



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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RANGE STATE MEETING ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION AND REVISION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ARGALI (*Ovis ammon*)
Almaty, Kazakhstan, 12-13 September 2024

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ARGALI

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ARGALI 2024-2032

1. In line with Decision 14.167 d) of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 12-17 February 2024, the CMS Secretariat commissioned the revision of the Action Plan to streamline its activities by integrating them in the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) Programme of Work (PoW) and developing a set of specific activities for conservation units of the species.
2. Hence a different approach for the development of the Argali Action Plan for 2024-2032 was taken than for the Single Species Action Plan (SSAP) for 2014-2024¹. Cross-cutting activities concerning the species as such or other CAMI species (preliminary included in Annex 1) will now be included in the next CAMI PoW for 2026-2032, whereas this document focuses on activities of special relevance for specific conservation units of Argali.
3. Conservation units can be subspecies, populations of the species or parts of populations in specific areas. This Action Plan is based on the sites identified as relevant for Argali in the report on “Mapping Transboundary Conservation Hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative” as conservation units, which are listed in the Table below.

Transboundary hotspots identified in the report “Mapping Transboundary Conservation Hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative”:

No.	Hotspot ID as per Report	Site name	Subspecies	Geographic area	Countries
1)	1	High Pamirs	Pamir Argali or Marco Polo Sheep <i>O.a.polii</i>	South-eastern Tajik Pamirs, Great and Little Pamir, Sarikol Pamir (Taxkorgan), Khunjerab Pass region of Karakoram	Afghanistan-China-Pakistan-Tajikistan
2)	25	Western Tien Shan	Tien Shan Argali <i>O.a.karelini</i>	Ugam-Chatkal NNP, SSNR Chatkal, SSNR Aksu-Zhabagly, SSNR Besh Aral	Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan
3)	32	Pamir-Alai	Pamir Argali or Marco Polo Sheep <i>O.a.polii</i>	Transalai and Alai ranges, Alai valley	Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan.
4)	14	Khan Tengri region	Tien Shan Argali <i>O.a.karelini</i>	Khan Tengri massif in the Tian Shan, incl. Khan Tengri NP in Kyrgyzstan	China-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan

¹ https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Argali_SSAP_final_English.pdf

5)	23	Western Kyrgyz Range	Tien Shan Argali <i>O.a.karelini</i>	Kyrgyz range in Jambyl province (Kazakhstan) and Talas province (Kyrgyzstan)	Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan
6)	24	Northern Tien Shan	Tien Shan Argali <i>O.a.karelini</i>	Zaili-Alatau and Kungey-Alatau	Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan
7)	31	Eastern Turkestan Range	Severtzov Argali <i>O.a.severtzovi</i>	Hissaro-Alai system (eastern Turkestan range)	Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan-Uzbekistan.
8)	36	Western Turkestan Range	Severtzov Argali <i>O.a.severtzovi</i>	Turkestan Range west of Shahrstan	Tajikistan-Uzbekistan
9)	15	Altai	Altai Argali <i>O.a.ammon</i>	Central part and SE part of Altai mountains	China-Kazakhstan-Mongolia-Russian Federation
10)	9	Khangchendzonga-Sikkim Plateau	Tibet Argali <i>O.a.hodgsoni</i>	Khangchendzonga region, northern plateau of Sikkim and adjacent areas (Bhutan, China, India, Nepal)	China-Bhutan-India-Nepal
11)	10	Western Trans-Himalaya	Tibet Argali <i>O.a.hodgsoni</i>	Uttarakhand (especially Gangotri NP) (India), Upper Humla valley (Nepal) and adjacent areas (China)	China-India-Nepal
12)	11	Changthang and Spiti	Tibet Argali <i>O.a.hodgsoni</i>	Changthang plateau in Ladakh and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh with adjacent areas of northern Tibetan Plateau	China-India
13)	12	Jungarian Alatau	Tien Shan Argali <i>O.a.karelini</i>	Jungarian Alatau, entire mountain area	China-Kazakhstan
14)	13	Tarbagatay and Saur Ranges	<i>O.a.collium or karelini</i>	Continuous area along the China-	China-Kazakhstan

				Kazakhstan border	
15)	16	Inner Tien Shan	<i>O.a.karelini</i> or <i>polii</i>	Entire mountain range along border with China	China-Kyrgyzstan
16)	17	South Gobi	Gobi Argali <i>O.a.darwini</i>	Southern edges of Gobi Desert and Yin Mountains. Possibly several separate sections.	China-Mongolia
17)	18	Trans-Altai Gobi	Gobi Argali <i>O.a.darwini</i>	Gobi-Altai - Xinjiang	China-Mongolia
18)	19	Jungarian Gobi	Gobi Argali <i>O.a.darwini</i>	Great Gobi B SPA Khovd-Xinjiang	(China)-Mongolia
19)	33	Eastern Sayan	Altai Argali <i>O.a.ammon</i>	Tuva/Irkutsk prov. /Buryatiya - Khovsgol	Mongolia-Russian Federation

Subspecies or populations entirely or largely restricted to one country:

- 20) Severtzov Argali *O.a.severtzovi* in Uzbekistan (Nurota (Nuratau) range, Oqtov (Aktau) range, Tomdi (Tamdytau) mountains)
- 21) Karatau Argali *O.a.nigrimontana* in Kazakhstan (Karatau range)
- 22) Kazakhstan Argali *O.a.collium* in the Kazakh Uplands
- 23) Gobi Argali *O.a.darwini* in relevant areas of Mongolia

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE ARGALI 2024-2032

Goal: To maintain and restore Argali populations to a favourable conservation status throughout their range, with a particular focus on transboundary populations.

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
1.0	Measures affecting several or all conservation units		
1.1	Develop climate-resilient rangeland management plans in key sites to restore and maintain intact rangelands.	1	Governmental organizations (GOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), scientific institutions, holders of game management areas
1.2	Intensify anti-poaching in and beyond protected areas.	1	GOs, NGOs, holders of game management areas
1.3	Develop and implement monitoring programmes and coordinate monitoring activities with neighbouring countries.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, holders of hunting areas
1.4	Conduct modelling of the spatial distribution of Argali populations and predict its dynamics taking climate change into account.	1	NGOs, scientific institutions
<i>Measures for specific conservation units</i>			
2.0	1) High Pamirs (Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, Tajikistan)		
2.1	Carry out population assessments and surveys within protected areas (PAs) and beyond using SMART.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, international NGOs (INGOs)

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

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
2.2	Discuss the mitigation of existing and planned barriers to migration of Argali across borders with China, including with the facilitation from the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).	2-3	GOs, CMS Secretariat
2.3	Explore opportunities within the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and other funding sources for the development of the rangeland management plans in Tajikistan and Afghanistan.	1	GOs, NGOs, INGOs, CMS Secretariat, Global Environment Facility (GEF)
2.4	Identify areas suitable for and realize other area-based effective conservation measures (OECMs), including ecosystem-based adaptation and climate smart solutions, for the conservation of Argali.	1	GOs, NGOs, INGOs, community-based organizations
2.5	Develop eco-tourism and explore other alternative sources of livelihoods to reduce human-wildlife conflicts and zoonotic disease transmission.	2	GOs, NGOs, INGOs, community-based organizations
2.6	Identify key transboundary migration corridors for Argali between the Range States.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, INGOs
3.0	2) Western Tien Shan (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)		
3.1	Cooperate on coordinated monitoring, conservation activities and management of tourism development within the Western Tien Shan range, taking into account protected areas and their protection regimes.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
3.2	Conduct training and exchange experience and data between protected areas staff, research institutes and other stakeholders on public outreach, enforcement and monitoring, including the application of SMART.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
3.3	Assess feasibility of Argali reintroduction in the Uzbek part of the Western Tien Shan (UZB).	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
3.4	Support the development of wildlife watching tourism, including Argali, involving local communities through initial investment and assist local communities with tourism products development as well as marketing, ensuring a link between economic benefits and wildlife conservation (KAZ, KYR).	3	GOs, NGOs, communities, private business
3.5	Support initiatives of local communities to develop hunting areas outside PAs to improve wildlife conservation and create economic benefits for local communities.	3	GOs, NGOs, communities
3.6	Exchange experience on development of protected area management plans and conservation of the Western Tien Shan World Natural Heritage Site.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
3.7	Conduct targeted joint research to identify the status of and threats to Argali populations and the factors limiting population growth.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
3.8	Monitor infrastructure development projects in the Argali range and ensure that scientific and conservation organizations are informed and have access to draft environmental impact assessments (EIA).	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
4.0	3) Pamir-Alai (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)		
4.1	Monitor grazing intensity, seasonal and spatial patterns and, if necessary, develop respective legal documents and implement restrictions to reduce the pressure on Argali habitat.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
4.2	Support local community initiatives for wildlife conservation and sustainable use in unassigned areas, including OECMs.	1	GOs, NGOs

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
4.3	Investigate migratory routes of Argali to ensure unimpeded migration between Alai, Chon-Alai districts of Kyrgyzstan and Murghab district of Tajikistan.	2	GOs, NGOs
4.4	Coordinate parallel survey activities on Argali, using a common methodology, where possible.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.0	4) Khan Tengri Region (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)		
5.1	Assess potential impact on Argali habitat and corridors of the infrastructure projects under the Belt and Road Initiative and implement measures for avoidance, mitigation and compensation of impact.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.2	Assess necessity and feasibility to mitigate barrier effects of existing and planned border fences, in particular between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and elaborate measures for mitigating their impact on wild animals.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.3	Monitor mining development projects in the Argali habitat and ensure that scientific and environmental organizations are informed and have access to draft EIAs.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.4	Involve border guards in conservation.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.5	Revise or develop pasture management plans to take into account the needs for conservation of Argali and other ungulates.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.6	Promote that any planned touristic infrastructure or activities are not harmful to Argali populations and their habitat.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.7	Enhance collaboration between hunting concessions and protected area administrations and conduct integrated conservation and monitoring action.	2	Private business, GOs, scientific institutions
5.8	Support local community initiatives in the development of hunting management areas to improve wildlife conservation and create economic benefits for local communities.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
5.9	Conduct transboundary assessments and monitoring of Argali populations and habitats.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
5.10	Consider establishing botanical reserves and ecological corridors in key Argali habitats.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
6.0	5) Western Kyrgyz Range (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)		
6.1	Assess Argali population status and habitat as well as connectivity with other parts of its range area.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business
6.2	Assess impact of livestock grazing and develop respective interventions for minimizing degradation of habitat quality for Argali, forage competition and disease transmission risk.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
6.3	Support local community initiatives in the development of hunting management areas to improve wildlife conservation and create economic benefits for local communities.	2	GOs, NGOs, communities, private business
6.4	Support the development of community-based wildlife watching tourism, including Argali, through initial investment and assistance in tourism product development and marketing, ensuring the link between benefits and conservation efforts.	2	GOs, NGOs, communities, private business
7.0	6) Northern Tien Shan (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)		
7.1	Support that any planned touristic infrastructure or activities are not harmful to Argali populations and their habitat.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
7.2	Develop community-based wildlife management to prevent poaching and incentivize protection of wild animals and their habitat by local people and reduce reliance on livestock.	1	GOs, NGOs, communities
7.3	Support the development of community-based wildlife watching tourism including Argali through initial investment and assistance in tourism product development and marketing, ensuring the link between benefits and conservation efforts.	2	GOs, NGOs, communities, private business

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
8.0	7) Eastern Turkestan Range (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)		
8.1	Clarify the current population status and distribution of Argali; coordinate joint monitoring.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
8.2	Identify sources of funding, including national and international sources, and create a joint project proposal.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
8.3	Assess the need and opportunity to mitigate the barrier impact of existing and planned border fences and develop measures to mitigate their impact on wildlife.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
8.4	Strengthen anti-poaching efforts, in particular through the development of community-based wildlife management.	1	GOs, NGOs
8.5	Revise or develop pasture management plans to take into account the need to conserve Argali and other ungulates.	1	GOs, NGOs
8.6	Evaluate and address the impact of dogs kept by herders (herd guard dogs and hunting dogs) to reduce the disturbance and mortality of Argali.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
8.7	Support the development of community-based wildlife by watching tourism including Argali through initial investment and assistance in tourism product development and marketing, ensuring the link between benefits and conservation efforts (except UZB).	2	GOs, NGOs, communities, private business
8.8	Develop mechanisms for the sustainable use of Argali with the participation of local communities, government and private business (except UZB).	2	GOs, local enforcement agencies (LEAs), NGOs, scientific institutions, local communities
8.9	Consider establishing PAs in all countries in the region to ensure the conservation of this transboundary population.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
9.0	8) Western Turkestan Range (Tajikistan-Uzbekistan)		
9.1	Consider expanding the Darai Sabz (Kusavlisai) Sanctuary and Zaamin National Nature Park (NNP) by adding adjacent potential habitats for the Severtsov's Argali on the Turkestan Ridge and its spurs.	1	GOs, NGOs
9.2	Consider establishing protected areas in each country in the western part of the Zarafshon Range.	2	GOs, scientific institutions
9.3	Restrict grazing to avoid pasture/land degradation and reduce competition for pasture between livestock and Argali.	1	GOs, NGOs
9.4	Clarify the current status of the presence and distribution of Argali. Intensify and coordinate monitoring of Argali.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
9.5	Identify suitable funding sources and develop a project proposal for the implementation of the collaborative research mentioned in 9.4.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
9.6	Develop community-based wildlife management for the conservation of Severtsov's Argali considering transboundary management and monitoring of the population.	2	GOs, NGOs
9.7	Prevent trophy hunting of Argali until the population has reached sufficient size for sustainable use and suitable management and benefit sharing systems are in place.	2	GOs, NGOs
10.0	9) Altai (China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation)		
10.1	Remove or mitigate the impact of border fences in Tsagan-Shibetu and Sailugem ridges and install camera traps to monitor wildlife and livestock movements.	1	GOs, NGOs
10.2	Develop pasture management plans to control increases in livestock numbers and avoid pasture/land degradation and reduce competition for pasture between livestock and Argali.	1	GOs, NGOs

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
10.3	Increase anti-poaching efforts, including through community-based wildlife controls.	1	GOs, NGOs
10.4	Intensify transboundary collaboration between protected areas administrations.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
10.5	Guarantee effective work by regional authorized executive agencies for wildlife protection and antipoaching enforcement against poaching of Argali.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
10.6	Develop collaboration among nature conservation and legal enforcement agencies in governments to strengthen the fight against illegal trade in Argali.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
10.7	Create conditions for economic stimulation of game management territories in areas where the Argali is present or may reappear, including by attracting investment and other extra-budgetary funding sources.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
10.8	Establish rigorous veterinary oversight of populations of wild and domesticated animals and conduct screenings for various infectious diseases of all dead ungulates.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
10.9	Establish the Ubsunurskaya Hollow State Strict Nature Reserve (SSNR) at the Sangilen Range in the Russian Federation.	3	GOs
10.10	Develop technical standards for mitigation measures for linear infrastructure to be considered in planning processes (e.g. in EIA).	1	GO, scientific institutions, NGOs, international organizations (IOs)
10.11	Assess the possibility of reintroducing Altai Argali in the Kazakh part of Altai.	1	GO, scientific institutions, NGOs
10.12	Officially approve the joint monitoring programme between Kazakhstan, Mongolia and the Russian Federation.	1	GO, scientific institutions, NGOs
10.13	Establish the Saylugemsky NNP at the Chikhachev Ridge in the Russian Federation	1	GOs

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
11.0	10) Khangchendzonga-Sikkim Plateau (Bhutan, China, India, Nepal)		
11.1	Assess range areas, habitat use, and population connectivity, sizes and trends of Argali population and discuss the results with neighboring countries to plan a strategy to coordinate monitoring.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.2	Conduct research and surveys to determine conservation interventions for implementation.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.3	Conduct a meeting to establish transboundary collaboration, exchange of experience.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.4	Mitigate barrier effect of border fences where the barrier exists (places along China-India border) and border-related disturbances.	2	GOs, NGOs
11.5	Conduct awareness activities for local communities and military personnel on conservation issues of relevance for Argali, in particular in reference to feral dogs.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.6	Ensure regulated tourism in Argali habitats to limit the number of tourists and involve local communities in touristic activities.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, local communities.
12.0	11) Western Trans-Himalaya (China, India, Nepal)		
12.1	Conduct research and surveys to determine conservation interventions for implementation.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
12.2	Assess range areas, habitat use, and population connectivity, sizes and trends of Argali population and discuss the results with neighboring countries to plan a strategy to coordinate monitoring.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
12.3	Conduct a meeting to enhance transboundary collaboration and exchange experiences.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
13.0	12) Changthang and Spiti (China, India)		
13.1	Conduct a meeting to enhance transboundary collaboration and exchange experiences.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
13.2	Assess range areas, habitat use, and population connectivity, sizes and trends of Argali population and discuss the results with neighboring countries to plan a strategy to coordinate monitoring.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
13.3	Conduct research and surveys to determine conservation interventions for implementation.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
13.4	Regulate tourism in Argali habitats to limit the number of tourists and involve local communities in touristic activities, particularly in Ladakh area.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, local communities
14.0	13) Jungarian Alatau (China, Kazakhstan)		
14.1	Establish transboundary collaboration and exchange of experience between countries.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
14.2	Assess the need and feasibility of mitigating the barrier impacts of existing and planned border fences, particularly between Kazakhstan and China, and develop measures to mitigate their impacts on wildlife.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
14.3	Assess range areas, habitat use, and population sizes and trends of Argali.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
14.4	Develop appropriate measures to minimize the negative impact of grazing, revise or develop a pasture management plan taking into account the need to conserve Argali and other ungulates.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
14.5	Evaluate and address the impact of dogs kept by herders (herd guard dogs and hunting dogs) to reduce disturbance and mortality of Argali.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
15.0	14) Tarbagatay and Saur Ranges (China, Kazakhstan)		
15.1	Establish transboundary collaboration for exchange of information, coordinated monitoring and conservation interventions.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
15.2	Assess the need and feasibility of mitigating the barrier impact of existing and planned border fences between Kazakhstan and China and develop measures to mitigate their impact on wildlife.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
15.3	Develop mechanisms for the sustainable use of Argali with the participation of local communities, government and private business.	2	GOs, LEAs, NGOs, scientific institutions, communities
15.4	Revise or develop pasture management plans to take into account the need to conserve Argali and other ungulates.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
15.5	Establish incentives for Argali conservation and prevention of poaching through regulated hunting, benefiting game area holders and local people.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
16.0	15) Inner Tien Shan (China, Kyrgyzstan)		
16.1	Assess the potential impact on Argali habitat and corridors of the infrastructure projects under the “Belt and Road Initiative” and determine the necessary political intervention for avoidance, mitigation and compensation of impact.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
16.2	Assess the need and feasibility of mitigating the barrier impact of existing and planned border fences between Kyrgyzstan and China and develop measures to mitigate their impact on wildlife.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
16.3	Prevent poaching, in particular through community involvement in and benefit sharing from regulated hunting of Argali and Asiatic Ibex.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
16.4	Assess and control the impact of dogs kept by herders (herd protection dogs and hunting dogs) to reduce Argali disturbance and mortality.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
17.0	16) Southern Gobi (China, Mongolia)		
17.1	Apply the new standards on wildlife-friendly fences and passages between Station 21 (N 43.749708°, E 111.856505°) which lies a few kilometers north of Zamyn-Uud near the border with China, and Airag (N 45.778356°, E 109.335991°) to ensure animal movements.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, IOs
17.2	Replace fencing along railways near human settlements into wildlife-friendly fencing to prevent collisions with free ranging livestock.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, IOs
17.3	Restrict grazing in Eastern Gobi (Dornogobi Province) to avoid pasture/land degradation and reduce competition for pasture between livestock and Argali.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
17.4	Enact veterinary measures to prevent disease transmission between Argali and livestock.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, IOs
18.0	17) Trans-Altai Gobi (China, Mongolia)		
18.1	Regulate grazing and restrict livestock in critical areas of Great Gobi A Strictly Protected Area and the buffer zones.	2	GOs, NGOs
19.0	18) Jungarian Gobi (China, Mongolia)		
19.2	Conduct studies to better understand pasture competition between the full range of wild and domestic ungulates in this area and, based on the findings, restrict grazing of livestock, as necessary.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
19.3	Discuss the creation of transboundary wildlife corridor(s) for Argali between China and Mongolia with facilitation of the CMS Secretariat.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, CMS Secretariat
20.0	19) Eastern Sayan (Mongolia, Russian Federation)		
20.1	Intensify transboundary collaboration.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
20.2	Assess the possibility of reintroducing Argali in the Russian part of Eastern Sayan.	1	GO, scientific institutions, NGOs

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
20.3	Increase anti-poaching efforts.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
20.4	Conduct status assessment of the target species with determination of conservation potential, threats and options to address these.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
20.5	Establish a protected area in the Eastern Sayan of Russian Federation.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
21.0	20) Severtzov Argali <i>O.a.severtzovi</i> in Uzbekistan (Nurota (Nuratau) range, Oqtov (Aktau) range, Tomdi (Tamdytau) mountains)		
21.1	Identify funding sources for research and restore connectivity, including international sources.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
21.2	Conduct research aimed at identifying key habitats of Argali on the Aktau Ridge.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
21.3	Consider increasing the status of the Aktau sanctuary or including this area as a cluster of the Nuratau SSNR to improve habitat connectivity.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
21.4	Use the results of the study (21.2) to define the core zone of the protected area (21.3), in case the conservation status of the existing reserve is upgraded.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
21.5	Improve the protection of Argali in the western and eastern parts of the Nuratau Range, including effective management in existing and establishment of new hunting management areas.	1	GOs, NGOs, private business
21.6	Address threats related to the industrial development in the Tamdytau mountains through comprehensive assessment of Argali population, actual and potential habitat use and quality, current and predictable impact of the development and elaboration, implementation and monitoring of effectiveness of avoidance and mitigation measures.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business
21.7	Prepare a justification for the establishment of the Aktau-Tamdy SSNR cluster in the Aktau (Tamdytau) Mountains as a key habitat area for Argali and submit it to the government organ for consideration.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
21.8	Finalize the expansion of Nuratau SSNR, adding key Argali habitat in the South of the current protected area territory.	2	GOs, scientific institutions
21.9	Conduct modelling of the spatial distribution of the Argali populations and predict its dynamics taking climate change into account.	1	NGOs, scientific institutions
21.10	Consider the possibility of restoring the historical range of Argali in the Kyzylkum desert through reintroduction, particularly in Bukantau and joining the Bukantau Range to the Central Kyzylkum NNP.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
22.0	21) Karatau Argali <i>O.a.nigrimontana</i> in Kazakhstan (Karatau range)		
22.1	Conduct a study to determine the genetically pure population of Karatau Argali on the Karatau Ridge (Syrdarya).	1	NGOs, scientific institutions
22.2	Develop recommendations for the conservation of Karatau Argali of the north-western part of the Karatau Range.	1	NGOs, scientific institutions
22.3	Develop eco-tourism offers with integration of Argali observation in a manner benefiting the conservation work in and beyond the protected areas.	3	GOs, NGOs, private business
22.4	Take measures for the conservation and recovery of the Karatau Argali, including consideration of the feasibility of establishing a captive breeding facility.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
22.5	Evaluate the impacts of livestock grazing and develop appropriate measures to minimize negative impacts on Argali habitat quality, competition for forage, and risk of disease transmission.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
22.6	Evaluate and address the impact of dogs kept by herders (herd guard dogs and hunting dogs) to reduce disturbance and mortality of Argali.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
22.7	Monitor infrastructure projects in the Argali range and ensure that scientific and environmental organizations are informed and have access to draft EIAs.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
23.0	22) Kazakhstan Argali <i>O.a.collium</i> in the Kazakh Uplands		
23.1	Study the actual, past and potential connectivity and fragmentation of Argali subpopulations with the consideration of climate change.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
23.2	Prevent further fragmentation of the Argali range by controlling infrastructure and industrial development.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
23.3	Assess the genetic diversity of Kazakhstan Argali, including in areas of possible hybridization with other subspecies.	2	Scientific institutions, GOs, NGOs
23.4	Consider the possibility of preserving the Kazakhstan Argali by organizing conservation hunts.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business
23.5	Consider translocations of Argali for reintroduction in suitable parts of the former distribution range where natural dispersal is not possible (Ulytau, Koytas and other mountains).	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business
23.6	Evaluate the impacts of livestock grazing and develop appropriate measures to minimize negative impacts on Argali habitat quality, competition for forage, and risk of disease transmission.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
23.7	Evaluate and address the impact of dogs kept by herders (herd guard dogs and hunting dogs) to reduce disturbance and mortality of Argali.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
23.8	Study the movement of the Kazakhstan Argali with a focus on peripheral groups, including using satellite tagging.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
23.9	Improve protection of Argali by incentivizing hunting areas by means of transferring part of the legally claimed amounts for compensation of damage when poaching is detected by them and culprits successfully prosecuted.	1	GOs
24.0	23) Gobi Argali <i>O.a.darwini</i> in relevant areas of Mongolia		

Nr.	Conservation measures	Priority ²	Responsibility ³
24.1	Pilot community-based management in the hunting areas in Gobi, Khangai and Steppe area.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business
24.2	Assess the habitat and genetic diversity of Argali, and determine values for ecotype identification and utilization.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business
24.3	Ensure the inclusion of crossings during the planning and construction of infrastructure, such as roads and railways to allow the migration of wild animals in accordance with approved national standards.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, private business
24.4	Conduct a transboundary Gobi Argali population survey (China-Mongolian joint team).	2	Scientific institutions, GOs, NGOs
24.5	Develop a national hunting law.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs