

THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth



New National Biodiversity Conservation Targets





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The Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement and legally binding treaty adopted in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992. Its objectives are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. The Republic of Uzbekistan acceded to this Convention in accordance with Resolution No. 82-I of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated May 6, 1995, «*On the Accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Convention on Biological Diversity Signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.*»

A Conference of the Parties is held every two years to monitor the implementation of the Convention. At the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in 2022, the world's governments adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This framework sets four overarching goals to be achieved by 2050, focusing on the health of ecosystems and species, including halting human-induced species extinction, sustainable use of biodiversity, equitable distribution of benefits, as well as implementation and financing. It also includes 23 targets to be reached by 2030, such as conserving 30% of land, sea, and inland waters; restoring 30% of degraded ecosystems; reducing the introduction of invasive species; and reducing harmful subsidies.

As part of the implementation of the decisions made at the 15th Conference of the Parties, each of the 188 countries that signed the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is required to develop their own national goals in line with the adopted program. To help achieve these ambitious goals, UNDP has initiated a project to support early action of the Global Biodiversity Program in 69 countries, including Uzbekistan.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection, and Climate Change, UNDP has prepared national target indicators in line with the Global Biodiversity Framework. This publication presents Uzbekistan's new national target indicators to a broad range of stakeholders, aligning them with the Global Biodiversity Framework.



National Target 1a



National Target 1b



National Target 2



National Target 3



National Target 4



National Target 5



National Target 6



National Target 7



National Target 8



National Target 9



National Target 10



National Target 11



National Target 12



National Target 13



National Target 14



National Target 15



National Target 16



National Target 17



National Target 18a



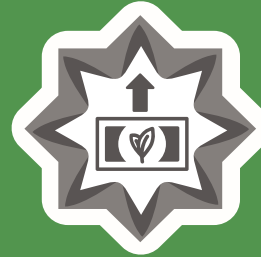
National Target 18b



National Target 18c



National Target 19a



National Target 19b



National Target 19c



National Target 19d



National Target 19e



National Target 20



National Target 21a



National Target 21b



National Target 22



National Target 23



European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*)
Photo by Bakhtier Mardonov



National Target 1a

By 2030 all areas of Uzbekistan are under a national system of participatory integrated spatial land and natural resource use planning at district level, that adequately considers and incorporates the restoration and maintenance of biodiversity values and ecosystem services, as part of wider sustainable development planning.



National Target 1b

By 2030 all cities in Uzbekistan have "masterplans" for preservation and creation of "green areas" covering 30% of their territory that enhance both the living environment for people and conservation of biodiversity.



National Target 2

By 2030 undertake the ecological restoration of at least 30% of degraded landscapes and ecosystems in Uzbekistan, with priority placed on those providing most critical ecosystem services and biodiversity values.



Demoiselle Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*)
Photo by Timur Abduraupov



National Target 3

By 2030 at least 30 percent of Uzbekistan's terrestrial and inland water areas are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas (IUCN Cat. I-IV 0 20%) and other effective area-based conservation measures that will be developed and applied (additional 10%).



National Target 4

Undertake urgent management actions to conserve species on the Uzbekistan Red List, with priority to those most threatened and endangered, through species-specific conservation action plans, establishment and effective management of ex-situ and re-introduction programmes (in-situ covered by Target 3), and establish mechanisms for minimising human/wildlife conflict.



National Target 5

Strengthen the mechanisms for regulation and control of the use and trade of flora and fauna within and to outside of Uzbekistan in accordance with sound national conservation needs and international agreements.



Kyzylkum Desert
Photo by Natalia Beshko



National Target 6

Establish effective mechanisms to reduce the introduction of invasive species to Uzbekistan by at least 50% by 2030, and ensure control of already established invasive species in order to minimize economic losses and impacts to biodiversity.



National Target 7

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects. Including pollution originating from agriculture (nutrients from fertilizer, pesticides, saline water), from industry (chemicals), and waste (sewage, other waste, particularly plastics).



National Target 8

Ensure the efficient and effective integration and synergistic implementation of the interlinked issues of climate change adaptation, combatting land degradation and biodiversity/ecosystem services conservation through active integration and intergovernmental coordination of actions and the prioritization of “ecosystem-based” approaches” to addressing these fundamental threats to Uzbekistan sustainable development.





Severtsov 's sheep (*Ovis ammon Severtzovi*)
Photo by Natalia Beshko



National Target 9

Ensure by 2030 that wild species and aesthetically high value natural landscapes of Uzbekistan are used sustainably, in order to maximize the social, economic and environmental benefits for people (particularly rural populations most dependant on nature).



National Target 10

By 2030 areas under arable agriculture, pasture, forestry, and fisheries will be managed sustainably and the increased productivity of such areas will be achieved through the utilization of sound ecologically based best practices, thereby ensuring resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.



National Target 11

Restore, maintain, and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination, and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature



Bukhara deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
Photo by Bakhtiyor Mardomov



National Target 12

By 2030 ensure that all city and urban populations in Uzbekistan has access to a high-quality area of “green and blue spaces” that improve human health and well-being and connection to nature, contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization, the conservation of national biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.



National Target 13

By 2030 identify and take any relevant or required actions to put in place in Uzbekistan the legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources



National Target 14

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into all relevant national policies, regulations, planning, and development processes, in particular those with significant impacts and high synergies with biodiversity (land degradation, climate change adaption, water and agriculture, and rural socio-economic development, etc.), progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy.





Tulip Budkova (*Tulipa butkovii*)
Photo by Natalia Beshko



National Target 15

By 2030, based on international best practice guidelines, identify and initiate the development of legal, administrative, or policy measures needed in Uzbekistan to encourage and enable businesses, and in particular large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively:

- reduce negative impacts on biodiversity,
- increase positive impacts,
- reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions,
- promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.



National Target 16

Improve progressively, through to 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation/biodiversity and ecosystem services loss, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production.



National Target 17

By 2030 increase national capacity and research investment in biotechnology and biosafety in order to access potential benefits, avoid risks, and comply with international obligations.





Karakum Sands
Photo by Timur Abduraupov



National Target 18a

By 2026 identify key subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and signal a commitment to address these.



National Target 18b

By 2030 initiate substantive efforts to reduce, eliminate, phase out, or reform those subsidies and incentives that have the greatest negative impacts on biodiversity. Including those in the energy, agriculture, infrastructure, mining, water, and land use sectors.



National Target 18c

By 2030 scale up positive incentives that support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including those that target government-run and private/community-level protected and conserved areas, sustainable land management, nature-positive business, nature-based and ecosystem-based solutions, and infrastructure.





Turkestan Plate-tailed Gecko (*Teratoscincus scincus*)
Photo by Timur Abduraupov



National Target 19a

By 2026 develop and initiate implementation of a national biodiversity finance plan, resource mobilization strategy, and associated budgetary and financial tracking measures.



National Target 19b

By 2030, increase public budget allocations to biodiversity by at least 15% over current levels.



National Target 19c

By 2030, establish a viable mechanism for retaining, earmarking and reinvesting public revenues and associated income streams in biodiversity conservation, at national and site levels.



Hissar ridge
Photo by UNDP in Uzbekistan



National Target 19d

By 2030, develop and initiate on at least a pilot basis innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms that are generating new public revenues and private/community-level rewards, such as payments for ecosystem services, nature-themed bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, nature-themed investment funds and financial products.



National Target 19e

By 2030, institute mechanisms to leverage private finance, including blended finance, in support of biodiversity.



National Target 20

By 2030 all levels of the education, scientific research, and technical extension system in Uzbekistan ensures essential understanding of the role biodiversity and ecosystem service play in sustainable human development, and that practical capacity to apply that understanding, as appropriate to specific issues and within specific sectors, exists.



Chatkal ridge, Western Tien Shan
Photo by Sergey Zagrebina



National Target 21a

To ensure through adequate and cost-effective spatial analysis, field monitoring, effective data processing, and subsequent effective presentation, that biodiversity and ecosystem services information and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers, practitioners, and the public, and it is used to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity and maintenance of critical ecosystem services.



National Target 21b

To strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, research, and knowledge management.



National Target 22

To strengthen and practically implement measures under the Aarhus Convention Governments by 2030 that promote transparency, the rule of law, and good governance, as well as to effectively engage the public in decision-making on diverse environmental matters, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its Sustainable Development Goals, including those on meeting biodiversity needs.





Photo by UNDP in Uzbekistan



National Target 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.



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Target 1

Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss



Target 2

Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems



Target 3

Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas



Target 4

Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts



Target 5

Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species



Target 6

Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact



Target 7

Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity



Target 8

Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience



Target 9

Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People



Target 10

Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry



Target 11

Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People



Target 12

Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

**Target 13**

Increase the Sharing of Benefits From Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge

**Target 14**

Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level

**Target 15**

Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts

**Target 16**

Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption

**Target 17**

Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology

**Target 18**

Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

**Target 19**

Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance

**Target 20**

Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity

**Target 21**

Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action

**Target 22**

Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all

**Target 23**

Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN



Geographical Location and Relief

The Republic of Uzbekistan is located between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers, covering an area of 448.9 thousand square kilometers. The country stretches 1,425 kilometers from west to east and 930 kilometers from north to south. Uzbekistan's territory consists of both plains and mountainous regions, with approximately 85% being plains, including the Kyzylkum and Karakum deserts. The eastern part of the country is home to the foothills of the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alay mountains. The highest point is Mount Hazret Sultan (4,643 m) in the Gissar Range, while the lowest is the Mingbulak depression in the Kyzylkum desert (12.8 m below sea level).

Climate

Uzbekistan has a continental, subtropical climate with significant seasonal and daily temperature fluctuations. One of the climate's key features is the hot and prolonged summer.

Ecosystems

Uzbekistan's geographical location and climate contribute to a rich diversity of ecosystems. Desert ecosystems dominate the plains, while mountainous regions feature ecosystems of various altitudinal climate zones, including highlands, forests, and mountain steppes. Floodplain forests can be found in both plains and mountains, creating unique habitats in each. Wetland ecosystems are primarily represented by plains water bodies, such as floodplain, deltaic, and terminal lakes, mostly fed by drainage waters. In mountainous regions, wetlands are typically small lakes of glacial or moraine origin.

All natural ecosystems in Uzbekistan are characterized by high biological diversity, reflecting the complex historical development of the country's flora and fauna, its geographical location, and the vast diversity of its natural conditions. Each ecosystem contains unique components that determine the development and functioning of plant and animal communities.

Flora

Uzbekistan's flora includes around 11,000 species of plants, fungi, and algae, with over 4,300 species of vascular plants, 8% of which are endemic. The country is home to numerous wild relatives of cultivated plants, including walnut (*Juglans regia*), almond (*Amygdalus communis*, *Amygdalus bucharica*), persimmon (*Diospyros lotus*), fig (*Ficus carica*), and others. Uzbekistan is considered a likely center of origin for the genera *Malus* (apple), *Pyrus* (pear), *Ficus* (fig), and *Morus* (mulberry).

Fauna

Uzbekistan's fauna consists of more than 27,000 species, including about 15,000 invertebrates and 715 vertebrates. These vertebrates belong to five classes: 77 species of fish, 3 species of amphibians, 61 species of reptiles, 467 species of birds, and 107 species of mammals. There are 53 species and subspecies of endemic terrestrial vertebrates in Uzbekistan and Central Asia.

Biodiversity Conservation

Uzbekistan is making significant efforts to preserve and restore its biodiversity. The Red Book of Uzbekistan lists 314 species of plants and 206 species of animals. A key tool for biodiversity conservation is the system of protected areas (PAs), which covers 14.08% of the country's territory. Since 2016, the area of protected territories has increased more than threefold. These areas protect 83% of vertebrate species and 89% of plant species listed in Uzbekistan's Red Book.

Uzbekistan has also identified 48 key ornithological areas covering 24,558 square kilometers and 51 key biodiversity areas totaling 27,614 square kilometers.

International Cooperation

Uzbekistan is a party to several international conventions, including the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, the Ramsar Convention, the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species, and UNESCO's Convention on World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The country has 5 Ramsar wetlands covering a total of 7,390.15 square kilometers. Uzbekistan's natural areas are also included in the UNESCO World Heritage List as cluster sites within the «Cold Winter Deserts of Turan» and «Western Tien-Shan.»

