**Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals**

*Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme*

UNEP

PROGRAMME OF WORK
FOR THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (2014-2020)

## I.    Introduction

The vast and still largely interconnected ecosystems of the Central Asian region harbour a number of CMS-listed large mammal species, most of which are in decline due to poaching, illegal trade, habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation from mining and infrastructure development as well as from overgrazing by and competition with livestock and conversion to agriculture. CMS Parties recognized with Recommendations 8.23 and 9.1 that the populations of many Eurasian migratory mammals[1] are in a profoundly unsatisfactory state of conservation and that these ecosystems and their unique migration phenomena are a crucial area of action for the Convention.  CMS is already working together with many Central Asian countries and organizations, inter alia through the Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for the conservation of the Saiga antelope and the Bukhara deer and the Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali. CMS policies also target the removal of barriers to migration and the building of transboundary ecological networks (Res.10.3).

The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) has been developed under CMS to provide a common strategic framework for action at the international level to conserve migratory mammals and their habitat in the region. It aims at bringing together and harmonizing implementation of existing CMS instruments and mandates as well as initiatives undertaken by other stakeholders. A strong focus of CAMI is on promoting synergies between stakeholders and existing conservation frameworks, as well as on sharing communication and strengthening cooperation across borders, facilitating building on successes and raising awareness.

The initiative has so far produced the following:

1.    An assessment of gaps and needs of migratory mammal conservation in Central Asia (Karlstetter & Mallon 2014), which included a stakeholder survey, online questionnaire and interviews in Afghanistan, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in February and March 2014, and national consultation meetings in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in May and June 2014 (the assessment is available as UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.21).

2.    Based on the results of this assessment, the following outputs have been produced:
    a.    A compilation of key actions that stakeholders identified as important for the conservation of migratory mammals across the region; and
    b.    A draft joint Programme of Work (POW) for the CAMI, which was developed during the Stakeholder Meeting on the Conservation of Large Mammals in Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (23-25 September 2014).

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[1]    A "migratory species" under CMS means "the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries." (CMS 1979).

## II.    Taxonomic and geographical scope

The CAMI currently addresses 15 species, selected based on the following criteria[2]:

1.    Listing on the Appendices of CMS:
      <u>Appendix 1:</u>    Bukhara/Yarkand deer *Cervus elaphus yarkandensis* (also listed on Appendix II), wild camel *Camelus bactrianus*, wild yak *Bos grunniens*, snow leopard *Uncia uncia*, cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*
      <u>Appendix 2:</u>    Saiga *Saiga tatarica* and *S. borealis mongolica*, argali *Ovis ammon*, Mongolian gazelle *Procapra gutturosa*, goitered gazelle *Gazella subgutturosa*, kulan *Equus hemionus*, kiang *Equus kiang*

2.    Other long-distance migrants of Central Asia not listed under CMS: chiru *Pantholops hodgsonii*.

3.    Species that have transboundary populations (today or possibly in future) and have more or less the same range as species listed above: Przewalski's horse *Equus caballus przewalskii*, Tibetan gazelle *Procapra picticaudata*.

4.    The chinkara (jebeer gazelle) *Gazella bennettii* was formally added during the Regional Stakeholder Meeting in Bishkek (23-25 September 2014).

In the Central Asian region these 15 species occur in the following 14 Range States:

Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

## III.    Vision, Goal and Objectives of the POW

Following the recommendations from the assessment mentioned above, the POW has the following Vision, Goal and Objectives:

**Vision:**

Secured and viable populations of migratory mammals that range across the landscapes of Central Asia in healthy ecosystems, are valued by, and bring benefits to, local communities and all stakeholders.

**Goal:**

To improve the conservation of migratory large mammals and their habitats in the Central Asian region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation.

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[2]    The standard taxonomic reference for mammals under CMS is Wilson & Reeder (2005).

**Objectives:**

1. To address main threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.
2. To guide planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions on a regional scale.
3. To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and the promotion of synergies.
4. To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI.


## IV. Structure of a POW

The POW is structured around the Goal and Objectives. The main issues identified under each Objective have been developed based on the outcomes of the assessment process. Activities, and to some extent the respective responsibilities and priorities, were identified during the Stakeholder Meeting on the Conservation of Large Mammals in Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (23-25 September 2014).

The POW covers the period of 2014 to 2020 in line with the triennial cycle of the CMS Conference of the Parties. A revision of the assessment of gaps and needs of migratory mammal conservation in Central Asia and the POW should be undertaken in 2020.

## POW CAMI 2014-2020

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| **Vision:** |
| Secure and viable populations of migratory mammals that range across the landscapes of Central Asia in healthy ecosystems, are valued by, and bring benefits to, local communities and all stakeholders. |
| **Goal:** |
| To improve the conservation of migratory large mammals and their habitats in the Central Asian region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation. |

**Objective 1. To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.**

| Issue | Activity | Responsible | Priority |
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| **1.1. Illegal hunting and trade** | 1.1.1. Strengthen the capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting and trade and secure necessary funding (i.e. human resources, equipment, training). | Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| | 1.1.2. Promote review of national legislation - and its enforcement - on hunting and trade (including relevant penalties, the simplification of prosecution, enforce bonus payment systems to create adequate incentives for enforcement personnel and reinvest fines in conservation) as well as compliance with CITES (and ratification of CITES by those States who are not a party yet). | Government agencies | High |
| | 1.1.3. Promote regular and sound monitoring of species in order to guide, where applicable, sustainable and coordinate off-take of huntable species. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| | 1.1.4. Improve inter-agency communication and cooperation (i.e. multi-agency task forces) at the national and regional level concerning scientific, management and enforcement issues (e.g. through the development of a Wildlife Enforcement Network and greater cooperation with customs). | Government agencies, Scientific institutions | High/medium |
| | 1.1.5. Promote the use of new technologies, methods and tools for enforcement (use of SMART, sniffer dogs, risk assessments). | Government agencies, NGOs | High/medium |
| | 1.1.6. Promote information exchange across range, transit and consumer states to counteract illegal hunting and trade and ensure adequate information is available on trophy hunting regulations. | Government agencies, NGOs, TRAFFIC (tbc), CITES (tbc) | High/medium |

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| | 1.1.7. Assess feasibility of trophy hunting for huntable species covered under CAMI across the Central Asian region, looking at accruing benefits for local communities, as well as relevant legislation. | Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| | 1.1.8. Secure public support for addressing illegal hunting and trade through outreach and development of "citizen/informant networks". | Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| | 1.1.9. Explore other sustainable wildlife use options (i.e. subsistence hunting, 'green hunting' - photography) that create incentives for conservation and review according legislation. | Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| | 1.1.10. Rotate hunting areas to avoid over-use of animals in one area. | Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| **1.2. Overgrazing and livestock competition** | 1.2.1 Develop methodology for research and monitoring based on examples of best practice on a) pasture productivity, b) pasture suitability, and c) disease transmission. | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs | High |
| | 1.2.2. Review and modify existing grazing norms (both legal and customary) based on e.g. carrying capacity and wildlife habitat hotspots. | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, INGO's | Medium |
| | 1.2.3. Improve livestock breeding programmes to address overstocking of pastures (focusing on breeds promoting e.g. herd health, productivity and product diversity). | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs | High |
| | 1.2.4. Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes on wildlife protection among herding communities. | NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministries) | High |
| | 1.2.5. Promote sustainable livelihood activities in herding communities to reduce focus on livestock as their main asset. | NGOs, Businesses | High |
| | 1.2.6. Establish joint ministerial working groups (committees) to address pasture use and wildlife protection issues. | Government agencies facilitated by NGOs | High |
| | 1.2.7. Establish and promote volunteer ranger mechanism to create rewards/incentives in herding communities residing near wildlife/protected areas/ecological corridors. | Government agencies, local communities, NGOs | Medium |

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| | 1.2.8. Where possible, minimize grazing on migration routes by livestock. | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs, herders | High |
| | 1.2.9. Explore options of insuring livestock against natural disasters. | Government agencies, Insurance sector | Medium |
| | 1.2.10. Improve pasture quality and productivity and provide alternative "non-pasture" feeding sources for grazing livestock where feasible. | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions | Medium |
| **1.3. Industry and infrastructure development/ barriers to movement** | 1.3.1. Make species- and landscape-specific knowledge available, specifically:<br><br>a) develop common standards for maps,<br>b) develop maps (layers) per country per species (identify key areas),<br>c) develop and update map layers on existing and planned potential barriers,<br>d) make maps (GIS) available at national, bilateral and regional level,<br>e) develop species-specific factsheets (incl. behaviour, ecology, etc.), and<br>f) identify knowledge gaps and initiate targeted applied research. | CMS, UNEP-WCMC (tbc), Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs | High (a)<br><br>High/medium (b, c, d)<br><br>Medium (e, f) |
| | 1.3.2. Increase public-awareness on barriers to migration, specifically:<br><br>a) raise awareness of the broad public on benefits from migratory species,<br>b) raise awareness of the broad public on impacts of barriers on migratory species and possible solutions, and<br>c) conduct information campaigns targeted at decision makers in government, sector and technical agencies. | CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, mass-media | High |
| | 1.3.3. Promote the knowledge and application of technical solutions, specifically:<br><br>a) document technical solutions for specific cases (species, landscape and type of barrier),<br>b) establish a knowledge exchange platform (or use of existing ones),<br>c) document and monitor impacts and effectiveness of technical solutions, and<br>d) include the topic of barriers to migration into relevant university curricula. | CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs | High |

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| | 1.3.4. Address political issues, specifically:<br><br>a) establish national and bi-lateral multi-agency task force on border fences (including border security agencies, customs, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, environmental/wildlife agencies, international finance institutions),<br>b) establish national multi-agency task force on big infrastructure projects (i.e. transportation and other relevant ministries),<br>c) integrate migratory species conservation into national EIA regulations and implementation, and<br>d) integrate migratory species conservation into requirements of international financing institutions. | CMS, National focal points, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs | High/medium |
| **1.4. Good governance of natural resource management/ policy and legislation** | 1.4.1. Develop/review the existing policies and regulatory frameworks that affect migratory and transboundary species (or policies that create known/identified threats) which are of interest to CMS to address gaps. | Government agencies, National focal points | High |
| | 1.4.2. Identify if the problems exist at the local level or at national level and where the policies are in conflict with each other. | Government agencies, NGOs | High/medium |
| | 1.4.3. Facilitate or support a regional or issue level expert working group meeting that is tasked with developing a strategy for scaling up national policies to a regional level (National, bilateral, trilateral etc.) to harmonize/coordinate differing policies. | CMS, Government agencies | High/medium |
| | 1.4.4. Provide the CAMI POW to multinational forums such as South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation, Shanghai Cooperation and others, in order to promote compliance with the POW and CMS requirements. | INGO, CMS, Government agencies | Medium |
| | 1.4.5. Involve transport infrastructure, agriculture, border defence sectors, (e.g. OSCE, CAREC, FAO) in CMS relevant technical workshops to represent the interests and capacity of groups which drive identified threats. | CMS, INGO, Government agencies | High |
| | 1.4.6. Create a 'best practice' policy guide for issues that affect migratory and transboundary species in CAMI countries. | CMS, Government agencies, NGOs | High/medium |

| 1.5. Human needs/community engagement in conservation | 1.5.1. Promote sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, and to whole communities. | National and international NGOs | High |
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| | 1.5.2. Support local development (education, health, energy etc.), linked to conservation, linked to whole community needs. | INGOs; Development agencies | Medium |
| | 1.5.3. Establish (and share best practice of) community based insurance schemes (predation, other conflict, bad weather etc.). | As a platform CMS, for implementation: National and international NGOs | High/medium |
| | 1.5.4. Provide culturally and species appropriate activities for teachers using current examples such as establishing Wildlife Clubs and celebrating species days. | National and international NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministry) | Medium |
| | 1.5.5. Build functional associations within and between communities to form implementing and monitoring bodies under the mandate of the national government, e.g. to link communities along migration routes. | Community leaders, local government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| | 1.5.6. Promote and support the use of local knowledge and skills, e.g. with community based management plans (engagement with strategy definition), scientific research (participatory approaches), reporting outcomes with communities in a suitable language and format. | Local and national NGOs, Research/ Scientific institutions | High/medium |
| | 1.5.7. Promote non-extractive use especially ecotourism: Research the barriers towards wider adoption of ecotourism within Central Asia and how to build and market a desirable package. | NGOs, Tourism companies | Medium |
| | 1.5.8. Integrate biodiversity conservation issues (for migratory species) into the strategies of international and national development agencies. | CMS, Government agencies | High |
| | 1.5.9. Engage community conservationists with direct involvement in conservation initiatives, such as community monitoring or local wildlife champions. | National/Local Government agencies, NGOs | High/medium |

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| | 1.5.10. Engage with and encourage investment from additional NGOs and business, especially local large industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining). | CMS, International NGOs currently involved | Medium |
| **1.6. Scientific knowledge** | 1.6.1. Conduct gap analysis based on scientific evidence across species to understand the limitations and explain those limitations, identify key questions and construct appropriate hypotheses necessary to permit robust knowledge advancement and provide meaningful and unequivocal information to stakeholders. | Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| | 1.6.2. Develop and implement science based national programmes (harmonization across regions). | Scientific institutions | Medium |
| | 1.6.3. Develop appropriate monitoring indicators, with fully elucidated confidence estimators and guidance for interpretation to track change. | Scientific institutions, Government agencies, NGOs | Following completion of gap analysis |
| | 1.6.4. Ensure integration and application of data and findings gathered from scientific research into conservation management planning. | Scientific institutions | High |
| | 1.6.5. Undertake research to increase understanding of landscape permeability as a function of socio economic change, environmental change, protected area configuration. | Scientific institutions | High/ medium |
| **1.7. Transboundary cooperation** | 1.7.1. Develop an understanding and make best use of political processes, specifically:<br>  a) identify the formal processes within each range state concerning adoption of transboundary agreements and feed back to CMS, and<br>  b) highlight areas where CMS can have an influence (especially among Parties). | Government agencies, Focal points, CMS | High |
| | 1.7.2. Build on existing agreements, specifically:<br>  a) produce an inventory of existing MEAs, governmental/multi-partner agreements and platforms in the CAMI region, building on the CAMI gaps and needs assessment and identify entry-points for enhanced cooperation,<br>  b) partner with and integrate migratory species conservation into existing mechanisms such as CITES and development agendas , and<br>  c) explore the potential of the Eurasian Customs Region to bolster transboundary conservation (identify opportunities and risks). | INGOs, NGOs, CMS, relevant MEAs and international fora, Government agencies | Medium |

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| | 1.7.3. Build on and enhance scientific and working level collaboration, specifically:<br>   a) promote formal and informal collaboration through scientific working groups,<br>   b) encourage cooperation at field and working level on survey, research and monitoring as well as for study tours and exchange visits. | All NGOs with presence across relevant countries, Scientific institutions | High/medium |
| | 1.7.4. Increase awareness, specifically:<br>   a) promote the benefits of transboundary cooperation among governments and stakeholders, and<br>   b) provide positive examples (e.g. from 1.7.3) for successful cooperation and share lessons learned. | CMS, Focal points, Government agencies | Medium |
| | 1.7.5. Strengthen transboundary communication, specifically:<br>   a) conduct a communication gap analysis,<br>   b) identify the best ways to communicate in order to promote action, and<br>   c) identify and increase understanding of the nuances in terms of culture, language and political settings in the different countries in order to communicate correctly. | CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Medium |

**Objective 2. To guide planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale**

| Landscape and Species | Activity | Responsible | Priority |
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| **2.1. Snow leopard & argali (mountain ecosystems)** | 2.1.1. The following priority transboundary landscapes were identified. Activities for each of them to be aligned with those specified in the GSLEP[1], the associated NSLEPS[2] and the Argali Single-Species Action Plan:<br><br>   a) Altay-Sayan (China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia)<br><br>   b) Junggar-Alatau (Kazakhstan, China)<br><br>   c) Saur-Tarbagatay (China, Kazakhstan)<br><br>   d) Inner Tien Shan (China, Kyrgyzstan)<br><br>   e) East Tien Shan (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China)<br><br>   f) West Tien shan (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan) | Government agencies, GSLEP Secretariat, CMS, NGOs, Scientific institutions | High |

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| | g) Hissar-Alay (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) | | |
| | h) Pamir (Afghanistan, China, Tajikistan, Pakistan) | | |
| | i) Karakorum (Pakistan, Afghanistan, China) | | |
| | j) Central Himalaya (Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan) | | |
| | k) Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (China, and small areas of Bhutan, Nepal, India) | | |
| | l) Gobi (China, Mongolia) | | |
| **2.2. Gobi-Desert – Eastern Steppes Ecosystem ( wild ass, wild camel, Mongolian gazelle, goitered gazelle, Przewalski's horse)** | 2.2.1. Address impacts from linear Infrastructure and maintain landscape permeability, specifically:<br><br>**Fences**<br><br>a) Map existing fences across the landscape in a spatial (GIS) database, including important meta-data,<br><br>b) mitigate impact of existing fences through removal or modification to wildlife friendly designs,<br><br>c) strengthen EIA requirements so that fences that are required or proposed are assessed as to their necessity and if so, ensure that they are wildlife friendly and appropriate to all species affected. (i) Assess the legal framework which exists (Joint ownership of railroads, Border security policies). (ii) Create working group to assess best practice standards or take the lead in defining new ones, and<br><br>d) explore issues/options related to increasing border fence permeability.<br><br>**Roads**<br><br>e) map roads of existing or predicted high volume (>1,000 vehicles/day),<br><br>f) develop mitigation strategies, i.e. (i) wildlife passage structures that are appropriate to the landscape and species, (ii) ensure requirement for mitigating is necessary, (iii) conduct research, (iv) promote public engagement for support of mitigation, (v) engage in high level discussions with lending agencies/government officials in charge of infrastructure development decisions, and<br><br>g) improve EIA process (see fences). | Government agencies, Mining and infrastructure companies, Private sector, Scientific institutions, NGOs, INGOs | High |

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| | **Railroads**<br><br>  h)  map no go areas and suitable areas for alignment to guide planners,<br><br>  i)  conduct research to determine whether khulan will cross an unfenced track,<br><br>  j)  improve EIA process, and<br><br>  k)  incorporate landscape permeability concepts for regional-scale development of roads and railways. | | |
| | **Land Tenure**<br><br>2.2.2 Undertake mapping and research to elucidate the effects of variable land tenure, and consequential management, on landscape permeability.<br><br>2.2.3. Initiate a multi-agency working group to monitor and discuss solutions to keeping landscapes permeable. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions | High/medium |
| | **Political dialogue**<br><br>2.2.4. Fast track ongoing transboundary discussions. | Government agencies, CMS | High/medium |
| | 2.2.5. Strengthen or expand transboundary protected area networks which promote conservation of long-distance migrants in the Gobi-Desert-Eastern Steppe-Ecosystem (wild camel, khulan, Przewalski's horse to start with). | Government agencies, CMS, NGOs | Medium |
| | 2.2.6. Develop a single species action plan for the wild ass. | IUCN Equid Specialist Group, CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| | 2.2.7. Establish transboundary cooperation and coordination for the conservation of Przewalski's horse among Range States. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, CMS, NGOs, International Takhi Group (ITG) | High/medium |

| **2.3. South-west region (Cheetah, goitered gazelle, chinkara, wild ass [khulan/onager], Przewalski's horse, Transcaspian urial[3])** | **Cheetah (Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Turkmenistan)**<br><br>2.3.1. Increase number and/or size of protected areas and connectivity between them in Iran. | Department of Environment Iran (DOE), Iranian Cheetah Society (ICS), NGOs | High |
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| | 2.3.2. Enhance effectiveness of protected areas through identification of corridors and a landscape approach (north-east, central-south Iran). | DOE, ICS, NGOs | High/Medium |
| | 2.3.3 Conduct field surveys of potential habitat in areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan neighbouring Iran. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High/Medium |
| | 2.3.4. Collect information on distribution and threats (e.g. through telemetry). | ICS, Scientific institutions, NGOs, Government agencies | Medium |
| | 2.3.5. Conduct cheetah workshop in Iran and develop a regional programme for conservation and restoration of cheetah. | Government agencies, ICS, NGOs, IUCN Cat Specialist Group | High |
| | **Ustyurt landscape (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; Wild ass, goitered gazelle, Transcaspian urial, saiga)**<br><br>2.3.6 Monitor khulan movements, including telemetry methods.<br><br>2.3.7. Promote creation of protected areas, based on scientific justification.<br><br>2.3.8. Increase transboundary cooperation on Ustyurt. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions<br><br>2.3.8. plus CMS, Saiga MoU | High/Medium |
| | **Khulan/onager (Iran (Islamic Republic of), West Afghanistan, South Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)**<br><br>2.3.9. Collect information on distribution and threats, including telemetry studies.<br><br>2.3.10. Identify corridors and potential additional habitats.<br><br>2.3.11 Assess feasibility of reintroduction to Alai Valley, Kyrgyzstan.<br><br>2.3.12. See Activity 2.2.6 | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions<br><br>2.3.11. Kyrgyz state agency, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Medium |

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| | **Goitered gazelle (Issyk-Kul, Ustyurt, Kyzylkum, Karakum, Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan)**<br><br>2.3.13. Assess reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists.<br><br>2.3.14. Develop sub-regional programme for conservation and restoration of the species.<br><br>2.3.15. Assess impact of linear infrastructure on goitered gazelles and develop and implement mitigation measures (as 1.3.).<br><br>2.3.16. Review legislation to combat wildlife crime (as 1.1). | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions,<br><br>2.3.14. plus IUCN Antelope Specialist Group | High/medium |
| | **Chinkara (Iran (Islamic Republic of) and neighbouring areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan)**<br><br>2.3.17. Assess reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists.<br><br>2.3.18. Develop sub-regional programme for conservation and restoration of the species. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, IUCN Antelope Specialist Group | Medium |
| **2.4. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (China, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan)** | 2.4.1. Develop a multi-species action plan for Qinghai-Tibetan plateau ungulates (chiru, kiang, Tibetan gazelle and argali, plus Przewalski's gazelle[3], white-lipped deer[3], blue sheep[3]). | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, IUCN, NGOs | High/Medium |
| | 2.4.2. Coordinate transboundary activities at national and provincial levels. | Government agencies, others | Medium |
| | **Species information**<br><br>2.4.3. Compile and integrate species distribution and movement information across the plateau.<br><br>2.4.4. Continue efforts to assess the threat of poaching and illegal wildlife trade- especially in border areas.<br><br><br>2.4.5. Identify biologically important hotspots of species of concern at international and provincial border areas.<br><br>2.4.6. Develop coordinated management plans for species across provinces. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High/Medium |

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| | **Infrastructure threats** | Government agencies | Medium |
| | 2.4.7. Review infrastructure development plans to ensure no adverse impact on species of concern (as 1.3). | | |
| | 2.4.8. Incorporate species considerations (including migration) into national level plans and programmes such as the national key ecological function zone planning. | | |
| | 2.4.9. Highlight the contribution of action plans to the ecological red line strategy currently under consideration. | | |
| | **Protected area policy** | Government agencies, Scientific institutions | Medium/Low |
| | 2.4.10. Strengthen existing protected areas and consider the creation of new protected areas to incorporate identified hotspots. | | |
| | 2.4.11. Integrate community-based conservation into protected area legislation and practice. | Government agencies, NGOs | High/medium |
| **2.5. Bukhara deer (tugai forests of Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)** | 2.5.1. Approve the reporting format on implementation of the Bukhara deer MoU, and a format for proposals for short-term and long-term revision of the Action Plan. | CMS, Government agencies, WWF Central Asia Programme | High |
| | 2.5.2. Develop, evaluate and approve national level plans of targeted activities for the next 5-10 years. | | |
| | 2.5.3. Request governments of the range countries to present a progress report and proposals for Action Plan revision (if necessary) once every 2 years. (Request to submit reports should follow official protocol: from the CMS Secretariat to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the range states with copies to the relevant Ministries/State Committees). | | |
| | 2.5.4. Ensure regular information exchange between range states, including regular meetings of the Signatories of the MoU through the CMS Secretariat or an authorized MoU Coordinator, supported by the CMS Secretariat. | | |

| Objective 3. To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and the promotion of synergies | | | |
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| **Issue** | **Activity** | **Responsible** | **Priority** |
| **3.1. Knowledge and Data sharing** | 3.1.1. Identify and establish mechanisms for data and knowledge storage and sharing within the CAMI. | CMS, IUCN Transboundary Specialist Group newsletter | High |
| | 3.1.2. Determine feasibility of data sharing, considering potential obstacles (e.g. ownership, access, intellectual copyright) and identify ways to overcome them. | NGOs, CMS, Scientific institutions | Low |
| | 3.1.3. Conduct a needs analysis of data requirements for stakeholders within CAMI. | NGOs, CMS | Medium |
| | 3.1.4. Analyse data collected to highlight relevant conservation applications. | CMS, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Low |
| | 3.1.5. Ascertain suitable templates from existing sources such as Saiga Resource Centre; Saiga News; Cat News, etc. | CMS, NGOs | Medium |
| | 3.1.6. Conduct a gap analysis of existing information sources and routes of dissemination. | NGOs, CMS | High |
| | 3.1.7. Establish an "Asian Scientific Initiative for Conservation of Migration" to facilitate science communications: information exchange among institutions, building network facilitated by CMS, capacity building. | CMS, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High/medium |
| | 3.1.8. Collect information including existing species action plans on the CMS website and consider developing Action Plans for species that do not have one. | CMS, NGOs, Government agencies | High |
| Objective 4. To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI | | | |
| **Issue** | **Activity** | **Responsible** | **Priority** |
| **4.1. Coordination mechanism for CAMI** | 4.1.1. Establish the position of a coordinator for Central Asia within the CMS Secretariat to enable sustainable and long-term Secretariat services for the CAMI. | CMS | High |
| | 4.1.2. Identify and nominate species focal points (and in the process review suitable platforms such as Snow Leopard Network, IUCN Specialist Groups), and publish on CMS website. | CMS, NGOs, INGOs, Scientific institutions | High |

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| | 4.1.3. Identify CAMI focal points for each country and publish on CMS website. | CMS, Government agencies | High |
| | 4.1.4. Conduct regular technical, thematic, ecoregion workshops. | CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, GIZ (tbc) | High/Medium |
| | 4.1.5. Organize an intersessional meeting of CAMI members (every 2½ years – in 2017). | CMS, GIZ (tbc) | Medium |
| | 4.1.6. Identify means to connect different CAMI focal points to discuss issues of mutual concern and advance implementation (such as through a formal focal points group). | CMS, GIZ (tbc), NGOs, INGOs | High/Medium |
| | 4.1.7. Establish transboundary working groups to maintain progress and communication between CMS meetings/COPs. | CMS, GIZ (tbc) | High/Medium |
| | 4.1.8.    Ensure national consultation of the POW in the relevant ministries after endorsement at the COP11 for national review and approval. | Government agencies, CMS | High |
| **4.2. Funding implementation** | 4.2.1. Promote co-funding to donor initiatives from governments as well as co-funding from donors to government initiatives. | Government agencies | High/Medium |
| | 4.2.2. Use money from sustainable wildlife use for implementing conservation activities (e.g. trophy hunting and others) in cooperation with CITES. | Government agencies, NGOs, CITES | High/Medium |
| | 4.2.3. Establish a trust fund, including with funding from mining and hydropower companies. | Government agencies, CMS, Private sector companies | Medium |
| | 4.2.4. Include conservation actions for migratory species in the existing/updated/elaborated State programmes on nature protection. | Government agencies | High |
| | 4.2.5. Use national environmental funds that exist under state bodies and include measures on migratory species. | Government agencies | High/Medium |

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| | 4.2.6. Conduct an 'Inventory' of donors and funding programmes and identify a "champion" for CAMI. | NGOs, Government agencies, CMS | Medium |
| | 4.2.7. Channel the money from environmental payments to nature conservation activities (currently these payments go to the national budgets and are distributed to other purposes). | Government agencies | Medium |
| | 4.2.8. Use and develop regional or landscape approaches for fundraising – not only single country projects. | Coordination from CMS, Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| | 4.2.9. Explore funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) (including Small Grants Programme) projects – joint proposals between several countries should be developed with involvement of GEF implementing agencies (WB, ADB, UNDP) in the processes of project application. | Government agencies, NGOs, CMS | High/Medium |
| | 4.2.10. Strengthen bilateral cooperation between countries as well as with donors in fundraising and joint project development. | Government agencies, Donors, CMS | Medium |
| | 4.2.11. Initiate systematic awareness raising among private companies (Corporate Social Responsibility funds). | NGOs | Low |
| | 4.2.12. Consider organizing charity events to mobilize funding for CAMI. | Government agencies, NGOs, CMS | Low |
| | 4.2.13. Include biodiversity conservation measures into the contracts with mining companies (e.g. to Product Sharing Agreements). | Government agencies, Companies | Medium |
| **4.3 Awareness raising** | 4.3.1. Raise awareness and understanding about the importance of the Central Asian region for migratory mammals at all levels through all means. | CMS, Government agencies, NGOs | High |

Notes: [1]GSLEP = Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program; [2]NSLEP = National Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Programme. [3]Species occurring within the same landscape but not formally part of CAMI.