

Presentation of the Kyrgyz Republic

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- I. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The main document at the national level – a Resolution of the KR's Government (17.03.2014, №131) «On the Priorities of Biodiversity Conservation of the KR for the period up to 2024 and action plan for the implementation of the priorities of biodiversity conservation of the KR for 2014-2020“. All ministries and departments are involved for implementing the plan.
- ✓ Currently the KR has 87 different specially protected areas, their total area covers 7.38% of 199,951 km²: national parks, nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves.
 - ✓ During 2015-2016 3 new National Natural Parks (NNP) have been organized: 1) Kan-Achuu (Toguz-Toru region); 2) Alatay (Toktogul District, Western Tien Shan, Jalal-Abad Oblast); 3) Khan-Tengri (Central Tien-Shan, Issyk-Kul Oblast).
 - ✓ Three NNRs were included in the list of world heritage of the UNESCO.
 - ✓ Three lakes (Issyk-Kul, Chatyr-Kul, Son-Kul) were included in Ramsar.

- A. The main impact on these areas comes from the local population and tourists. In this regard, raising awareness at the local level is an important aspect of the state's efforts to protect biodiversity: march of parks is organized every year (planting trees, cleaning, lectures, interactive games for children).
- B. To improve inter-agency cooperation in the country a memorandum on reducing the risks of occurrence and spread of infectious diseases among wild animals was signed (the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry is an initiator).
- The State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary Security under the Government of the KR.
 - Department of Pastures, Livestock and Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture.
 - Institute of Biology and Soil Science of the National Academy of Sciences of the KR.
 - The Republican Center of Quarantine and Highly Dangerous Infections of the Ministry of Health of the KR.
 - The Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine at the Agrarian University.
 - National Association of Pasture Users of the KR.

C. Sanitary-epidemiological norms and rules were approved.

- "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for the organization of temporary tourist camps and food stations. Prevention of transmissible and non-transmissible diseases among the population and temporarily holidaymakers.
- "MPC (maximum permissible concentration) and indicative MPC of chemical substances in water bodies, atmospheric air and soil".
- "Sanitary norms and rules for ensuring the safety of drinking water".
- "Sanitary and epidemiological requirements for health facilities".

D. Preliminary research activities were carried out to monitor and assess the state of forests, plant biodiversity and soil chemistry in green areas of the KR, including specially protected natural areas.

- Stationary monitoring sites for long-term monitoring of forests, plants, soil, air are established.
- The current state of the investigated objects was studied.
- A basis for long-term monitoring and analysis has been created to assess the impact on the environment (including biological diversity) and human health.

Urgent actions

- Reducing negative impacts at the local level by providing access to remote pastures: roads, electricity, bridges, sheds.
- Increasing of the local people general awareness about nature protection.
- Elaborating a mechanism of information exchange on transmissible and non-transmissible diseases on the regional level
- Analysis of legislative framework in the aspect of biodiversity, including using successful international experience.

At the local level:

- assessment and analysis of the situation to create the necessary infrastructure to improve the socio-economic situation;
- improving the efficiency of interaction between ministries, departments, scientific institutions, NGOs, local communities in the management of biodiversity and protection of public health.

At the international level:

- creation of a single unified tool for assessing and analyzing the current state of biodiversity and the impact of the environment on human health;
- exchange of experience on effective cooperation in the field of human health and biodiversity.

Medium-term actions

- Establishment of new specially protected natural areas, creation of appropriate infrastructure to reduce the burden on nature, monitoring the status of biodiversity and the impact of the environment on human health.

Long-term actions

- The expansion of green areas, monitoring the status of biodiversity and the environmental impact on human health, an effective and sustainable international collaboration and cooperation.

In the Kyrgyz Republic there are:

✓ *2000 species of lower plants and 4300 species of higher plants:*

- *300 rare and are under threat of extinction plants and 380 – endemics;*

- *200 species of medicinal plants and about 130 species are woody and shrubby plants;*

✓ *64 species of fish;*

✓ *4 amphibians;*

✓ *40 reptiles;*

✓ *380 birds and 80 mammals.*





Kyrgyzstan organized an international forum to protect the snow leopard in August 2017.

<http://www.globalsnowleopard.org>

Thank you for your attention!

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