



Eastern Great Bustard (*O. t. dybowskii*)

Annex 1
Region 6: Central and East Asia

BUSTARD
Multi-species Action Plan

COUNTRY: Armenia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	0 – 10 ind. (2025)	Unknown	VU	VU	Protected	Occasional migrant	Aug-Nov	Sardarapat; Vanand; Ararat Plain and adjacent border region	H: Poaching; Habitat loss (Urbanization, Land-use change); Agricultural intensification	Educate hunters on the identification and protection of this species and introduce a hunters’ exam. Improve monitoring efforts and engage hunters in this work. Recognize the candidate Emerald Site ‘Vanand’ and develop a management plan to include birdwatching activities. Exclude key sites from public hunting lands, including the southwestern part of the Ararat plain.
Great Bustard	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	LC	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sardarapat	Unknown	Identify and address key knowledge gaps.

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COUNTRY: Azerbaijan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	<10 ind. (highly variable depending on reintroduction activity)	Increasing (Captive bred birds with unusual migration)	CR	N/A	Protected	Migrant, Wintering, Formerly breeding	Oct-Dec	Nakhchivan (historically)	C: Habitat loss (Nakhchivan) U: Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages within Kazakhstan resulting in unusual migration observations in Azerbaijan)	Increased and more effective poaching control. Control entry to the country by falconers. Report aberrant migrants.
Little Bustard	65,650 – 175,296 ind. (2025)	Declining	NT	VU	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Mar	Shirvan NP; Kizilagach NP; Aghgol NP; Agjabadi; Korchay and surroundings; Jeyranchol; Ajinohur; Qobustan; Mughan Steppes; Sheki Upland; Lake Hajigabul	H: Poaching; Habitat loss and fragmentation (Conversion of grasslands, Energy infrastructure); Legal obstacles M: Illegal trade (live and dead); Collision; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Agricultural intensification (Chemical applications, Monocultures)	Increased and more effective poaching control, tighter border control for falconers. Carefully site new powerlines, particularly within important habitat and flyways for this species. Underground powerlines at important sites and employ best-practice bird diverters on lines that cannot be undergrounded.
Great Bustard	6 – 10 migrating ind., 3 – 5 wintering ind.	Declining	CR	LC	Protected	Wintering, Migrant	Oct-Mar	Shirvan NP; Ajinohur; Jeyranchol; Nakhchivan	C: Poaching H: Legal obstacles Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Renewable energy)	Increased and more effective poaching control poaching. Carefully site new powerlines particularly within important habitat and flyways for this species. Underground powerlines at important sites and employ best-practice bird diverters on lines that cannot be undergrounded.

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COUNTRY: People's Republic of China

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	Xinjiang: 60 – 500 breeding ind.; up to 1,500 migrating ind. Gansu: Unknown, fewer than Xinjiang	Steep decline	EN	N/A	Protected (National first-class protected status)	Breeding, Migrant	Mar-Oct	Altay; Mori Grassland IBA; Karamay Mountains IBA; Baytik Shan; Ebi Nur and Kuytun River; Burgen River Valley	C: Habitat loss (Energy infrastructure) H: Habitat fragmentation and degradation (Energy infrastructure, Overgrazing); Collision (Energy infrastructure) M: Collision (Fences) U: Poaching	Develop protected areas at breeding sites. Proactively avoid the development of new energy infrastructure within important habitats, and route power lines away from movement corridors of this species. Reduce fencing at sites used by this species. Ensure that captive breeding attempts do not deplete remaining wild breeding populations, and do not release inappropriate genetic lineages into these populations. Implement strict biosecurity protocols to prevent the spread of disease from captive breeding operations.
Little Bustard	Up to 200 ind. on migration	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected (National first-class protected status)	Non-breeding	Sep-Oct	Kurustai Grassland; Yumin County	C: Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes) M: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure)	Changing the planting structure of crops, increasing the cultivated area of wheat and alfalfa, developing compatible agricultural mosaic. Strengthen the popularization of science, raise public awareness of wildlife protection, and create a good attitude for the protection of wildlife in the society.

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	W China: Western subspecies (<i>O. t. tarda</i>) 25 breeding ind.; 300 – 400 migrating ind.	W China: Declining	EN	N/A	Protected (National first-class protected status)	W China: Breeding, Migrant	W China: Jun-Sep	W China: 163, 166, & 167 Regiments; Oiaxia town; Yumin county; Burqin River and Kanas Lake; Altay forest and steppe; Ulungur Hu and Jili Hu (Fu Hai); Burgen River Valley; Tacheng (Qoqek) area; Karamay desert and lakes; Baytik Shan; Sayram Nur; Desert and Wetland from N Urumqi to Dabancheng; Mori Grassland; Qapqal Grassland and Wetland; Barkol Lake and Grassland; Ili River basin; Gongliu spruce forest; Oasis and Desert in Hami; Ayding Kol; Mount Tuomuer Nature Reserve; Ulugqat Grassland and Wetland; Markit-Yarkant Oasis	W China: C: Habitat loss (Conversion to cereal steppes) M: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure); Lack of awareness; Collision (Overhead cabling)	Changing the planting structure of crops, increasing the cultivated area of wheat and alfalfa, developing compatible agricultural mosaic. Conduct conservation campaigns to regulate bird photography and bird-watching tourism activities to reduce disturbance to Great Bustards during the breeding season.
	E China: Eastern subspecies (<i>O. t. dybowskii</i>) 278 – 330 breeding ind.	E China: Declining				E China: Breeding, Wintering	E China: Year-round	E China: GB Community Conservation Areas (CCA) in Changyuan and Fengqiu; Henan Province; CCAs in Tumuji and Hulunbuir; Inner Mongolia; CCAs in Jinzhou; Liaoning Province; CCA in Bihnai New Area; Tianjin; CCA in Cangzhou; Hebei Province	E China: C: Lack of awareness; Collision (Overhead cabling, Fences) H: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing) M: Poaching; Poisoning (Intentional and unintentional)	

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COUNTRY: Georgia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	10,000 – 15,000 ind.; large annual fluctuations	Unknown	VU	VU	Protected	Wintering	Nov-Mar	Nugzar Zazanashvili Samukhi PA; Kotsakhura Emerald Network Site; Taribana Valley; Vashlovani PA; Shiraki Valley; Alazani Valley	C: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of cereal steppes to olive tree plantations); Agricultural intensification H: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Livestock) M: Anthropogenic disturbance; Poaching L: Legal obstacles (No active monitoring)	Extend protected area status to key wintering areas for Little Bustards (e.g. Taribana valley). Ensure suitable habitat and reduced disturbance in these areas during winter by raising awareness of landowners and shepherds and encouraging sustainable grazing. Ensure enforcement of anti-hunting laws, particularly during winter at key sites, and in protected areas.

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COUNTRY: Islamic Republic of Iran

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	32 – 36 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Boukan: Sootav; Se Kanian; Qazlian and Yengija-Albolaq Plains	C: Habitat loss and degradation H: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Eggs and chicks) M: Collisions (Overhead cabling)	Urgently implement National Action Plan for the Great Bustard. Expand awareness-raising programs for local landowners and shepherds.
Asian Houbara	3,797 ind. in winter (2017)	Declining (Breeding); Stable (Wintering)	N/A	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Resident birds: Year-round Winter visitors: Oct-Feb	Bahram-e-Gour PA; Touran IBA; Hamoun-i Gabi IBA; Hormod PA; Lake Bakhtegan; Lake Tashk and Kamjan marshes IBA; Monde PA; Kavir region; Kalmand PA; Hamoun-i Gabi	H: Illegal trade (Live birds traded internationally for falconry and breeding centers); Poaching M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Land-use change); Climate change; Legal obstacles; Translocations of captive bred birds of inappropriate lineages in C Asia (Resulting in unusual migration observations in Iran)	Establish protected areas for resident breeding populations and restrict the export of these birds to foreign captive breeding centers. Increase anti-poaching measures on breeding grounds, wintering areas, and at southern international borders. Safeguard the important wild resident breeding population from introgression with captive-bred lineages by disallowing import and release of these birds. Implement awareness-raising programs for local landowners and shepherds.
Little Bustard	0 – 10 breeding ind.; 18,775 – 40,580 wintering ind. (2025)	Increasing	Considered not at risk of extinction, but its hunting is punishable by law	N/A	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Mar	Ardebil; Gilan; Mazandaran; Golestan; Khorasan-e-Razavi; Khorasan-e-Shomali; Miankaleh Peninsula and Gorgan Bay; Lake Bibishervan; Lake Eymar; Golestan	H: Poaching; Habitat loss and fragmentation; Legal obstacles	Increase fines for poaching; establish protected areas.

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COUNTRY: Kazakhstan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	Kostanai Province: 60 – 110 ind.	Kostanai Province: Stable	CR	N/A	Protected	Kostanai Province: Breeding	Kostanai Province: Apr-Oct	Kostanai Province: Naurzum, Kamysty, Arkalyk, Torgai, Amangeldy and Karasu districts	Kostanai Province: H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching (Wintering grounds)	Conduct surveys to understand abundance and distribution of breeding birds. At important breeding sites, research threats posed by agricultural practices to successful reproduction and develop policies or programs to reduce these threats. Ensure protection of wintering flocks from poaching through creation of seasonal protected areas and mobile enforcement (seasonal patrols).
	Northern KZ and Pavlodar Provinces: 8 – 10 breeding ind., 18 – 70 migrating ind.	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Unknown				N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Breeding, migrant	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Apr-Oct	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: Irgiz-Turgay Lakes, Zhusandala, Arystandy, Tentek River Delta	N KZ, Pavlodar Provinces: H: Genetic fragmentation U: Habitat loss; Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs, Corvids)	
	Southern KZ: 50 – 70 breeding ind.; 180 – 200 migrating ind.; 400 – 500 wintering ind.	S KZ: Stable				S KZ: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	S KZ: Year-round	S KZ: Agricultural areas along the SE foothills of Karatau mountains (Border between Zhambyl and Turkestan provinces)	S KZ: C: Poaching M: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization, Chemical application)	
	Eastern KZ: 60 breeding ind.; 80 – 90 migrating ind.;	E KZ: Unstable				E KZ: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	E KZ: Year-round	E KZ: Alakol Basin; Zaisan depression; Areas	E KZ: C: Poaching	

	180 – 500 wintering ind.							W of Kapchagai Reservoir	M: Agricultural intensification	
									Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Renewable energy infrastructure)	
	Western KZ:	W KZ:				W KZ:	W KZ:	W KZ:	W KZ:	
	5 – 26 breeding ind.; 20 – 40 migrating ind.	Declining				Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	May-Oct	Utva river valley in Borili District; Chingirlauskii (Shyngyrlau) district	H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching; Agricultural intensification	
									Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Renewable energy infrastructure)	
	Central KZ:	C KZ:				C KZ:	C KZ:	C KZ:	C KZ:	
	5-10 breeding ind.; 80-100 migrating ind.	Declining				Breeding, Migrant	May-Oct	Ulytau Province (Migration)	H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching (Wintering sites)	
Asian Houbara	49,000 ind. (2011)	Unknown	EN	N/A	Purchasable hunting permits	Breeding, Migrant	Apr-Nov	Betpak Dala and Balkhash Regions; Mangystau	H: Poaching; Unsustainable hunting	Regulate and strictly control releases of captive-bred birds, particularly from non-migratory populations. A more transparent reporting on the survival of captive-bred released birds is urgently needed. Understand the effects of green energy development on breeding and migratory birds, and
									M: Collisions (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss	
									U: Genetic threats (Genetic swamping,	

									Introgression of lineages adapted to captivity)	take precautions to site renewable energy installations and powerlines outside of important habitats and major flyways
Little Bustard	123,400 – 342,200 breeding ind. (2025)	Stable?	EN	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Migrant	Mar-Nov	Kostanai; Aktobe; W Kazakhstan	C: Land-use change M: Collision (Overhead cabling) L: Poaching	Conduct surveys across key sites to collect up to date information on densities, habitat use, and threats. Proactively route new powerlines away from important sites for this species.

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COUNTRY: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	0 – 50 ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected	Wintering	Dec-Apr	Mundok; Pakchon; Onchon County; near Nampo City. Includes Unha Ri: Natural Monument; Haeju	M: Habitat management	Increase research on distribution and habitat requirements of Great Bustards. Manage suitable habitats (both grassland and low-intensity agriculture) for overwintering Great Bustards. Reduce human disturbance in areas being used by Great Bustards.

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Kessler, M., Batbayar, N. 2023. Revised Action Plan for the Great Bustard in Asia. CMS Technical Series Publication No. 48. CMS, Bonn, Germany.

COUNTRY: Republic of Korea

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	0 – 1 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Protected	Rare wintering	Nov-Feb	Saemangeum	H: Anthropogenic disturbance (Photography) M: Habitat loss; Habitat fragmentation (Transportation networks) U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application) Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling)	Ensure winter visiting Great Bustards are protected from disturbance. Preserve suitable habitats. Maintain safe flyways for overwintering Great Bustards through advance consideration of the recovery of this species’ populations in ESIAs, and careful siting of new energy infrastructure, including powerlines and wind turbines. Support research at breeding grounds, including genetic analyses and movement tracking.

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Kessler, M., Batbayar, N. 2023. Revised Action Plan for the Great Bustard in Asia. CMS Technical Series Publication No. 48. CMS, Bonn, Germany.

COUNTRY: Kyrgyzstan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	4 – 10 Migrating ind.	Historical decline	CR	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Oct-April	Chui Valley; N border regions; Ysyk-Kol Province	H: Poaching	Improve public awareness and strengthen anti-poaching enforcement. Provide incentives to farmers for nest protection. Protect stopovers and wintering grounds.
	2 – 5 wintering ind.								M: Habitat loss and degradation (Overgrazing, Land-use change); Agricultural intensification	
	Breeding population possibly extinct									
Asian Houbara	Unknown	Unknown	CR	N/A	Unknown	Occasional migrant, Wintering	Unknown	Unknown	U: Poaching	Survey suitable habitats and provide protection to any wintering or passage birds. Captive breeding is not recommended as the country does not lie within the breeding range.
Little Bustard	1,500 – 2,000 breeding ind. (2025)	Moderate increase	NT	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Mar-Nov	Chuy; Talas; Toktogul Reservoir; Suusamyr Valley; Tulek Valley	M: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization); Poaching L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Monoculture) Loc: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids, Dogs)	Expand hunter education and outreach to inform about the identification and protection of this species, which can look like pheasants, which are legal to hunt. Implement public awareness programs, especially around important habitats such as Tulek Valley IBA. Strengthen anti-poaching enforcement. Investigate compatibility of agricultural practices with reproductive success at lek sites; develop programs to harmonize sustainable agricultural production with successful bustard reproduction.

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COUNTRY: Mongolia

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	618 – 1,121 breeding ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Wintering	Mar-Oct	Bulgan Tal; Selenge – Teel & Tarialan; Valleys of Khurkh-Khuiten Rivers; Onon-Balj; Mongol Daguur; Ugtam NR Uvs Lake Basin; Buir Lake; Nomrog; Khar Yamaat NR; Baruunturuun Wheatfields; Khalkhgo; Nomrog River Basin; Dornod Mongol SPA; Tsagaannuur Steppes of Selenge Province; Rashaant Wheatfields of Khovsgol; Bayan-Agt of Bulgan	H: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization); Poaching; Habitat loss (Unsustainable fire regime); Disturbance (Local people)	At remaining breeding sites, develop incentives for farmers to adopt bustard-friendly agricultural practices in order to improve reproductive rates. Undertake public awareness campaigns. Control free ranging dogs particularly at breeding sites during the breeding season. Reduce anthropogenically increased populations of nest predators such as corvids and foxes by improving waste disposal and removing high perches (overhead wires, pylons) by breeding sites. Avoid construction of artificial roosting platforms for falcons near breeding areas.
	50 – 200 wintering ind.								M: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Corvids); Genetic fragmentation; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	
									L: Collisions (Overhead cabling); Anthropogenically subsidized predators (Dogs)	Strengthen hunter and enforcement official awareness of this species. Increase anti-poaching enforcement, particularly during the migratory season; this will require flexible seasonal patrolling. Avoid construction of obstacles (overhead powerlines) along migratory pathways. Monitor existing lines for mortalities and undertake undergrounding or other mitigation as needed.
									Loc: Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure, Transportation networks)	
Asian Houbara	150 – 300 ind.	Stable	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding	Apr-Oct	Galba Gobi IBA; Achit Lake IBA; Borzon Gobi IBA; Boon Tsagaan Lake; Khasagt Khairkhan Mountain; Uush Gobi; Ergeliin Zoo NP; Trans Altai Gobi; Valley of Lakes; Uws Lakes SPA; Great Lakes Depression	M: Collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	Avoid construction of overhead powerlines in breeding habitat and along migratory pathways. Monitor existing powerlines for mortalities and undertake undergrounding and mitigation where needed. Reduce grazing at breeding sites, especially during the breeding season. Disallow introduction of inappropriate lineages or disease which could occur through release of captive-bred birds and strictly fenforce existing regulations concerning operation of

breeding or release centers. Continue to avoid trade or sport hunting of this species.

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COUNTRY: Russian Federation

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Little Bustard	European RU: 39,850 – 51,750 breeding ind. (2025)	European RU: Declining	National: VU	Europe: VU	Protected	European RU: Breeding	European RU: Apr-Oct	European RU: Volga-Ural interfluve; Volga-Don interfluve; Saratov; Volgograd; Astrakhan Oblast’s; Kalmykia; Stavropol krai; Chechnya; Dagestan; Orenburg; Chelyabinsk; Kurgan; Omsk Oblasts; Trans-Urals part of Bashkortostan	European RU: H: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Habitat loss (Land-use change)	Conserve key habitats, particularly natural steppe used for breeding. On agricultural lands used for breeding, improve reproductive success by incentivizing or regulating chemical use and timing of use of agricultural machinery. Avoid grazing on rangeland breeding grounds during the breeding season. Outreach to hunting community and hunting inspection system. Strengthen enforcement of anti-poaching laws, including improving funding for inspection units. Monitor existing powerlines at breeding sites and along migratory pathways for mortalities and mitigate or remove lines as necessary to reduce mortality. Avoid construction of new overhead powerlines through migratory pathways.
	Kalmykia: 9,000 breeding ind.	Kalmykia: Declining (breeding)	National: VU Kalmykia:	Breeding, wintering		Kalmykia: Apr-Aug, Dec-Feb	Kalmykia: S and C Ergeny; Caspian Lowlands	Kalmykia: M: Habitat loss and degradation (Conversion of grasslands, Overgrazing) Loc: Poaching; Collision (Overhead cabling) U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application)		
	100 – 200 wintering ind. (2025)	Increasing (wintering)	VU							
	Kurgan and Omsk Oblast's and Altai Krai: 150 – 320 breeding ind. 225 – 450 post-breeding ind.	Kurgan and Omsk Oblast's and Altai Krai: Stable or slow increase	National: VU Kurgan: VU	Kurgan, Omsk and Altai Provinces: N/A		Kurgan and Omsk Oblast's and Altai Krai: Breeding, Migrant	Kurgan and Omsk Oblast's and Altai Krai: Apr-Oct	Kurgan and Omsk Oblast's and Altai Krai: Kurgan Oblast’: Zverinogolovsky; Tselinny; Kurtamyshsky; H: Poaching; Habitat degradation and fragmentation (Unsustainable fire regimes, Overgrazing, Infrastructure		

	500 – 1,000 pre-migratory congregations (2025)	Omsk: Category 5 ‘Recovering’ Altai Krai: EX				Pritobolny; Polovinsky Districts Omsk Oblast’: Novovarshavsky; Okoneshnikovsky; Pavlogradsky; Russian-Polyansky; Cherlaksy Districts Altai Krai: Loktevsky; Uglovsky Districts	developments); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Dogs, Foxes, Corvids)	
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Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	European RU: 2,500 – 3,000 ind. (2024)	European RU: Steep decline	Western subspecies national listing: EN	Europe: LC	Protected	European RU: Breeding, Wintering	European RU: Year-round	European RU: Trans-Volga region (Saratov and Volgograd); E Black Sea region	European RU: C: Agricultural intensification (Mechanization, Chemical application); Habitat loss (Conversion of cereal steppes) U: Collision (Overhead cabling)	Implement effective long-term conservation measures in important Great Bustard habitats. Promote extensification of agricultural practices and bustard-friendly agricultural technologies, restrict pesticide use and train farmers in appropriate application practices including for rodenticides.
	Kalmykia: 1 – 5 breeding pairs 3 – 50 migrating ind. 3 – 100 wintering ind.	Kalmykia: Stable (Breeding) Unknown (Migrating)	Kalmykia: EN			Kalmykia: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Kalmykia: Year-round	Kalmykia: Gornovikovsly; Belozersk lakes	Kalmykia: Loc: Poaching; Agricultural intensification (Mechanization)	Undertake measures to reduce anthropogenically increased numbers of predators especially near bustard breeding sites, e.g. by improving waste disposal practices. Require leashing of dogs. Strengthen measures for the prevention and suppression of steppe fires.

	Northern Caucasus: 20 – 30 breeding ind. 100 migrating ind. 50 wintering ind.	Northern Caucasus: Declining	Western subspecies national listing: EN		Northern Caucasus: Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Northern Caucasus: Unknown	Northern Caucasus: Taman' peninsula; E coast of the Sea of Azov; Zamanych'e; Svyatoi Nos area	Northern Caucasus: C: Poaching; Lack of awareness H: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application, Mechanization); Habitat loss (Human encroachment); Anthropogenic disturbance (Local people) M: Collision (Overhead cabling)	Strengthen and provide adequate resources for effective anti-poaching enforcement.
	Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai provinces: 25 – 105 breeding ind. 25 – 35 post-breeding ind.	Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai: Stable	Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai: EN (Federal)		Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai: Breeding, Post-breeding	Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai: Apr-Oct	Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai: Kurgan Oblast': Zverinogolvsly district Tyumen Oblast': Ishim and Kazan districts Omsk Oblast': Russko-Polyanski; Cherlaski; Okoneshnikovski; Novovarshevski; Odesskii; Pavlogradski; Isilkulski districts Novosibirsk Oblast': Chistoozerksi district Altai Krai: Uglovsky district	Southwestern Siberia: Kurgan, Tumen, Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovsk, Altai: C: Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids, Others); Legal obstacles H: Genetic fragmentation; Poaching; Public awareness; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing, Unsustainable fire regimes) M: Habitat fragmentation (Transportation networks) L: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application)	

	Tyva Republic: 50 – 60 ind.	Tyva: Stable	Eastern subspecies national listing: CR Tyva: CR		Tyva: Breeding	Tyva: Apr-Nov	Tyva: N part of the Uvs-Nur River basin; Agar-Dag; Tere-Khol' Lake	Tyva: H: Poaching L: Habitat degradation (Unsustainable fire regimes) Loc: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Anthropogenically subsidized predation (Canids)	
	Zabaikal'skii Krai: 250 – 380 ind.	Zabaikal'skii Krai: Declining	Zabaikal'skii Krai: CR		Zabaikal'skii Krai: Breeding	Zabaikal'skii Krai: Mar-Nov; some birds year-round	Zabaikal'skii Krai: Torey Lakes depression and adjacent Daurian steppes, including Aginsk territory and Argun' River basin; Middle Onon River basin	Zabaikal'skii Krai: H: Poaching; Unsustainable fire regimes; Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation (Human encroachment); Anthropogenic disturbance (Local people, Agricultural activities, Grazing); Agricultural intensification (Mechanization causing destruction of clutches) M: Anthropogenically subsidized predators (Canids); Agricultural intensification (Monocultures, Chemical application); Anthropogenic disturbance; Climate change; Collision (Overhead cabling); Lack of public awareness	

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Asian Houbara	~ 1 breeding female per year	N/A	CR	N/A	Protected through Red List status, however, official plans for sport hunting exist	Marginal breeding in Tyva; Extralimital introduction to Kalmykia	May-Jul	Tyva; Ubsunur Basin Biosphere Reserve	Expected in coming years: Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages, Genetic swamping with lineages adapted to captivity)	Disallow import of genetically inappropriate lineages of this species to avoid compromising the survival of remaining wild breeding populations in adjacent countries. If releases of captive-bred birds are conducted for hunting purposes, carry out these activities at locations and using stock that will not negatively impact the nearest wild populations.

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COUNTRY: Tajikistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	2 – 14 ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Protected	Migrant	Oct-Nov, Apr	Ganchi Region; Sogdy Province; Dangara Plateau; Sughd Region; Khatlon region; Kayrakkum Reservoir	C: Lack of awareness H: Legal obstacles M: Habitat loss (Conversion of shrublands); Anthropogenic disturbance L: Poaching; Habitat degradation (Overgrazing)	Create seasonal reserves at sites where birds congregate during migration and wintering, strengthen anti-poaching enforcement, and reduce disturbance.
Asian Houbara	3 – 45 ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding (2 – 3 ‘pairs’/year), Migrant, Wintering,	Year-round	Ashtskii Massif; Sogdi Province; Zapovednik “Tigrovaya Balka”; Sughd; Khatlon	H: Habitat loss (Development of virgin lands) M: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing); Poaching U: Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages)	Create seasonal reserves at sites where birds congregate during migration and wintering, strengthen anti-poaching enforcement and reduce disturbance.
Little Bustard	535 – 2,270 wintering ind. (2025)	Increasing	NT	N/A	Protected	Migrant, Wintering	Oct-Apr	Gissar Valley; Yavan Valley; Tigrovaya balka; Pyandzh Settlement surroundings; Khatlon Region	C: Lack of awareness H: Habitat loss (Monocultures); Legal obstacles M: Habitat loss (Conversion of grasslands); Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) Loc: Poaching	Create seasonal reserves at sites where birds congregate during their migrations and wintering, particularly Yavan valley. Strengthen anti-poaching enforcement and reduce disturbance. Conduct transboundary surveys during migration and winter.

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COUNTRY: Turkmenistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	25 migrating ind.	Declining	CR	N/A	Protected	Wintering	Oct-Apr	Foothills of NW Kopetdag range; Right bank of the Amudarya in Lebap Province; Chokrak-Tutly IBA	H: Poaching	Strengthen protection and public awareness. Conduct winter surveys.
	25 – 50 wintering ind.								L: Habitat loss (Urbanization) Loc: Climate change (Increased frequency of extreme winter weather) U: Collision (Overhead cabling)	
Asian Houbara	Breeding: <50 pairs Migration and wintering: 3,500 – 4,500 ind.	Declining	VU	N/A	Unknown	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Wintering: Feb-Nov	PA s and IBAs: Delili-Garajabatyr; Ersarybaba-Akkyr; Chokrak-Tutly; Kaplankyr; Sarygamysh (Coastal zone); Shasenem Reserve; Akchagaya, Badkhyz; Tejen (Meana-Chaacha) Unprotected sites: Tejen; NE Garabogaz; Mashat-Messirian	C: Poaching; Unsustainable hunting; Legal obstacles H: Habitat degradation (Overgrazing) M: Disturbance (at stopover and breeding sites); Climate change; Collision (Energy infrastructure) L: Natural predation U: Agricultural intensification (Chemical application); Genetic threats (Translocation of inappropriate lineages)	Strengthen protection. Identify and protect critical habitats, including breeding areas in the Karakum Desert, migration stopovers, and wintering areas in the southeast. Prevent habitat degradation caused by overgrazing, infrastructure development, and desertification. Protect the fragile breeding population from hunting pressure, including the release and hunting of captive-bred Houbara in its vicinity.

Little Bustard	4,360 – 7,560 migrating ind. 5,440 – 9,470 wintering ind.(2025)	Increasing	N/A	N/A	Not protected	Migrant, Wintering	Unknown	Piedmont Plain of W; IBA Chokrak-Tutly; C and E Kopet-Dag; Zeit-Kelif IBA; Tallymerjen IBA	U: Agricultural intensification; Poaching	Studies are needed to clarify the current factors in each key site, which may result in revised boundaries of these areas and the creation of a new, more detailed map showing migrating, wintering and breeding habitats. This should take into account the global and local movements of the Little Bustard and their relation to the network of protected areas and IBAs.
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COUNTRY: Uzbekistan

Species	Population Size	Population trend	National Red List status	Regional Red List status	National Protection Status	Presence in Country	Months of presence	Key sites	Key Threats	Priority Actions
Great Bustard	10 – 30 migrating ind.	Stable?	CR	N/A	Protected	Wintering, Migrant	Oct-Mar	Gallaral and Forish Areas (Jizzakh Province)	H: Poaching; Habitat fragmentation (Energy infrastructure)	Protect key Great Bustard wintering sites from poaching and from energy development projects. Proactively underground or route new overhead powerlines away from important wintering areas and migratory routes. Assess the impact of existing infrastructure on mortality and mitigate where needed.
	50 – 500 wintering ind.								Expected in coming years: Increased collision (Overhead cabling); Habitat loss (Energy infrastructure)	
Asian Houbara	8,000 – 13,000 breeding ind.	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Protected. Hunting licenses issued on case-by-case basis	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Mar-Nov	Bukhara Province	H: Poaching (on wintering grounds); Genetic threats (Genetic swamping and hybrid swarms)	Regulate releases and monitor survival of captive-bred released birds. Assess cumulative impact of active and planned green energy projects, including wind farms and overhead powerlines. Proactively underground or route new overhead powerlines away from important breeding areas and migratory routes. Assess the impact of existing infrastructure on mortality and mitigate where needed.
	40,000 migrating ind.									
Little Bustard	2 – 10 breeding ind.	Declining (Breeding)	VU	N/A	Protected	Breeding, Migrant, Wintering	Year-round	Dashtobod (Jizzakh Province); S Uzbekistan	M: Poaching	Continue monitoring key wintering sites to better understand threats, such as poaching and collisions with powerlines. Undertake awareness programs with stakeholders at key sites, including agricultural land managers. Strengthen anti-poaching enforcement, particularly during migration and winter when birds gather in larger flocks.
	6,500 – 7,500 wintering ind.	Increasing (Wintering)								

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