



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 12th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Uruguay, 2015**

Please submit the completed National Report in Microsoft Word format (.doc, 97-2003), as an electronic file (not a printed copy) and preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org) by **1 September 2014**.

The structure of the COP12 National Report Format

The COP12 National Report Format (NRF) is in four sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

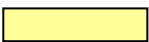
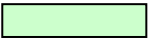
Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP12 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS GUIDANCE SECTION BEFORE STARTING TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

1. All Sections of the COP12 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
2. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **1 September 2014**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP12.
3. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
4. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.
5. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word. You are only able to submit replies and information in the yellow or green boxes, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the structure and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties.
6. To select a yellow or green field you wish to complete, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
7. To move down through the sequence of fields, you can also use the 'Tab' key on the computer keyboard.

8. For a 'free-text' field, you can type in whatever information you wish. Note that there is only limited facility within the Microsoft 'form' format to make editorial changes in the 'free-text' box once text has been entered. Therefore, if you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate document, make all the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the box.
9. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic entry of data into the Secretariat's database. For that reason, please **do not use double quote marks " "** in the 'free-text' fields. Please **only use single quote marks ' '**. For the same reason, please **only use simple text in the 'free-text' fields: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
10. For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'Yes', 'No', 'Partly', 'In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
11. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).
12. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
13. An NRF is not usually completed by one person alone: for many indicators it is best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP11 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.
14. After each session, **remember to save the file** in Microsoft Word, .doc, 97-2003 format. A recommended filename structure is: COP12NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP12NRFSpain13July2014.doc
15. After the NRF has been completed, please **send it in this format to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, preferably by e-mail (dufour@ramsar.org).**
16. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP12 National Report.**
17. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

NATIONAL REPORT TO RAMSAR COP12

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at www.ramsar.org/contacts_en.

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

Name of Administrative Authority:	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Atadzhanov Sabir Sadykzhanovich, Director
Mailing address:	228 Toktogul Street, 720001, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Telephone/Fax:	+996 (312) 352727/+996 (312) 544196
Email:	ecokg@aknet.kg

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

Name and title:	Akulov Ruslan Tologonovich, Head of Specially Protected Natural Territories and Biodiversity Conservation department
Mailing address:	142 Gorkyi Street, 720005, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Telephone/Fax:	+996 (312) 561817/+996 (312) 547452
Email:	rtakulov@mail.ru

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL (STRP)

Name and title:	Davletbakov Askar, Senior Researcher, Candidate of Biological Science
Name of organisation:	Biology and Soil Institute of the National Science Academy of the Kyrgyz Republic
Mailing address:	265 Chui Avenue, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Telephone/Fax:	+996 (312) 642618/+996 (312) 391947
Email:	askar_davl@rambler.ru

DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

Name and title:	Bekmyrzaev Kapar Akinovich, Leading Specialist
Name of organisation:	The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Specially Protected Natural Territories and Biodiversity Conservation Department
Mailing address:	142 Gorkyi Street, 720005, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Telephone/Fax:	+996 (312) 561817/+996 (312) 547452
Email:	bekmyrzaev78@mail.ru

DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

Name and title:	Ibraev Emilbek, Expert
Name of organisation:	Kyrgyz Forest and Land Users Association
Mailing address:	36 Rysmendiev Street, Orto-Say village, 720014, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Telephone/Fax:	+996 (312)939374/+996(312)551406
Email:	ibraev.emil@bk.ru



SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

REMINDER: Please do not use double quote marks “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP11 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

1) Law on Specially Protected Natural Territories of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 2011, where waterflows habitat protection and organization of temporary wildlife areas were included;

2) The Son-Kol Lake was included to the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance;

3) The Chatyr-Kol was included to the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. With the inclusion of Chatyr-Kul to the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance in 2005, over the last three years (2011 to 2014) the progress has been made on all the planned protection, monitoring and research arrangements. The level of environmental control and monitoring on the protected site Chatyr-Kul is improving. During the road construction in Chatyr-Kul basin, the measures to mitigate impacts on the environment were carried out. Employees of the scientific department of the Nature Reserve in cooperation with the scientists of the Biology and Soil Institute of the National Academy of Science of the Kyrgyz Republic annually monitor biodiversity in the ecosystem of Chatyr-Kul basin. Measures to strengthen the capacity and material and technical base of the State Nature Reserve Karatal-Zhapyryk were developed. Scientific materials (reports, articles, information) of Science Foundation of National Nature Reserve Karatal-Zhapyryk is being updated.

Environmental education activities of the Nature Reserve Karatal-Zhapyryk are rising due to the foundation of the Ramsar Information Corner.

Joint management of the local government and NGOs of border areas of Chatyr-Kul to preserve biodiversity is improving;

4) Inventory of wetland birds are completed

5) Expansion of cooperation with the international institutes, at national, regional and global levels in terms of development management plans.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

1) The frequent reorganization of executive authorities;

2) Government Structure of the Kyrgyz Republic, consequently the National executive agency of the Convention;

3) Limitation and lack of funding resources to provide inventory of flora and fauna wetlands on a temporary basis.

4)

5)

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Clarification of the borders current and definition of new wetlands;
- 2) Wetland inventory of the country including natural and artificial wetlands;
- 3) Inventory of fauna and flora of wetlands;
- 4) Monitoring of flora and fauna wetlands on a temporary basis;
- 5) Strategies and policies on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the period of Global Climate Change.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

A Financial assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat for the implementation of the Convention

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

Recommendations and supports from GEF, WB, UNEP, NABU.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

Wetland and waterfowl conservation is the priority in biodiversity conservation of the Ecological Safety Conception of the Kirghiz Republic;
Above mentioned interrelation in implementation of other multiside agreements in environmental protection (a biodiversity, climate change, desertification, and others) are reflected in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Wetland Conservation; and the instrument of interaction is formation of Interdepartmental council from representatives of stakeholders ministries, departments, and NGO's.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

Through regulatory legal acts in the country along with Ramsar Convention for implementation of policies and other strategies for sustainable development of ecosystems in general. These regulatory legal acts are:

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic as of 1993;

Law KR* About an Environment Protection as of 1999;

Law KR About Especially Protected Natural Areas as of 2011;

Law KR About Interstate Use of Water Resources, Water Economic Constructions as of 2001;

Law KR About Water as of 1994;

Law KR About Drinking Water as of 1999;

Law KP About Sanitary and Epidemiologic Well-being of the Nation as of 2001;

Law KP About Radiating Safety of Nation Kyrgyz Republic as of 1999;

Law KR About Interiors as of 1997;

Law KR About Fish Industry as of 1997;

Law KR About Biosphere Territories as of 1999;

Law KR About Wildlife as of 1999;

Law KR About Protection and Use of Flora as of 2001;

Law KR About local Government in KR as of 1991;

Forest Code KR as of 1999;

Land Code KR as of 1999.

KR* - Kyrgyz Republic

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

No.

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

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

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS AND FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

REMINDER: Guidance for completing this section

1. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the 'drop-down' list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green 'free-text' boxes below the indicator questions.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database National Reports. For that reason, **please do not use double quote marks “ ” in the free text boxes. Use single quotes ‘ ’. Text in the ‘free text’ boxes should be simple text only: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
5. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP11, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP11 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment. *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

B - No

1.1.1 Additional information:

Country has difficulties in inventory because of lack of funding and qualified specialists. The Kyrgyz Republic does not have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory. It is necessary to provide an inventory of wetlands in the country as in the Kyrgyz Republic there are more than 2000 wetlands in general; however, because of lack of financial sources it is very difficult to provide this inventory for wetlands.

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A - Yes
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1.1.2 Additional information:

The biodiversity inventory of large wetlands was conducted in 2004-2005 only in protected areas as Issyk-Kul, Chatyr-Kul and Son-Kul. The subsequent inventory of biodiversity was not carried out later due to the lack of funds. The obtained data is kept in National Science Academy of the Kyrgyz Republic and the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry. The data is available to everyone.

1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}	
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a) Ramsar Sites

b) wetlands generally

Please comment on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

a) O - No change

b) P - Status improved

1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):

a) Generally, the condition is stable. All three Ramsar sites are equal to the IUCN category; monitoring (inventory and census) of the waterfowl is carried out regularly;

b) The Son-Kul Lake and Chatyr-Kol Lake has been designed as one of the Ramsar Sites.

STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. <i>Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.</i>
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1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)	C - In preparation
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1.3.1 Additional information:

The Action Plan on Wetland Conservation was accepted by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The decision of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic provides phased implementation of action plans for the conservation of wetlands, including the first phase for the period of 2013-2017 years.

1.3.2 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- a) Poverty eradication strategies
- b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans
- c) Coastal and marine resource management plans
- d) National forest programmes
- e) National strategies for sustainable development
- f) National policies or measures on agriculture
- g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD

{1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

a) C - Partly
 b) C - Partly
 c)
 Z - Not applicable
 d) C - Partly
 e) A - Yes
 f) C - Partly
 g) A - Yes

1.3.2 Additional information:

1.3.3 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

C - Partly

1.3.3 Additional information:

According to the Kyrgyz Republic Law on Ecological Examination as of 1999, which regulates legal relations in ecological examination, to provide favorable environment by preventing negative ecological consequences resulting of economic and other activities implementations.

1.3.4 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) that may affect wetlands,? {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	C - In some cases
<p>1.3.4 Additional information:</p> <p>The EIA is one of the most important methods and tools of management and regulation of natural resources which plays a major role in the prevention of environmental problems in the present and the future. Effective EIA system is based on the following fundamental principles: unlike traditional management tools based on the use of environment-friendly norms and rules of planning, design and construction, licensing activities, with which the impact on the environment is connected, while the EIA is characterized as preventive and uses integrated approaches and estimates and democratic procedures. It takes into account the indirect impact and effects, features in a particular situation (including social and economic factors) and helps to make a final informed decision based on the views of all interested parties.</p> <p>Most full effectiveness of the EIA system is manifested in its use for large-scale projects with significant impact on the environment and involving a wide range of stakeholders. For these projects the impact assessment, which is carried out according to the procedures regulated by current standards, rules and regulations, separately considering the impact on the atmosphere, hydrosphere, without informing the broad range of stakeholders, is particularly inadequate to its real value. For effects, characterized by high intensity, scale, cumulative effects are better seen the relationship (mutual influence) between different media, components of the environment. In addition, large projects are somewhat unique both in terms of production processes, and the natural conditions of the territory affected.</p>	

1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}	B - No
1.3.5 Additional information:	

STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

1.4.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	C - Partly
<p>1.4.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The final ecological assessment was done for Son-Kul and Chatyr-Kul Lakes.</p>	
1.4.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	C - Partly

1.4.2 Additional information:

Projects:

- 'Strengthening the capacity of the fish fauna in the preservation of the Issyk-Kul' - UNDP/GEF Project
- 'Improving the effectiveness of coverage and management of protected areas in the Central Tien-Shan'- UNDP/GEF Project for 2013-2016.
- 'Strengthening the capacity of the General Directorate of the Issyk-Kul Biosphere Reserve in the protection of fragile ecosystems of the Issyk-Kul' grant program of the Japanese Embassy 'Grassroots and Human Security' for 2012-2014.
- Country landscape strategy for community development and knowledge management initiative 'Satoyama' (Comdeks) (protection of coastal ecosystems of Lake Issyk-Kul), the GEF/SGP UNDP

1.4.3 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C - Partly

1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

The management plans for the Issyk-Kul and Karatal-Japyryk Reserves were developed for 2009-2012. There is a Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated from October 18th, 2013 #569 «On approval of the Priorities for the Conservation of Wetlands of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2023 and an action plan for implementation of the priorities for the conservation of wetlands of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017».

STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention. *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.*

1.5.1 Since COP11, have you brought the 'Changwon Declaration' (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- head of state
 - parliament
 - private sector
 - civil society
- {1.5.2}

- A - Yes
- B - No
- B - No
- A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

<p>1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <p>a. agriculture-wetland interactions</p> <p>b. climate change</p> <p>c. valuation of ecosystem services</p> <p>{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>a. D - Planned</p> <p>b. D - Planned</p> <p>c. D - Planned</p>
<p>1.6.1 Additional information:</p> <p>b. climate change.</p> <p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted the document 'Priorities for adaptation to climate change in the Kyrgyz Republic until 2017.' Two areas were identified: increasing the area of forested areas and the preservation of species diversity of flora and fauna, the basic steps are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of populations of flora and fauna in a changing climate; - Increasing of the effectiveness of management system for protected areas system in response to changing climatic conditions; - Conservation and restoration of wetlands as habitat of natural biodiversity and essential component of the natural environment, which plays a role in the process of adapting to climate change. 	

<p>1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including research on potential threats to the wetlands? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.6.2 Additional information:</p>	

STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

<p>1.7.1 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.7.1 Additional information:</p>	

<p>1.7.2 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.3}</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>
<p>1.7.2 Additional information:</p>	

1.7.3 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii	A - Yes
1.7.3 Additional information:	

1.7.4 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v	A - Yes
1.7.4 Additional information:	

STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.*

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A - Yes
1.8.1 Additional information:	

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	D - Planned
1.8.2 Additional information:	

STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	B - No
1.9.1 Additional information:	

1.9.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRa 1.9.iii	C - Partly
1.9.2 Additional information:	

STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i	B - No
1.10.1 Additional information:	

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of: a. Ramsar Sites b. Wetlands in general {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii	a. D - Planned b. D - Planned
1.10.2 Additional information: Country landscape strategy for community development and knowledge management by initiative 'Satoyama' (Comdeks)-protection of coastal ecosystems of Issyk-Kul Lake. The project is implemented by the UNDP through Small Grants Program of the Global Environment Facility. Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility in Kyrgyzstan joined the project 'COMDEKS' in 2013 with the support of the UNDP Country Office. Expected results of the project to a large extent related to the biodiversity of the Issyk-Kul region, and increase of public awareness about the sustainable management of natural resources.	

STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures. *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	B - No
1.11.1 Additional information:	

1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

Z - Not applicable

1.11.2 Additional information:

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note: An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP12 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on each of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

REMINDER: In 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”; use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. *Apply the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance' (Handbook 14, 3rd edition).*

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the *Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?* {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

B - No

2.1.1 Additional information:

2.1.2 How many Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2015-2018)? {2.1.4} KRA 2.1.iii

0 sites

2.1.2 Additional information (If possible, please indicate the name(s) of the Site(s) and anticipated year of designation):

STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. *Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.*

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

B - No

2.2.1 Additional information:

STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites. *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? {2.3.1} KRA 2.3.i

B - No

2.3.1 Additional information:

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	3 sites
2.4.2 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	3 sites
2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	0 sites
2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information: A new action plan for the conservation of wetlands is being implemented, which is approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2013-2017 years.	

2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	0 sites
2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):	

2.4.5 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared? {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	0 sites
2.4.5 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):	

STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness. *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance'.*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	B - No
2.5.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):	

STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

2.6.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

D - Planned

2.6.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):

2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

Z - No negative change

2.6.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

B - No

2.6.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):

The State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic (the State Agency) kindly informs you that lake Issyk-Kol is the Biosphere Reserve. In connection with this, the State agency kindly asks you to exclude Issyk-Kol out of Montreux Record.

In order to implement the resolution it was developed a management plan for 2013-2017 for the State Nature Reserve Karatal-Zhapyryk and Issyk-Kol.

STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? {2.7.1} KRA 2.7.i

B - No

2.7.1 Additional information:

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. *Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).*

3.1.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

D - Planned

3.1.1 Additional information:

3.1.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

D - Planned

3.1.2 Additional information:

STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

3.2.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

D - Planned

3.2.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

3.2.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

D - Planned

3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance. *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

B - No

3.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP11):

3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

B - No

3.3.2 Additional information:

3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

B - No

3.3.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP11):

STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

B - No

3.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information:

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3.4.3 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii	B - No
3.4.3 Additional information:	

STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	B - No
3.5.1 Additional information:	

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii	B - No
3.5.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):	

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	---
3.5.3 Additional information:	

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY
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Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

<p>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. <i>Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</i></p>
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<p>4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i</p>	
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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) D - Planned b) D - Planned c) B - No d) D - Planned |
|--|---|

<p>(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)</p>	
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<p>4.1.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):</p>	
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<p>improvement and protection of wetlands, strengthening enforcement of environmental legislation. Designing of the integrated management (conservation and sustainable use).</p>	
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<p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p>	
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 0 centres b) 0 centres |
|--|--|

<p>4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p>	
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<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p>	
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) C - Partly b) B - No |
|--|--|

<p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	
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<p>4.1.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p>	
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<p>organization within the integrated management of ecosystems, interaction with NABU, as well as conduction of seminars and set up of monitoring of</p>	
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wetlands with the local population (high school students).

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

C - Partly

4.1.4 Additional information:

local training begins in identifying the need for professional training by observing the employee and identification of various problems.

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv
a) at Ramsar Sites
b) at other wetlands

Number of opportunities:

a) 0
b) 0

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

B - No

4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:

- a) Ramsar Site managers
- b) other MEA national focal points
- c) other ministries, departments and agencies

a) B - No
b) B - No
c) B - No

{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi

4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in place):

4.1.8 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP11? {4.1.8}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

The International Conference on wetlands of Central Asia and the Ramsar

Convention, which was held on November 19th -22nd,2012.

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP11 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

The 'March of Parks', Biodiversity Conservation Day, Environment Protection Day jointly with local governments, universities, Ministry of Education, public, private sectors, NGOs etc.

STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity. *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2012, 2013 and 2014? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

b) If 'No' in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

4.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):

STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness. *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

B - No

4.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for

monitoring):

STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others. *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs*) and others.*

* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.iii

B - No

4.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance received):

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii

B - No

4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided):