

Central Asian Vultures

Technical Report

2024-2025

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SUMMARY

The Central Asian Vultures (CAV) project was originally conceived with a focus on the Endangered Egyptian Vulture (EV). During 2024 and 2025, the programme's vision expanded significantly, with a new objective to move beyond EV and replicate the conservation strategy across all five vulture species breeding in Central Asia. During this period fieldwork expanded into the first additional species, the near-threatened Cinereous Vulture. The programme is now also taking on a coordinating role for multi-national partnerships, building capacity and interest in vulture conservation across the region. Partnerships were established with the BRCC in Kazakhstan, the Nature Foundation in Kyrgyzstan, the Institute of Zoology in Uzbekistan, and partners in Tajikistan.

During 2024 and 2025, the CAV team tagged a further nine Egyptian Vultures: four free-flying birds tagged at dumpsites plus one in Kazakhstan in 2024, and five fledglings tagged at nests in 2025 (three in Uzbekistan, two in Kyrgyzstan). Tracking continues to show that India is the main non-breeding destination for most EVs, with some individuals migrating to the Middle East instead. Counts within Uzbekistan continue to reveal congregations of several hundred EVs, underscoring the country's status as a globally significant stronghold for this endangered species.

Fieldwork in 2024–2025 achieved the first-ever tagging of Cinereous Vultures (CV) in Central Asia, in partnership with BRCC and the Vulture Conservation Foundation (VCF), with four CVs tagged in Uzbekistan and five in Kazakhstan. Tracking data showed that juveniles migrated along the Central Asian Flyway to non-breeding areas south of the Indus, in either Rajasthan or Pakistan north of Karachi, with one individual wintering in southern Iran. All tagged juveniles returned during spring migration to the central steppes of Kazakhstan.

This report details the project's outcomes on migration, mortality, outreach, and programme development for 2024–2025.

Table of Contents

<i>Expanding Project Goals</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Partnership Development</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Egyptian Vultures 2024-2025</i>	<i>8</i>
Satellite Tagging	9
Autumn Migration.....	12
Non-breeding Areas	13
Mortality Report	14
Dump site counts in 2024-2025	16
<i>Cinereous Vultures 2024-2025.....</i>	<i>18</i>
Satellite Tagging	19
Migration and non-breeding areas: preliminary results	23
<i>Outreach</i>	<i>24</i>
Training Workshops	24
Seminars	25
Website and Social Media	26
Central Asian Vultures Online shop	27
<i>CONCLUDING REMARKS.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>DATA AVAILABILITY</i>	<i>28</i>

Expanding Project Goals

When the Central Asian Vultures (CAV) project began in 2020, we aimed to shed light on the population status, migration routes, wintering sites, and threats facing the Egyptian Vulture (EV) in Central Asia. At the time, almost nothing was known about these populations, which were poorly studied in most respects, with only broad population estimates available (Abuladze & Shergalin 1998, Kashkarov & Lanovenko 2011, Sklyarenko & Katzner 2012). Over 2021–2023, the CAV team carried out three successful field seasons, establishing that Uzbekistan holds internationally important congregations of several hundred EVs, and that Egyptian Vultures are obligate migrants, with most individuals from eastern Uzbekistan migrating to India and a minority to the Middle East. Over this time, awareness of the project has grown through outreach, social media, conferences, and developing relationships with regional partners, and this work has already contributed new information and informed conservation planning for the Egyptian Vulture in Uzbekistan across its range states and the Central Asian Flyway.

During 2024-2025 the CAV project has taken the exciting step to expand its objectives to include all the vultures of Central Asia, of which there is a total of five, including:

- Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*)
- Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*)
- Eurasian Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*)
- Himalayan Griffon Vulture (*Gyps himalayensis*)

The overall approach is to replicate the strategy developed for EV and extend it to the other vultures of Central Asia. As with EV, very little is known about the fundamental ecology, threats, and status of these populations within Central Asia and it has become clear that similar knowledge gaps exist for the four other vulture species found in Central Asia.

In partnership with the Vulture Conservation Foundation (VCF) and BRCC, the first focal species among the large vultures was the Cinereous Vulture, with fieldwork beginning in 2024 and continuing in 2025, initially focused on tagging to acquire baseline data on annual movements and threats.

The objectives for 2024-2025 were three-fold: 1) continue tagging vultures to improve our understanding of individual variation in movements and migratory; 2) continue population monitoring at key sites in Uzbekistan; and 3) develop, train, and share knowledge with regional partners and stakeholders interested in vulture conservation.



Partnership Development

The period 2024–2025 has been marked by significant growth in the CAV project's partnership network across Central Asia, with each collaboration contributing distinct expertise, geographic coverage, and resources to the broader effort of understanding and conserving the region's vulture populations.

Biodiversity Research and Conservation Center (BRCC), Kazakhstan

Collaboration with BRCC began in 2022-2023, with fieldwork to tag Egyptian Vultures in Uzbekistan and training conducted under the Central Asian Vultures (CAV) project. This partnership culminated in 2024 with the extension of satellite tagging efforts into Kazakhstan itself. The two organisations have continued to share data to improve understanding of Egyptian Vulture ecology and movements, alongside joint efforts to raise awareness of poisoning risks across Central Asia.



BRCC

Nature Foundation, Kyrgyzstan

A newer partnership developed over the last couple of years with the Nature Foundation has focused on improving knowledge of Egyptian Vultures in Kyrgyzstan. This programme led to fieldwork in 2025 that saw the first-ever satellite tagging of Egyptian Vultures in the country, establishing a fundamental baseline for understanding the species' ecology there.



Nature Foundation
Kyrgyzstan

Tajikistan Nature Foundation

During 2024–2025, biologist and conservationist Mohammedsaleh Oev from the Tajikistan Nature Foundation travelled to Uzbekistan to take part in satellite tagging programmes for both Egyptian and Cinereous Vultures. This exchange enabled him to learn tagging techniques directly and facilitated the sharing of knowledge and information on vultures between the two countries.



Vulture Conservation Foundation

In 2024–2025, a partnership with the Vulture Conservation Foundation, developed in collaboration with BRCC, launched a project focused on the Cinereous Vulture in Central Asia. The Foundation has supplied satellite tags in support of this work, with the shared objective of building fundamental knowledge on the conservation issues and ecology of larger vulture species in the region.



Institute of Zoology, Uzbekistan

During 2024-2025, the partnership with the Institute of Zoology (IoZ) from Tashkent, Uzbekistan, has been developing. Nodirijon Azimov and Bunyod Ganiyev, conservationists from the IoZ, have supported project applications for tagging and joined in fieldwork during this time. They have undertaken training with the CAV project in vulture handling and tagging, conducting satellite telemetry studies, and assessing poisoning threats.



**INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY
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THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Central Asian Conservation Network

The Central Asian Conservation Network brings together locally based conservation organisations and regional and international partners to share knowledge, strengthen cooperation, and coordinate action for biodiversity and migratory birds across Central Asia and the Central Asian Flyway. The project has been cooperating with the Network since its establishment in 2024.



Hawk Conservancy Trust

The Hawk Conservancy Trust has been a key project partner since 2021, supporting the CAV project by donating satellite tags and contributing to the development of key scientific studies on Egyptian Vulture ecology.



**Egyptian
Vultures
2024-2025**



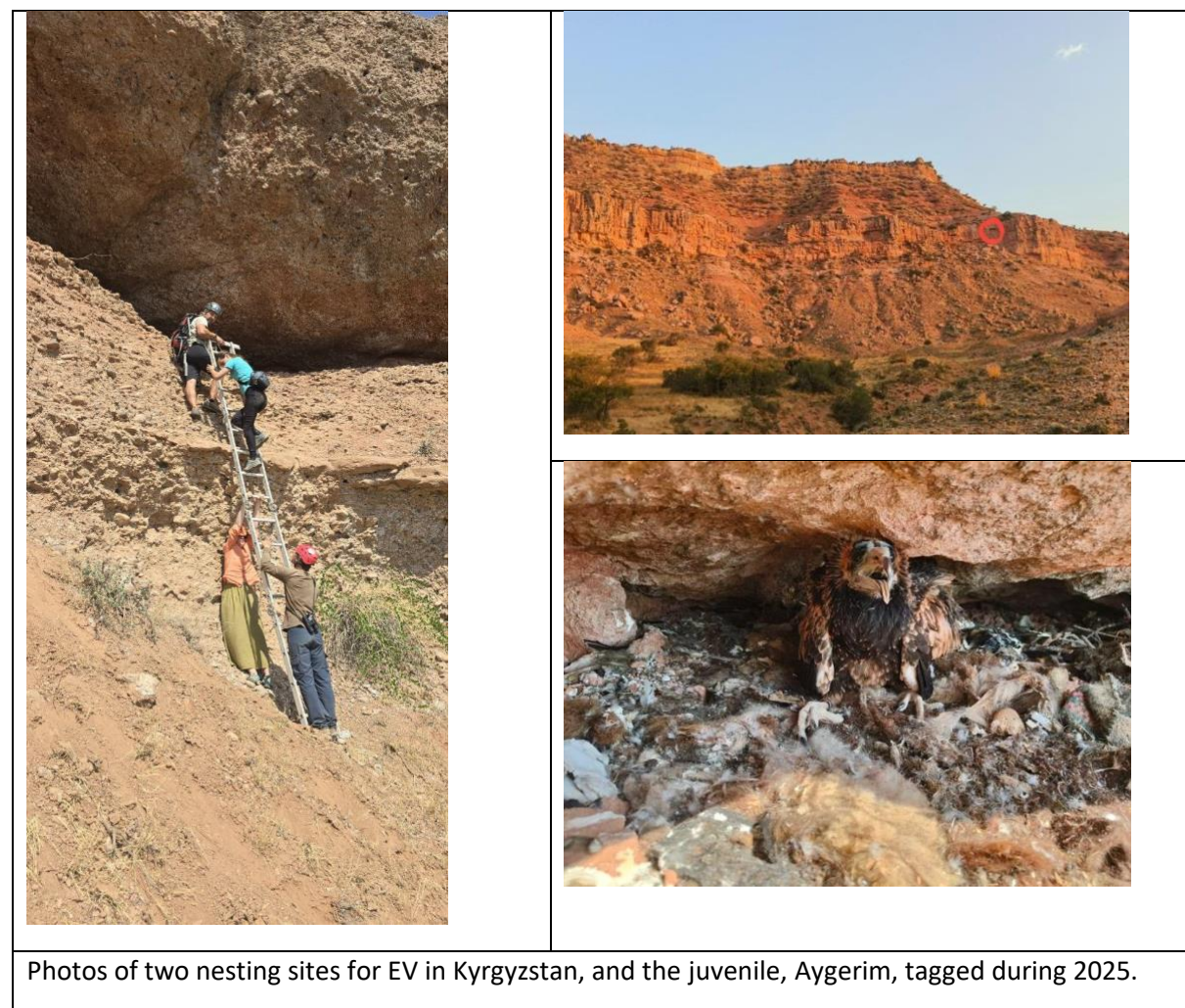
Satellite Tagging

During 2024-2025, nine Egyptian vultures were tagged.

In 2024, tagging of four free-flying EVs was undertaken at an open dump site in the Kashkadarya region, on the eastern side of the Kyzylkum Desert, Uzbekistan, between 31st of July and the 4th of August 2024 (Table 1). This was undertaken using leg-hold traps as in previous years.

During 2025, Vladimir Dobrev and Lusine Aghajanyan, with the Nature Foundation, Kyrgyzstan, undertook fieldwork in the Tien Shan mountains of Kyrgyzstan during 21-24 July 2025. They successfully tagged two juveniles in the nest just before fledging, which were the first ever EV tagged in this country (Table 1).

The following week, from 28-30 July 2025, in Uzbekistan, three chicks were tagged prior to fledging while still in the nest, two in Arystanau and one in the hills of Bukantau (Table 1). These are from desert living parents rather than birds that frequent dump sites.



Trapping and tagging permissions were granted by the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a permit obtained from The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and from the Ministry of Natural Resources, ecology and technical supervision of the Kyrgyz republic. Birds were hooded to reduce stress. We used



Ornitela Ornitrack-30 GPS/GSM transmitters (30g) with $\frac{1}{4}$ " teflon ribbon harness in a leg loop configuration to attach the device to the bird. The transmitter with the harness did not exceed 3% of the body mass of the bird and thus was unlikely to affect the survival of the migrating bird (Klaassen et al. 2014). We also took standard measurements from each bird: weight, tail length, cranium, and tarsometatarsus.

This brings the total number of individuals tagged as part of this program to 22, however, only 21 have transmitted data as one transmitter from 2021 failed to transmit. All individuals are listed in Table 1.

Image right: Anna and Lusine tagging a juvenile Egyptian Vulture.



Table 1. All the Egyptian vultures tagged in 2021 to 2025 led by the CAV team.

	Name (tag ID)	Sex	Date Tagged	Age Tagged	Place
1	Sofia.adult.224008.2022	Female	29/07/2022	5 years	Uzbekistan
2	Shirin.adult.224010.2022	Female	30/07/2022	2 year	Uzbekistan
3	Johny.adult.224011.2022	Male	30/07/2022	4 year	Uzbekistan
4	Guzar.adult.224012	Male	31/07/2022	3 years	Uzbekistan
5	Hissar.adult.224009	Male	01/08/2022	2 years	Uzbekistan
6	Arys.212859a.2021	Male	28/07/2021	65 days	Uzbekistan
7	Anya.212860a.2021	Female	28/07/2021	70 days	Uzbekistan
8	Timur.212861.2021	Male	01/08/2021	60 days	Uzbekistan
9	Nodir.adult.234407	Male	03/08/2023	adult	Uzbekistan
10	Alay.adult.234408	Male	03/08/2023	adult	Uzbekistan
11	Tuson.adult.234409	Male	03/08/2023	subadult	Uzbekistan
12	Quvvat.adult.234410	Male	04/08/2023	subadult	Uzbekistan
13	Uzbek.244219	M?	1/8/2024	adult	Uzbekistan
14	Kaz.244220	M?	4/8/2024	subadult	Uzbekistan
15	Tadzh.244221	F?	4/8/2024	adult	Uzbekistan
16	Kyr.244222	M?	4/8/2024	subadult	Uzbekistan
17	Chartash.374890.2025	?	21/7/2025	50	Kyrgyzstan
18	Aygerim.374893.2025	?	24/7/2025	60	Kyrgyzstan
19	Chyul.374891.2025	?	28/7/2025	70	Uzbekistan
20	Tosh.374892.2025	?	29/7/2025	70	Uzbekistan
21	Bokaly.234409b.2025	?	30/7/2025	70	Uzbekistan

Autumn Migration

Of the nine EVs tagged during 2024–2025, one individual died before migration. Of the remaining eight, all successfully migrated. Seven migrated along the Central Asian Flyway towards the Indian subcontinent, while one juvenile, migrating for the first time, travelled through Iran towards the Middle East. This individual spent time on the coast of the Arabian Gulf before attempting to cross it and drowning (see Mortality section below). All other newly tagged individuals traversed the Hindu Kush mountain range, and five crossed the Indus River into the Thar Desert of Rajasthan, while two remained north of the Indus in Pakistan.

In total, across all 20 individuals tracked during migration over the course of the project, every bird undertook migration. Three of the 20 (15%) migrated towards the Middle East, while the remaining 17 (85%) migrated along the Central Asian Flyway (Fig. 1).

The mean departure date from Uzbekistan was 18 September (range: 20 August–2 October), with migration along the Central Asian Flyway taking an average of 8 days (range: 3–27) and covering an average of 1,461 km $\pm$ 197 SD. For migrants travelling towards the Middle East, migration took an average of 33 days (range: 14–52) and covered an average of 3,402 km $\pm$ 141 SD (n = 2).

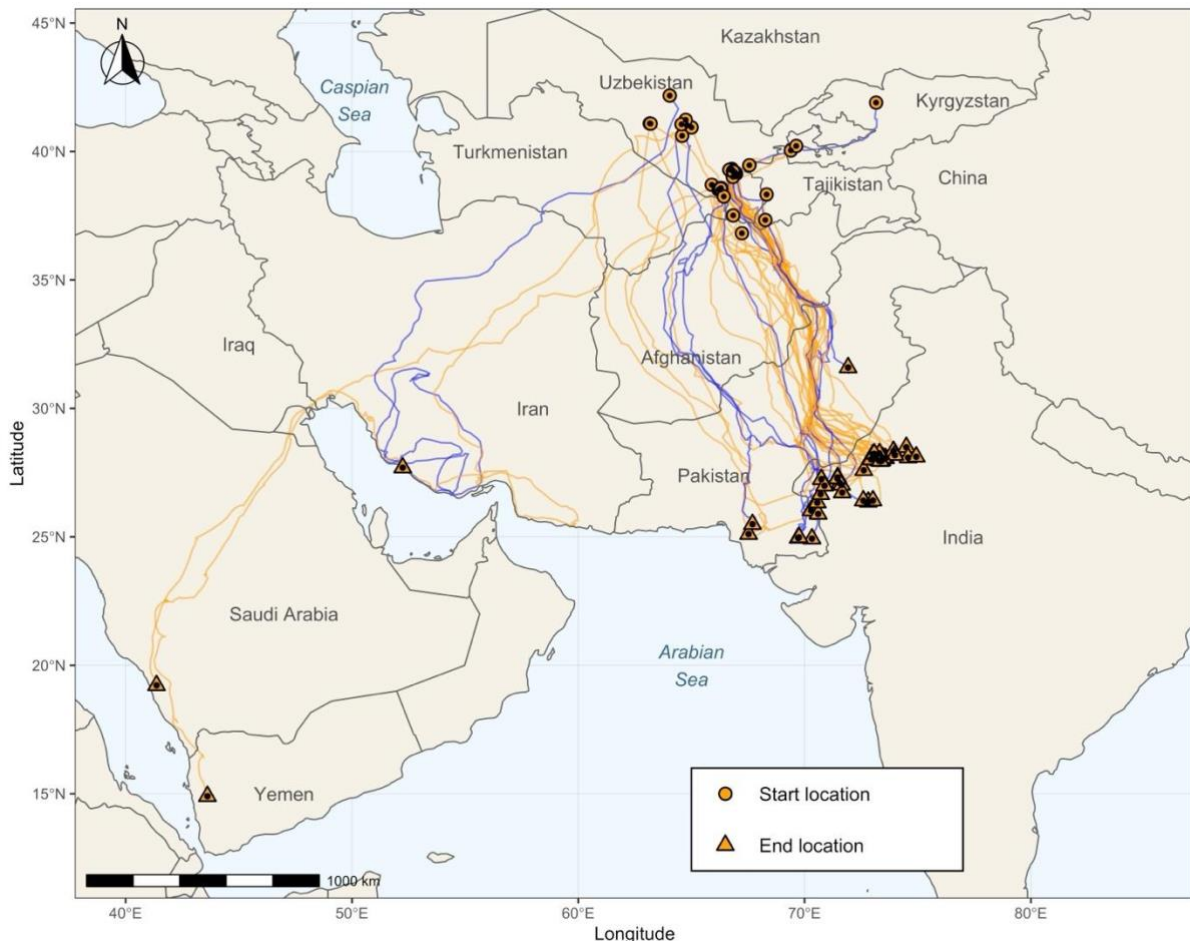


Figure 1. Map of all the autumn migration tracks from the 20 EVs from 2021-2025. The start and end points of the migration tracks are shown by a circle and a triangle, respectively. Blue lines indicate the cohort of birds from 2024-2025, and orange indicates all other birds.

Non-breeding Areas

The Indian subcontinent continues to be the primary non-breeding area for migrant EVs from Central Asia. Seven of the eight individuals tagged in 2024–2025 migrated to this region. One individual, named Uzbek, was recorded spending the non-breeding period north of the Indus River, in the Punjab region of Pakistan near Multan. Another, named Chyul, a first-time juvenile migrant, reached areas east of Karachi, but disappeared shortly after completing migration and did not survive to complete a full non-breeding period. The remaining four EVs wintered primarily within the Thar Desert, mainly in Rajasthan, India, though several individuals frequently crossed into the Pakistani side of the Thar Desert (Fig. 2).

Overall, the predominant wintering region across the project is the Thar Desert, hosting 15 of the 17 Central Asian Flyway migrants, centred around the cities of Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Bikaner. Notable movements have also been recorded into Delhi by two individuals, while one individual spent time in Gujarat (Fig. 2).

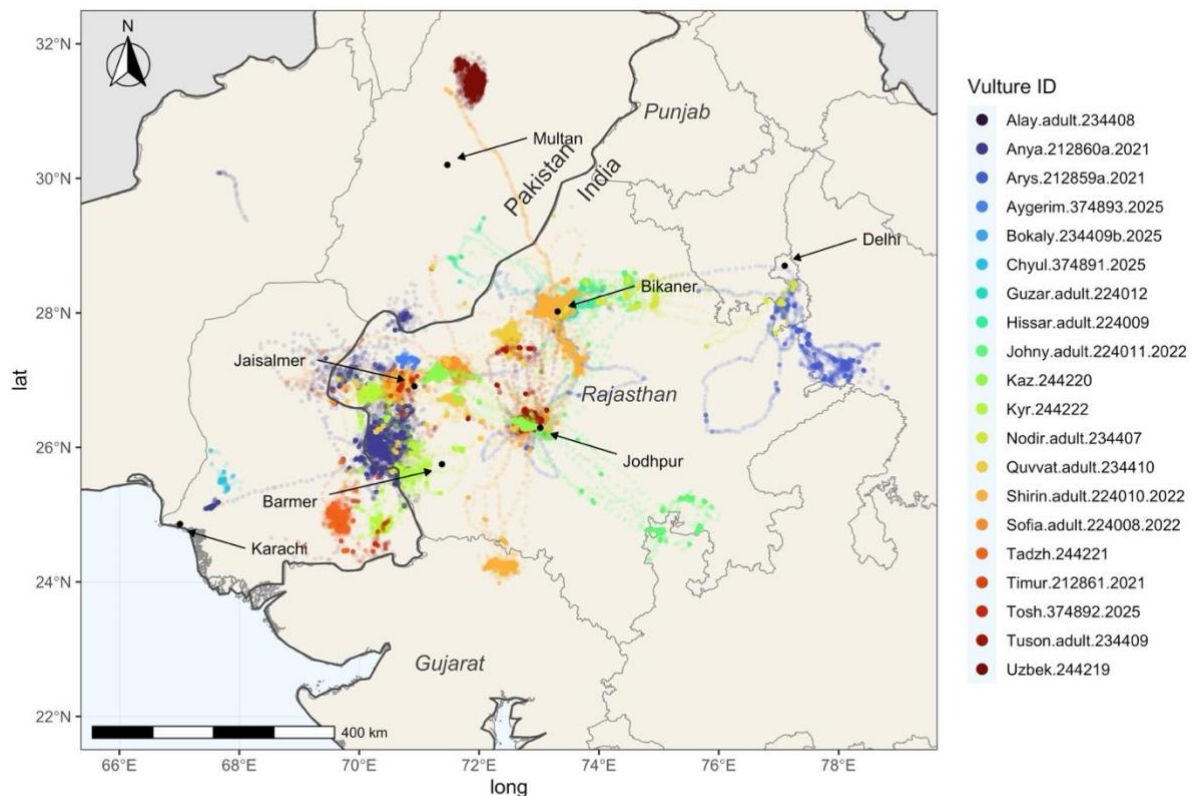


Figure 2. Map of all the non-breeding areas used by 17 EVs from 2021-2025 in the Indian subcontinent. Different colours indicate different individuals, and points are actually GPS fixes, with transparency set to show how often points overlap in important areas.

Mortality Report

During 2024–2025, the project recorded six mortalities: three confirmed through field visits, and three where the tag or bird could not be located after searching. All mortalities recorded during the project are summarised in Table 2.

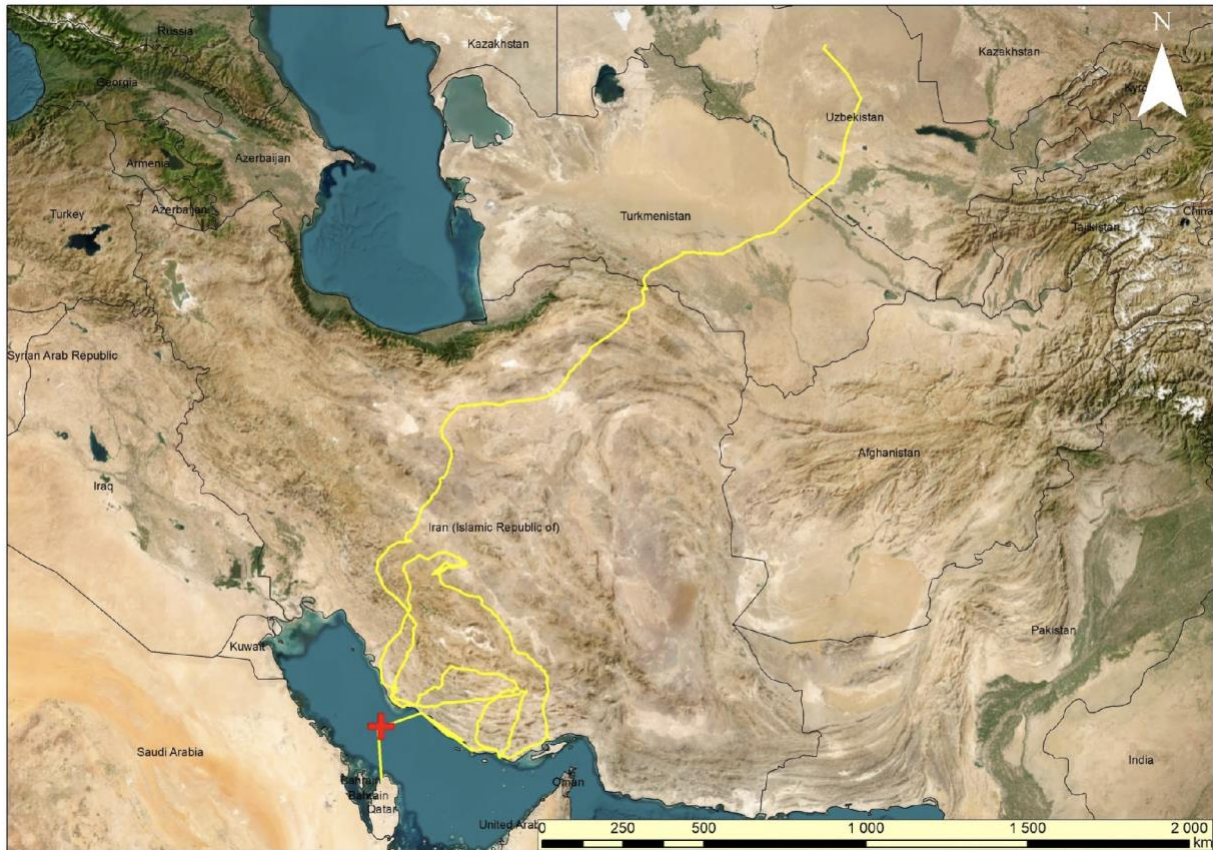
The first, Chartash, died shortly after fledging. Investigations did not identify a clear cause of death, though predation shortly after fledging is suspected. This is the first case we have recorded of a juvenile failing to survive to its first migration. The second, Bokaly, drowned while attempting to cross the Arabian Gulf (images below). The transmitter continued to function after the bird's death and was later recovered from a beach in Qatar. This is the first time we have recorded a bird from Central Asia attempting to cross a significant body of water. Drowning is similarly a significant cause of juvenile mortality among European populations attempting to cross the Mediterranean. The third juvenile, Chyul, disappeared in Pakistan during her first winter. Transmissions stopped abruptly, with no clear evidence of the cause.

We also lost three adult birds, Kyr, Guzar, and Tuson, in Uzbekistan during the spring/summer period of 2025. These cases were investigated on the ground, but only the transmitter of Kyr was recovered, having been found by a local farmer. Based on the GPS data, this bird appears to have been poisoned, coming to rest in a rubbish area on the outskirts of the village. For the other two individuals, poisoning and electrocution are suspected, respectively, though neither cause could be confirmed.

Overall, while confirming an exact cause of death remains challenging for the Uzbekistan cases, we suspect the majority are anthropogenic: one likely due to powerlines, and two likely due to poisoning, based on triaxial accelerometer data recorded around the time of death.

Table 2. Mortalities of Egyptian Vultures during 2023 to 2025.

Bird ID	Date Tagged	Mortality Date	Days monitored	Cause	Mortality Location
Alay.adult.234408	03/08/2023	11/11/2023	166 Days	Electrocution	Saudi Arabia
Sofia.adult.224008.2022	29/07/2022	19/01/2024	462 Days	Unknown, transmitter suddenly stopped	India
Kyr.244222	04/08/2024	30/04/2025	266 Days	Suspected poisoning	Uzbekistan
Guzar.adult.224012	31/07/2022	03/05/2025	993 Days	Suspected electrocution	Uzbekistan
Tuson.adult.234409	03/08/2023	23/05/2025	650 Days	Suspected poisoning	Uzbekistan
Chartash.374890.2025	21/07/2025	09/09/2025	48 Days	Likely predation	Kyrgyzstan
Chyul.374891.2025	28/07/2025	22/09/2025	54 Days	Unknown, transmitter suddenly stopped	Pakistan
Bokaly.234409b.2025	30/07/2025	7/10/2025	67 Days	Drowning	Arabian Gulf



The map shows the migration movement of Bokaly in autumn 2025. The bird spent some time circling in southern Iran, and track shows it attempting to build altitude before crossing the gulf. Unfortunately, the data shows him landing in the water. The transmitter floated around the Gulf for several weeks before washing up on the shore on western Qatar and was kindly collected by Francois Varboki.

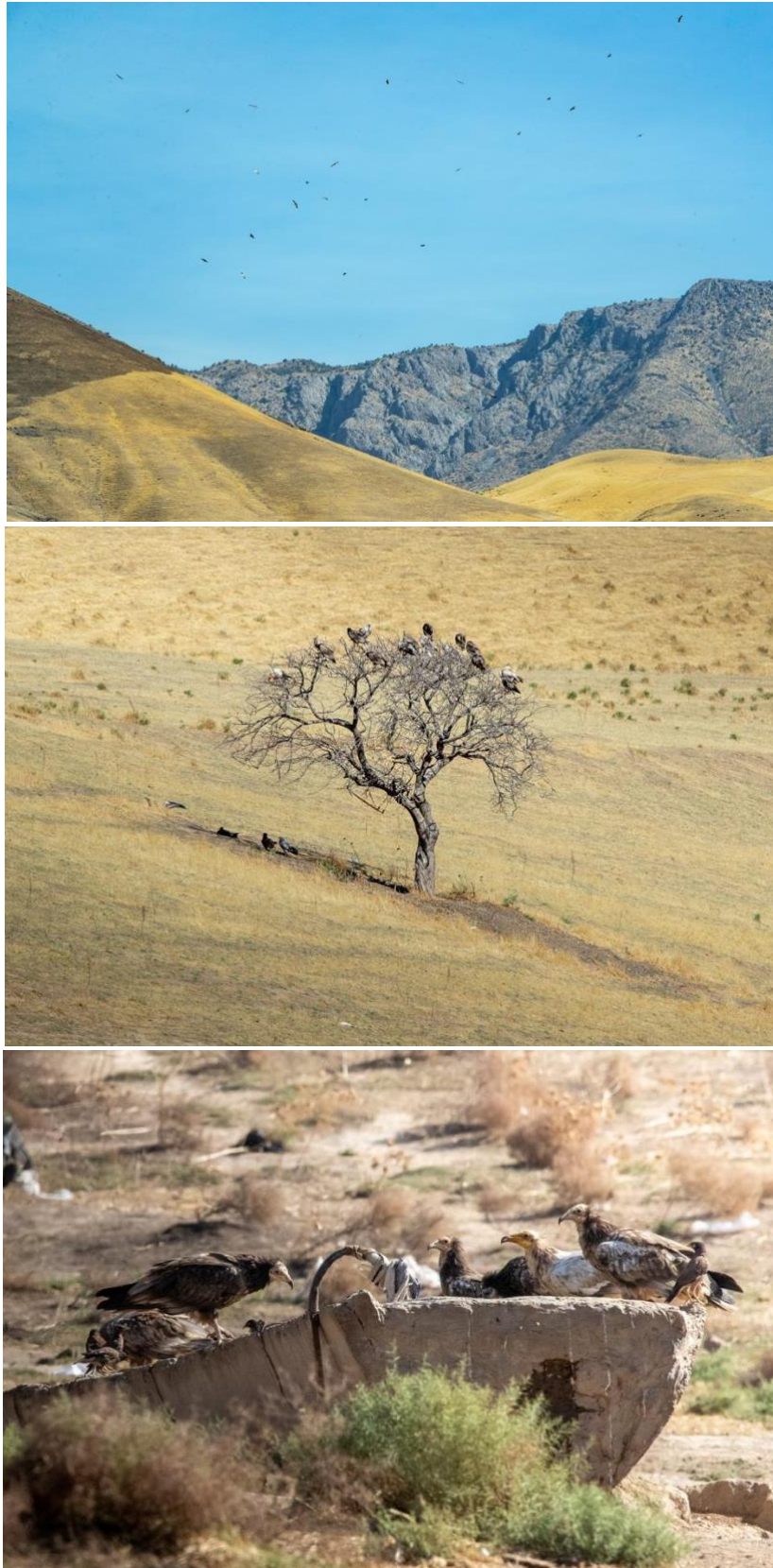
Dump site counts in 2024-2025

During Summer 2024-2025, the CAV field team managed to check eight different dumpsites in Kashkadarya and Surhandarya regions of Uzbekistan, and one in Tajikistan. The dumpsites were visited at the end of July - beginning of August. Counts were performed in the early morning hours or late afternoon when birds gather to feed. Table 3 presents the maximum number of birds counted at each site and our estimation based on previous information or data collected from the guards of these landfills. Egyptian vulture congregations at dumpsites are well known for other populations but these in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are particularly large and important at population level. Hence, they have been in our focus since the discovery in 2021.



Table 3. Egyptian Vulture dumpsite counts during August 2024 and 2025 in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Year	2023		2024		2025	
Dumpsite	Max number of birds	Estimated number of birds	Max number of birds	Estimated number of birds	Max number of birds	Estimated number of birds
District Kitab	138	138-160	250	250-300	52	250-300
District Kamash	4	5-6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
District Guzar	135	135-150	n/a	n/a	4	130-150
Kashkadarya1	9	20-25	n/a	n/a	8	25-30
Surhandarya1	250	250-300	n/a	n/a	110	250-300
Surhandarya2	6	6-10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Surhandarya3	41	41-50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Surhandarya4	15	15-30	n/a	n/a	30	45-50
Khujand	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	30-40



Images of Egyptian Vultures from the Qitab dump site in Kashkadarya in August 2025.



Cinereous Vultures
2024-2025

Satellite Tagging

During 2024 and 2025 seasons, at the end of July, under the permissions of the Nuratau Biosphere Reserve, Navoi, Uzbekistan, the CAV team, in collaboration with the Institute of Zoology and park rangers undertook fieldwork into the Nuratau Mountains, which can reach a peak of 2169 m. The team trekked into the mountains with the aid of local ponies to find nesting colonies of Cinereous Vultures. The CVs have one chick that can remain in the nest for up to 100 days before fledging. During 2024 and 2025, the team visited two nests in each year and tagged the young birds. The nests in the area were located on the scree slopes in thorny trees. A team member would carefully climb into the tree to remove the chick and tagging took place adjacent to the nest.

In total 4 chicks were tagged with 50 g Ornitela transmitters (Table 4). The team in BRCC in Kazakhstan at the same time tagged 5 CV chicks.

Table 4. List of Cinereous Vultures chicks tagged during 2024-2025 in Uzbekistan.

Name (tag ID)	Date Tagged	Age Tagged	Place
Nurata.Uz.CV.182690.2024	26/7/2024	Juvenile	Nuratau Biosphere Reserve
Hayat.234016.2024.Uz.CV	25/7/2024	Juvenile	Nuratau Biosphere Reserve
Ukhum.243638.2025	28/7/2025	Juvenile	Nuratau Biosphere Reserve
Hazrat.243636.2025	28/7/2025	Juvenile	Nuratau Biosphere Reserve



Image: Vladimir Dobrev and Nodirjon, Azimov in discussions about Cinereous Vultures with the Director of the Nuratau Mountains Biosphere State Reserve during 2025.



Image: Vladimir Dobrev and Nodirjon Azimov riding horses into the Nuratau Mountains in search of Cinereous Vulture nests in 2025.



Image: Cinereous Vulture adult perched in the Nuratau Mountains.

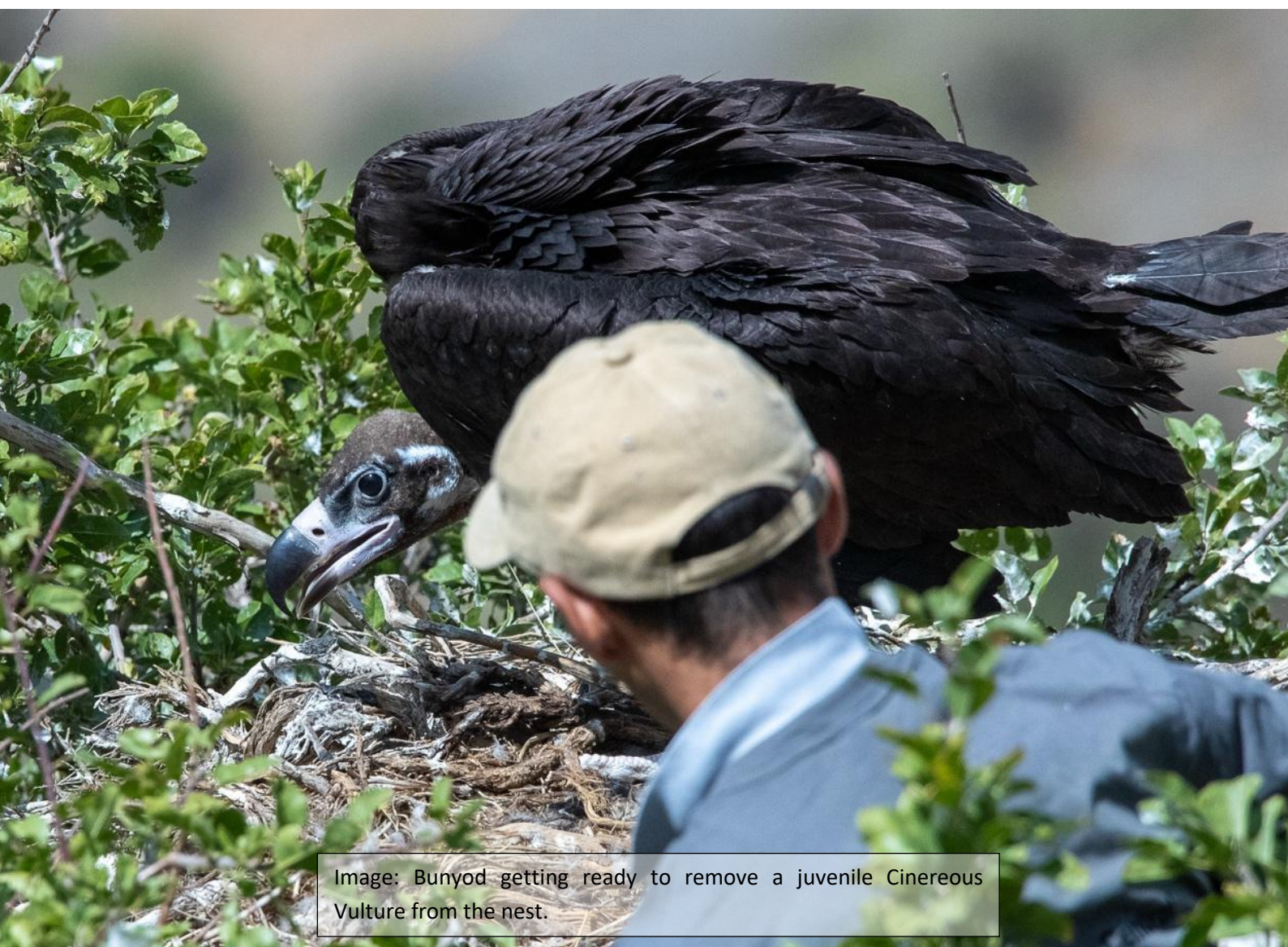




Image: Cinereous Vulture, *Hazrat*, after being fitted with an GSM/GPS



Migration and non-breeding areas: preliminary results

Initial results, shown in Fig. 3, from the four Uzbek Cinereous Vultures tracked between August 2024 and August 2026, show that all four birds migrated in their first year, departing around November and following the Central Asian Flyway. Non-breeding areas through the winter included southern Iran, southern Pakistan, and the Thar Desert in India. During their first spring return, all individuals migrated north but occupied much larger spring/summer ranges, spending most of the summer in the steppes of Kazakhstan. Of the two individuals tagged in 2024 and followed into their second year, both returned to areas similar to their first overwintering grounds. No mortality was recorded among these individuals between 2024 and summer 2026.

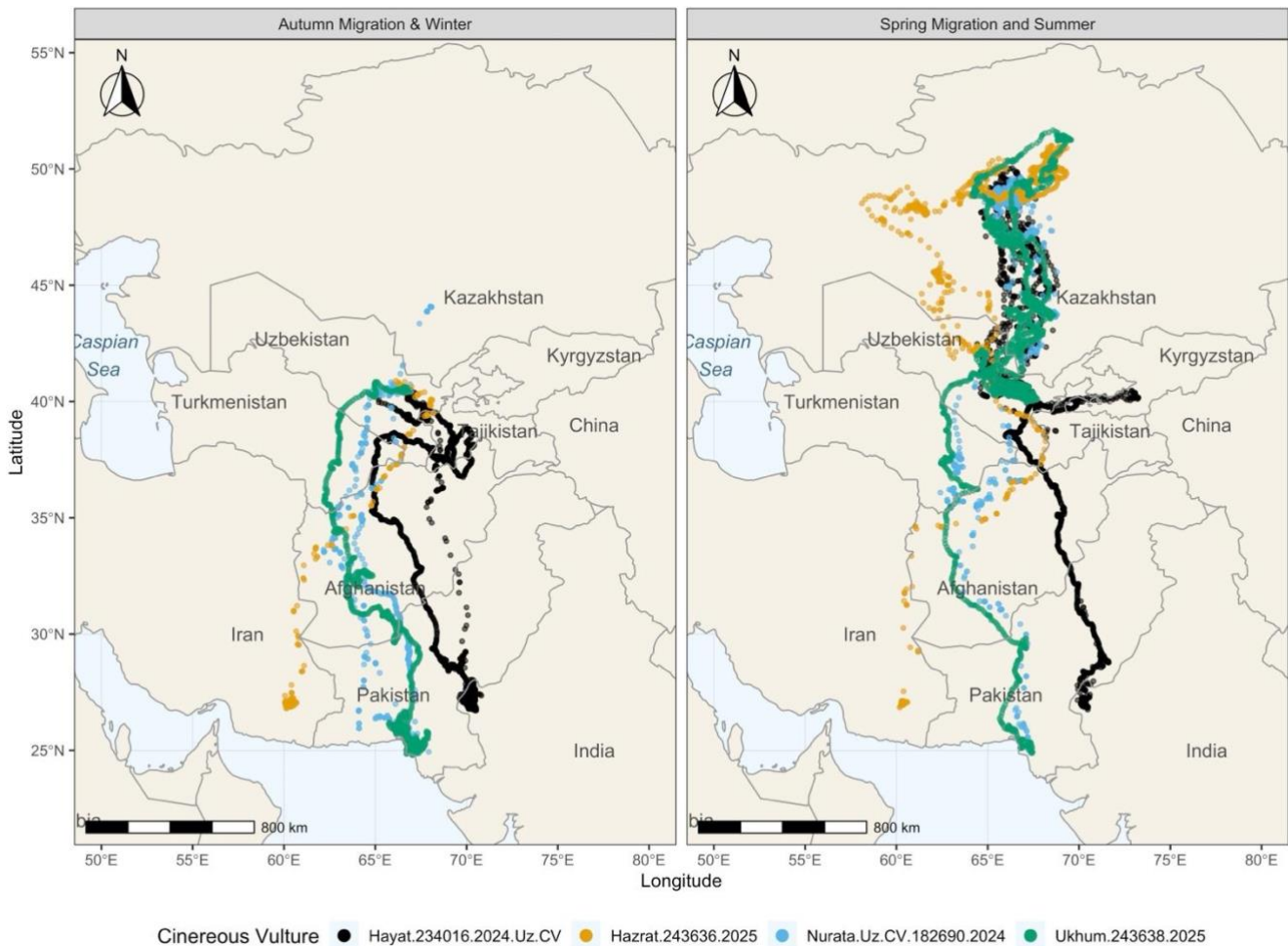


Figure 3. Cinereous Vulture movements during 2024-2026 showing the autumn migration routes and non-breeding areas, and the spring migration routes and summering areas for the juveniles.

Outreach

Training Workshops

- Vulture Monitoring and Conservation Training Workshop for NABU in Kyrgyzstan run by Vladimir Dobrev- May 2024.



- Field Training for Partners across Central Asia held in Uzbekistan, including BRCC, Tajikistan Nature Foundation, Kyrgyzstan Nature Foundation, and the Uzbek Institute of Zoology during August 2024.



Image: Project field team in Samarkand in August 2024. Top left to bottom right, Valentin Soldatov, Alyona Kaptyonkina, Mohammadsaleh Oev, Zhurabek Tulaev, Vladimir Dobrev, Nozim Kamilof, Genriyetta Pulikova, Nizom Qurbon, Nodirjon Azimov and Lusine Aghajanyan

- Field Training for Partners across Central Asia held in Uzbekistan, including, Tajikistan Nature Foundation and Uzbekistan Institute of Zoology, during August 2025.



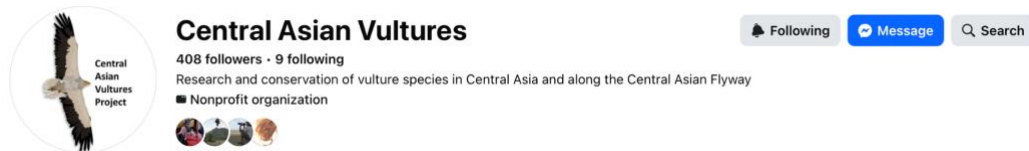
Image: Project field team in Samarkand in August 2025. Left to right, John Burnside, Mohammad-saleh Oev, Vladimir Dobrev, Lusine Aghajanyan, Anna Ten, Nikita Soldatov, Valentin Soldatov, Bunyod Ganiyev.

Seminars

- October 2025- Online Seminar “Migration of Vultures on the Central Asian Flyway” by John Burnside within the "Connecting Ecosystems and Species: Efforts in Restoration and Wildlife Conservation" for PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
- April 2025- Online Seminar: “Building Momentum for Biodiversity Conservation along the Central Asian Flyway” by Vladimir Dobrev, for the Central Asian Conservation Network (CACN) Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.
- November 2025- Online Seminar “Building an international alliance on the Central Asian Flyway to secure the survival of the endangered vultures” by Vladimir Dobrev. National Vulture Symposium, Pokhara, Kaski, Nepal
- September 2025 - Online Seminar “Egyptian and Cinereous vulture migration on the Central Asian Flyway, Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction (SAVE) Open Day.
- October 2025- “Vultures in the Central Asian Flyway”, by Vladimir Dobrev, Faculty of Biology, University of Plovdiv.

Website and Social Media

- The website www.CentralAsianVultures.org is dedicated to our work and the future development of the Egyptian and other vulture species work in the region and along the Central Asian Flyway. We continue to publish news posts and updates on the website.
- A Facebook page for the project was started to continue to share the project news on social media: <https://www.facebook.com/CentralAsianVultures>



- The project can be followed on Instagram: centralasianvulturesproject

Instagram



centralasianvulturesproject

485 followers 44 following

Central Asian Vultures Project

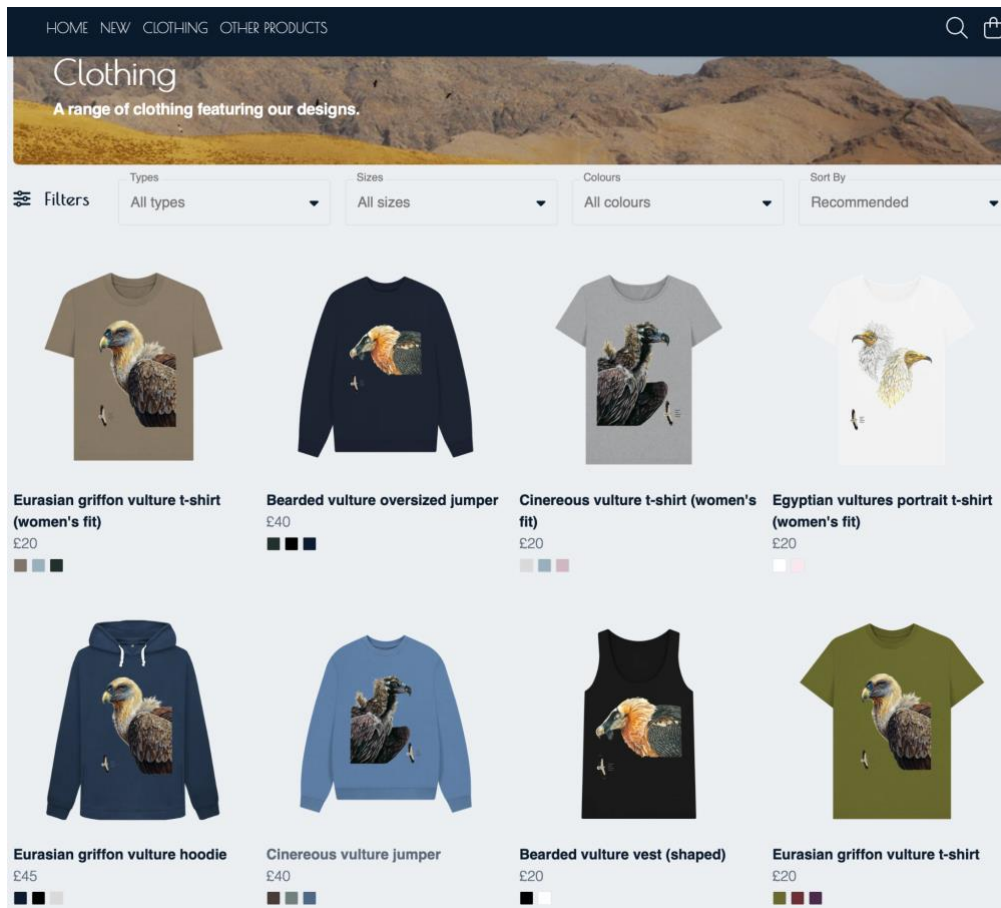
Research and conservation of vulture species in Central Asia
centralasianvultures.org and 1 more

- Follow the project on LinkedIn.

[Central Asian Vultures Online shop](#)

You can support the vultures of Central Asia by getting an item from [our shop](#).

All drawings are specially created for the project by the bulgarian artist [Demita Cherneva](#) ([Instagram](#))



CONCLUDING REMARKS

In 2024 and 2025, the Central Asian Vultures project marked a significant development, expanding from its original focus on the Egyptian Vulture to encompass all five vulture species of Central Asia, beginning with the Cinereous Vulture. This period saw the first-ever satellite tagging of Cinereous Vultures in the region, with nine individuals tagged across Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, alongside a further nine Egyptian Vultures, bringing the programme's total to 21 tracked individuals since 2021. Migration data continue to confirm the Indian subcontinent, particularly the Thar Desert, as the principal non-breeding area for Egyptian Vultures, while early Cinereous Vulture tracking reveals a similar flyway with wintering grounds extending into Iran, Pakistan and India. Mortality monitoring highlighted ongoing anthropogenic threats, including poisoning, electrocution, and drowning during Gulf crossings, underscoring the pressures facing these populations. Equally important has been the growth of a multi-national partnership network, with new collaborations established in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, building regional capacity for vulture conservation. As the project moves forward, this foundation of partnerships, combined with an expanding evidence base, positions the CAV programme to extend its work to the remaining Central Asian vulture species and strengthen conservation action across the flyway.

Last, but not least, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Hawk Conservancy Trust, the Ornithological Society of the Middle East, Caucasus and Central Asia (OSME), and the Vulture Conservation Foundation (VCF) for actively supporting our efforts in Central Asia and the Central Asian Flyway. We would also like to thank our project partners and their teams in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan for their immense support, engagement and hard work alongside to protect the vultures of Central Asia. We also thank the Institute of Zoology in Uzbekistan and the Nuratau State Reserve for supporting the field work and the project.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The tracking data from this study is archived at [MOVEBANK.ORG](https://movebank.org). This data will be made publicly available on completion of the study. The project name is: "Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus* Uzbekistan" and the Movebank ID is: 1613108054.



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