



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
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3rd MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES (MOS3) TO THE
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING
CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE
BUKHARA DEER (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*)
Almaty, KAZ, 10-11 September 2024

DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE BUKHARA DEER (2025-2032)

1. Decision 14.167 (d) of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 12-17 February 2024, commissioned the revision of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) Programme of Work (PoW) with the aim of streamlining its actions to focus on cross-cutting activities that benefit multiple species and to reflect updated CMS mandates relevant to the region.
2. Therefore, the new Work Programme for 2025-2032 of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*) (Bukhara Deer MOU) follows a different approach than the previous Work Programme for 2021-2026. The CMS Secretariat suggests that threats impacting and activities addressing not only Bukhara Deer, but also other species covered by CMS CAMI will be included in the next CAMI PoW (preliminarily included in the Annex 1), whereas this Work Programme for 2025-2032 shall focus on activities of special relevance for one or more populations of the species.
3. The term “population” is in the context of this Work Programme applied to groups or subpopulations of Bukhara Deer which are currently or may potentially in the future become linked so that reproductive connectivity and genetic exchange are possible. The following populations are suggested as units for the Work Programme 2025-2032:
 - 1) Upper Amu Darya: in Tajikistan (bordering Afghanistan) Beshai Palangon (Tigrovaya Balka) – Tj1 and further upstream up to the beginning of mountainous sections of the Panj valley – Tj4; in Uzbekistan between the borders with Tajikistan and with Turkmenistan (Maimun-Tugay, Aral-Paygambar and other sites) – Uz3; in TKM (Jarguzer) – Tm2; Includes Transboundary Hotspots 5, 6 and 7.
 - 2) Middle Amu Darya: Kyzylkum State Strict Nature Reserve in Uzbekistan – Uz2, and Amu Darya State Strict Nature Reserve and non-protected sites of riparian forest (seven in total) in Turkmenistan – Tm1; Transboundary Hotspot 38.
 - 3) Lower Amu Darya: Lower Amu Darya Biosphere Reserve (LABR) in Uzbekistan – Uz1 and potentially adjacent or nearby located areas in Turkmenistan; Transboundary Hotspot 38.
 - 4) Zarafshon: in Tajikistan Zarafshon Special Reserve – Tj5, and in Uzbekistan, Zarafshon National Nature Park – Uz4; Transboundary Hotspot 35.
 - 5) Syr Darya: river valley of the Syr Darya in Kazakhstan, Turkestan region with potential of expansion into Kyzylorda region – Kz2
 - 6) Ile-Balkhash basin (introduced): in Kazakhstan Ile-Balkhash area (introduction initiated in the frame of WWF project in 2018; ongoing) – Kz3, lower reaches of

the Ile River (private game management area, reintroduced in 2019 but 2023 only group in enclosure) – Kz4, middle Ile river valley, Karachingil (introduced in 1970s, originally semi-captive population, currently partly free-ranging) – Kz1

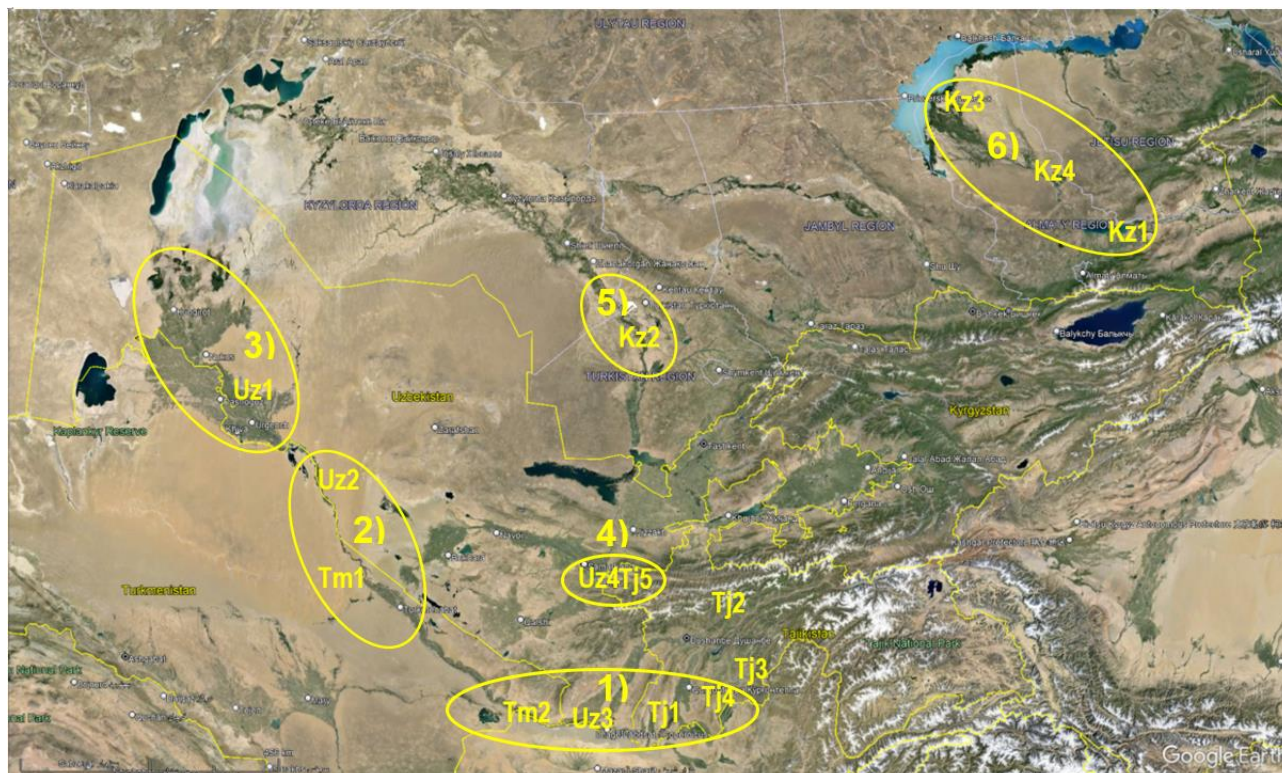


Figure 1. Approximate locations of major Bukhara Deer populations as units of the work programme (Figures 1)-6)) and major subpopulations (based on CMS, 2020, modified)

Additionally, the Work Programme considers as planning units:

- 7) Groups outside of the native habitat and native range, introduced as semi-captive and free ranging: Khutalon (to be confirmed) and Dashtijum
- 8) Captive breeding groups in enclosures in the Range States kept for the purpose of breeding for reintroduction and introduction: Uzbekistan: Baday-Tugay (LABR), Khorezm National Nature Park, Zarafshon National Nature Park; Kazakhstan: Syr Darya valley (two enclosures), lower Ile valley (private); Tajikistan: Romit, Sarikhosor, Khutalon (to be confirmed)

WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE BUKHARA DEER (2025-2032)

Overall goal: to restore and maintain Bukhara Deer populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their range.

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
1.0	Measures affecting several or all populations		
1.1	Assess the current and projected hydrological situation and riparian dynamics in Bukhara Deer habitats in the context of direct and indirect impact of climate change; and plan and implement improvement measures as far as feasible to ensure conservation of Bukhara Deer habitat.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
1.2	Undertake joint or coordinated population surveys of Bukhara Deer in all transboundary populations	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
1.3	Improve legal mechanisms to ensure safe transboundary migrations of Bukhara Deer as well as conduct training and enhance cooperation between border guards and customs in all transboundary populations	1	GOs
1.4	Strengthen international cooperation and information exchange, <i>inter alia</i> , by jointly implementing specific conservation measures in all transboundary populations	1	GOs, IGOs possibly facilitated by CMS
1.5	Study conflicts between local people and Bukhara Deer, develop and implement human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures, reduction and compensation of damage from Bukhara Deer and explore the potential for Bukhara Deer populations to inhabit agricultural land (in particular, poplar plantations) in all transboundary populations	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
1.6	Agree on a common position of the Range States regarding the delisting of Bukhara Deer from CMS Appendix I and prepare joint proposal for the 15 th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties.	2	GOs with advice by NGOs and scientific institutes

¹ Priority for implementing within 6 years: 1 – high (high importance and urgency for solving conservation issues affecting the animals and their habitat now). 2 - medium (necessary for stabilization of numbers within 3-5 years). 3 -low (will contribute to population restoration, but is not urgently needed).

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
<i>Population-specific measures</i>			
2.0	Lower Amu Darya (TKM, UZB)		
2.1	Explore the feasibility of creating an ecological corridor between the Amu Darya (TKM) and Kyzylkum (UZB) State Strict Nature Reserves, as well as between Nazarkhan (LABR cluster, UZB) and tugay forests in TKM to ensure occurrence and safe transboundary migration of Bukhara Deer.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.2	Enable the dispersal of deer and recolonization of suitable sections of LABR by Bukhara Deer through improved connectivity of habitat patches within the protected area and, where needed, translocations. (UZB, potentially involving TKM)	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.3	Elaborate and implement urgent special measures for controlling the population size of Bukhara Deer in the Baday-Tugay section of LABR to avoid further ecosystem degradation, farmer-deer conflict and risk of increased mortality. (UZB)	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.4	Restore the riparian forests in natural habitats.	2	GOs, NGOs
2.5	Assess feasibility of reintroduction in the new special reserve Sudochye-Akpetki with an area of 280.507 ha (with the prospect of organizing a transboundary protected area, migration UZB-KAZ). (UZB)	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.6	Study the carrying capacity of sites and develop population models on potential prospects for the development of Bukhara Deer populations.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.7	If Bukhara Deer is delisted from CMS Appendix I, consider in appropriate areas the introduction of sustainable hunting in the context of population control and for creation of incentives for protection from poaching and coexistence of farmers and deer outside of core zones. (UZB)	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.8	Analyze the negative impact of industrial enterprises and extractive industries on the habitat of the largest population of Bukhara Deer in LABR (in particular Baday-Tugay section), and develop, coordinate and implement measures to reduce this negative impact. (UZB)	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.9	Develop, coordinate and implement a system of measures to prevent the injury and death of deer on transboundary migration between TKM and UZB in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya River. (UZB-TKM)	2	GOs, NGOs
2.10	Reintroduce Bukhara Deer in the Yangibozor and Urgench sections of the recently established Khorezm National Natural Park (UZB).	3	GOs, NGOs

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
2.11	Involve local people in developing eco-tourism offers with Bukhara Deer observations in the wild combined with other activities and enable the locals to benefit from this additional source of income while reducing impacts on the riparian ecosystem	3	GOs, NGOs, private business
2.12	Pilot involvement of local communities and possibly community-based wildlife management to create ownership and benefits from ecotourism and, if the species is removed from CMS Appendix I, hunting to offset costs of living next to deer. (UZB)	2	GOs, NGOs, private business
3.0	Middle Amu Darya (TKM, UZB)		
3.1	Develop a system of ecological corridors and buffer zones (without land alienation, land used for various economic purposes included) in the middle reaches of Amu Darya to ensure safe transboundary migration of Bukhara Deer across the range area of the population. (TKM)	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
3.2	Increase the territory of Kyzylkum SSNR in the middle reaches of the Amu Darya River through the inclusion of additional sections of tugay forests. (UZB)	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
3.3	Restore the riparian forests in natural habitats.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
3.4	Develop and agree on bilateral agreements and transboundary protected areas management plans for Amu Darya State Strict Nature Reserve (TKM) and Kyzylkum State Strict Nature Reserve (UZB).	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
3.5	Involve local people in developing eco-tourism offers with Bukhara Deer observations in the wild combined with other activities and enable the locals to benefit from this additional source of income while reducing impacts on the riparian ecosystem	2	GOs, NGOs, private business
3.6	Revise the boundaries of the Yeraji Special Reserve (30,000 hectares, TKM) and consider transferring its territory under the responsibility of the Amu Darya state reserve. (TKM)	2-3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
3.7	Develop, coordinate and implement a system of measures to prevent the injury and death of deer on transboundary migration between TKM and UZB in the middle reaches of the Amu Darya River. (UZB-TKM)	3	GOs

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
4.0	Upper Amu Darya (AFG, TJK, UZB)		
4.1	Conduct biophysical (habitat modelling, population estimate, etc.) and socio-economic studies, to develop Sustainable Land Management and Integrated Land Management plans, if security permits, for Darqad protected area (AFG).	1	NGOs, scientific institutes
4.2	Develop a system of ecological corridors and buffer zones (without land alienation, land used for various economic purposes included) in the upper reaches of Amu Darya to ensure safe transboundary migration of Bukhara Deer across the range area of the population. (All sections of the range area, between AFG and TJK based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2020 between Afghanistan and Tajikistan)	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.3	Implement measures to mitigate the degradation of Bukhara Deer habitat by facilitating, if necessary, artificial water supply of the ecosystem in an optimal mode by building a pumping station and clearing canals in State Strict Nature Reserve Beshai Palangon (Tigrovaya Balka); establishing fire-prevention measures; reducing livestock impact on riparian areas. (TJK)	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.4	Undertake a feasibility study on potentials of mitigating the impact of the reservoirs of the Vakhsh cascade (changed flow dynamics, bottom erosion) and restoring the natural hydrology as much as feasible by i) adaptation of the operations of reservoirs and hydropower generation and ii) manipulating the river morphology (e.g. bottom ramps, connecting of oxbow lakes) and iii) other measures. (TJK)	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.5	Undertake steps for planning, decision-making, fundraising, and implementation of measures identified as feasible. (TJK)	2	GOs, NGOs
4.6	In the Hamadoni and Parkhar districts and adjacent territories identify disturbance factors and the level of competition with livestock for forage, which affect the population growth. (TJK)	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.7	Consider organizing protected areas in the areas near Termez (UZB).	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.8	Involve local people in developing eco-tourism offers with Bukhara Deer observations in the wild combined with other activities and enable the locals to benefit from this additional source of income while reducing impacts on the riparian ecosystem	2	GOs, NGOs, private business
4.9	Consider the possibility of signing a Memorandum of Understanding between Afghanistan and Uzbekistan in order to conduct joint research on the status of the transboundary population in the Termez area (Maimun Tugay).	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
4.10	Encourage Afghanistan to participate in and consider signing the CMS Bukhara Deer MOU.	3	GOs
5.0	Zarafshon (TJK, UZB)		
5.1	Finalize the expansion of Zarafshon National Natural Park by including the border area with TJK (upper Zarafshon) and riparian massifs on the left bank of the Zarafshon River. (UZB)	1	GOs
5.2	Implement measures to mitigate the degradation of Bukhara Deer habitat by establishing fire-prevention measures and reducing livestock grazing in riparian areas.	1	GOs, NGOs
5.3	Restore riparian dynamics in Zarafshon National Natural Park through i) enforcement of ban on gravel extraction; ii) feasibility assessment, planning and implementation of bottom ramps to compensate for sediment lost due to extraction and raising the water level in the river and the adjacent ground water table closer to the natural level; iii) enabling natural regeneration of riparian vegetation in the riparian areas; iv) removal and modification of dykes so that tugay is fully connected with riparian dynamics while villages remain protected from floods (UZB).	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
5.4	Conduct a study on riparian dynamics in the Zarafshon Special Reserve and identify opportunities for prevention of further habitat loss, restoration of natural riparian dynamics and regeneration of tugay (TJK).	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
5.5	Study conflicts between local people and Bukhara Deer and explore the potential for Bukhara Deer populations to inhabit agricultural land (in particular poplar plantations).	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
5.6	Develop and agree on bilateral agreements and transboundary protected area management plans.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
5.7	Develop, coordinate and implement a system of measures to allow safe transboundary migrations of Bukhara Deer between TJK and UZB in the upper Zarafshon river basin.	1	GOs, NGOs
5.8	Strengthen protection of Bukhara Deer and its habitat in Zarafshon National Nature Park and Zarafshon Special Reserve.	2	GOs, NGOs
5.9	Involve local people in developing eco-tourism offers with Bukhara Deer observations in the wild combined with other activities and enable the locals to benefit from this additional source of income while reducing impacts on the riparian ecosystem	2	GOs, NGOs, private business

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
6.0	Syr Darya (KAZ)		
6.1	Develop the protected area system in the riparian forests of Syr Darya in accordance with the officially approved government plans.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
6.2	Support natural habitat restoration and implement reforestation programmes in natural habitats	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
6.3	Consider reintroducing Bukhara Deer in potential sites, which have already been evaluated as suitable habitat: “Kyzyltau” Baijurkum forestry ³ and Arys district (Turkistan region)	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
6.4	Elaborate options for creating ecological corridors along Syr Darya from Turkistan to the Aral - without land alienation, but with the provision of a favourable regime for occurrence and migration of BD.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
6.5	If Bukhara Deer is delisted from CMS Appendix I, consider in appropriate areas the introduction of sustainable hunting in the context of population control and for creation of incentives for protection from poaching and coexistence of farmers and deer outside of core zones.	2	GOs, NGOs, private business, scientific institutes
6.6	Conduct a feasibility study to assess options for reintroduction of Bukhara Deer in the lower Syr Darya (Delta) and the Zhanadarya estuary ⁴ as well as for potential transboundary migration between KAZ and UZB.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
6.7	Involve local people in developing eco-tourism offers with Bukhara Deer observations in the wild combined with other activities and enable the locals to benefit from this additional source of income while reducing impacts on the riparian ecosystem	3	GOs, NGOs, private business

³ This location could not be identified on the map. Needs to be clarified with national experts during the workshops.

⁴ The location is not clearly defined as Zhanadarya does not have an estuary. Needs to be clarified with national experts during the workshops.

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
7.0	Ile-Balkhash basin (KAZ)		
7.1	Implement reforestation programmes in natural habitats	1	GOs, NGOs
7.2	Continue the implementation of the reintroduction programme of Bukhara Deer in the Ile-Balkhash Reserve including translocation, adaptation and release of animals from other populations than Karachingil.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
7.3	Increase the area of the Ile-Balkhash Reserve by adding additional habitats of the Bukhara Deer.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
7.4	Elaborate options for creating ecological corridors along Ile River from Kapchagai to Ile-Balkhash Reserve – without land alienation, but with the provision of a favourable regime for occurrence and migration of BD.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
7.5	Consider introducing Bukhara Deer in a number of potential sites, which have already been evaluated as suitable habitat, namely in the game management entity “Manul”, National Nature Park Altyn-Emel.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
7.6	Study the impact of predators on the population of Bukhara Deer	2	Scientific institutes
7.7	Consider in appropriate areas, such as Karachingil Game Management Area, the introduction of sustainable hunting in the context of population control and for creation of incentives for protection from poaching and coexistence of farmers and deer outside of core zones.	2	GOs, NGOs, private business, scientific institutes
7.8	Involve local people in developing eco-tourism offers with Bukhara Deer observations in the wild combined with other activities and enable the locals to benefit from this additional source of income while reducing impacts on the riparian ecosystem	3	GOs, NGOs, private business
7.9	Conduct a feasibility study to initiate reintroduction of Bukhara Deer in the upper reaches of the Ile River.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ¹	Responsibility ²
8.0	Groups outside of the native habitat and native range, introduced as semi-captive and free-ranging		
8.1	Evaluate the previous experience in the development of reserve groups of the species in isolated areas outside the historical range in ecosystems atypical for the species (in particular, the experience of TJK in mountain-valley territories) and determine the relevance and prospects of resuming work in this direction, taking into consideration associated risks for both deer and for ecosystems in general.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
8.2	Continue introduction activities outside the historical range in ecosystems atypical for the species only after assessments have shown that conservation benefits clearly outweigh risks and adverse impact on the ecosystems and biodiversity of introduction sites	2	GOs, NGOs, private business
8.3	In TKM, in the Ulyshor, Rakhmankel and Yeraji wetlands, along the Altyn Asyr Main Turkmen Collector, select a site for organizing a reserve for deer introduction. ⁵	2-3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
9.0	Captive breeding groups		
9.1	Undertake a critical assessment of the captive breeding programmes, evaluate these with respect to their conservation purpose ⁶ , quality of the genetic stock, husbandry conditions and cost-benefit ratio and identify measures for optimization.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
9.2	Implement measures to optimize the captive breeding programmes in their relevance for the conservation and restoration of in-situ populations	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
9.3	Strengthen cooperation among Range States and with WAZA and EAZA on captive breeding of Bukhara Deer (including exchange of animals for maintaining optimum genetic diversity and herd structures)	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes

⁵ The sites could not be identified; this measure may belong to lower or middle Amu Darya. Needs to be clarified with national experts during the workshops.

⁶ IUCN SSC Guidelines on the Use of Ex Situ Management for Species Conservation. <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2014-064.pdf>

ANNEX 1

Range-wide measures taken from the Bukhara Deer MOU Work Programme for 2021-2026 that shall be integrated in CAMI PoW 2026-2032

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ⁷	Responsibility
1.0	Maintain and restore habitat	Priority	Responsible Organization
1.1	Examine and evaluate the management of existing PCAs of different status, such as strict nature reserves, nature parks, special reserves and forestry and hunting areas with Bukhara Deer populations to identify and address problems and improve management effectiveness and conservation, and to optimize relations with local communities.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
1.2	Address the conservation of Bukhara Deer habitat in the context of infrastructural, industrial, agricultural, water management and other development planning and in the frame of Environmental Impact Assessments and Management Plans.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
1.3	Improve conditions for Bukhara Deer to move outside of protected areas through integrative land use planning, reforestation and conflict prevention measures to increase acceptance of deer by local communities.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
1.5	Support the natural regeneration of Bukhara Deer habitat and assist restoration, where required.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
2.0	Improving the system of prevention of poaching/protection		
2.1	Strengthen anti-poaching measures and protection of habitat inside and outside of protected areas, including in transboundary areas through improved cooperation with and between border guards of relevant countries.	1	GOs, NGOs
2.2	Provide financial and technical support, including camera traps for detection of poachers and introduction of SMART patrolling, for the management of PCA	2	GOs, NGOs

⁷ Priority for implementing within 6 years: 1 – high (high importance and urgency for solving conservation issues affecting the animals and their habitat now). 2 - medium (necessary for stabilization of numbers within 3-5 years). 3 -low (will contribute to population restoration, but is not urgently needed).

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ⁷	Responsibility
2.3	Study and take measures to reduce the negative impact of feral dogs on Bukhara Deer populations.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
3.0	Participation of local communities in conservation activities		
3.1	Develop socio-economic and community-based activities, including ecological education, alternative forms of income generation for local communities to enhance sustainable natural resource use (potentially including sustainable hunting) and prevent illegal logging, illegal cattle grazing inside of protected areas, overgrazing and poaching.	2	GOs, NGOs, private business
3.2	Conduct research and organize exchange of experiences between specialists and practitioners on farmer-deer conflict and measures to minimize damage from deer and increase acceptance through compensation of crop losses due to deer presence, sharing of benefits from deer and involvement in deer management.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
3.3	Work with the media (at the regional, state and local level) to raise awareness about the problems of conservation and restoration of Bukhara Deer and its habitat.	3	GOs, NGOs
3.4	Develop ecotourism in protected areas with involvement of local communities, focusing on observing free ranging deer by using guided tours and observation points.	2	GOs, NGOs, private business
3.5	Consider options for the future development of sustainable hunting of Bukhara Deer with involvement of local communities.	1	GOs, NGOs, private business, scientific institutes
3.6	Work with local communities to raise awareness on the impact of feral dogs.	1	GOs, NGOs

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ⁷	Responsibility
4.0	Scientific research		
4.1	Develop methods for objective population monitoring, standardized and agreed among the Range States		GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.2	Implement coordinated monitoring of transboundary populations and report monitoring results.		GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.3	Monitor the development of native and reintroduced/introduced groups of animals, including the use of camera traps, non-invasive DNA sampling and satellite telemetry.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
4.4	Conduct scientific research throughout the species' range, including but not limited to the following topics: population structure, genetics, migrations, causes of mortality, diseases, habitat availability and quality, direct and indirect impact of climate change, land use, hydrology, water management and riparian dynamics on the habitats, competition with livestock, habitat fragmentation and human-wildlife conflict.	2	NGOs, scientific institutes
4.5	Organize consultations, expeditions, study tours and joint research work among Bukhara Deer experts and practitioners to facilitate information and knowledge exchange.	3	NGOs, scientific institutes
4.6	Provide training for the staff of protected areas on monitoring methods, SMART patrolling and the use of camera traps in cooperation with leading scientific institutions.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
5.0	Enhance international cooperation		
5.1	Provide centralized coordination and information exchange among MoU Signatories and all stakeholders.	1	GOs, NGOs, CMS
5.2	Publish and update the list of CMS National Focal Points and leading national Bukhara Deer experts for each Signatory/Range State on the CMS website.	1	CMS
5.3	Organize regular meetings of the Bukhara Deer Range States in line with and in the frame of meetings of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI), subject to availability of external resources.	3	CMS

Nr.	Measures to be taken until 2032	Priority ⁷	Responsibility
5.4	Raise funds for conservation programmes and develop comprehensive project proposals, both at country level and for transboundary populations, for submission to appropriate funding schemes and donors.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
5.5	Agree on measures for the exchange of Bukhara Deer between the Range States, including the preparation and approval of relevant international agreements.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
6.0	Reintroduction and conservation introduction		
6.1	Conduct an inventory of suitable Bukhara Deer habitat to assess potentials of restoration and potentially expansion of Bukhara Deer range.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes
6.2	Plan translocations for reintroductions and conservation introductions in line with the IUCN Guidelines ⁹ and use best practices available and methodological guidelines for planning practical reintroduction activities.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutes

⁹ IUCN Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations. <https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/2013-009.pdf> (Rus: <https://iucn-ctsg.org/project/re-introduction-guidelines-2013-russian/>)