

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

THIRD NATIONAL REPORT  
ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION  
IN TAJIKISTAN

DUSHANBE 2006



Research Laboratory for Nature Protection under the  
State Committee for Environment Protection and Forestry

National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Republic of Tajikistan



Global Environment Facility



United Nations Development Programme

**Third National Report on biodiversity conservation in Tajikistan** has been prepared by National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center of the Republic of Tajikistan under the guidance of Convention on Biological Diversity and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety National Focal Point Dr. N.Safarov, within the project "Preparation of Third National Report on Biodiversity: Additional GEF funding for biodiversity activities" under Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) support.

**Reference to this document should be made as follows:**

*Third National Report on biodiversity conservation in Tajikistan.* N.Safarov and others. National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center. Dushanbe. 2006. - P. 158

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**National Focal Point expresses sincere gratitude for assistance and support:**

- Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
- State Committee for Environment Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Tajikistan
- UNDP office in Tajikistan
- Academy of Science of the Republic of Tajikistan  
and other organizations and separate specialists and officials for submitted materials and provided consultations

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AS	Academy of Science
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CPB	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMO	Genetically modified organism
IHO	Institution of Higher Education
ICSD	Intergovernmental Commission on Sustainable Development
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
NBBC	National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PA	Protected Area
RLNP	Research Laboratory for Nature Protection
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SCEPF	State Committee for Environment Protection and Forestry
SRI	Science-research Institute
TAAS	Tajik Academy on Agricultural Science
TAU	Tajik Agrarian University
TSNU	Tajik State National University
TSRICB	Tajik Science-Research Institute on Cattle Breeding
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNO	United Nations Organization
USAID	United States Agency on International Development
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

### A. REPORTING PARTY

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## 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.

Third National Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Tajikistan being the Party of since 1997, and pursuing the format approved by the Conference of Parties, item 2, decision V/19, under UNDP-GEF financial support, in the frame of Project "Preparation of Third National Report on Biodiversity: Additional GEF funding for biodiversity activities".

The report reflects the status of implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity in the Republic of Tajikistan and has been prepared under supervision of Dr. Neimatullo Safarov, CBD National Focal Point of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Head of National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center, Republic of Tajikistan.

Representatives from all organizations and institutions involved in nature and biodiversity conservation issues and adjacent disciplines took part in preparation of the report, namely: State Committee on Environment Protection and Forestry and its subdivisions, Ministry of Agriculture, Academy of Sciences and its research institutes: Institute of Botany, Institute of Zoology and Parasitology, Institute of Plants Physiology and Genetics, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences (TAAS) and its research institutes, Universities of Tajikistan and the public.

While preparing the report the following basic documents have been used: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan (2003), First National Report of Republic of Tajikistan (2003), Second National Report of Republic of Tajikistan (2005), National Biosafety Framework of Republic of Tajikistan (2004), National Capacity Self-Assessment Report (2005), State Program on Protected Areas Development (2005), State Program on Forestry Development (2006-2015) and legal documents of the Republic of Tajikistan, strategic documents, programs, reports from ministries and state institutions, and thematic reports submitted to the CBD Secretariat as well.

Guidelines for the countries preparing Third National Reports of the Convention on Biodiversity, compiled by the UN University under UNDP support, have been analyzed and took into consideration while developing the report.

Besides analysis and synthesis of materials and additional surveys there has been organized a number of consultations through social surveys, meetings, local and national workshops.

The preliminary version of the Third National Report has been discussed during the workshop with the participation of the representatives of the State Committee of Environment Protection and Forestry and other agencies (government, non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions, etc) and based on their comments and recommendations the final version of the report has been prepared.

## B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

### 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.

The most updated overview of the Tajikistan biodiversity and its trends are reflected in recently approved by the Government of Tajikistan National Environmental Action Plan (2006). According to this document Tajikistan has a rich biodiversity, with many ecosystems falling into five natural zones: foothill-plains; low mountain and valley; mid-high mountain, light forest and forest; high mountain, and high mountain snow and glacier. About 30 percent of the country, across all natural zones, has been transformed into either agricultural or urban ecosystems. Another 22 percent of the country has been designated for nature protection areas of various kinds.

The country's five zones contain about 23,000 species of flora and fauna (not including insects, which are even more numerous). About 1,900 species are endemic, meaning they evolved in the ecosystems of Tajikistan and not in other places. Rare and endangered mammals include the argali, snow leopard, and Siberian ibex. The Bukhara red deer, the Persian gazelle, the Siberian mountain goat, and the markhor are also listed as the vulnerable species in the 1988 *Tajikistan Red Data Book*. A number of birds are equally endangered, including several species of waders, birds of pray, pheasants, cranes, plovers, pigeons, and swifts. Nearly half of the species of the mid-mountain forest ecosystems are considered endangered because of reduced habitat.

Conversion of land use, from biologically complex uses, such as mixed-crop agriculture, to less complex uses, such as mono-crop agriculture, also reduced biodiversity. The loss of biodiversity in the country is apparent; it is indicated by increasing rarity of particular plant and animal species. However, the changes have not been accurately measured or recorded in recent years, so the extent of the problem is not precisely known. Thus officials lack the information they need to assess the importance of the biodiversity problem in comparison to the short-term problems that compete for the very scarce public funds.

The causes of biodiversity loss in Tajikistan include:

- ❖ Poor management of anthropogenic and natural processes affecting flora, fauna, soils, and ecosystems. That is, processes such as pollution, grazing, mowing, irrigation and drainage, development of infrastructure (e.g. roads and hydropower plants), agricultural pest control, hunting and gathering, deforestation, fire, drought, and erosion.
- ❖ Lack of effective programs to conserve biodiversity indirectly by promoting improved environmental management.
- ❖ Inadequate regulation of the use and neglect of species and ecosystems.
- ❖ Lack of monitoring systems to provide precise information for decision makers.
- ❖ Lack of effective economic instruments to motivate people and enterprises to conserve biodiversity.
- ❖ Lack of analysis and reporting, which require tools such as geographic information systems (GIS).
- ❖ Illegal taking and destruction of plant and animal species
- ❖ Poor management of existing protected areas
- ❖ Breaking of the protected areas regime
- ❖ Non-implementation of biotechnical projects for restoration of endangered species, habitats, and ecosystems
- ❖ Global warming is likely to become a cause of biodiversity loss in Tajikistan.

Under natural and human pressures, the extent, variety, and diversity of ecosystems in Tajikistan have changed extensively in the last 30 years. For example, the geographic continuity of natural ecosystems in lowlands and middle mountains, as well as considerable areas of higher mountain and desert ecosystems, have been reduced or fragmented mainly under the pressure of agricultural activities and cattle grazing. Aggressive land degradation disturbs



the dynamic balance of these ecosystems as well. Water ecosystems are affected by shoreline erosion, near the Nurek Reservoir, for instance, due to seasonal water level fluctuations. The degradation of these ecosystems also comes from water pollution and the artificial regulation of river flows.

Unregulated forest cutting and animal grazing directly affect many biological species, including rare and endangered ones. The biodiversity of pastures' grasses is diminishing because heavy stress from overgrazing favors a few invasive annual species over the more diverse complex of perennial species. As a consequence, biomass productivity can decrease as much as 15-25 percent.

Illegal, and thus unregulated hunting over many years has endangered about 50 percent of mammals and 45 percent of the reptiles in the country. Illegal hunting for rare and endangered animals such as argali, snow leopard, and Siberian ibex has been recorded – but not adequately controlled – in recent years. Widespread use of powerful pesticides for mono-crop cotton culture has undoubtedly reduced the diversity of insects and birds. Deforestation and desertification are certainly reducing the diversity of soil micro-organisms over wide areas.

Many medicinal and endemic plants are illegally collected and used for household needs or sold. During the last 30-40 years about 26 plant species became extinct.

Tajikistan has designated about 3 million hectares for nature reserves, national parks, and zakazniks. However, neither funding, nor personnel, nor infrastructure, nor management systems, nor authorities and regulations are adequate for effective protection of biodiversity within the nominally protected areas.

The country has undertaken a series of activities to conserve its Biodiversity. These activities are based on several policy documents approved by the country until now: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2003); State program for Protected Areas Development (2005); State Program for Forestry Development (2006); and National Environmental Action Plan (2006). Summarizing the most important directions of proposed activities in these documents it is possible to mention the following areas:

- ❖ Promoting legislative and regulatory changes needed to give sufficient authority, resources, and accountability to the agencies responsible to control biodiversity loss and conservation in Tajikistan.
- ❖ Strengthening the expertise of staff in agencies that manage the various types of protected areas where biodiversity protection is a primary objective.
- ❖ Developing economic incentives, such as schedules of fees and fines, which will motivate resource-using citizens and enterprises to conserve biodiversity.
- ❖ Researching, monitoring, and organizing technical information so as to better inform policy makers, planners, and managers. This would begin with a baseline inventory and mapping of current condition of each of the major forest types and major ecosystems (including agricultural and urban ecosystems).
- ❖ Researching the causes of forest and ecosystem degradation so as to develop effective policy options.
- ❖ Developing up-to-date management systems for the 1.8 million hectares of state forest reserves and 3.1 million hectares of nature protection areas.
- ❖ Planning and commencing projects to restore habitats and biodiversity in sensitive ecosystems, including lakes, forests, plantations, and vulnerable agricultural land.
- ❖ Expanding the area of area and quality of forestation sites.
- ❖ Developing a network of micro-zakazniks, small areas managed to conserve particular endemic species.
- ❖ Educating and motivating the public regarding (a) the value of natural flora, fauna, and ecosystems, (b) threats to ecosystems, and (c) actions citizens should take to conserve flora, fauna, and ecosystem productivity.

### Priority Setting

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 relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
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			?
t) Agricultural biodiversity		?	

u) Forest biodiversity		?	
v) Inland water biodiversity		?	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity			N/A
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		?	
y) Mountain biodiversity	?		

### Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	3	2	0	1	2	0
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	2
e) Inadequate	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2

capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness																		
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	2
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
m) Lack of financial, human, technical	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

resources																		
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	N/A	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	N/A
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	N/A
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	1	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	1
u) Poverty	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
v) Population pressure	N/A	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	N/A	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2

approaches to management																		
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
bb) Others (please specify)																		

### 2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

#### Box III.

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.</b>
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>
l) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	?
Please provide details below.	
<p>Up to 2005 Tajikistan has created a network of protected areas consisting of 4 nature reserves (with total area 173418 ths. ha); 14 species management protected areas (zakasniks) ( 313260 ths. ha) and 2 national and 1 historical parks (with total area 2 606, 805 ha), along with a series of recreation and tourist zones. Nature protected areas of Tajikistan occupy the total area 3,1 million. ha or 22% of the republic's territory. These areas conserve rare and endemic flora and fauna species and unique ecosystems.</p> <p>Government of Tajikistan has approved the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) dated from September 1, 2003, which specifies main goals and objectives of the country in this area.</p> <p>The National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan stipulates clearly the main policy issues in this domain. Among the most important of them are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of national and regional protected areas network;</li> <li>• Development of national and regional ecological networks that could be integrated into the Euro-Asia network;</li> </ul>	

- Development and improvement of the existing legal framework on both biodiversity conservation and on regulating the human impact on biodiversity;
- Integrate biodiversity conservation requirements into the sectoral policies and projects.

In implementing the NBSAP with regard to in-situ conservation, the Government of the country has recently issued a special Decision on "Program on Protected Areas Development in 2005-2015" (No.79 from March 4, 2005). The document covers most important issues in this area, including creation of new PAs and expanding the existing ones, strengthening the PAs institutional and human capacity, conducting ecological restoration works, harmonizing the national legislation with the international biodiversity conventions, etc.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	State Program on Forestry Development for 2006-2015 has stipulated targets and objectives on biodiversity conservation, including the following: a/ Preparing new Forest Code, based on the international best practice; b/ Extension of the forest cover and creation of new forest plantations of pistachio, tugai, juniper, etc; c/ Conducting state forest cadastre and preparing forest management plans on the area of 1675000 ha; d/ Maintenance of forests; (e) Rehabilitation of "Sarihosor" zakaznik; etc.
f) Mountain		X	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

The national target objective is reflected in NBSAP and National Program on Protected Areas Development for 2015. Protected areas already occupy about 22% of the country's territory.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

To achieve the target 1.1 Tajikistan has undertaken few concrete activities. Thus in 2004 a special State institution responsible for the management of protected areas was established. In 2002 it was created a new nature reserve "Zorkulsky", placed in the Eastern Pamirs. The Country also is considering the establishment of "Shahristan" zakaznik in Sugd region.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

As the key indicator it is used the percentage of protected areas to total country's area.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Due to the fact that Tajikistan has insufficient areas of arable land, agricultural development last years became more extensive with an excessive impact on natural habitats and protected areas. Among other challenges are the following: Lack of financial, human, technical resources; Poverty and Population pressure on natural resources

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Besides, construction of new hydro power stations - Sangtuda, Rogun (and planned Dashtidjum in future) has also a considerable negative impact on biodiversity in the country.

**Box IV.**

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
National targets in this area were specified in several national strategic documents: State Program on economic development of the Republic of Tajikistan (2005-2015), National Program on protected areas development (2005-2015; and Forestry Development Program for the Republic of Tajikistan for 2006-2015. These documents have identified concrete objectives and actions on biodiversity conservation and protected areas development by extension of protected areas, forestry development by increasing crops volume and trees planting for next years, and development of fast-growing forest trees.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?



c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	?
Please provide details below.	
<p>According to the National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, it is proposed by 2010 to expand this network, and to create new protected areas. For this purpose the Government of Tajikistan has adopted a special Decision (No.79 dated March 4, 2005) on the "State Program for Protected Areas Development in 2005-2015". The document stipulates the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonization of zapovedniks and zakazniks regulations and making them in compliance with the international treaties;</li> <li>• Assigning the buffer zones to the zapovedniks and expanding the country's protected areas territory;</li> <li>• Organization of transboundary national parks, reorganization of the existing protected areas according to their status and importance;</li> <li>• Restoration of the scientific research in the zapovedniks and zakazniks;</li> <li>• Restoration of the degraded important natural habitats;</li> <li>• Strengthening of human and institutional capacities of the protected areas; and other activities.</li> </ul> <p>The State Program has attached a special Action Plan with concrete responsibilities and timing for the implementation. The Plan includes <i>inter alia</i> creation of a new natural Park "Fanskii Mountain" (point 10); extension of the Shirkent natural and historical park up to 31.000 ha; creation of a transboundary national park with Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and Kyrgyzstan; creation of a new natural zakaznik "Piandj" with a total area of about 18.00 ha. Besides, in 2004 the Government of Tajikistan prolonged the term of validity of all existing zakazniks for next 10 years till 2015.</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
As was mentioned Tajikistan has created a network of protected areas, comprising four nature reserves (zapovedniks), species management protected areas (zakazniks) in 14 locations and one national park and one historical natural park which covers about 22% of the country's territory. Within the next few years it is planned to establish a new reserve "Shahristan" and several natural parks and new zakazniks.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
As a key indicator it is used the percentage of protected areas to total country's area.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Due to the fact that Tajikistan has insufficient areas of arable land, agricultural development last years became more extensive with an excessive impact on natural habitats and protected areas. Among other challenges are the following: Lack of financial, human, technical resources; Poverty and Population pressure on natural resources.	
VIII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
Besides, the construction of new hydro power stations - Sangtuda, Rogun (Dashtidjum PS is planned in the future) has also a considerable negative impact on biodiversity in the country.	

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups</b>
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, the same as the global target	

c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Overall targets in these areas are stipulated in the NBSAP. It includes two special sectoral action plans with regard to <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> species conservation. According to NBSAP the main objectives in this area were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing complex program on preventing a further drop in numbers of species and populations.</li> <li>- Develop and implement activities for the rehabilitation of the endangered species (Menzbier's marmot; Urial; Marco Polo wild ram; mountain onion, rhubarb, zira, ungeria, and other valuable food plants, etc);</li> <li>- Determining the local genetic resources of cultivated plants and domestic animals;</li> <li>- Inventorying and developing methods of restoration of medicinal, adornment, and food plant populations.</li> <li>- Implement research projects to evaluate and monitor the state and spread of less studied taxons;</li> <li>- Develop and implement an action plan for the conservation of crop wild relatives.</li> </ul>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Concrete targets as well as a large series of concrete measures in this area are specified in the NBSAP. The document specifies along with the need for a few new legal acts (Law on genetic resources conservation; Law on hunting and sustainable management of game animals; Law on valuable plant communities and species habitats) proposes concrete measures to: (a) preventing a further drop in numbers of species and populations; (b) preventing habitat fragmentation and restoring the corridors of animal migration and plant distribution; (c) implementing programs on species conservation and preventing spreading of alien and invasive species. Additionally the document specifies different activities related to scientific investigations; monitoring and inventory of flora and fauna species. In a separate section the NBSAP proposes a series of activities for ex-situ conservation of endangered species.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Currently, about 50% of mammals and 45% of reptiles are vulnerable and endangered. According to estimates, as a result of poaching and illegal hunting many endangered biological species such as snow leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>), argali (<i>Ovis ammon pollii</i>), Siberian ibex, vanish or being killed annually. Many medicinal and endemic plants such as <i>Ostrowskia magnifica</i>, <i>Crocus Korolkovii</i>, <i>Ungernia Victoris</i> are illegally collected and used for domestic arrangements. Scientists determine that for the last 30-40 years about 26 vulnerable species of flora have disap-</p>			

peared. Special concern is about Turan tiger (*Panthera tigris virgata*) and Upper Asian leopard (*Panthera pardus ciscaucasica*) that are likely disappeared in Tajikistan in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century as a result of poaching, habitat disturbance and other anthropogenic factors. In the ancient times, these animals were considered to be typical aboriginal fauna.

Menzbier's marmot (*Marmota menzbieri*) and Turkmen fox (*Vulpes corsac turkmenica*) are especially threatened now. Intensive poaching has resulted in the reduction of number of nutria, weasel, stone marten and other fur-bearing animals. However, fur trade has reduced lately. Some animal species, especially prey and ungulate mammals were killed for the damage to agriculture, including snow leopard, brown bear, wild boar and others. Many rare and endangered species of invertebrates and plants were widely captured for biological herbariums and collections, thereby their number and diversity was reduced.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

As main indicators are used: (a) The number of species registered in the Red Book.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Among most important challenges in these areas are the following; (a) Lack of data about populations of rare species; (b) lack of financial resources for the studies and lack of biodiversity specialists; (c) increased human pressure on economically important fauna and flora species; and (d) increased degradation of natural habitats due to more extensive agriculture and hydropower development.

IX) Please provide any other relevant information.

#### Box VI .

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
National Targets in this area are stipulated in the NBSAP.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	?		
b) Inland water	?		
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land	?		
e) Forest		?	State Program on Forestry Development for 2006 - 2015 specifies the development of new plantation of economically valuable species of fruit trees like pistachio and wall nuts.

f) Mountain	?		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The NBSAP contains detailed measures for protection of endangered species. These measures are included in two special action plans on <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conservational measures.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>At the moment there is a continued trend towards the worsening of the situation in this area. The second edition of the Red Data Book of Tajikistan (1997) includes 226 plant and 162 animal species, which are rare or endangered. A decline of specific diversity is being observed in all natural zones. For the last 50 years the Turan tiger (<i>Panthera tigris virgata</i>) and Menzbier's marmot (<i>Marmota menzbieri</i>) completely disappeared from Tajikistan fauna. A considerable drop in numbers of 5 ungulate species, which became rare: Tajik markhur (<i>Capra falconeri</i>), Bukhara Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>), Pamir wild sheep (argali) (<i>Ovis ammon polii</i>), Persian gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>), Bukhara wild ram (urial) (<i>Ovis vignei bochariensis</i>); and 6 species of predatory mammals: snow leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>), <i>Ustela altaica</i>, jungle cat (<i>Felis chaus oxiana</i>), otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>), striped hyena (<i>Hyaena hyena</i>), leopard (<i>Panthera pardus ciscaucasica</i>), are observed. Most critical of 37 species of rare birds are: saker falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>), peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>), <i>Ibidoruncha struthersi</i>, brown-headed gull (<i>Larus brunnicapillus</i>), <i>Syrhaptes tibetanus</i>, <i>Terpsiphone paradisi leucogaster</i>, <i>Miophonus caeruleus</i>, and bar-headed goose (<i>Anser indicus</i>).</p> <p>To improve the rare and endangered species conservation, the Tajik Government approved the legislation regulating flora and fauna (game animals, medicinal plants, etc.) management, as well as has started to implement a series of projects and concrete measures. Several projects on conservation of endangered species are currently implemented at protected areas sites. In particular in zapovednik Tigrovaya balka – the activities are undertaken on conservation of <i>Gazella subgutturosa Guldenstaedt</i>, <i>Carvus elaphus bactrianus Lydekker</i>, and some bird species; in zapovednik Dashtidzhum – the activities on conservation of <i>Capra falconeri heptneri Zalkin</i>, <i>Uncia uncia Schreber</i>; in Romit – the activities on conservation of broad-leaf ecosystems and brown bear; in Zorkul – activities on conservation of <i>Auser indicus</i>, <i>Ovis ammon Polii Blyth.</i>, <i>Carpa sibirica</i>, <i>Uncia uncia Schreber</i>, <i>Canis auerus</i>.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
As main indicators are used: (a) The number of species registered in the Red Data Book.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
The main challenges in this area are linked to the difficult social and economic situation in the country and to extreme poverty among the rural population which has the large pressure on natural resources. Additionally the country lacks adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives and has a very weak law enforcement capacity.			
X) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box VII.**

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity
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<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
The specific information and concrete targets in this regard are included in the NBSAP (section 1.4.3. "Gene pool and biological safety").			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	?		Various agricultural laws specify the need to conserve the genetic diversity, especially of the species economically important for livestock, for agricultural crops and their hybrids, conservation of the genetic resources of crops in seeds' collection
b) Inland water	X		The Concept for Rational Use and Protection of Water Resources (2002) stipulates the needs for maintenance and development of fish diversity and expansion of fishery in Tajikistan inland waters.
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		?	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		?	
Please provide details below.			
The global target on genetic diversity is included in NBSAP and in Agricultural Strategies. These policy documents specify a series of conservation measures at the genetic level for both <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conditions.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
To conserve genetic resources of agricultural crops and fauna species there have been established Centers under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the gene bank with genetic resources of agricultural crops, domestic animals, plants and trees. In particular there were created the following collections of genes: (a) Fruit-and-berry varieties (10 ths. specimens) holder: NGO "Bogparvar", TAAS; (b) Cereals, leguminous and industrial crops,			

potato (1,5 ths. specimens) holder: Institute of Plants Physiology and Genetics AS RT, (2,2 ths. specimens) holder: NGO "Ziroat", TAAS; (c) Germplasma of pedigree cattle (over 50 ths. doses from cattle breeders) holder: Cattle Biotechnology Center, site households of Tajik Research Institute of Cattle-breeding, TAAS, MA.

Also, relevant measures have been undertaken to prevent extinction of species, varieties, and flora and fauna species inside and outside the protected areas zone. Analyzing the importance of conservation the genetic resources and biological safety, Tajikistan has acceded to the Cartagena Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity (2004). To provide biological safety while using genetically modified organisms (GMO) and efficiency in applying biotechnological issues there is a need to take a complex of urgent measures: (a) development of legal and institutional backgrounds on the above field of expertise; (b) training specialists and establishing a special control unit over genetically modified organisms (GMO); (c) development of specific public awareness programs concerning genetically modified organisms (GMO).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No indicators developed in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Currently the country lacks the legislation related to the conservation of gene pool of wild flora and fauna species and the relations in the field of biotechnologies and access to genetic resources, as well as concerning use of genetically modified organisms (GMO). There exists no regulation of economic mechanisms of control over flora and fauna species catchment.

Management of biotechnology and genetic engineering is limited by narrow investigation spectrum. Mostly for the reason of insufficiency of financial and technical resources, no research in relation to conservation of genetic diversity is being carried out.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box VIII .**

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>		
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
General stipulation in the NBSAP that stipulates as a target sustainable use and rehabilitation of bioresources. The document stipulates the importance of bioresources as a means of human existence and the dependence of the local communities on those resources.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	?		National agricultural laws stipulates the need for rational usage and conservation of wild relatives of fruits by the local population for cultivation of new varieties of fruits (apple, pear, apricot, plum, etc.), nuciferous (walnut, almond), grapes, berries (currants, sea-buckthorn).
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	?		The State Program for Forestry Development up to 2015 stipulates a series of concrete targets and activities for expanding areas of plantations with pistachio, wall nuts and other fruit trees.
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			?
Please provide details below.			
The NBSAP contains a series of targets in this area. Among such targets are the following: (a) Reducing the limits on gathering medicinal and food plants; licensing; (b) Organizing microzakazniks to conserve valuable communities of pomegranate, fig, jujube, and persimmon forests; (c) Creating a collection of rare and endangered varieties of fruits and vegetables, berries and melons; (d) Conserving biodiversity of local varieties and wild relatives of culti-			

vated plants and animals.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Local population traditionally uses wild nature products for building and construction, households, etc. Population collects wild berries: sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*), barberries (*Berberis*), currants (*Ribes*), raspberries (*Rubus odoratus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus*), and dozens of medicinal plant species; nuts and fruits in natural forests: walnut (*Juglans*), pistachio (*Pistacia*), almond (*Amygdalus*), wild apple (*Malus*), pear (*Pyrus*), apricot (*Armeniaca*), plum (*Prunus*), cherry plum (*Prunus sogdiana*) etc. A small part of the population is engaged in hunting and fishing. The number of game animals is 11 species, birds - 36 species, and fish - 20 species. Fur-skins of red marmot (*Marmota caudata*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), badger (*Meles meles*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), etc. are stored up.

Local flora plays also a significant role in traditional medicine and agriculture. Tajikistan's wild flora accounts for more 400 species of medical, 90 species of tanning, 115 species of pigment, 60 species of oil, and 175 species of decorative plants. Annually, about 35-50 tonnes of medicinal plants such as plantain, *Ungernia Victoris*, St. John wort, mint, elecampane, nettle and others are prepared. Annual capacity of medicinal plant collection is estimated at 4,000 tonnes. However recently, the negative trends of spontaneous collection of medicinal plants by local population are observed. It leads to the degradation of important medicinal plant communities.

Fishery is an important sector of economy. Total fish resources are estimated at 4-5 thousand tonnes a year, including production capacity of fish-breeding farms. For artificial fish production there were established 10 fish-breeding farms, which contributed about 80% of the total fish production, with fish catch volume more 3,500 tonnes. The fish resources are still deteriorated. Such situation is the result of watercourses regulation, illegal fishing, and water pollution. Fish catching is not organized and generally is spontaneous. Most affected are fish resources of watercourses in southern (Vakhsh, Pyanj, Kafirnigan, Yakhsu) and northern (Syrdarya) Tajikistan.

Overgrazing leads to the changes in vegetation cover as well as decrease of pasture productivity. Tajikistan has approved several legal and regulation documents on sustainable use of biodiversity.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No indicators developed in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

In Tajikistan biological resources are used in large volumes and serve the basis for agricultural production providing livelihoods of the population in terms of social and economic decline and high level of poverty (about 70%), mainly among rural population of mountainous area. Among most important challenges in this area are: (a) Population pressure due to high rural poverty; (b) Weak law enforcement capacity ; (c) Lack of accessible knowledge and information about the ecosystems productivity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box IX.**

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
l) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?
Please provide details below.		



II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>The NBSAP stipulates in general terms the needs for sustainable use and reduction of human impact on biodiversity through developing adequate legal framework, improving land use planning, preparing and implementing relevant action plans.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Irrational use, irregular and illegal gathering of wild fruits and useful plants, forest resources, land assimilation, fires, etc. in the country caused extinction of some flora and fauna species. At the same time, lack of effective public awareness campaign concerning issues on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity also leads to its degradation. Consequences of ecological disbalance revealed for the last decade, occurred to be changes of composition and structure of biodiversity at all levels: from ecosystems, communities, species and to populations. In such conditions many ecosystems are dated to extremely narrow ecological niches.</p> <p>Key factors of impact on biodiversity are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- expansion of arable lands area;</li> <li>- unregulated gathering of endemic flora species and poaching;</li> <li>- uncontrolled gathering of medicinal, food and forage plants;</li> <li>- cutting of trees and bushes;</li> <li>- cattle overgrazing;</li> <li>- construction of roads, power lines, communal and irrigation systems;</li> <li>- fires;</li> <li>- development of mining industry;</li> <li>- local and global climate change, etc.</li> </ul>			

Forests are subjected to coarse degradation, the annual felling is carried at the area of 6 ths. ha, which provide 10-15 ths. ?3 of timber. Almost everywhere one can observe illegal felling in large volumes. In order to reverse this process, the State Program on Forestry Development for 2006-2015 envisages the preventive actions on illegal cutting of trees and bushes. Also, the State Ecological Program for the period 1998-2008 envisages the action plan on public education and awareness.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Key indicators are not developed for this area.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The main challenges are: (a) non-observance of legal norms and regulations; (b) lack of awareness among rural population; (c) lack of an efficient biodiversity monitoring; (d) human pressure on natural resources; and (e) lack of the qualified experts, financial and technical means.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box X.**

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The National legislation and NBSAP specify interdiction in trading with endangered species.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
NBSAP has listed rare and extinct flora and fauna species prohibited for international trade and registered in SITEC, where over 80 flora and over 50 fauna species of the country are included.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
The country has established a state control over trade and import of wild flora and fauna species registered in SITEC list. Although, some cases of smuggling trade and import of some rare fauna species (steppe tortoise, peregrine, Marco Polo sheep, screw-horned goat, beetles and butterflies, etc.) occurred.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Registration of smuggling cases by the customs.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
The high profitability of illegal trading with rare fauna species makes the fight in this area very difficult. Outside that the country lacks Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness, of public education and awareness at all levels; lacks financial, human, technical resources to implement proposed measures in this area; postponement of ratification of "Convention on international trade of endangered flora and fauna species".	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XI .**

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>		
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
These targets are stipulated in several sectoral national policies and programs.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	?		The Agricultural Programs implemented in the country contain activities on pastures rehabilitation and rational use.
b) Inland water	?		NBSAP contains a special chapter and action plan on conservation of water ecosystems.
c) Marine and coastal			n/a

d) Dry and subhumid land		X	The National Program to combat desertification (2000) stipulates conservation of natural habitats and prevention of further degradation of soil resources and pastures.
e) Forest	?		State Program on Forestry Development for 2005-2015 is being implemented and contains actions to protect and to extend afforested areas.
f) Mountain	?		NBSAP considers conservation of mountain ecosystems and contains a special action plan in this regard.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		?	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Concrete targets and measures in this area are partially reflected in the NBSAP, item 3.5 – Action plan on establishing ecological network; item 3.6 – Action plan on biodiversity conservation at geosystem level; item 3.18 – Action plan on <i>in-situ</i> conservation of biodiversity. The provision of the degraded forests ecosystems rehabilitation, sustainable use and development of the forests useful capacities has been stipulated as the key objective in the State Program on Forestry Development in 2006-2015. The urgent need to reduce the dynamics of reduction and degradation of lands and natural habitats is mentioned in National Program to Combat Desertification (2000) (section 5).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Reduction of natural habitats of some fauna and flora species, land degradation, expansion of settlements' area, roads construction, etc. cause negative impact on biodiversity status Irregular and disturbed watering of irrigated lands caused land reclamation worsening, increasing of ground water level, salinization, even secondary one at some areas of Khatlon and Sugd regions. Irregular and coarse felling caused degradation and erosion of soils and extinction of rare trees and bushes varieties. Taking this into account the NBSAP envisages actions on extending protected areas zone to conserve endemic flora and fauna species. In view of intensive arable land assimilation, particularly on mountain slopes, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has also approved the Program on Forestry Development for 2006-2015, as well as the National Environmental Action Plan, which also contain concrete measures to prevent the degradation of natural habitats and their resources.			
The NBSAP, section 2.7 in particular stipulates a series of activities concerning: 1. <i>In-situ</i> biodiversity conservation, namely: ?) at geosystem level, b) at ecosystem level, c) at population and specific levels; and d) at genetic level; 2. <i>Ex-situ</i> biodiversity conservation.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
As an indicator in relation to conservation of natural habitats is the number of rare fauna species for a concrete area.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Among most difficult problems and challenges in this area are the following: (a) expansion of arable lands in mountain areas and development of farming households without considering possibilities of sustainable land management; (b) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XII.**

<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Control threats from invasive alien species.</b>		
<b>Target 6.1</b>	<b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
General Targets included in NBSAP.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	?		According to the national legislation in the domain, the State Quarantine Inspectorate, provides control over alien fauna and flora species. Its activity is under regulation of the Law on veterinary medicine (1996, art. 3), and the Law on quarantine of plants (2001, art. 8). Tajikistan is a Party of a number of international agreements in relation to this field: (a) Agreement on cooperation of CIS governments on the issues of plants quarantine, November 13, 1992; (b) List of quarantine items, single for all CIS countries, November 13, 1992.
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		?	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Law on Biological Safety (2005) regulates activities on development, testing, production, import, export and release into the environment and at markets of genetically modified organisms (GMO) and aimed at the reduction of risk posed by GMOs negative impact on human health, biodiversity, ecological balance and environmental status.			

NBSAP, item 1.4.3. touches the issues of gene pool and biosafety.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The issue of invasive species is not regulated by national legislation at proper level (Second National Report, p.45) Currently, relevant ministries, institutions and research organizations under Academy of Science RT, TAAS, etc. carry out activities in relation to this target. Government ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in its Statement No. 932, dated from October 22, 2003, and the Biosafety Law No.88 was adopted March 1, 2005. Also, it adopted the Law on use and protection of flora species (art. 25, 26 from 2004), and the Law on plants quarantine (2001).

State Inspectorate on Plants Quarantine (Ministry of Agriculture) provides control over spread of quarantine species and invasive weed plants at the country's area. Inspectorate possesses 2 laboratories and provides control of import and export of phytogenic production, seeds and other causal products to reveal quarantine objects. Inspectorate provides assessment of phytosanitary risk while supplying plants from unfamiliar places of origin, importing new plant species for selection or investigation needs or with their natural spreading, by mail, waste, luggage, etc. Upon approval of potential risk, relevant actions are taken concerning management of phytosanitary risk and damage prevention, considering social impacts on the environment of new plant species.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No indicators are developed for this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The main challenges for Tajikistan with regard to alien species are related mostly to the lack of technical capacities, expertise and relevant financial resources. Furthermore, the country doesn't have adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives in this area.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

### Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There are concrete management plans in this area.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	?		The country has several regulatory documents in this domain, but no specific plans: Law on Quarantine of Plants (2001 art. 8), Agreement on cooperation of CIS governments on the issues of plants quarantine (1992), single codes established among CIS countries in relation to quarantine plants (16.11.1999).

b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	State Program on Forestry Development for 2006 -2015 doesn't include protection of plants from alien species.
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>The issue of alien species is not well regulated by the national legislation and policy documents. A number of some general provisions can be found in the Law on use and protection of flora species (art. 25, 26 from 2004) and the Law on Quarantine of Plants (2001), to be used as guidelines by the organizations dealing with introduction and acclimatization of various plant species (p. 45, 48, 49 Second National Report 2005).</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>In order to create enabling environment in this area, the GoT has prepared and approved a series of legal documents (see above). Furthermore, the Government has supported special investigations done by various research institutions on the preliminary assessment of the status of alien flora and fauna species and their possible impact on ecosystems and their components. It was estimated that Tajikistan's flora and fauna composition possesses over 2500 plant species from other natural-geographic areas and over 50 animal species of alien origin. Among them over 30 flora species are invasive. Insect's composition includes about 20 alien species and almost all of them are considered invasive species. Among vertebrates, class of Pisces counts about 20 alien species and Mammals – 3 species.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No indicators are developed for this target			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>The main challenges with regard to invasive species are linked to very limited scientific research capacities, as well as with lack of financial, human, technical resources to implement relevant activities in the domain. Furthermore, the legal framework needs substantial improvements.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>		
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
General stipulations in the National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan (2001)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	?		National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan, item 6.8 "Agriculture" considers indirect impact of climate on agricultural activity. The item noted quantitative assessment of damage on agriculture caused by natural hydrometeorological phenomena and related factors.
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			N/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The issue is included in NBSAP RT and National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan in a special chapter "Climate change in Tajikistan and prognostic assessment for the period to 2050" stipulates data concerning change of saturation, snow cover level, natural hydrometeorological phenomena having serious impact on biodiversity. Chapter 6 for the			



document, - "Assessment of vulnerability of natural resources, economy branches and human health to climate changes impact" considers some concrete issues in relation to this target.

The issues of impacts on biodiversity caused by the environment pollution and climate changes are considered in NEAP RT, item 2.6 – Air pollution, 2.9 – Biological diversity, where the Action plan is envisaged for long-term period with actions on reduction of impacts on biodiversity.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Key indicators are the following:

- emission of pollutants into atmospheric air;
- amount of wastes;
- amount of toxic substances;
- discharge of waste waters.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Main challenges with regard to environmental pollution are insufficiency of financial resources for introduction of updated technologies to prevent environmental pollution, as well as the lack of economic incentive measures.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XV.**

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			?
Please provide details below.			
No specific targets in this area.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			N/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	?
Please provide details below.	
General targets on reduction of the pollution impact specifically on biodiversity are provided in the following policy documents: National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan (2002); NBSAP (2003); and National Environmental Action Plan (2006).	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>In order to reduce the impacts of environmental pollution on the population's health, the environment, including biodiversity, last decade the Government of Tajikistan has adopted a series of Laws on nature protection, ecological expertise, and on air protection. According to Article 4.5 of the Law on ecological expertise, in the course of environment impact assessments it is required to consider all impacts of proposed activities, including on the environment and biodiversity, social and economic issues. The issues concerning the environment protection and hygiene are considered in NEAP, items 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 and action plans envisage measures on improvement of the environment status.</p> <p>National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan stipulates objectives and goals of prevention and minimization of air emissions.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
No indicators are developed for this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Lack of new technologies and insufficiency of financial means for technical updating. It is also necessary to mention in this regard the lack of economic incentive measures to reduce pollution, and the lack of law enforcement capacity of the existing legislation.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XVI .**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There is no specific target in this regard in Tajikistan Policy documents			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		?	NBSAP Chapter 2.2. "Strategy goals", item b – rehabilitation and conservation of gene pool of flora and fauna. Relevant action plan envisages actions concerning this issue.
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	State Program on Forestry Development for 2006-2015 considers objectives and goals of forests status improvement.
f) Mountain		?	State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015 which contains a special section devoted to mountain ecosystems is being implemented.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP, chapter 2.2 "Strategy goals": item (f) "Sustainable use of biological resources for poverty alleviation and improvement of the population's welfare" include provisions on protection of productivity of ecosystems.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
In order to regulate activities in this area the Government approved several laws and regulations:			
- "Law on nature protection" (1993);			
- The Government Resolution "On approving the rules of amateur hunting and fishing; fishing and hunting of ani-			

mals that are not subject to hunting (1996);  
 - The Government Resolution "On approving the order of concluding contracts on using the objects of the fauna for social purposes" (2003);  
 The use of bioresources is done on the basis of licenses of permits issued by the State Committee for Environmental Protection and Forestry.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Not identified but being under development.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Insufficiency of funding to implement actions in relation to this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVII.**

Target 8.2		Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
General targets in the NBSAP.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	?		NBSAP includes a special Chapter 2.2. "Strategy goals", item b – rehabilitation and conservation of gene pool of flora and fauna as well as a relevant action plan concerning this issue.
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	?
Please provide details below.	
NBSAP, chapter 2.2 "Strategy goals": item f "Sustainable use of biological resources for poverty alleviation and improvement of the population's welfare".	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Country's biodiversity has unvalued importance for the local population being a source of livelihoods and for the country itself as the important source of export. Thus, Government of Tajikistan has approved a number of strategies and action plans, legislations regulating relevant activities.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
No indicators developed in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>		
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal		n/a	
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	

f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No	?		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
In Tajikistan traditional knowledge in relation to biological resources management is applied at a large-scale, though no specific policies and/or legislation exists. Knowledge and experience of the local population in biodiversity conservation and its rational use are widely spread among people. No activities are undertaken concerning collection, systematization, conservation and promotion of traditional knowledge and, moreover, no financial support is granted in relation to this activity.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Indicators are not developed.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of policies and laws; weak public awareness.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XIX.**

<b>Target 9.2</b>	<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No	?		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Such kind of targets is missed.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	

c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Such kind of targets is missed.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Indicators are not developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of legislation and weak public awareness			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		?	
Please provide details below.			
General targets stipulated in sectoral NBSAP.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	?		Agriculture laws stipulate the need for regulation of transfers of genetic resources. The country has few genetic collections of cereals and wild plant species: leguminous and industrial crops - 1,5 ths. specimens, fruit-and-berry varieties – 10 ths. specimens stored in various scientific and educational institutions (national herbarium stock includes over 350-400 ths. specimens of present flora species)
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		?	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The National targets in this area are stipulated in NBSAP, Chapter 2.2. "Strategy goals", item b – Rehabilitation and conservation of gene pool of flora and fauna, and in the item 1.4.3 – Genetic pool and biological safety, where the Table of genetic resources and agricultural crops is showed.			



IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Tajikistan has undertaken very few activities on conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. It has joined the Cartagena Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity (19/1-4 from 1.01.2002). Within several academic institutions from Tajikistan Academy of Science there were created genetic collections that might provide exchange of flora and fauna species. At the same time the country lacks a specific National Center on Genetic Resources Conservation.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Under development.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Key problems in relation to this target are the lack of relevant legal and institutional frames and insufficiency of funding; lack of the adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives in this area.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XXI .**

<b>Target 10.2</b>	<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No commercial use of genetic resources.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
(a) Agricultural		?	
(b) Inland water		?	
(c) Marine and coastal			n/a
(d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
(e) Forest		?	
(f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			?

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
No commercial activity with genetic resources is carried out.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
No indicators developed	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Lack of specific legal and other regulations concerning commercial use of genetic resources.	
Insufficiency of financial and technical resources for such types of activities.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<b>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			?
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	

e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			?
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Among key objectives of the NBSAP are the following:			
- establishing economic mechanisms contributing to conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity;			
- calling for outward and inward investments to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and agroecosystems, etc.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
GEF, UNDP, World Bank, etc. provide financial support for biodiversity conservation projects implementation.			
For purpose of NBSAP implementation the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center was established in 2003, which coordinates the issues of biodiversity conservation in the country.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Financial resources allocated for this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of economic incentive measures and of relevant financial resources.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Tajikistan is a developing country with economy in transition.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		?	
b) Inland water		?	
c) Marine and coastal			n/a
d) Dry and subhumid land		?	
e) Forest		?	
f) Mountain		?	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			?
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box XXIV.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
Tajikistan has such kind of list. The book "Flora of Tajikistan", contains 10 volumes (published in the last decades - 1957-1991) and considering specific flora diversity composed of over 9 ths. species. It aims to provide a uniform description of the plants of Tajikistan, with identification keys, illustrations of most genera and many species and distribution maps of all taxa.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
Government of the Republic of Tajikistan approved the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (September 1, 2003), concluding the issue of flora specific diversity conservation (Section 1.2. "Biological Diversity of Tajikistan).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Currently, NBSAP's action plan is being implemented, AS RT' scientific institutions and Universities conduct investigation of specific diversity at protected areas.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Last decades specific diversity of flora of Tajikistan has been studied and endemic and rare plant species were registered. Such investigations continue last years within various international projects, - within GEF Dashtidjum Biodiversity Conservation Project a special inventory and monitoring of flora composition in Dashtidjum site management area is conducted. Furthermore, the State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015 envisages inventory and monitoring of flora at protected areas, expansion of existing ones to conserve specific diversity. Thematic investigations on country's inventory and monitoring of flora composition are under the implementation by the scientific institutions of the Tajik Academy of Science and based upon limited budgetary funding.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

A comprehensive book "Tajikistan Flora" in 10 volumes is being published. Revision of flora composition is being made for various country's sites, - for example for Dashtidjum zakaznik.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Insufficiency of trained specialists and financial means for timely surveys of indicator plant species.

VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXV.**

**Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.**

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

?

b) No

Please specify

No such national program has been identified

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

?

b) No

Please specify

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan approved National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (September 1, 2003), (Section 1..4. "Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity). The document specifies the following:  
 - revise and publish new version of Tajikistan Red Data Book – using the updated information and advanced criteria;  
 - implement research programs to evaluate the spread and state of the population of commercially valuable species.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Specific diversity of endemics in flora composition of Tajikistan was identified in: "Flora of Tajikistan", 1957-1991, I-X v; and - the Red Data Book of Tajikistan, 1988.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Government of Tajikistan also has adopted the Law on nature protection, Law on plants protection, Law on Protected Areas etc. which regulate activities in this area. A special Action Plans on study and conservation of floristic diversity of Tajikistan is being approved as a part of the NBSAP. Various studies in this area are conducted by the Academy of Science' Institutions.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

It was identified that Flora of Tajikistan is composed of over 9771 plant species, over 650 are endemic species, 1000 species are wild relatives of cultural plants, 226 species are registered in the Red Data Book of Tajikistan.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Lack of trained specialists and financial means for timely surveys of indicator plant species.

VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXVI.**

<b>Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
Areas of 4 reserves, 14 zakazniks, 2 national and 1 historic parks are created in the country (22% of the whole country's territory); the State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015 is under implementation, having the target of conservation and effective biodiversity management as well as extension of the existing Protected Areas network.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
This target is specified in both National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Section 1.4.1 "In-situ Biodiversity Conservation) and in the State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The total area which is under protection in the country is at the level of 22%.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Approved special Policy documents (NBSAP and State program on Protected Areas Development); approved special law on Protected Areas; Created a special State Institution responsible in the domain, - Forestry and Hunting Agency	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The network of Protected Areas covering most valuable biodiversity sites in the country which occupy 22 % of the whole territory is being created.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Poverty and human pressure on natural resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
Areas of 4 reserves, 14 zakazniks and 2 national parks and implementation of State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Currently, all protected areas of the country have the target of protection and rehabilitation of flora resources.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
No specific target in this area.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXX.**

<b>Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
No specific target in this area, but the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Section 1.4.1 "In-situ Biodiversity Conservation) specifies the need for conservation measures especially for threatened species.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Section 1.4.1 "In-situ Biodiversity Conservation)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
126 rare and threatened species of Tajikistan, which are registered in the Red Data Book, are protected by the Law on Nature Protection. The in-situ conservation of the plants is performed mainly in the system of specially protected areas.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXI.**

<b>Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
National target on protection and rational use of rare species has been established. Law on plant protection (1994) was adopted and the Red Data Book of Tajikistan (1988) was published.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
The issues of protection of threatened species are reflected in NBSAP (2003). In NBSAP the ex-situ conservation is identified as one of the strategic directions and includes: (a) improvement of the ex-situ conservation mechanisms; (b) establishment and maintenance of nurseries and collections of plants; (c) establishment and maintenance of seeds and genetic databases.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of threatened species is provided in AS RT' botanical gardens and Universities.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The country has established a series of botanical gardens and created genetic collections for ex-situ conservation of rare and threatened species.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives, lack of relevant financial resources.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXII.**

<b>Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
National target is established and <i>ex-situ</i> collection stored in TAAS and AS RT institutions.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
NBSAP (Section 1.4.3 Gene pool and Biological safety), where key holders of genetic resources are noted along with the Table on genetic resources and agricultural crops.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The country has created various collections of plants, which count about 5 ths. varieties, hybrids and local species. National herbarium includes 350-400ths. plant specimens (NBSAP, section 1.4.2.)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of financial resources as well as adequate human and technical capacities.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIII.**

<b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Initial steps are undertaken in relation to this target	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of financial resources, lack of adequate scientific research capacities	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXV.**

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XXXVI.**

<b>Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVII .**

<b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
The target is reflected in: (a) NBSAP (Section 3.18 Action Plan on in-situ conservation) includes these issues; and (b) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Tajikistan lacks a special educational program on biodiversity conservation, though many Universities' and institutes' curricula reflect somehow these issues (Second National Report, p. 66). The implementation of the aforementioned target is implemented at different levels: (a) at the secondary level in general educational institutions by the education curriculum in botanical, natural science and other courses) and education programs of middle vocational educational institutions; (b) at the college level by specialized chairs of botanical, forest, ecology and geographical sciences.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Activities undertaken: drafting and adoption of the Law on gene pool conservation; drafting and adoption of legislation on valuable plant communities; development of educational and methodic programs of threatened species conservation, etc. All biological faculties of the Universities provide trainings on specific diversity of flora of Tajikistan. A series of informational materials have been published by various environmental NGOs which include books, booklets, brochures.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of financial resources, lack of expertise, of qualified specialists and technical equipment.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVIII.**

<b>Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
No specific indicator.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	?
Please specify	
General stipulations in the NBSAP.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Training of relevant experts in this area is specified in NBSAP. Country's Universities each year train over 100-150 specialists in the field of plants conservation, botanists and ecologists.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of financial resources and qualified experts on taxonomy issues, lack of education and didactic materials, weak public awareness.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIX.**

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
Please specify	
For NBSAP implementation and particularly for <i>in-situ</i> conservation, Government of Tajikistan has approved a special State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015, which covers most important relevant issues.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
For this, the country established the protected areas network, including 4 reserves, 14 site management areas, 1 national park and 1 historical park. NBSAP has clearly identified key political issues in this direction. Most important ones are the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development of national and regional protected areas network;</li> <li>- development of national and regional ecological network with a prospect of integration into European-Asian network;</li> <li>- actions on protection of rare and endemic flora species, republished by the Red Data Book of Tajikistan.</li> </ul>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
A network of protected areas is established to conserve biodiversity.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Economic crisis, poor institutional and legal background and insufficiency of funding do not allow taking relevant activities at a proper level.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XL.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

### Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is a primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended application of the principles and other guidelines on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that a priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. <sup>1</sup> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into accounts the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) No, but application is under consideration |   |
| c) Yes, some aspects are being applied        |   |
| d) Yes, substantially implemented             | ? |

4. <sup>1</sup> 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? (decision V/6)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) No  |   |
| b) No, but development is under consideration  |   |
| c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach | ? |
| d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach |   |

<sup>1</sup> Please note that all the questions marked with <sup>1</sup> have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

<b>5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	?
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

<b>6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	?
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders. Relevant organizations, AS RT scientific institutions and Universities exchange information with the corresponding institutions from Russia and Central Asian republics.	

<b>7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness rising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)</b>	
a) No	?
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness rising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	

<b>8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	

## C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

### Article 5 – Cooperation

9. <input type="checkbox"/> 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, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	?
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	?
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>9. b) The bilateral cooperation on Biodiversity Conservation is supported by several international agreements, among which are the agreements with the following countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turkey - 1995;</li> <li>• India - 1995;</li> <li>• China – 1996;</li> <li>• Kyrgyzstan – 2004;</li> <li>• Armenia - 2003</li> <li>• Iran - 2003</li> </ul> <p>9. c) Tajikistan is actively involved in many activities at regional level, and in particular with other Former Soviet Union and Central Asian countries. Last decade these countries developed a series of common environmental protection activities, including biodiversity conservation and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Environmental Action Plan;</li> <li>• Regional Agreement on cooperation on common management, usage and protection of water resources, signed by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in 1994;</li> <li>• Agreement on cooperation between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, signed in 1998;</li> <li>• Declaration on Sustainable Development;</li> <li>• Strategy for Sustainable Mountain Development;</li> <li>• Agreement on creation of the Regional Environment Center for five Central Asian countries, which addresses important interstate (regional) environment issues partially including the program on biodiversity conservation;</li> </ul> <p>9. d) Tajikistan adhered to the following international treaties and conventions:</p> <p><b>A. Biodiversity-related treaties and conventions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats (Ramsar, 1971)</li> <li>2. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979);</li> <li>3. UN Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio-de Janeiro, 1992)</li> </ol> <p><b>B. "Horizontal" treaties which refer to various environmental aspects, including biodiversity:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);</li> <li>4. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in</li> </ol>	

Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998);

**C. Treaties and documents at ministerial level related to biodiversity conservation:**

5. *Action Programme on Sustainable Development "Agenda XXI"* (Rio de Janeiro, June 3-14, 1992); (Report from UN Conference on environmental problems, Stockholm, June 5-16, 1972 (UN publication, No.R.73. II. A. 14), chapter 1. <http://www.un.org/russian/document/declarat/riodecl.htm>);

6. The United Nations *Convention to Combat Desertification in the Countries Experiencing Serious Droughts and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa* (Paris, 1994);

7. Intergovernmental Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) is established in accordance to article 2 "Agreement on joint activities for solving the problem of Aral sea and Near Aral, ecological health and providing the socio-economic development of Aral region" which was signed by the Heads of the Central Asian countries, Kyzyl-Orda, March 26, 1993;

8. In accordance to regulation of the issues on water and river basin Sir-Daria and Amu-Daria February 18, 1992 in Almaty was signed Intergovernmental Agreement among the Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan "About the cooperation in joint management of use and conservation of water resources of intergovernmental resources".

9. Bilateral Agreement between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan signed May 25, 2004, No.219 "Memorandum on cooperation development between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in ecological safety area" on biodiversity conservation (including the transboundary biodiversity);

From second half of 90s Tajikistan has been actively involved in the "Environment for Europe" process. The country supported the establishment of the Central Asia REC in Almaty and signed the relevant agreement with other Central Asian countries.

Tajikistan also was actively involved in cooperation on environmental protection, including Biodiversity Conservation with other CIS countries. In 1999 Tajikistan signed the Agreement on Co-operation in the Field of Environmental Protection, which is being coordinated by the Interstate Ecological Council for the CIS Region. It participated in all activities undertaken in the framework of this Agreement in second half of 90s, including various working groups and has signed a few sub-agreements, and in particular: (a) "Agreement on co-operation in the field of information exchange for ecology and environment protection" (1998); (b) "Agreement on co-operation in the field of forestry and forest industry" (1998); and (c) "Agreement on co-operation in the field of ecological monitoring" (1999).

**10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)**

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	?
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

The State Program on Protected Areas Development specifies the joint efforts for creating a transboundary Nature Park between Pakistan, China, Tajikistan and Afghanistan.



<b>11.</b> 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? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.	

**Box XLI.**


Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.	
<p>The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan were approved in 2003 by the Government of Tajikistan. The document was prepared with the financial support of GEF and UNDP assistance. The documents were widely discussed and agreed at various national workshops and conferences on Biodiversity Conservation with the participation of all sectors of economy, scientific institutions, NGO community, Government and Parliament of Tajikistan. During preparation of the document from September 2001 till June 2003 there were conducted over 50 workshops and conferences.</p> <p>NBSAP contains 4 sections: Current state and main trends of biodiversity development; National Strategy; the Action Plan; and Implementation of Action Plan. The Strategy section contains the main goal and objectives of Biodiversity Conservation in the country. The detailed Action Plan in the part 3 of the document includes a series of activities and projects aimed at conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Tajikistan.</p> <p>In 2005, the GoT has approved a special State Program on Protected Areas Development till 2015. This document focuses on various issues, including: (a) extension of PAs network; (b) strengthening institutional, technical and human capacities of existing PAs; (c) conducting new scientific investigations, biodiversity inventory and monitoring; (d) improving international cooperation in the domain. The Program stipulates several concrete actions with regard to mentioned issues, along with the timing for the implementation and sources of funding.</p> <p>Currently the Government is implementing both documents. For that purpose, there were prepared and approved sectoral action plans for all economy sectors, but their implementation face difficulties, mostly due to the lack of financial resources. Partially the implementation of the document is supported by international donors, through a series of concrete projects. Currently the following projects are being under implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>GEF Medium-size Project "Dashtidzhum Biodiversity Conservation"</i> was approved in August 2004. The development objective of the project is that local communities adopt community-based natural resources management practices. The global objective is to support in-situ conservation of globally significant biodiversity of the Dashtidzhum site management area. The project will assist in: (a) strengthening local capacity to protect and manage biodiversity and natural resources; (b) supporting small-scale based sustainable livelihood activities; (c) piloting community-based forestry management; (d) building public awareness on conservation issues; and (e) promoting participation of local communities and NGOs in decision making and conservation activities. The project is being implemented by a local NGO, Tajikistan Republican Scientific Environmental Association "Noosfera".</li> <li>• <i>GEF MSP Gisar Biodiversity Conservation</i>. The Project Objective is to strengthen management effectiveness and sustainability of three protected areas of different types at the southern slopes of the Gissar Mountains, thereby to provide models and best practices replicable throughout the national PA system. The proposed project will have three basic components: The first will focus on clarifying and improving the policy/legal/regulatory framework for biodiversity and natural resource management and conservation in protected areas. This is needed to remove frequent contradictions, reduce conflicts and make the framework more comprehensive.</li> </ul>	

These improvements will improve the basis for management activities, clarify land-use and resource access regimes, and improve regulation of activities adversely impacting biodiversity. Under the second component, the project will work extensively with the national PA system, and specifically with the three target PAs in the project zone, to improve their effectiveness in protecting biodiversity. In brief this will include: establishing adequate research, monitoring and information management mechanisms to inform scientifically based management decision making, develop pragmatic management planning within and around each of the three areas, build technical and organizational capacity at the institutional and individual level to effectively implement management and establish effective mechanisms for long-term sustainable financing of PAs. Under the third component the project will seek to test and model approaches and methodologies to reduce the pressure on the natural resources of the project zone by practically demonstrating and promoting improved sustainable natural resource use practices in and around the PAs. Activities will include working with key target communities and local resource use authorities around PA's to identify realistic natural resource plans (see second component) and then, by selecting priority communities that are having the most significant adverse impacts on the three PAs, the project will undertake pilot alternative livelihood activities that demonstrate options for achieving more sustainable livelihoods with reduced negative impacts on biodiversity. Finally, the project will facilitate and attract other development partners of all types (local and international NGO's, development agencies, etc) to join and build on appropriate rural develop initiatives of the project to ensure momentum for change and replication can develop.

- *Community Agriculture & Watershed Management Project.* (USD TBD) The project has been prepared and it is expected to be approved and signed in 2005. The main objectives of the Project is to help reduce poverty and improve livelihoods of communities in selected watersheds by supporting productive activities aimed at increasing incomes in a sustainable manner while reducing the pressure on the environment and ensure the preservation of fragile mountain lands and ecosystems. The specific project development objectives are supposed to: (i) increase the capacity of people to use their resources and the services available from various (government and other) sources to support their initiatives and priorities for economic, social, and environmental development in the project area; (ii) help the communities to sustainably increase their production and incomes from improvements in their on-farm and off-farm activities along with other income-generating opportunities in the project watershed area; and, (iii) prevent land degradation and ensure sustainable ecosystem management by introducing conservation measures while supporting the development of a sustainable livelihood for the mountain population of the project areas. The project is expected to consist of the following inter-related components: a) Participatory community development; b) Support for implementation of community action plans; c) Institutional capacity building. The following project areas have been proposed by government: (i) Surkhob watershed in Karategin valley – Rasht (Garm), Tajikibad, Jirgital and part of Darband rayons; (ii) Zarafshan valley – Pendjikent, Aini and Matcha rayons in Sogd oblast; and (iii) Obi Toirsou valley – Danghara rayon in Khatlon oblast. A special 4.5 million USD grant is associated to the project that would support activities to provide global environmental benefits, mostly in the area of biodiversity conservation and land degradation.

13.  Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

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 are in place (please provide details below)	?
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

NBSAP has a special chapter with action plan for short- and long-term implementation of activities on biodiversity conservation, where due timeframes, implementors and donors are noted.

<b>14.</b> Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
NBSAP stipulates the most priority actions to be planned to implement in the near future.	

<b>15.</b> Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
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.	
Ministry of Agriculture, Academy of Agricultural Science, Academy of Science include several programs on conservation of agrobiodiversity, agricultural crops and gene pool varieties into agro-industrial branch of economy.	

<b>16.</b> Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	?
b) No	
l) If <b>YES</b> , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	NBSAP Action plan covers some issues concerning migratory birds and animals species and their conservation (these issues are under supervision of the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology AS RT)
b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	NBSAP Action plan partially includes the actions concerning conservation of migratory birds and animals species' habitats at protected areas
c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Research and monitoring for migratory species have been conducted and the database on migratory species exists in the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology AS RT
e) Transboundary movement	

II) If <b>NO</b> , please briefly indicate below	
a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

### Biodiversity and Climate Change

<b>17.</b> Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
These issues are reflected in the National Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan.	

<b>18.</b> Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	

#### Box XLII .

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>f) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>g) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>h) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>i) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

<b>19. ?</b> On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	?
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
Biodiversity Conservation Monitoring is carried out within the National Environmental Monitoring system as a separate sub-system that includes the following components: Forestry; Pastures; Water Resources; Agricultural Systems; Fauna; and Protected Areas. Monitoring research at all three levels, species, ecosystem and genetic, are carried out to an extremely limited extent, outside the framework of any comprehensive programme and not at the state level.	

<b>20. ?</b> On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	?
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	?
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes )	?
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
A special place within the Biodiversity monitoring has the reporting system on protected areas, - that represent an annual report on the protected areas status, population of protected flora and fauna species, as well as the status of other natural habitats. In several reserves such annual reports were prepared continuously during more than 50 years that allows having a clear picture of the trend of status of species population as well as of the status of biodiversity not only of the protected areas but of various natural zones. For the last decades the identification and monitoring of biological diversity components was carried out in the country for most groups of vertebrates (almost completely), for a number of groups of insects (mainly coleoptera, some butterflies, orthoptera, homoptera etc.), arachnids (mites, and to a lesser degree spiders), some groups of helminths and also a number of groups of fungi and major higher taxa of vascular plants. Numerous reports, including volumes of "Flora of Tajikistan" and "Fauna of Tajikistan" were published.	
The collections of country's flora and fauna species are available in several academic institutions (Institutes of Botany, Zoology, of the Academy of Sciences), as well as to a limited extent in the biological departments of a number of educational institutions (Tajik State University, Academy of Agricultural Sciences). These collections provide scientists and experts with access to the collections within the framework of scientific co-operation through dispatching sample materials.	

<b>21. ?</b> On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	?
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.	
NEAP envisages activities on prevention of unfavorable impacts on biodiversity, a number of monitoring programs developed in relation to invasive species, climate change, environment pollution and others.	

<b>22. ?</b> On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and 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 are being established	?
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
Most of the updated information on the country's Biodiversity is presented in National annual State of Environment Report, prepared by the Research Laboratory for Nature Protection of the State Committee for Environmental Protection and Forestry and the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center. Such reports are prepared starting from 1992 (they are published periodically) and contain detailed information about both the status and biodiversity conservation activities in the country. Data collection and quality control are restrained due to the absence of Uniformed Database Center. At the moment the centers on data collection on biodiversity are various interested institutions due to the interdepartmental barriers.	

<b>23. ?</b> Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	?

d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
According to the Tajik Statistic Agency the following indicators relating to biodiversity are used in the country: forest resources and their conservation, reserves and site management areas, emission of pollutants into the air, inputs for environment protection and sustainable use of natural resources, natural disasters being emergencies.	
Some indicators are used at several academies, and at biological faculties of a number of institutes (TSNU, TAU, etc.)	

**Box XLIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Decisions on Taxonomy**

24. <input type="checkbox"/> Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	?
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	

25. <input type="checkbox"/> Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
Tajikistan makes limited investments in developing the relevant infrastructure for national collections. The country hosts several collections that are internationally very important. A few of them, like collections of flora cultural species of the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Science, Scientific Associations "Bogparvar", "Ziroat", collections of	



the Tajik Agricultural University, Tajik Academy for Agriculture, Zoological museum of the Tajik State University, of the Geological Institute, as well as the herbarium of the Botanical Institute, the collection of the Physiology and Genetics Institute of the Academy of Science, Pamir Botanical Institute – are the most important country's collections and could be considered as international taxonomy research centers. Currently, on their basis various studies are conducted in the following areas: botany, zoology, systematic analysis and evolution, genetics, agricultural selection, and biogeography. Most of these collections have a long history; most of them have started to collect the specimens about 70 years ago, under the auspice of the USSR Academy of Science and meet the internationally recognized standards of collections fund care. In the same time many of them face very serious problems relating to: (a) lack of adequate resources; (b) absence of specially trained personnel; and (c) lack of specially equipped premises.

**26. ?** Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

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

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

Some Universities train relevant specialists including biological faculty of TSNU, TAAS, etc. Every year TSNU graduates 5-7 specialists with higher education, Khujand State University – 2-5 specialists on taxonomic research, AS RT through post-graduate course trains 2-3 qualified specialists.

**27. ?** Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)

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

**28. \* 2** 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? (decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional	

<sup>2</sup> The questions marked with \* in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Partially the following institutions are funded by state budget: Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Science, Institute of Botany of the Academy of Science, Tajik State National University, Kulyab Pedagogical University, Tajik Agrarian University, Scientific Association "Bogparvar", "Ziroat", Pamir Biological University, Khujand State University.	

<b>29. *</b> Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	?
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.	
Monitoring of taxonomy species has been partially conducted by research institutions and Universities. Though surveys carried do not have the expected results due to the lack of financial and technical resources, etc.	

<b>30. *</b> Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are 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.	
The Institute of Zoology and Parazitology AS RT partially supports the issues of collaboration and regional and global capacity-building in relation to fauna taxonomy and migratory birds and animals species, etc.	

<b>31. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	?
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	?
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	?
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	?
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	?
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	
At present taxonomic research is provided by the Universities and scientific institutions of AS RT. Which are conducting various monitoring of flora and fauna, as well as of agrobiodiversity.	

<b>32. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

**Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation**  
**[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]**

<b>33. ?</b> 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)	
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.	

**34.** 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 being developed	?
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

Biological resources are regulated by several legal acts: Laws on "Nature Protection", on "Flora Use and Protection"; "Forest Code". Furthermore the Government has approved a special Regulation on hunting and hunting areas (1994) as well as on Fishery (1995). The Red Data Book on plants and animals to protect endangered species and populations was published and adopted by the Government of Tajikistan.

**35.** 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 relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Adverse effects on biodiversity are caused by the largest industrial enterprises, namely: Tajik Aluminum Plant, Vakhsh nitrogen fertilizer plant, Dushanbe Cement Plant, Yavan chemical enterprise, etc., and also by illegal solid waste management having serious impact on the environment. Most of these enterprises as well as activities with the impacts on biodiversity are under the control provided by the Ecological Inspectorate of the State Committee of Environmental Protection and Forestry.

**Box XLIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

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### Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

<b>36.</b> Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	?
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
Government RT and the State Committee on Environment Protection and Forestry approved the State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015, which envisages activities to be implemented at the nearest future and supported by the Government.	
Most priority biodiversity indicators have been identified in the NBSAP.	

<b>37.</b> Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
State Committee on Environment Protection and Forestry RT has developed the State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015, which describes further actions for expansion of protected areas zone, conservation of species habitats and other activities on improvement the status of protected areas. Last decade the GoT has created new PAs, including Tajik National Park which includes large high valuable biodiversity areas under threat.	

<b>38.</b> Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	?
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	

<b>39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
The requirements of PAs were integrated into other sectoral policies, including into the Strategy for Tourism Development in the country.	

<b>40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
According to the Law on Nature Protection and on the State Ecological Expertise, - all economic activities that might have any impact on the health of population and /or on the environment (including on biodiversity and PAs) must pass an Ecological Review and get a positive resolution from the State Ecological Expertise division of the State Committee for Environmental Protection and Forestry.	

<b>41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Some major gaps and barriers that impede effective and sustainable management of protected areas have been revealed, such as: poor and inefficient legislative effect on implementors, lack of qualified staff at protected areas, financial constraints, etc.	

<b>42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
Such assessment was done in the frames of NBSAP preparation. The document and its action plan consider activities on capacity building for protected areas. Similarly, the State Program on Protected Areas Development for 2005-2015 envisages concrete actions on training of the present staff for national protected areas.	

<b>43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	

<b>44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
The evaluation of the effectiveness of the management and governance of protected areas is carried according to the national legislation, methods and standards developed by SCEPF RT and other national and international organizations on effective management of protected areas.	

**Box XLV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

### Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established | ? |
| c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place              |   |
| d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place  |   |

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) No   |   |
| 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.

Scientific Institutions of Tajikistan have carried out preliminary assessment of a number of alien species and surveyed both possible negative impacts of their introduction and potential negative impacts on natural ecosystems and their components. The best-studied groups in this respect are vertebrates, vermin, weed plants and introduced species of plants. As a result of scientific research, the list of alien invasive species of fauna and flora in the country has been prepared.

More than 2500 species of plants are defined in flora from other nature-geographic areas of Tajikistan. Along with useful introducents the biodiversity of Tajikistan is invaded by some alien species, which pose great threat to it. One of the most dangerous species is semiparasitic dwarf subshrub (*Arceuthobium oxycedri*), - is very harmful for juniper trees and causes its death. One of the main factors of zonal invasion is the many-year driving of cattle from winter to summer pastures, and back to winter ones. As a result of annual cattle driving, seeds of drought-resistant plants – cornflower (*Centaurea*), wormwood (*Artemisia*), mallow representatives (*Malvaceae*, *Gentiana*, *Thermopsis*, *Boraginaceae*), etc. are spread over all mountainous zones. These species, inhabiting new areas, start forming independent coenoses, which replace communities of valuable indigenous high-productive plants.

Summer pastures are choked with rude grasses – goat grass *Aegilops triuncialis*, *Taeniatherum crinitum*, *Ceratocephalus testiculatus*, and noxious plants – heliotrope (*Heliotropium ellipticum*), trichodesma (*Trichodesma incanum*), thermopsis (*Thermopsis dolichocarpa*), (*Conium maculatum*), which are not eatable by animals.



Many invasive species, having been included in valuable communities and agricultural crops, start progressing when the climatic conditions are slightly changed. At present fauna of Tajikistan consists of about 50 alien species. Among them about 30 species are invasive.

Entomofauna of the republic is presented by 20 alien species of insects. Almost all of them relate to invasive species. *Leptinotarsa desemlineata*, *Pseudococcus comstocki*, *Eriosoma lanigerum* having invaded in the republic, causes a great damage to potato cultivation, fruits and cotton.

Among vertebrates the class of Pisces is mostly introduced by alien species (about 20 species). Due to the introduction valuable fish species are filled with accidental invaders, which caused a negative impact on local ichthyofauna.

Of 3 alien species of mammals: nutria (*Myocastor coypus*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*), Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) a scientific damage is caused by a grey rat. Negative impact of introduction of alien species posed to ecosystems is assessed only for some species. It is known, that among alien animals species *Ophiocephalus argus* being a competitive and aggressive alien and invasive species poses a threat for such native fish species as *Schizothorax intermedius* and *Varicorhinus capoeta*. It is revealed, that invaded in Central Tajikistan, at the end 90s, grey rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) supplanted the native turkestan rat (*Rattus turkestanicus*). This information contains in a few scientific publications and is not widely available. For reason of insufficient relevant knowledge, the significance of most alien species in ecosystems and their negative impact on native species remains unclear.

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

The country lacks a specially authorized institution on prevention introduction, control or eradication of alien species posing threat to ecosystems, etc. This is supervised, along with its major tasks, by the State Inspectorate on Quarantine of Plants. It provides quarantine inspection of imported seeds, planting stock, etc. Upon revealing of alien species disinfection of imported products is provided.

No programs are developed concerning reduction of alien species' affect. Some research projects on few species (e.g. relating to trichodesma (*Trichodesma incanum*), thermopsis (*Thermopsis dolichocarpa*) and some other noxious plants for agriculture) have been designed but they are not implemented due to the lack of financing. Last years no deliberate introduction of alien animal's species has been observed. Many alien animals' species (especially insects) relate to accidental invaders penetrated into the country with foodstuffs, seeds of agricultural crops and other ways.

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? (decision V/8)

a) No	?
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

<b>49. ?</b> Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	

<b>50.</b> Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	?
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	

<b>51.</b> Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	?
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

<b>52.</b> Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	?
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

<b>53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	?
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	

<b>54. 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? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	?
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	

<b>55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	?
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 are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
NBSAP's action plan considers a number of activities to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity, but until now such tools are not developed and used.	

<b>56.</b> Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

**Box XLVI.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

**GURTS**

<b>57.</b> Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTS.	
The country has stipulated in several laws on environmental protection general provisions concerning the right of the general public, including farmers, indigenous and local communities to the environmental information and participation in decision making, without making any references to genetic resources restriction technologies.	

### Status and Trends

<b>58.</b> Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	?
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	
Related workshops, trainings and other meetings concerning experience exchange with indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies have been organized in almost every country region.	

### Akwé:Kon Guidelines

<b>59.</b> Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	?
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

<b>60.</b> Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	
NBSAP's action plan envisages a number of actions on conservation of historical and other sacred sites traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities.	

## Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

<b>61.</b> Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	?
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	

<b>62.</b> Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	

<b>63.</b> Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	

### Support to implementation

<b>64.</b> Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

<b>65.</b> Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

<b>66.</b> Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	?
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	

**Box XLVII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

### Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* 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 are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

The network of botanical institutions of Tajikistan has been developed since 1930. 5 botanical gardens, 2 stations, 4 temporary and 7 permanent points conducted active biomorphological, ecological, physiological, biochemical, anatomical, phytocoenotic, floristic and other research until 1990.

The plant resources of the Pamirs Botanical Garden (Academy of Science of the Republic of Tajikistan) are: over 4 thousand species and intraspecific taxa, including 1.1 thousand woody, 1.8 thousand grass, 400 fruit species, and over 80 species of indigenous flora.

The Khudjand Botanical Garden preserves the area of natural tugai; over 40 plant species, listed in the Red Data Book of Tajikistan, have been tested here.

In the Kulyab Botanical Garden, introductent and reproducent nurseries are established; areas of medicinal and decorative grasses of the local flora are created. There are over 300 species of decorative-flowering and medicinal herbs.

68. ? 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 are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

Currently due to the lack of financing these works are restricted. Work on introducing woody, shrub, and grass plants of both local and alien flora is still being carried out to select valuable species, forms, and varieties. More than 5 thousand species, forms, and varieties of plants from many floristic zones of the world, including about 2.3 thousand tree and shrub species, were put to introduction test at the Central Botanical Garden of the Tajik Academy of Science; 2.7 thousand species of tropical and subtropical plants were tested at the hothouse complex. The tree and shrub collection of the Botanical Garden possesses 1.765 species, including 137 species of conifer varieties.



69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

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

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

The plant collections include about 15 thousand varieties, hybrids, lines, and local forms. The germ plasma collections of domestic animals include over 50 thousand doses from 10 breeds. The microorganism collections consist of many bacteria, fungi, and algae species, including about 500 taxa. The national herbarium includes about 350-400 thousand plant specimens of existing flora, zoological collections, including 280 species and 3.5 thousand specimens of birds; and 18.8 thousand specimens of insects.

**Box XLVIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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### Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

<b>70. ?</b> 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.	
In the process of national decision-making there is provision for consideration of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. On the basis of the Law on Environmental Protection and Forestry Code, Law on use and protection of plants, the use of natural resources is authorized by licensing (wood stocking up, fishing, herbs and industrial crops stocking-up for trade, hunting, etc.) basing on the standards for withdrawal and use, which prevent the negative impact upon biodiversity. All activities with regard to use and protection of fauna and fish resources are regulated by special Regulations approved by the Government of the country in the mid 90s.	

<b>71. ?</b> 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 are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are 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.	
The decision-making on various economic activities that might have a negative impact on biodiversity should be done on the basis of Environmental Impact Assessment's survey and on the positive conclusion of the State Ecological Expertise (see Law on the Ecological Expertise, 2003).	

<b>72. ?</b> 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 are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are 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.	

<b>73. ?</b> 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 are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are 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.	
In Tajikistan, in those areas that have suffered from landslides, mudflows or other natural disasters, a number of remedial actions for the local population have been approved and are currently being implemented. They are aimed at restoring the biological diversity of these areas, and are carried out both at the state level, and with the assistance of international community.	

<b>74. ?</b> Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	?
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
SCEPF RT has prepared a matrix of actions, where indicators of biodiversity and incentive measures are described for each sector.	

<b>75. ?</b> Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	?
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
With the support of the GEF the country is implementing three projects in this are (see point 12 page 64).	

<b>76. ?</b> Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	?
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are 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 for private sector involvement into initiatives on bioresources sustainable use are not developed. The NBSAP stipulates several activities that would create economic incentives for the private sector in implementing Biodiversity Conservation activities (see point 4.3 of the document). So far no concrete activities were implemented.	

<b>77.</b> Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	?
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

<b>78.</b> Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

## Biodiversity and Tourism

<b>79. ?</b> Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	?
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
Due to the limited scale of tourism development in the country such mechanisms were not developed.	

<b>80. ?</b> 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? (decision V/25)	
a) No	?
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
As tourism is poorly developed in the country, there are no training programs provided to the tourism operators.	

<b>81.</b> Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	

**82.** Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	?
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan ? 582 dated December 29, 2003 approved the National Tourism Development Strategy. The country has a great tourist potential and first of all for eco-tourism development (large protected areas with a limited negative human impacts), but its development is constrained by the absence of the needed infrastructure, as well as by the lack of relevant incentives for the private sector. The cooperation between biodiversity and tourism management authorities is at the initial phase of its development. There is a lack of thematic researches on sustainable use of biodiversity and ecological tourism. The relationship between the touristic activity and biodiversity is reflected enough in the NBSAP. As a further goal, it is necessary to prepare the legislative and normative framework in this area.

**Box XLIX.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

### Article 11 - Incentive measures

<b>83. ?</b> 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, but relevant programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
NBSAP contains some information concerning economically and socially sound incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Government RT is currently developing incentive mechanisms for biodiversity.	

<b>84. ?</b> Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	?
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	
Government RT is preparing relevant mechanisms.	

<b>85. ?</b> Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	?
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

<b>86.</b> Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
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.	
The country lacks a specified training program on biodiversity conservation, including on economic and/or legal incentives, though relevant issues are reflected in the curricula of a number of Universities and research institutions. There is also a need to prepare specialists dealing with issues of nature conservation, to include the up-to-date research methods of biodiversity protection into training programs and to supply laboratories with modern equipment.	

<b>87.</b> Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	?
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	

**Box L.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>



## Article 12 - Research and training

**88.** ? 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, but programmes are under development                    | ? |
| c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below) |   |

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Tajikistan doesn't have a special Program on education in the area of Biodiversity Conservation, but in the curricula of many universities, scientific institutions, these issues are widely presented. In many higher educational institutions (such as Tajik State Pedagogical University, Tajik Agricultural Academy, etc.), within the framework of various subjects, students receive in-depth tuition on biodiversity at the global scale, and in particular on the biological diversity of Tajikistan and measures for its conservation and sustainable use. The main staff education centers in the field of botany, zoology, microbiology, genetics, ecology, forestry and agronomy are the Tajik State National University, Pedagogical University, Tajik Agriculture University. In the same time it is necessary to mention the need for the revision of the universities educational programmes in this area. The biodiversity conservation principles have to fit in the educational programs on forests, agriculture and tourism. There is also a need to prepare specialists dealing with issues of nature conservation, to include the up-to-date research methods of biodiversity protection into training programs and to supply laboratories with modern equipment.

The issues regarding biodiversity are also being considered mandatory in school curricula. A brief summary of information on the taxonomy of plants and animals, their geographical distribution and the ecological, economic and social importance of biodiversity is included in the textbooks on Botany starting from the 6th grade and until 11th grade.

**89.** ? 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.

Scientific studies on biological diversity are traditional in Tajikistan and are the primary tasks of several institutions: Institute of Botany, Institute of Zoology, Institute of Physiology and Genetics of the National Academy of Sciences. Among most important scientific investigations are the following:

- Development of taxonomy studies;
- Flora and fauna inventory for the whole country, as well as for its various regions and for the existing protected areas;
- Ecological studies of rare and endangered species;
- Prepare and publish flora and fauna national and regional reports;
- Prepare and publish the second edition of the Tajikistan Red Data Book;
- Prepare and publish of a special Geographical Atlas "Tajikistan Biodiversity";
- Prepare the economic mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation;
- Create the scientific basis for ecological restoration, restoration of flora and fauna species;
- Scientific substantiation of biodiversity monitoring.

<b>90. ?</b> 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.	
According to the recently approved State Program on Protected Areas Development in the nearest future the State Committee of Environmental Protection and Forestry has to prepare a special plan for scientific research in the country's site management areas. The program stipulates also a series of actions to strengthen the management areas scientific potential, to develop new methods for ecological restoration activities, and for other purposes.	

**Box LI.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Article 13 - Public education and awareness**

<b>91.</b> Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	?
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
Tajikistan doesn't have a special Strategy in this regard, but promotes public participation and information dissemination with regard to Convention provisions. The State Committee for Environmental Protection and Forestry, the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center have organized a series of activities in this regard, are implementing separately or jointly with various NGOs different projects and activities.	

<b>92.</b> Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
While preparing NBSAP a number of workshops, meetings and trainings relating to the issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity were conducted in almost every country region.	
Some ecological NGOs promote public awareness campaigns as well.	

<b>93.</b> Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
SCEPF RT provides publication of the newspaper "Navruzi Vatan" containing information on biodiversity status and nature conservation within the country area. A number of films on biodiversity have been shot. National television is broadcasting the program "Olami khaivonot" (Life of animals). Though updating of information and its promotion to the public proceeds very slowly due to the lack of sufficient financial support.	

<b>94.</b> Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.	
At the local level public awareness and education is promoted in all regions and districts of the country for the purpose of more public involvement in biodiversity conservation.	
Furthermore, relevant meetings are planned to be organized in some country' regions, where the population's activity is closely linked with biodiversity management.	

<b>95.</b> Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	?
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	

<b>96.</b> Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
Government RT and SCEPF have prepared a number of long-term State Biodiversity Conservation Programs, which envisage the issues of communication and public awareness.	

<b>97.</b> Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	

<b>98.</b> 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 reasons below)	?
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	

<b>99.</b> ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
Biodiversity-related issues are included in the work plans of some NGOs dealing with public awareness and education. It is necessary to mention that all NBSAP' thematic action plans (for various ecosystems, for the national ecological network, etc) has two separate components: (a) Research and Monitoring and (b) Training and Education.	

<b>100.</b> Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

**Box LII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

**101.**  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 is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	?
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.

Tajikistan undertakes measures for developing the integral system of biodiversity impact assessment. The Environment Impact Assessment system in the country is based on the Law on the Ecological Expertise (EE) (2003). The State Ecological Expertise is carried out at both local and national levels, based on the law on EE. The EE is applied for all project documentation, for both project of economic activities as well as for the country's and regions strategic documents, such as strategies for development, policies, national programs including in the areas that are linked to biodiversity conservation. The project appraisal includes assessment of environmental impact of planned activities, including of the threat biodiversity loss, which largely promotes measures for conservation and rational use of biodiversity at early stages of development and implementation of economic activities projects.

**102.**  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	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	?
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms developed 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 biodiversity.

Article 7 of the Law on EE stipulates that all project documents as well as strategic documents (such as laws, Regulations, Programs, Plans, Strategies for Development) are subjected to the EE.

**103.** ? 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 is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

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

Tajikistan has ratified the Aarhus Convention in 2003. Under this Convention there is an obligation to notify neighbouring countries of any potential adverse impacts on their biodiversity arising from activities undertaken on the national jurisdiction. Other than the Aarhus Convention there are no special bilateral or regional agreements on notification.

**104.** ? 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	?
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

**105.** ? 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	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	?
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

<b>106.</b> Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	?
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	
Further comments on application of the guidelines.	

<b>107.</b> On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
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.	
The country has in place a system of administrative and criminal measures for responsibility enforcement, regulatory and compensation in the case of the harm caused to biodiversity. Categories (levels) of environmental violations towards flora and fauna are defined, which include also valuable and rare species, and Red Data Book species.	

<b>108.</b> Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	?
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
In order to prevent the damage to the biodiversity of proposed economic activities Tajikistan has in place the following:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The State Control on fauna and flora, implemented by State Environmental Inspectorate;</li> <li>b. Developed legal framework for and actual implementation of compensation mechanisms for harm caused to biodiversity;</li> <li>c. Environmental impact assessment procedures and State Ecological Expertise for all activities with a potential impact on biodiversity.</li> </ol>	



<b>109.</b> Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
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 for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	


**Box LIII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

### Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

<b>110.</b> 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, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Further information on the efforts taken by 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.	
Tajikistan has undertaken a limited number of activities on the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources. The country lacks the specific National Center of Genetic Resources and the Informational Database of genetic resources. The main problems in this regard are the absence of an appropriate legal and institutional framework as well as the lack of the relevant financial resources. However, some information on genetic resources of cereals and leguminous plants is stored in NGO „Ziroat“, fruit-and-berry cultures – in NGO „Bogparvar“ and some animal species – in the Cattle Biotechnology Center of the Tajik Institute of Cattle-breeding, TAAS.	

<b>111.</b> 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, in accordance with Article 15(6)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	?
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are 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.	

**112.**  Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	?
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	


Further information on the type of measures taken.

Tajikistan owns great genetic resources potential, including unique genetic collections of artificially created useful flora species. The genetic collections of crops and spontaneous flora contain: cereals, leguminous and technical cultures – 1.5 thousand sorts; fruit-berry cultures – 10 thousand sorts; which are stored in various scientific and educational institutions (national fund of herbarium includes about 350-400 thousand plant specimens of modern flora).

The main holders of the genetic collections are the following institutes: Botanical Garden of the Academy of Science, different branches of the Tajik Agricultural Academy, - which hold a series of genetic collections of tresses and bushes, fruit tresses, medical herbs, rare and endangered flora species, etc. The main genetic species of agricultural floristic species, grasses, potato, various vegetables, and technical plants are collected in various scientific institutions of the Tajik Agricultural Academy. Similarly, the genetic Fund of agricultural animals is collected in several scientific institutes under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Genetic collection of fruit-berry cultures makes about 10 thousand sorts of apricot, apple, cherry-plum, almond, etc. (holder: Scientific Associations "Bogparvar" Tajik Agricultural Academy); cereals, leguminous and technical cultures, potato – 1.5 thousand sorts (holder: Institute of plant physiology and genetics of the Academy of Science) and 2.2 thousand (Scientific Associations "Bogparvar" Tajik Agricultural Academy); germ plasm of tribal animals – over 50 thousand dozes from producers of cattle and small cattle (holder: basis farms of Tajik Scientific and Research Institute for cattle breeding of the Tajik Agricultural Academy).

Zoological collection of Tajikistan contains: animals 3.7 thousand species, including 280 bird species (3.5 thousand specimen) and about 3.3 thousand species of insects (18.8 thousand specimen) which are stored in zoological museum of the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Academy of Science.

**113.**  In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

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

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

<b>114.</b> Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)	
a) No	?
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	

<b>115.</b> Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance 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 potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	
Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.	
Tajikistan does not have a well established national protection of intellectual property rights. Thus, so far, the issues of intellectual property rights protection are not yet the object of hot discussions among national scientists. Main responsibility lies with the State Patent Committee of the Ministry of Economy and Trade. Last years the Parliament has adopted a number of relevant legislations, namely: the Law on patent for inventions, Law on patent for plants varieties, Law on patent for industrial recovery, etc. The Government RT also approved a series of by-laws in relation to this issue.	
National intellectual property rights system is used for the flora and fauna species created by means of selection.	


<b>116.</b> Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?	
a) Yes (please provide details below)	
b) No	?
Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.	

**Box LIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology**


**117.**  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 are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are 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 use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.


The researches in the field of biotechnologies and genetic engineering are at the initial stage in Tajikistan. The country has ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, February 12, 2004. Furthermore, Tajikistan, in this regard, has adopted a special Law on Biosafety (2005).

Currently the scientific institutions of the country are carrying out only some preliminary thematic researches on the following issues: the modern biotechnologies (molecular, genetic) of increasing the valuable hereditary variability (endurance, productivity, quality) of the crops; the molecular-genetic technologies for diagnosing human hereditary and infectious diseases; the synthesis of biologically active substances from bacteria and algae used as biotechnological objects. Such investigations are held in the Institute of Plant Physiology and Genetics of the Academy of Science, Institute of the Veterinary of the Tajik Agricultural Academy, Tajik Agrarian University, Tajik Agricultural Academy, and also Ministry of Health Care.

**118.**  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 are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	

g) Not applicable	?
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<b>119.</b>  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 policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

**Box LV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation**

<b>120.</b> Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	?
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.	

<b>121.</b> Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	?
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	

<b>122.</b> Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	?
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	

<b>123.</b> Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	?
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	

<b>124.</b> Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	?
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	

<b>125.</b> Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	?
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	

**Box LVI .**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>



### Article 17 - Exchange of information

<b>126.</b> ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

#### *The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

<b>127.</b> ? 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, and 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 LVII .**


Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The importance of information exchange in the field of genetic resources, both at the national and international levels, is recognised in the country. Information on the existing genetic resources, the characteristic properties of plant or animal taxa are widely presented in various scientific publications, including various articles and monographs, popular scientific journals and scientific reports. These publications generally are available for a wide range of users and scientists in the field of botany, vegetation, zoology, animal industries, plant cultivation, farming, and for various NGOs.

A number of NGOs issue their own magazines and bulletins containing scientific and popular information on the location of species (habitats), their status, spreading and necessary measures for their protection. Besides publications within the country, the first steps towards the creation of information systems and databases on existing genetic resources and *ex-situ* and *in-situ* collections of vegetative genetic resources are being undertaken.


### Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

**128.**  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 are in place (please provide details below)	?
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

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

Due to the lack of relevant financial resources, as well as of advanced experience on several aspects of usage, protection and conservation of biodiversity, the international cooperation in this area is vital for Tajikistan. The country at some extent takes part in the technical and scientific collaboration in the field of conservation and sustainable use of the natural resources within various international conventions and agreements with regard to biodiversity, especially programs on regional multilateral cooperation in the Central Asia region. The sharp decrease of funds allocated for travel expenses and reduction of information exchange in certain fields of conservation, reproduction and sustainable use of biological diversity, international scientific and technical cooperation becomes most important condition for development of large environmental projects in Tajikistan.

**129.**  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, but relevant methods are under development	?
c) Yes, methods are in place	

**130.**  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.

Technical and scientific co-operation is incorporated in many of the actions stipulated in the NBSAP. The international cooperation at global and regional levels is developed on the background of the environment protection conventions ratified by Tajikistan as well as on the basis of bi- and multilateral agreements, specified above under question # 13.

<b>131.</b> Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	?
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

*The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

<b>132.</b> 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? (decision V/14)	
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 below)	
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.	

<b>133.</b> Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	?
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	

<b>134.</b> 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? (decision V/14)	
a) No	?
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	

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

**Box LVIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

**135.** ? 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 are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

**136.** ? 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 are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

**Box LIX.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Tajikistan has no sufficient scientific and industrial capacity in the field of biotechnology. The biotechnological research that is carried out in the country in the field of agriculture mainly concerns the selection of cultivated plants and their accelerated reproduction for the purpose of obtaining new healthy agricultural varieties with a higher resistance.

### Article 20 – Financial resources

**Box LX.**


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

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

**Box LXI.**

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

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**137.**  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.

Tajikistan with its limited financial resources provides incentives to the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. State budget annually allocates funds for this purpose. As the example, in 2003-2004 there was allocated 45 ths. Somoni (USD \$15 ths.) for the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center.

***The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***


**138.**  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?

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.

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***The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION***

**139.**  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	

<b>140.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	?
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

<b>141.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	?
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

<b>142.</b> 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? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	?
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	

<b>143.</b> 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? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
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 relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	

<b>144.</b> Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	?
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	

*The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

<b>145.</b> 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.	
Areas	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> 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)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the	



annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

**The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

<b>146.</b> 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)	?		

l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			
<p>a) NBSAP was prepared on application of GEF financial support;</p> <p>b) In frames of NBSAP implementation, in-situ conservation projects were developed under GEF funding (Dashtijum and Gissar projects);</p> <p>c) Ex-situ conservation activities are conducted at botanical gardens and stations of the country under financing of the Government RT and relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>d) In frames of NBSAP Project, upon application of GEF funds, biodiversity conservation reports and thesis were prepared by national academies and Universities;</p> <p>e) Agricultural biodiversity conservation and sustainable use projects are implemented under support of various financial sources;</p> <p>f) Biosafety Project was implemented under GEF financial support, and as a result the National Biosafety Frameworks has been developed.</p>			

**Box LXII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

#### D. THEMATIC AREAS

<b>147.</b> Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
a. Lack of political will and support	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
b. Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
c. Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	3	N/A	3	2	2
d. Lack of precautionary and proactive measures			N/A			
e. Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	3	N/A	3	2	3
f. Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	3	N/A	3	3	3
g. Loss of traditional knowledge	0	2	N/A	2	2	2
h. Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
i. Lack of accessible knowledge and information	0	1	N/A	2	2	2
j. Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	0	1	N/A	1	1	1

k. Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	0	1	N/A	2	2	2
l. Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	3	N/A	3	3	3
m. Lack of financial, human, technical resources	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
n. Lack of economic incentive measures	2	3	N/A	3	3	3
o. Lack of benefit-sharing			N/A			
p. Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	2	N/A	3	2	3
q. Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders			N/A			
r. Lack of effective partnerships			N/A			
s. Lack of engagement of scientific community	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
t. Lack of appropriate policies and laws	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
u. Poverty	0	2	N/A	1	1	2
v. Population pressure	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
w. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	3	N/A	3	3	3
x. Lack of capacities for local communities	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
y. Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	0	N/A	0	1	0

z. Weak law enforcement capacity			N/A			
aa. Natural disasters and environmental change	3	2	N/A	2	3	2
bb. Others (please specify)			N/A			

### Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		?		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		?		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		?		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity	?			
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4 )	
a) No	?
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	

<b>150.</b> 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 (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4 )	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	?
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
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 (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	

<b>151.</b> Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4 )			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?		X	
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?		X	
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?		X	
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?		X	
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?		X	
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			

<b>152.</b> Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4 )	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

**Box LXIII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Marine and coastal biological diversity**  
**General**

<b>153.</b> Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
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 management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	

g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	?
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	

### Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154.</b> Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	?
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	

<b>155.</b> Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	?
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	



### Marine and Coastal Living Resources

<b>156.</b> Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	?
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	

<b>157.</b> Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
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 environments				?
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.				

### Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

<b>158.</b> Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
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) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	?
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	

### Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	?
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

### Alien Species and Genotypes

<b>160.</b> Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	?
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	

**Box LXIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## Agricultural biological diversity

<b>161.</b> Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	?
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
Tajikistan doesn't have a special action plan and/or a Program on conserving Agrobiodiversity. Implementation of the use of sustainable agricultural technologies takes place, though at a very limited scale, due to the lack of state financing, and mostly based on international financing. With the support of the World Bank starting from 2005 the "Community Watershed Management Project" is being implemented. The project covers partially along with the increase of agricultural productivity and land degradation issues, the sustainable use and reproduction of biodiversity, particularly forest resources, through the development of traditional methods.	

<b>162.</b> Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
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 <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	

### Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
<b>163.</b> 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 are in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	?

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

Ministry of Agriculture, Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Academy of Sciences RT have undertaken assessment of all agricultural genetic resources.

Main holders of genetic collections of Tajikistan are the following institutions:

- NGO "Bograpvar" is the holder of fruit-and-berry cultures (10 ths. specimens of apricot, apple, cherry-plum, almond, etc.);
- Institute on Physiology of Plants and Genetics AS RT is the holder of cereals, leguminous and industrial crops, potato (1,5 ths. specimens), as well as NGO "Ziroat" TAAS (2,2 ths. specimens);
- Tajik Scientific Institute of Cattle-breeding TAAS MA is the holder of germ plasm of pedigree cattle (over 50 ths. doses from cattle producer).

**164.** 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 of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	?
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

**165.** 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 is 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.

A series of workshops and trainings on introduction updated technologies into agriculture to increase lands' output and improve its productivity were organized in some farming households of the country.

Furthermore, such activities are planned to be undertaken in all households dealing with cereals growing, cotton growing, gardening, etc.

<b>166.</b> 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	
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.	
The country has undertaken an overall monitoring of agriculture, which showed an overall degradation of agricultural biodiversity.	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
<b>167.</b> 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 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.	
Government RT adopted the Law on farming and other relevant policies on mitigation the negative impacts of agriculture on biodiversity. Some agricultural areas introduced new technologies of cultivation of some crops.	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
<b>168.</b> 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.	
Farmers' capacities have been increased in cereals-growing, cotton-growing, gardening, potato and vegetables growing for sustainable use and management of agricultural activity and to sustain livelihoods.	

<b>169.</b> 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 being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	?

<b>170.</b> Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	?
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	
To improve livelihoods of the rural population the Government RT has developed the policy allowing farmers the long-term management of lands.	
Single tax has been established for all categories of farming and legal documents have been developed and introduced to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity.	

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming	
<b>171.</b> 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 are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details 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 for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	



<b>172.</b> 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	X
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.	

<b>173.</b> 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 provide details below)	
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.	

**Box LXV.**

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

**Box LXVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## Forest Biological Diversity

### General

<b>174.</b> Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	?
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
The issues of forest biodiversity and its conservation are considered by the NBSAP, as well by the State Program on Forestry development (2006) and by National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (2001). These documents envisage activities on enhancing forested areas in the country and improving their biodiversity status. In particular, the actions noted in the NBSAP items 3.10, 3.11, 3.12 relate to various types of forest ecosystems	

#### Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

#### Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

#### Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

#### Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

## Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
<b>175.</b> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	?
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>For purpose of conservation and sustainable forest management the ecosystem approach to management of forests is applied. All types of forest management, as storage of wood timber is carried while forest felling for sanitary purposes, storage of non-forest products is also undertaken causing no damage to trees plantations. On the basis of most valuable in genetic relation forests with rich biodiversity it is planned to establish either a nature reserve, site management area or national park. The example may serve Kusavlisaysky juniper management area, where the national reserve "Shahristan" is planned to be established, as well "Iskanderkul" management area to be transformed into national park.</p>	

<b>176.</b> Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
<p>For purpose of forest biodiversity conservation the Government RT has categorized all forested areas to 1<sup>st</sup> group, where fellings are prohibited, for the exclusion of sanitary cuttings aimed at the improvement of forests status and enhancement of their productivity.</p> <p>Government RT has also adopted the Program on Forestry Development until 2015, which stipulates a complex of prime actions on protection and conservation of forests, expansion of forests plantations, and promotion of bee-keeping and other forestry trends to enhance its capacities and provide sustainable forest management. The key program's issue is providing forest management (forested areas' inventory) and increasing of forestry role.</p>		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
<p>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>In pursuit to the Program on Forestry Development until 2015 it is envisaged to enhance measures taken to protect forest and fruit plantations from pests and diseases, provide fire-prevention measures, planting of valuable walnut trees and fast-growing forest varieties, intensive planting of seedlings and saplings, etc.</p> <p>Government has also developed a policy on restoring of forest biological diversity, and every other year planting of trees and other measures to restore forested areas are provided.</p> <p>Program on Forestry Development until 2015 envisages measures on establishing new protected areas and recovering existing ones. Association 'Noosfera' is implementing the Dashtidjum Biodiversity Conservation Project providing activities on reforestation and forest biodiversity conservation.</p>		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
<p>Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>State budget provides incentives for measures on forests' protection and conservation and other principles of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity, namely: protection of forests from fires, reforestation and pursuance of research measures, though this financing is insufficient, but it is increasing each year.</p>		

<b>179.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		
Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan promotes access and mutual benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. The key principle to be observed in relation to this issue is the sustainable use and conservation of forest genetic resources for next generations.		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
<b>180.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
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 (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Existing legislation of the country allows enhancing the institutional measures for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity with attraction of the local population and international environmental organizations and donors.		

**181.** Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

To prevent socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity the Government RT undertakes relevant measures. Thus, during last years a considerable work has been done, though not completely, concerning rehabilitation of "Tigrovaya Balka" site management area; a new nature reserve "Zorkulsky" was established in the Eastern Pamirs, and all site management areas' period of validity has been prolonged for next 10 years.

At the same time, the problem of staying at the "Romit" site management area of the settled during unstable 90s villages, remains unsolved and the local population here causes irreversible damage to the environment.

**182.** Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

To increase environmental education, the Universities provide courses on ecology and the State Tajik University graduates specialists-ecologists. SCEPF RT promotes measures to enhance the level of public education; a specific newspaper "Navruzi Vatan" is being published, the national television is broadcasting educational environmental programs, organizes contests among school-children, running commentaries from places of planting trees' campaign, reforestation, etc. The National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center also provides a considerable contribution in increasing public environmental education, participation and awareness.

**Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring**

**183.** Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

For characterization of forest ecosystems to improve assessment of forest biodiversity status, it is required first to pursue forest management, i.e. total inventory of forest resources. Unfortunately, after the Soviet Union collapse in 1991, none forestry provided relevant sustainable forest management. At present there is a lack in the overall monitoring of forests and forest ecosystems' status that considerably prevents conservation and restoring of the lost forest biodiversity.

The Program on Forestry Development until 2015 envisages revival of forest management activities at forestries and constant monitoring of forests.

**184.** Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

One of the key measures on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity is being the design of the country ecological network map, compiled by the National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center RT. The map identifies the core of 1<sup>st</sup> order, 2<sup>nd</sup> order, and transition area, ecological corridors of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> order. Every institutional measures and draft plans on sustainable management have to be built considering the degree of biodiversity of forest and other ecosystems and the possibility of sustainable management.

**185.** Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	?	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center RT has been established to pursue the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. The above center conducts a series of activities, both theoretical and practical (introductory) ones.