (participants – Russia, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Germany, Turkey, Japan, Kazakhstan, Poland, UK, USA, and European Commission and the World Bank; China and Italy have received invitation to participate).

Kyrgyz-Swiss programme on Forestry Support (KYRLES programme) contributes into development in development of the national forestry sector of the country within bilateral agreement concluded between the governments of Switzerland and Kyrgyz Republic.

GTZ project on Biosphere reserve "Issyk-Kul" is implemented since 1997 by the Ministry of Environment and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic under the support of the Federal Ministry of Germany on Economic Cooperation (BMZ), German Society on Nature Protection (NABU) and German Society on Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Kyrgyzstan is also a participant of this important initiative as EECCA Environmental Strategy. Priority of the strategy is to create elements of subregional institutional basis to solve transboundary problems.

Central Asian Transboundary GEF-UNEP-WWF project "establishing ECONET for the long-term biodiversity conservation in the eco-regions of Central Asia" is implemented at present. Within this project, the environmental network scheme was developed. Questions of ECONET implementation are incorporated in the Project "Framework Convention on Environmental Protection for Sustainable Development of Central Asia".

Draft Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan "On development and management of the regional environmental network of Central Asia".

Kyrgyzstan actively took part in development of the Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Sustainable Development of the Mountain Regions of Central Asia.

Last years, the problem of protection and rational use of mountain wetlands becomes more and more urgent in global context. Therefore, more than 200 countries under support of the Secretariat of Ramsar Convention, WWF and International Center of Mountain Development initiated the Himalaya Initiative and drafted the draft Agreement "Conservation and rational use of the Himalaya mountain wetlands". This initiative covers a geographic area with 10 countries including Kyrgyzstan.

Kyrgyz Republic took part in the work of the 8th Conference of the Parties (Spain, 2002) and the 9th Conference of the Parties (Uganda, 2005) on the Wetland Convention (Ramsar Convention).

Kyrgyzstan took part in the seminar on Afro-Eurasian Agreement on protection of migrated waterfowl (India, June 2005) developed in the framework of the Convention on Conservation of Migrated species of the wildlife, and seminars on global assessment, forest policy and marketing (Poland, 2004; Czech Republic, 2005), on prospective studies of the forestry of the Western and Central Asia (FOWECA) under FAO (Yerevan, 2005; Istanbul, 2005).

**The following question (244) is for
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

256. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes?	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

257. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building?	
a) No	
b) Yes	?

258. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	
GEF/UNDP Project "National Assessment of Capacity on the Global Environmental Conventions Implementation" (NCSA-Kyrgyzstan), Bishkek, 2005	

Questions related to this report

259. The table below was conceived to identify which questions you chose not to answer and, at the same time, your reasons for not answering.

For this purpose, all question numbers are listed below in three columns, and for each question four possible answers are provided in the form of four boxes in the row to the right of each question number. Each box is identified by the letters (a), (b), (c) and (d), which correspond to the following reasons for not answering:

- a. This question has already been asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports, and there is no new information to provide
- b. This question cannot be answered due to lack of human and/or financial resources to obtain relevant information and/or data
- c. This question is not applicable to the national circumstances
- d. This question is not a priority for national action at this stage

So, please

- 1) Identify the question(s) you have chosen not to answer; and
- 2) Tick one or more of the four boxes (in the row to the right of the question number) that best correspond to the reason for not answering such question(s).

Question No.	Reasons				Question No.	Reasons				Question No.	Reasons			
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1.					85.					169.				
2.					86.					170.				
3.					87.					171.				
4.					88.					172.				
5.					89.					173.				
6.					90.					174.				
7.					91.					175.				
8.					92.					176.				
9.					93.					177.				
10.					94.					178.				
11.					95.					179.				
12.					96.					180.				
13.					97.					181.				
14.					98.					182.				
15.					99.					183.				
16.					100.					184.				
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18.					102.					186.				
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24.					108.					192.				
25.					109.					193.				
26.					110.					194.				
27.					111.					195.				
28.					112.					196.				
29.					113.					197.				
30.					114.					198.				

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 152

31.				115.				199.			
32.				116.				200.			
33.				117.				201.			
34.				118.				202.			
35.				119.				203.			
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73.				157.				241.			
74.				158.				242.			
75.				159.				243.			
76.				160.				244.			
77.				161.				245.			
78.				162.				246.			
79.				163.				247.			
80.				164.				248.			
81.				165.				249.			
82.				166.				250.			

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247. 153

Further reasons for not answering questions.

Box LIII - Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

? This symbol identifies questions already asked in the second national report or in one of the thematic reports. You may wish to skip such questions if you do not have new information to add. If this is the case, please indicate your reason(s) for not responding using the table at question 247.