Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

CMS

SECOND RANGE STATE MEETING OF THE CMS CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI)

25 - 28 September 2019, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

(Prepared by the UNEP/CMS Secretariat)

Summary:

This document contains the outcomes agreed by the Second Range State Meeting of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (25-28 September 2019).

The Annexes to this document contain the following outcomes:
- Resolution 11.24 *The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)* with proposed amendments;
- The CAMI Programme of Work 2021-2026 developed during the Meeting.

OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

CAMI and Concerted Actions

1.   The meeting agreed to separate CAMI from the Concerted Actions process under CMS as CAMI has evolved into a separate initiative with its own governance framework, including a comprehensive Programme of Work and independent monitoring mechanism through National and Species Focal Points at regularly convened Range State meetings.

2.   Consequently, all species covered by CAMI can be removed from the list of Concerted Actions by the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS (COP13). Also, rather than proposing to the CMS Conference of the Parties new Concerted Actions for a species to be included in CAMI, the Range States at the meeting agreed to pursue their conservation aims and efforts through the CAMI framework.

Proposing additional species for inclusion in CAMI

3.   Participants agreed that listing a species under CMS is a requirement for developing and implementing targeted conservation actions for that species in the CAMI Programme of Work. Countries can only propose a species to be included in CAMI if the species is either already listed on a CMS Appendix, or if they have concurrently submitted a proposal to list the species under CMS.

4.   The meeting agreed that if a species is already listed under CMS and it was not previously included in CAMI, a Range State can propose adding this species to CAMI at a meeting of the Range States. The proposal should be discussed and approved by the Range State meeting and subsequently submitted to a CMS COP for adoption through amending Resolution 11.24 *The Central Asian Mammals Initiative*.

5.   In order to propose a species to be included in CAMI, a Range State of that species has to submit an official letter to the Secretariat, which clearly states:

   a)   which species is proposed to be included in CAMI (specifying that it is already listed under CMS or that it is proposed for listing at the next meeting of the COP);

   b)   the rationale for the proposal and the expectations with regard to including the species in CAMI;

   c)   a set of concrete conservation measures which the country proposes for inclusion in the Programme of Work and directed to the proposed species.

6.   The meeting also agreed to include three additional species in CAMI: the Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*), the Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*) and the Urial (*Ovis vignei*) following proposals from Mongolia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tajikistan respectively. The inclusion is subject to the adoption of the amended Resolution 11.24 by CMS COP13.

Species covered by CAMI

7.   The current list of species covered by CAMI is shown in Table 1 below. The list includes 18 species in total, of which 14 are already listed under CMS and one (the Urial) is being

proposed for listing on CMS Appendix II by COP13. Three species (the Chiru, Chinkara and Tibetan Gazelle) are currently not listed under CMS.

8. While those three species remain eligible for action under CAMI, as long as they are not formally listed on CMS Appendices, they have a low priority for action and no specific conservation actions for those three species are included in the POW 2021-2026.

Table 1. Species covered by the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)

	Species (common name)	Species (scientific name)[1]	CMS Appendix
1	Argali	*Ovis ammon*	App. II
2	Asiatic Cheetah	*Acinonyx jubatus*	App. I
3	Asiatic Wild Ass	*Equus hemionus*	App. II
4	Bukhara Deer	*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*	App. I & II
5	Gobi Bear	*Ursus arctos isabellinus*	App. II
6	Goitered Gazelle	*Gazella subgutturosa*	App. II
7	Kiang	*Equus kiang*	App. II
8	Mongolian Gazelle	*Procapra gutturosa*	App. II
9	Persian Leopard	*Panthera pardus saxicolor*	App. II
10	Przewalski's Horse	*Equus ferus przewalskii*	App. I
11	Saiga Antelope	*Saiga* spp.	App. II
12	Snow Leopard	*Uncia uncia*	App. I
13	Urial	*Ovis vignei*	App. II
14	Wild Camel	*Camelus bactrianus*	App. I
15	Wild Yak	*Bos grunniens*	App. I
Species sharing the same range not listed under CMS and not covered by the POW			
16	Chiru	*Pantholops hodgsonii*	*Not listed*
17	Tibetan Gazelle	*Procapra picticaudata*	*Not listed*
18	Chinkara (Jabeer Gazelle)	*Gazella bennettii*	*Not listed*

Reporting and Revision Process

9. In order to monitor progress in the implementation of the Programme of Work, the meeting agreed that the Secretariat requests Range States one year before the end of the POW cycle (i.e. in 2025) to submit a concise implementation report outlining their activities to implement the POW. The Secretariat will make those reports available on the CAMI website and provide an analysis and overview of the status of implementation for the next meeting of the Range States to be organized prior to COP15 in 2026.

10. Similarly, the Species Focal Points will also be requested to provide a short update on the status of the species as well as trends and developments with regard to species' conservation over the past five years to inform future discussions.

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[1] Scientific names follow Mammal Species of the World, 3rd edition (Wilson & Reeder 2005), the standard taxonomic reference used by CMS and CITES. Names used do not take into account nomenclatural changes made since 2005 and in several cases species' names differ from those used [currently] by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other authorities. The species concerned are: Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Wild Camel (*Camelus ferus*), Bukhara Deer (*Cervus hanglu bactrianus*).

11. Based on these reports, the Secretariat will initiate the revision process of the current POW in order to develop a new one for the next cycle.

Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for CAMI

12. The meeting elected Tajikistan as the Chair of CAMI and India as Vice Chair for the current POW cycle (2021-2026) to represent the Initiative and provide political guidance in consultation with other national Governments on any matters that might arise.

13. Terms of reference outlining the role of the Chair and Vice-Chair will be developed by the Secretariat in consultation with Tajikistan and India, as Chair and Vice-Chair of CAMI and Mongolia as the host country of the meeting and subsequently be shared with and approved by all Range States via e-mail correspondence.

New Structure of the Programme of Work:

14. The meeting agreed on a new structure of the POW, which comprises four parts: Part I. Cross-cutting measures, Part II. Species-specific measures, Part III. Landscape-level measures, and Part IV. Implementation support measures (see the draft new Programme of Work as developed during the meeting in Annex II and Resolution 11.24 as revised during the meeting in Annex I).

Other topics discussed at the meeting

15. Range States and Signatories to the CMS Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*) confirmed their interest in and commitment to continuing their cooperation under the MOU and urged that activities under the MOU be revitalized.

16. The meeting emphasized the need to expand and further develop the study "Mapping Transboundary Conservation Hotspots for CAMI" (UNEP/CMS/CAMI2/Inf.3) and the "Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas" (UNEP/CMS/CAMI2/Inf.4) to include all CAMI species and Range States, in particular those that are Parties to CMS. Both projects currently only cover part of the region due to capacity and funding constraints.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 11.24

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE

Deeply concerned that large mammal migrations in one of the last remaining regions supporting long-distance movements, the Central Asian plains and mountains, are severely threatened by overexploitation of wildlife as well as exploitation of minerals and other natural resources and that the habitats upon which large mammals depend are becoming lost, degraded and fragmented at an unprecedented rate;

Recognizing that extractive industries <u>and linear</u> infrastructure ~~and fences~~ can have a particularly detrimental impact on the conservation status of migratory mammals and may cause direct mortality and fragmentation of habitats, disrupting essential movement from one place to another and *further recognizing* the urgent need ~~for practical guidelines~~ to mitigate <u>the direct and indirect</u> impacts on migratory mammals from linear infrastructure~~, including the threat from increased human habitation and associated poaching threats along infrastructure routes, not only in Central Asia, but across the wider Asian region~~;

Aware that <u>the</u> ~~long-distance~~ <u>wide-ranging</u> movements of many species ~~are unpredictable, which~~ increase~~s~~ the need to maintain the permeability of large landscapes;

Aware that migratory species and their habitats provide essential ecosystem services as well as cultural heritage value and economic benefits for instance through sustainable use and tourism, and that many human communities directly and indirectly rely on the availability of large mammal species and on intact ecosystems for their livelihoods;

Acknowledging the ~~Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals Concerted Action established by Recommendations 8.23 and 9.1, which highlights the~~ exceptional importance of Eurasian ~~arid~~ <u>rangeland</u> ecosystems for migratory species and the crucial role of CMS in conserving them; ~~covering in particular six large mammal species listed on Appendix I (four of these designated for Concerted Action)², and a further six on Appendix II (four of these designated for Cooperative Action)³~~;

Further acknowledging the multiple mandates of CMS to work in the region, including <u>the</u> Memoranda of Understanding covering the Saiga Antelope and Bukhara Deer;

Noting that most of the species in the Central Asian region listed in the Appendices of CMS are also included in the Appendices of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), thus offering opportunities for synergy as envisaged in the Memorandum of Understanding and Joint Work Programme between the Secretariats of the two Conventions;

~~Appendix I - Bukhara/Yarkand Deer *Cervus elaphus yarkandensis* (listed on both Appendices, not designated for Concerted Action), Wild Camel *Camelus bactrianus*, Wild Yak *Bos grunniens*, Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus,* Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia,* Przewalski's Horse *Equus ferus przewalskii.*~~

³ ~~Appendix II - Saiga Antelope *Saiga spp.*, Kiang *Equus kiang,* Argali *Ovis ammon*, Mongolian Gazelle *Procapra gutturosa*, Goitered Gazelle *Gazella subgutturosa*, Kulan *Equus hemionus* (the last four designated for Cooperative Action).~~

Noting with satisfaction the progress made since COP10 in implementing these mandates, in particular the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali *Ovis ammon* (CMS/UNEP/COP11/Doc.23.3.3), the assessment of gaps and needs in relation to migratory mammals in Central Asia (CMS/UNEP/COP11/Inf.21) and the Programme of Work for a broader Central Asian mammals initiative comprising all activities aimed at conserving large migratory mammals and implementing CMS in the Central Asian region;

Noting with satisfaction the progress made since COP11 in implementing the Central Asian Mammals Initiative and its Programme of Work;

Recalling the decisions under the Future Shape process, including activities 8 and 15 under Resolution 10.9 urging Parties to "identify opportunities for cooperation and coordination at the local and regional level through the creation of synergies based on geography", and "to seek opportunities to develop synergistic relationships either based on geography or species clustering", such as with the development of a common conservation programme;

Taking into account the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of Snow Leopards and the comprehensive, long-term Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme adopted by Range States at the Global Snow Leopard Forum in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan Republic in October 2013, which called upon all Range States to declare the year of 2015 as the International Year of the Snow Leopard, and 23 October 23 as an annually celebrated Snow Leopard Day;

Grateful for the financial and in-kind support from the Governments of Switzerland and Germany and the European Union through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) in pursuing the work for the conservation of migratory mammals in the Central Asian region; and

Further grateful to the Kyrgyz Government for hosting the Stakeholder Meeting on the Conservation of Large Mammals in Central Asia on 23-25 September 2014 in Bishkek, which developed the Programme of Work for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative, annexed to the present Resolution;

The Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

1. *Adopts* the Programme of Work 2021-2026 for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) contained in the Annex to this Resolution and *endorses* the concept of the *Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)* as an innovative and integrative approach building on a regional programme, that identifies synergies based on common or shared work programmes, geography, species and interests in line with Future Shape decisions, to enhance cooperation and coordination at the local, regional and international level, to minimize institutional overlap and to improve efficient implementation of CMS and its instruments on large mammals in the region;

2. *Recalls* the adoption of the Guidelines for Addressing the Impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asia contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.2 and the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali *Ovis ammon* contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.3 at COP11;

3. *Agrees* that the Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*), the Urial (*Ovis vignei*) and the Persian leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*) are included into CAMI;

4. ~~*Further adopts*~~ *Takes note* of the Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas as contained in UNEP/CMS/COP13/Inf.Doc.XYZ which provides information about the distribution and movements of migratory species and data on linear infrastructure such as fences, roads and railways and therefore offers a much needed resource for decision-makers as they plan and implement infrastructure projects; ~~Guidelines for Addressing the Impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asia contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.2~~;

5. *Instructs* the Secretariat to continuously update, expand and further develop the CAMI Atlas to cover the whole region and include the most accurate and recent information available, subject to available funding;

6. *Also takes note* ~~*adopts*~~ of the report on Transboundary Conservation Hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative as contained in UNEP/CMS/COP13/Inf.Doc.XYZ which identifies and analyses transboundary conservation hotspots of major importance to CAMI species in the region and outlines recommendations for their conservation ~~International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali *Ovis ammon* contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.3~~;

7. *Urges* Parties to implement conservation actions for the identified transboundary conservation hotspots taking also into account where appropriate the Guidelines for Management Planning of Snow Leopard Landscapes under the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme (GSLEP) which provide a framework for transboundary conservation of relevant landscapes;

8. *Instructs* the Secretariat~~,~~ subject to funding, to ~~take up the role of~~ continue coordinating the implementation of ~~the~~ CAMI and its Programme of Work ~~and to establish a post for an officer within the CMS Secretariat to coordinate the CAMI~~, ~~including to support~~ as well as the implementation of the Memoranda of Understanding on the Saiga Antelope and Bukhara Deer ~~relevant MOUs Memoranda of Understanding~~, the Single Species Action Plan~~s such as~~ for ~~the~~ Argali and other CMS mandates with relevance to CAMI;

9. *Requests* Parties and *invites* all Range States, partner organizations, donors and the private sector to engage in ~~the~~ CAMI and to provide ~~the~~ financial or in-kind resources to support its coordination and full and timely implementation;

10. *Calls upon* Range States to strengthen their transboundary cooperation, *inter alia* by using existing international and regional fora; and

11. *Instructs* the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to continue and strengthen efforts to collaborate with other relevant international fora with a view to strengthening synergies and implementation of CMS and ~~the~~ CAMI ~~in these fora~~.

Annex to Resolution 11.24

PROGRAMME OF WORK
FOR THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (2021-2026)

Introduction

1. 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.

2. 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, facilitating information sharing and communication, strengthening cooperation across borders, building on successes and raising awareness.

Taxonomic and Geographical Scope

Species covered by the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)

	CMS Appendix	Species (common name)	Species (scientific name)[4]
1	App. II	Argali	*Ovis ammon*
2	App. I	Asiatic Cheetah	*Acinonyx jubatus*
3	App. II	Asiatic Wild Ass	*Equus hemionus*
4	App. I & II	Bukhara Deer	*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*
5	App. II	Gobi Bear	*Ursus arctos isabellinus*
6	App. II	Goitered Gazelle	*Gazella subgutturosa*
7	App. II	Kiang	*Equus kiang*
8	App. II	Mongolian Gazelle	*Procapra gutturosa*
9	App. II	Persian leopard	*Panthera pardus saxicolor*
10	App. I	Przewalski's Horse	*Equus ferus przewalskii*
11	App. II	Saiga Antelope	*Saiga spp.*
12	App. I	Snow Leopard	*Uncia uncia*
13	App. II	Urial	*Ovis vignei*
14	App. I	Wild Camel	*Camelus bactrianus*
15	App. I	Wild Yak	*Bos grunniens*
Species sharing the same range not listed under CMS and not covered by the POW			

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[4] Scientific names follow Mammal Species of the World, 3rd edition (Wilson & Reeder 2005), the standard taxonomic reference used by CMS and CITES. Names used do not take into account nomenclatural changes made since 2005 and in several cases species' names differ from those used [currently] by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other authorities. The species concerned are: Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Wild Camel (*Camelus ferus*), Bukhara Deer (*Cervus hanglu bactrianus*).

16	*Not listed*	Chiru	*Pantholops hodgsonii*
17	*Not listed*	Tibetan Gazelle	*Procapra picticaudata*
18	*Not listed*	Chinkara (Jabeer Gazelle)	Gazella bennettii

These species occur in the following 14 **Range States**[5]:

AFGHANISTAN, Bhutan, China, INDIA, the Islamic Republic of IRAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, MONGOLIA, Nepal, PAKISTAN, the Russian Federation, TAJIKISTAN, Turkmenistan and UZBEKISTAN.

Vision

3.   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

4.   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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5 CMS Parties in capital letters.

DRAFT Programme of Work 2021-2026

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.		

Part A. Cross-cutting Measures		
1. Transboundary Cooperation	**Responsible**	**Priority**
1.1 Develop an understanding and make best use of political processes, specifically: a) CMS to coordinate a review of the formal processes within each Range State concerning adoption of transboundary conservation agreements; and b) Highlight areas where CMS and other conservation partners can have an influence.	CMS, Government agencies	Medium
1.2. Build on existing agreements, specifically: a) Use the Transboundary Hotspots study to identify entry-points for enhanced cooperation with other existing MEAs, governmental/multi-partner agreements and platforms in the CAMI region; b) Partner with and integrate migratory species conservation into relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); c) Explore the possibility to strengthen cooperation between CITES and CMS on CAMI similar to the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative; d) Partner with ongoing processes on Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) such as CBD and IUCN working groups with a view to integrating CAMI; e) Promote regular exchange between National Focal Points of CMS and other relevant MEAs.	CMS, INGOs, NGOs, relevant MEAs and international fora, Government agencies	Medium
1.3 Implement the recommendations outlined in the Transboundary Hotspots study, specifically a) Continue the process to highlight priority sites; b) Identify stakeholders and crucial actors for all identified hotspots; c) Establish working groups for each of the proposed priority sites to elaborate work streams for establishing transboundary cooperation as appropriate; d) Carry out targeted workshops for priority sites identified in the study; e) Encourage countries to set up Memoranda of Understanding or Agreements for the conservation of those priority sites;	CMS, IUCN, Government agencies, NGOs, GSLEP	High

f) Review and Update the Transboundary Hotspots study for the next CAMI Range State Meeting.		
1.4 Build on and enhance scientific and working level collaboration, specifically: a) Continue promoting formal and informal collaboration through scientific working groups and conferences; b) Encourage cooperation at field and working level on survey, research, monitoring and management as well as for study tours and exchange visits.	CMS, all NGOs with presence across relevant countries, Scientific institutions	High/ Medium
1.5 Increase awareness about the benefits of transboundary cooperation among governments and stakeholders.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High
1.6 Use the existing knowledge and experience available to advance transboundary cooperation, e.g. taking into account the IUCN Diagnostic tool for analysing the feasibility of setting up Transboundary Conservation Areas (TBCA).	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
1.7. Foster the development of transboundary solutions to facilitate the removal and / or mitigation of border fences.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High
1.8 Urge all CAMI Range States to become a contracting Party to CMS and CITES.	CMS, Government agencies	High

2. Illegal Hunting, Possession and Trade	**Responsible**	**Priority**
2.1 Promote the review of national legislation (in line with the CMS National Legislation Programme) and its enforcement with regard to illegal hunting, possession and trade (including relevant penalties, the simplification of prosecution, bonus payment mechanisms to create adequate incentives for enforcement personnel and reinvest fines in conservation, enforcement powers of rangers and recognition of cybercrime) and compliance with CITES.	Government agencies, NGOs	High
2.2 Increase and strengthen the technical capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting, possession and trade, including by providing the appropriate equipment to address it (see also 7.5).	Government agencies, NGOs	High
2.3 Promote the use of new technologies, methods and tools for enforcement (including use of SMART, wildlife detection dogs, risk assessments).	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	High/ medium
2.4. Improve inter-agency communication and cooperation (i.e. multi-agency task forces) at the national and regional levels concerning scientific, management and enforcement issues (e.g. through the development of a Wildlife Enforcement Network and greater cooperation with Customs, Border Control, Police and Judiciary).	Government agencies, NGOs	High/ medium
2.5 Promote information exchange mechanisms across range, transit and consumer states to counteract illegal hunting, possession and trade and, *inter alia,* ensure adequate information is available on trophy hunting regulations.	Government agencies, NGOs, TRAFFIC (tbc), CITES (tbc)	High/ Medium

2.6 Secure support by local communities for addressing illegal hunting, possession and trade through outreach and development of "citizen/informant networks".	Government agencies, NGOs, TRAFFIC (tbc), CITES (tbc)	High
2.7 Promote cooperation between relevant agencies to improve access to and take action against illegal hunting, possession and trade information on the internet.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
2.8 Foster and promote community and incentive-based approaches to combat the underlying causes of illegal hunting (see also section 5).	Government agencies, NGOs	High

3. Industry and Infrastructure Development / Barriers to Movement	Responsible	Priority
3.1 Continually update and further develop the Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas, specifically a) Include the whole CAMI region to cover countries that have not yet been considered; b) Integrate the most up-to-date and accurate information available to further refine the information and maps contained in the Atlas (see 3.2); c) Develop the Atlas into an interactive online tool that is easy to access and used by decision-makers, infrastructure developers, investors and other relevant stakeholders, d) Establish a working group to support the maintenance and further development of the Atlas, its dissemination and the raising of necessary funding.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High

3.2 Update and standardize geographical information knowledge about species and landscapes necessary to inform risk management strategies of infrastructure developers and investors, specifically:
 	
a) Update and develop where necessary:
    i. common standards for GIS and maps;
    ii. distribution maps (layers) per country per CAMI species;
    iii. maps of key areas and nationally and internationally designated important areas such as protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), as well as areas of importance for community-based sustainably used natural resources;
    iv. species-specific connectivity and corridor maps;
    v. layers on existing and planned potential barriers;
b) Develop species-specific factsheets (incl. behaviour, ecology, key ecological needs);
c) Integrate the information into the CAMI Atlas and the process outlined under 3.1;
d) Identify knowledge gaps and initiate targeted applied research.
	Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS, UNEP	High (a, b, c)
		
		Medium (d)

3.3 Develop horizon scanning approaches to enable CAMI partners to look at trends in investment and determine where future infrastructure development is likely to occur, in order to be able to tackle it at the early planning stage, specifically a) Compile information from multi-sectoral spatial planning and climate change impact modelling; b) Promote discussions with infrastructure development stakeholders to understand their information requirements when developing risk management plans.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
3.4 Increase awareness and knowledge sharing on barriers to migration, specifically: a) Publicise information to the broad public on the benefits from migratory species, the environmental and socio-economic costs of poorly planned infrastructure and possible solutions to encourage citizen engagement and empowerment; b) Promote using the CAMI Migration Atlas to inform governments, developers, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) groups and other relevant stakeholders when planning infrastructure projects and developing risk management strategies (see 3.1); c) Raise awareness of the impact and mitigation options to planners and infrastructure industry thereby influencing the location and design of infrastructure to minimize their impacts; d) Encourage decision makers to mainstream sustainable landscape management into key economic sector planning.	CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, mass-media	High
3.5 Promote the knowledge and application of mitigation solutions implemented in the CAMI region, specifically: a) Compile the available information on mitigation solutions for specific cases, species, landscape and type of barrier in the CAMI region; b) Include and update information about mitigation measures and hierarchies in the CAMI Atlas (see 3.1); c) Document and monitor impacts and effectiveness of mitigation solutions and update accordingly the mitigation hierarchy guidelines; d) Engage academics to incorporate mitigation measure in relevant study courses (e.g. civil engineering); e) Make maps (GIS) available at national, bilateral and regional level (see 3.2); f) Mitigate the impacts of existing or unavoidable linear infrastructure where feasible and following the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset).	CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector	High

3.6 Engage with governments, financial organizations and companies developing infrastructure, specifically:
 	
   a) Develop and implement national infrastructure mitigation standards using the CMS infrastructure guidelines for Central Asia;
   b)   Encourage national and bi-lateral multi-agency consultation on border fences (including border security agencies, customs, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, environmental / wildlife agencies and transboundary protected areas), where feasible;
   c) Establish national multi-agency task force on big infrastructure projects (i.e. transportation and other relevant ministries);
   d) Integrate migratory species conservation into national EIA regulations and implementation as well as into the requirements of international financing institutions;
   e) Engage with lender / finance organizations and governments and urge them to require mandatory CAMI species-friendly infrastructure planning, and the obligatory application of EIAs standard criteria for migratory species for approval of proposed investments;
   f) Urge companies that develop infrastructure in target landscapes to adopt best practices in line with CMS infrastructure guidelines and allocate funds for conservation as part of their mitigation or off-setting plans;
   g) Encourage adherence to International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (IFC PS6) and other existing international standards in relation to all planned developments.
	CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector	High/ medium

4. Overgrazing and Livestock Competition	**Responsible**	**Priority**
4.1 Undertake research on pasture productivity and suitability, disease impacts, grazing and livestock management, extent and scale of standing herds as investments, feasibility of traditional pastoralism, livestock vs. soil / rangeland carbon sequestration, wildlife conflicts, effects of climate change and seasonal use and disseminate the results to relevant managers.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs	High
4.2 Review and modify existing grazing norms (both legal and customary) based on carrying capacity and critical wildlife habitat (see also 6.1).	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGO's	High
4.3 Identify routes to enact mechanisms that will encourage livestock owners to invest in quality (breeds promotion, herd health, added-value livestock products, productivity) rather than quantity.	Government agencies, NGOs	High
4.4 Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes among herding communities on wildlife protection, conflict resolutions, and the unintended impact of livestock intensification.	NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministries)	High
4.5 Promote a range of strategies (e.g. alternative livelihoods, temporary no-grazing, etc.) in herding communities to reduce livestock numbers and focus on livestock as their main asset.	NGOs, Government agencies, Businesses	High
4.6 Establish joint working groups with relevant organizations, including pastoralist communities, to address pasture use and wildlife protection issues.	Government agencies facilitated by NGOs	High

4.7 Create incentive mechanisms for members in the herding communities residing near wildlife and / or protected areas / ecological corridors to become community rangers (see also 5.1, 5.8 and 5.11).	Government agencies, local communities, NGOs	High
4.8 Explore options to minimize livestock grazing on wildlife migration routes (where possible).	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs, herders, local communities	High
4.9 Encourage livestock owners to insure their livestock against natural disasters and discourage them from killing wildlife in times of heavy livestock losses.	Government agencies, Insurance sector, NGOs	Medium
4.11 Introduce certification schemes for livestock products originating from sustainably managed rangelands.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
4.12. Support the vaccination of livestock and herder dogs against transmissible diseases to wildlife sharing the same landscape.	Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders	High
4.13 Explore methods to control and reduce numbers of free-ranging herder and feral dogs and their impact on wildlife populations.	Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders	High
4.14 Implement and promote the use of conflict reduction methods to avoid wildlife-livestock conflicts.	Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders, Scientific Institutions	High
4.15 Design grazing rangeland management plans based on scientific research and with involvement of local communities outside of protected areas.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific Institutions	High/ Medium
4.16 Promote community-based pasture management to increase ownership and responsibility for the protection of pastures by local communities.	Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders, Scientific Institutions	High

5. Community Engagement and Sustainable Use	Responsible	Priority
5.1 Promote sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, which should benefit conservation and whole communities in the long term.	National and international NGOs	High
5.2 Support local development (education, health, energy etc.), linked to conservation and the needs of the communities.	Government agencies, INGOs, Development agencies	Medium
5.3 Promote predator proof corrals among communities to avoid killing of livestock by predators.	Government agencies, NGOs	High

5.4 Promote the regulation of water use by livestock in places with limited water resources in order to allow wildlife access to the water	As a platform CMS, for implementation: National and international NGOs	High/ medium
5.5 Establish and share best practice of community-based insurance schemes (predation, other conflict, bad weather etc.) and establish community-based conservation awards/support schemes.	As a platform CMS, for implementation: National and international NGOs	High/ medium
5.6 Provide culturally and species appropriate activities and rewards for motivated community members and teachers using current examples such as establishing Wildlife Clubs and celebrating species days and using communication strategies.	National and international NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministry)	Medium
5.7 Build functional associations within and between communities along migration routes, under the mandate of national governments, to facilitate communication and cooperation.	Government agencies, community leaders, local government agencies, NGOs	Medium
5.8 Promote and support the use of local knowledge and skills in community-based management plans, participatory research, and reporting outcomes, in a suitable language and format.	Local and national NGOs, Research/ Scientific institutions	High
5.9 Promote non-extractive use especially community-based ecotourism within the CAMI region and develop sustainable ecotourism programmes.	NGOs, Tourism companies	Medium
5.10 Integrate biodiversity conservation issues (for migratory species) into the strategies of international and national development agencies with community and rural development programmes.	CMS, Government agencies	High
5.11 Engage community conservationists and promote direct involvement in conservation initiatives, such as monitoring anti-poaching, ecotourism and citizen science and empower local community organizations by assigning them an official status and role.	National/Local Government agencies, NGOs	High
5.12 Encourage investment from NGOs and business, especially local large industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining) to support community conservation initiatives on migratory species.	CMS, International NGOs currently involved	Medium
5.13 Promote regular and sound monitoring of species and apply best-practices for sustainable use in order to ensure that any legal hunting of species is sustainable and supports conservation, taking also into account the wide-ranging movements of most species.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, communities	High
5.14 Assess the feasibility of sustainable use of CAMI species across the region, looking at accruing benefits for local communities, as well as relevant legislation.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium

| 5.15 Promote community-based practices and explore other sustainable wildlife use options (i.e. subsistence hunting, photography, ecotourism) that create incentives for conservation and review according legislation. | Government agencies, NGOs | High |

6. Good Governance of Natural Resource Management	**Responsible**	**Priority**
6.1 CMS to coordinate a review of existing policies and regulatory frameworks related to the governance of natural resources that affect CAMI species to identify gaps and make appropriate recommendations.	CMS, Government agencies, IUCN	High
6.2 Mainstream good governance principles into national policy and regulatory frameworks.	Government agencies, NGOs	High/ medium
6.3 Create a 'best practice' policy guide for governance issues that affect CAMI species and share across the CAMI region.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High/ medium
6.4 Advocate for better integration of good governance principles benefiting CAMI species in multinational fora.	INGO, CMS, Government agencies	Medium
6.5 Involve relevant sectors whose operations and policies affect CAMI species in national and international CAMI-related workshops.	CMS, INGO, Government agencies	High

7. Capacity Development	**Responsible**	**Priority**
7.1 Develop and implement funding schemes and training programmes in wildlife conservation for students and emerging conservationists on monitoring, participatory involvement, conservation planning and implementation in partnership with relevant scientific institutions and IUCN Species Specialist Groups.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
7.2 Train protected area and community-based rangers and managers in wildlife management, human-wildlife conflict, combating illegal hunting and developing participatory conservation.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
7.3 Launch annual / biannual wildlife conservation meetings for CAMI Range States as a continuous forum for wildlife conservation in the region.	CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium
7.4 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, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High

7.5 Improve the capacity of implementing partners to undertake participatory and technically sound planning and implementation of research, conservation and sustainable use.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium

8. Scientific Knowledge	Responsible	Priority

8.1 The CMS Scientific Council to support and contribute to an analysis of knowledge gaps based on scientific evidence, specifically
   a) Highlight and explain current limitations of scientific knowledge;
   b) Identify key questions and where appropriate construct hypotheses to advance knowledge;
   c) Provide robust evidence and information to stakeholders, particularly regarding status, distribution and threats.
	CMS Scientific Council, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High

8.2 Develop and implement range-wide science-based programmes, addressing population status and trends with regard to distributions, connectivity and demography, ecosystem function and landscape permeability, drivers of change (such as climate and socio-economic factors) and explore future pathways and scenarios.	Scientific institutions	Medium
8.3 Based on the above-mentioned gap analysis (see 8.1), define and develop appropriate monitoring indicators for species and conservation programs.	Scientific institutions, Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
8.4 Support the integration and application of findings gathered from scientific research into conservation management planning, implementation and evaluation.	Scientific institutions	High
8.5 Establish a CAMI Species Researcher Network to facilitate sharing of knowledge and experience, including through regular conferences and workshops.	Scientific institutions	Low
8.6 Foster collaboration between CAMI scientists, regional universities and research institutions, particularly to support the next generation of scientists.	Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium

Part II. Species-specific Measures		
9. Argali (*Ovis ammon*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**
9.1 Implement the CMS International Single-Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
9.2 Evaluate the implementation and achievements of the Action Plan and identify obstacles towards its implementation.	CMS, Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High

9.3 Revise and update the Action Plan and address identified obstacles.	CMS, Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
9.4 Assess the feasibility of reintroducing Argali in previous parts of its range, in particular in the Dauria Special Protected Area.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, Daurian Special PA	Medium
9.5 Carry out a thorough genetic analysis to clarify the taxonomy of Argali and to understand connectivity between Argali (sub-)populations and assess genetic diversity within populations (see Action 3.1.10 of the Action Plan).	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	Low

10. Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	Responsible	Priority
10.1 Improve protected area management, including through the development of management plans and stronger law enforcement measures.	Department of Environment Iran (DOE), Iranian Cheetah Society (ICS), NGOs	High
10.2 Complete the fencing of the hot zone of highway 44 along Touran National Park to eliminate vehicle-Cheetah collisions.	DoE, ICS, NGOs	High
10.3 Implement measures aimed at removing livestock or reducing impact from herding within Miandasht and Touran reserves.	DoE, ICS, NGOs	High
10.4 Increase and/or maintain the Cheetah prey base.	DoE	High
10.5 Review related laws and regulations in support of Cheetah conservation.	DoE	Medium
10.6 Enhance effectiveness of protected areas through identification and conservation of corridors, such as the corridor between Touran and Miandasht and through a landscape approach (north-east, central-south Iran).	DOE, ICS, NGOs	High
10.7 Facilitate equipment and technical support to conduct field surveys and conservation activities.	Government agencies, NGOs	High
10.8 Model potential range in border areas with Turkmenistan, Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan.	NGOs and DoE	Medium
10.9 Continue annual monitoring of presence, numbers, distribution and threats (e.g. camera trapping, telemetry, DNA sampling).	ICS, Scientific institutions, NGOs, Government agencies	High

10.10 Conduct an international Asiatic Cheetah conference in Teheran with all relevant stakeholders to develop a regional programme for the conservation of Cheetah and fundraising.	Government agencies, ICS, NGOs, IUCN Cat Specialist Group, CMS	High
10.11 Develop a population management plan, including a plan for captive and semi-captive breeding and a study on population genetics.	Government agencies, ICS, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
10.12 Promote capacity-building exchange programs to support game wardens and reserve managers in further developing their skills.	Government agencies, International agencies, NGOs	Medium
10.13 Involve local communities in conservation and share benefits with them through private reserves, ecotourism in corridors and protected areas.	Government agencies, NGOs	High

11. Asiatic Wild Ass (*Equus hemonius*)	Responsible	Priority
11.1 Update status and distribution of Asiatic Wild Ass in all countries and develop a cross-boundary conservation vision.	IUCN Equid Specialist Group, CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
11.2 Develop an international single species action plan for the Asiatic Wild Ass covering all Range States as well as national action plans.	IUCN Equid Specialist Group, CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS	High
11.3 Assess the impact of linear infrastructure and its cumulative effects on Asiatic Wild Ass and develop and implement mitigation measures (see also 3.3 and 24.3), including wildlife-friendly infrastructure standards.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
11.4 Review and improve the regulatory framework on combating wildlife crime and linear infrastructure (as 2.1)	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners, private sector	Low
11.5 Enact measures to increase the population size and range of Asiatic Wild Ass in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (Badhyz, Kaplankyr, Meanachacha).	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
11.6 Assess the possibility for reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists, e.g. in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low/ Medium

11.7. Raise awareness for the need of Asiatic Wild Ass to regularly access water points, identify water points of population level importance and guarantee unobstructed access for Asiatic Wild Ass by avoiding infrastructure development, human disturbance (including illegal hunting), and depletion of the water sources for other uses.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
11.8. Promote Asiatic Wild Ass as a flagship species for the conservation and functional connectivity of steppe and desert-steppe ecosystems in Central Asia.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Medium

12. Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*[6])	**Responsible**	**Priority**
12.1 Arrange a Meeting of Signatories of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding conserving the Restoration and Conservation of the Bukhara Deer, to • discuss and agree on reporting format and process; • provide status and progress reports on Bukhara deer from Signatory countries; • update the international Action Plan under the MOU; • develop and agree on a system and timeframe of regular information exchange under the MOU and on the revised Action Plan implementation between Signatories and CMS.	CMS, government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
12.2 Support Range States to secure funding for the implementation of the most relevant and urgent measures, outlined in the international Action Plan under the MOU as well as national plans.	CMS, government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High

13. Chinkara (*Gazella bennettii*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**
14.1 Consider developing a proposal for inclusion of Chinkara in the CMS Appendices.	Government agencies	High/ medium

14. Chiru (*Pantholops hodgsonii*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**
14.1 Consider developing a proposal for inclusion of Chiru in the CMS Appendices.	Government agencies	High/ medium

15. Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**

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6 *Cervus hanglu bactrianus* according to The IUCN Red List 2016.

15.1 Revise the existing National Action Plan on the Gobi Bear and include a monitoring approach.	Government agencies, NGOs, Gobi Bear project, scientific institutions	High
15.2 Organize cooperation between Chinese and Mongolian scientists to implement transboundary collaboration on monitoring and investigation, to mitigate impacts from the international border fence and maintain landscape permeability.	Gobi Bear Project, Gobi Bear Technical Assistance project (China-Mongolia), Government agencies, NGOs,	Medium
15.3 Identify priority areas for transboundary conservation and collaboration between relevant Mongolian and Chinese organizations.	Gobi Bear Project, Gobi Bear Technical Assistance project (China-Mongolia), Government agencies, NGOs,	High
15.4 Enhance the conservation of the Gobi Bear at the international level inviting other relevant existing organizations and expand current ongoing projects.	Gobi Bear Project, Gobi Bear Technical Assistance project (China-Mongolia), Government agencies, NGOs	High

16. Goitered Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*)	Responsible	Priority
16.1 Carry out an inventory of current status of the species in all countries of the region in order to update the IUCN Red List and inform regional and national conservation planning.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners, IUCN	Medium
16.2 Develop national action plans in all countries for the conservation of Goitered Gazelles and develop a cross-boundary conservation vision.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, IUCN Antelope Specialist Group, international partners, CMS	Medium/ High
16.3 Review and improve the regulatory framework on combating wildlife crime and linear infrastructure (see 2.1).	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low
16.4 Work with relevant national agencies to gain an understanding of corridors and barriers to connectivity and their impacts on Goitered Gazelles such as border fences and develop mitigation options including for the protection of migration corridors.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High

16.5 Review and assess the impact of trade and poaching of Goitered Gazelles and its impact on the species.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
16.6 Assess the possibility of reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low
16.7 Assist in the establishment and/or support of a network of well-managed protected areas covering the range of Goitered Gazelles, including transboundary areas.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Medium
16.8 Assess provisions of territorial conservation of Goitered Gazelle key habitat and develop recommendations for improvement of conservation measures taking into consideration movement patterns.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners incl. IUCN	Low
16.9 Develop a standardized system for monitoring of Goitered Gazelle populations including distribution, population size, habitat quality and impact of land use and climate change, and other threats.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners	Medium
16.10 Conduct field surveys of potential Goitered Gazelle habitat and investigate competitive interactions between gazelles and livestock as well as the risk of gazelle-livestock disease transmission.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
16.11 Study the needs of communities in Goitered Gazelle habitats, the possibility of using alternative energy sources to prevent the impact on desert vegetation, and the possibility of sustainable livestock production.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low/ Medium
16.12 Study dispersal and connectivity between populations, e.g. by DNA sampling.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low
16.13 Coordinate conservation of transboundary populations of Goitered Gazelle among Range States, including a platform for communicating and analysing data.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners	High
16.14 Promote Goitered Gazelle as a flagship species for wildlife and ecosystem conservation in its current and former habitats.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low
16.15 Raise the knowledge of the broad public and decision makers and promote Goitered Gazelle as symbol of the local, subnational and national identity.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners	Medium
16.16 Designate a day in the year as a Goitered Gazelle day.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low

17. Kiang (*Equus kiang*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**

17.1 Devise range-wide and periodic population monitoring protocols, with standardized methods and timing across countries.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
17.2 Identify core populations and habitats and seasonal range use patterns with specially designed field surveys.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
17.3 Commission studies to investigate competitive interactions between Kiang and livestock and in particular, study the trends in the cashmere economy and Kiangs on rangelands.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
17.4 Identify hotspots of perceived or real conflicts between herders and Kiang (areas where herders believe Kiang to be damaging pastures), understand the specific nature of conflicts and develop consultative action plans to mitigate the conflicts.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
17.5 Investigate the forage competition with domestic animals and potential pasture tramping by Kiang.	Government agencies, scientific institutions	Medium
17.6 Support community-participatory approach (citizen science) for monitoring Kiang abundance, occurrence as part of large-scale monitoring efforts.	Government agencies, scientific institutions	High

18. Mongolian Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)	Responsible	Priority
18.1 Establish a Mongolian Gazelle population monitoring programme covering the whole range of the species including transboundary using standardized survey methods.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, Daursky Biosphere Reserve, Dauria, Sokhondiunsky Biosphere Reserve	High
18.2 Identify sites across Mongolian Gazelle range suitable for IUCN category V "Protected Landscape" status or OECMs to maintain their nomadic movements and identify options within the existing policy/legal framework for land protection in Mongolia.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
18.3 Assess the potential for preserving the steppe for carbon storage and volunteer carbon markets.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium
18.4 Develop a position paper on the effects of intensifying and expanding mechanized hay cutting across the eastern steppes on Mongolian Gazelle and other biodiversity, which includes the following steps: • Conduct a policy study on the current legal framework for mechanized hay cutting;	Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions	Medium

• Collect historical records of hay cutting trends; • Map hay cutting occurrences; • Develop a stakeholder list, including entities conducting hay cutting; • Map out the supply chain for hay supplies from Eastern Steppes.		
18.5 Prepare and disseminate a Mongolian Gazelle and livestock disease policy position paper, which includes the following steps: • Conduct literature review; • Establish a working group for sub-regional disease experts; • Identify current policy on vaccination and response to disease outbreaks; • Develop recommendations and identify funding for implementation.	Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions	Medium
18.6 Review and assess the impact of hunting on Mongolian Gazelles as well as options for a sustainable use model of the species that provides benefit to local communities and incentives for the conservation of the species.	Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions	Medium

19. Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)	Responsible	Priority
19.1 Develop a range-wide strategy for the conservation of the Persian Leopard (inclusive of other non-CAMI Range States, i.e., Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iraq and Turkey) and update national strategies and conservation action plans.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS	High
19.2 Identify priority areas for transboundary conservation and collaboration and establish and/or support a network of well-managed transboundary protected areas, including community-managed areas.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
19.3 Test and implement approaches that have had some measure of success in reducing human-leopard conflict (for ex. predator-proof corrals, foxlights, change of husbandry practices, conservation-performances payments, removal of traps, etc).	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
19.4 Explore options to address habitat loss, by buying out grazing rights to support recovery of wild prey, conservation easements and other innovative models.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
19.5 Work with relevant national agencies to gain an understanding of corridors and barriers to connectivity, such as border fences, and develop mitigation options including the protection of migration corridors.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
19.6 Provide technical support and equipment to protected area and community-area rangers to monitor wildlife and combat poaching.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High

19.7 Develop a uniform system for monitoring Leopards and their prey through camera traps, surveys, DNA sampling and the use of satellite telemetry and disease in Leopards and their prey, as well as first response protocols.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
19.8 Develop a communication platform for communicating and analyzing data, especially in case of transboundary populations of Leopards.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
19.9 Publish an annual bulletin highlighting all activities related to the conservation of the Persian Leopard in the region and develop a website under CMS CAMI.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS	Medium
19.10 Develop school curricula to promote the value and importance of the Persian Leopard, its role in connecting countries in the region.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium
19.11 Designate a day in the year as Persian Leopard day.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium

20. Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)	Responsible	Priority
20.1 Establish transboundary cooperation and coordination for the conservation of Przewalski's Horse among Range States.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, CMS, IUCN SSC Equid Specialist Group, NGOs, International Takhi Group (ITG), Khomyn Talyn Takhi NGO (KTT)	High/ medium
20.2 Explore needed actions to secure migration corridors between reintroduction sites, e.g. from the Great Gobi B Special Protected Area (SPA) to other protected areas in Mongolia.	Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
20.3 Foster negotiations with China to conserve and protect the Przewalski's Horse habitat between Great Gobi B SPA in Mongolia and the Kalamaili Nature Reserve in China and to open the border fences between the two countries for wildlife migrations	CMS, Government agencies, ITG	Medium
20.4 Explore other possible reintroduction sites for the Przewalski's Horse in the steppes of Mongolia, China, Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.	Science institutions, NGOs	medium
20.5 Establish a regular communication platform between Mongolia, China, Russia and other Range States to share expertise about Przewalski's Horse reintroduction.	ITG, KTT, other NGOs	high

20.6 Develop management plans to avoid hybridization with domestic horses in the regions of reintroduction.	Protected Area Administrations, NGOs, involvement of local stakeholders	Medium/ high
20.7 Establish an appropriate national legal environment to avoid hybridization with domestic horses.	Government institutions	Medium/ high
20.8 Set up effective monitoring systems to control the livestock decease situation (e.g. antrax) and outbreaks, and control transmission to Przewalski's Horse.	Government institutions, PA administrations, Science institutions, NGOs	high
20.9 Set up a genetic monitoring system in each introduction project and elaborate plans to exchange horses between populations.	PA administrations, Science institutions, NGOs	medium

21. Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**
21.1 Promote implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (Saiga spp.) and its Medium-Term International Work Programme.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High

22. Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*[7])	**Responsible**	**Priority**
22.1 Support implementation of the Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Programme (GSLEP), the National Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Plans (NSLEP) as well as the landscape management planning guidelines.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High
22.2 Reduce Human-Snow Leopard conflict and prevent retaliatory killing, by supporting holistic approaches on conflict prevention, mitigation and conservation incentives as well as awareness raising.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High
22.3 Improve means to combat illegal wildlife trade in Snow Leopards, including by improving legislation, intensifying law enforcement, better prosecution, addressing drivers and improving data collection, analysis and information sharing and in compliance and cooperation with CITES.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High
22.4 Strengthen transboundary collaboration, by overcoming political, social and communication barriers to facilitate animal movement (and ecosystem connectivity), improved protection, effective law enforcement, coordinated monitoring, and periodic information sharing, e.g through periodic meetings between neighbouring countries to discuss status and threats and coordinate activities.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High

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7 *Panthera uncia* according to The IUCN Red List 2017.

22.5 Support the four-country agreement on transboundary conservation of Snow Leopards between Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan as a model for other countries.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High
22.6 Analyze, describe and map range-wide functional connectivity among Snow Leopard populations by enhancing the national and transboundary management (including the existing GSLEP landscapes). Develop functional and effective, science-based and participatory management plans.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	Medium
22.7 Manage livestock grazing practices to minimize negative impacts on the ecosystem, foster coexistence as well as livestock-free zones by – among others – addressing legal obstacles to implementing policies aimed at managing livestock herds in habitats important for Snow Leopard and its prey.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High
22.8 Improve the capacity of implementing partners to undertake participatory and technically sound planning and implementation of research, conservation and sustainable livelihood initiatives.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High
22.9 Prevent and mitigate negative impact of infrastructure and extractive industries across Snow Leopard landscapes in compliance with established safeguard policies, including the targeted allocation of offset payments (compensation).	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP	High

23. Tibetan Gazelle (*Procapra picticaudata*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**
23.1 Consider developing a proposal for inclusion of Tibetan Gazelle in the CMS Appendices.	Government agencies	High/ medium

24. Urial (*Ovis vignei*)	**Responsible**	**Priority**
24.1 Gather and update data on range areas and populations of Urial for national and The IUCN Red List assessments and regional and national planning.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS	High
24.2 Assist Range States in including conservation of Urial in national conservation strategies and action plans.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.3 Prepare comprehensive species conservation action plans at national level.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.4 Identify priority areas for transboundary conservation and collaboration (see 1.3).	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.5 Work with relevant national agencies to gain an understanding of corridors and barriers to connectivity, such as border fences, and develop mitigation options, including the protection of movement corridors.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High

24.6 Promote landscape level conservation of Urial through the establishment and/or support of a network of well-managed protected and game management areas, including community-managed areas and transboundary areas.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.7 Explore options to address habitat loss caused, among others, by infrastructure, urbanization, livestock grazing and other agricultural land-use, through e.g., prevention, mitigation and compensation measures, regulation of grazing, and incentivizing the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of natural rangeland and woodland vegetation.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.8 Develop sustainable use models, including community-based regulated hunting and tourism, which incentivize local land users and communities to prevent poaching and to conserve Urial in coexistence with other land uses.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.9 Develop, test and implement approaches that reduce conflict caused by crop raiding through prevention and compensation of damages (crop selection, scaring off from sensitive crops, benefit sharing from sustainable use).	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.10 Develop systems for monitoring of Urial range areas, population status, habitat suitability and impact of land use and climate change.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.11 Study movements and connectivity between populations, e.g. by DNA sampling and the use of satellite telemetry.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.12 Explore the impact of threats, such as poaching, competition with livestock, land-use, climate change, infrastructure and urbanization.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.13 Study risks of Urial-livestock disease transmission, elaborate response protocols and undertake mitigation action.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.14 Support communication and information exchange across the Range States, especially in case of transboundary populations.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
24.15 Promote Urial as a flagship species for wildlife and ecosystem conservation in its current and former habitats.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium
24.16 Raise the knowledge of the broad public and decision makers and encourage conservation actions by promoting the Urial and its subspecies as symbol of local, subnational and national identity development.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium

25. Wild Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*[8])	**Responsible**	**Priority**

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8 *Camelus ferus* according to The IUCN Red List 2008.

25.1 Develop an action plan to include a wildlife monitoring approach for the international transboundary Wild Camel populations in the Gobi.	Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions	High
25.2 Conduct field studies using camera-traps and patrol-based monitoring to assess the migration of the transboundary Wild Camel population in Mongolia and China.	PA administration, Government agencies, WCPFUK, WCPF Mongolia, Scientific institutions	High
25.3 Organize cooperation between Chinese and Mongolian scientists to implement transboundary collaboration on monitoring and investigation, to mitigate impacts from the international border fence and maintain landscape permeability. This cooperation to be incorporated in a Memorandum of Understanding.	WCPFUK and WCPF Mongolia, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium
25.4 Focus on wild population dynamics and its response to habitat fragmentation and destruction of migratory routes caused by illegal mining.	WCPF UK, WCPF Mongolia Government agencies, NGOs	High

26. Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)	Responsible	Priority
26.1 Identify core populations and habitats and seasonal range use pattern with specially designed field surveys.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
26.2 Collect samples to study the genetic variation in Wild Yak.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium
26.3 Update Wild Yak population and distribution status at national and regional level.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
26.4 Investigate the risks of hybridization of Wild Yak with domestic yak and yak-cow hybrids.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
26.5 Devise range-wide and periodic population monitoring protocols using standardized methods and timing. .	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
26.6 Investigate forage competition with domestic animals and Wild Yak.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High

Part III. Landscape-level Measures		
27. Gobi-Steppe Ecosystem **Countries:** China, Mongolia, Russia	Responsible	Priority

Species: Asiatic Wild Ass, Gobi Bear, Goitered Gazelle, Mongolian Gazelle, Przewalski's horse, Saiga Antelope, Wild Camel		
27.1 Develop a Gobi-steppe ecosystem action plan involving all adjacent Range States to ensure long-term permeability of the landscape, avoidance or mitigation of barriers, availability of areas without human use and including species-specific actions.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
27.2 Establish a platform of all interested and invited scientists to scale up species specific actions and to encourage transboundary collaboration on monitoring and research and to mitigate impacts from international border fences.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	Medium
27.3 Assess impact of linear infrastructure and its cumulative effects to develop and implement mitigation measures (see 3.3. and 3.4), including wildlife-friendly infrastructure standards.	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners, private sector	High
27.4 Establish an "Environmental Mitigation Fund" aiming at safeguarding the migratory species of the Gobi-Eastern Steppe ecosystem to implement mitigation measures for existing and newly constructed infrastructure, research and monitoring financed by contributions from private sector, government and donors.	NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners, private sector	High

28. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau **Countries:** Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan **Species[9]:** Argali, Chiru, Kiang, Snow Leopard, Tibetan Gazelle, Wild Yak	**Responsible**	**Priority**
28.1 Identify conservation intervention gaps among existing protected areas through research based on distribution and movement for these species at large landscape scale, including the effectiveness of the existing protected areas (national parks, national nature reserves, world nature heritage site) in protecting CAMI species.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
28.2 Identify common threats and landscape-level solutions for these key species.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
28.3 Develop locally suitable mechanisms for cooperative work between sectors such as wildlife, forestry, animal husbandry and tourism, which may need intervention in policy at the national, provincial and local levels.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High
28.4 Conduct a climate change vulnerability and resilience assessment for all species.	Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs	High

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9 Chiru and Tibetan Gazelle occur in this landscape but are not listed under CMS.

| 28.5 Integrate community-based conservation into protected area legislation and practice. | Government agencies, NGOs | High/ medium |

Part VI. Implementation Support		
29. Coordination, Data Sharing and Review Processes	**Responsible**	**Priority**
29.1 Strengthen the staff resources for the coordination of CAMI within and possibly outside of the CMS Secretariat to enable sustainable and long-term coordination services for CAMI.	CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
29.2 Continue issuing the biannual CAMI newsletter and updating the website in English and Russian language.	CMS	High
29.3 Establish an information entry template per species with important information about the species (e.g. species population status, monitoring method, date and area covered, reference and source of the data), which is available on the CAMI website (editing password-restricted), taking into account suitable templates from existing sources such as Saiga Resource Centre, Saiga News, Cat News, etc.	CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High
29.4 Confirm and amend the Species Focal Point list (and in the process review suitable platforms such as Snow Leopard Network, IUCN Specialist Groups) at each renewal of the Programme of Work and publish on the CMS website.	CMS	High
29.5 Review CMS National Focal Points and regularly update the list for CAMI countries on the CMS website. Request non-Party Range States to nominate a Focal Point for CAMI.	CMS	High
29.6 Conduct regular technical, thematic, ecoregional workshops in between COPs, facilitate exchange of scientific information among institutions and where appropriate, establish working groups on thematic issues of the POW.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High/ Medium
29.7 Organize a Range State meeting of CAMI Range States and stakeholders prior to COP15 to agree on the new POW covering the period 2027-2032.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	Medium
29.8 Within the frame of the Asian group under the CMS Standing Committee, connect CMS Focal Points from the CAMI region to discuss issues of mutual concern and advance implementation.	CMS, Government agencies	High/Medium
29.9 Ensure national consultation of the POW in the relevant ministries after endorsement at the COP13 for national review and approval.	Government agencies	High
29.10 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

29.10 Implement the reporting and review process as agreed at the Second Range State Meeting in Ulaanbaatar in 2019 to monitor implementation and strengthen implementation.	CMS, NGOs, Government agencies	
29.11 Nominate a mammal expert for the Scientific Council.	CMS Scientific Council	

30. Outreach and Awareness Raising	Responsible	Priority
30.1 Raise awareness and understanding about the importance of the Central Asian region for migratory mammals for different audiences, using the biannual CAMI newsletter, website and other tailored material.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs,	High
30.2 Produce a video clip showcasing the importance of CAMI and the need to protect CAMI species and their habitat.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
30.3 Liaise with other relevant fora, organizations and institutions to include CAMI into their outreach and communication activities.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High
30.4 Initiate systematic awareness raising in the private sector (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility funds).	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	High

31. Funding	Responsible	Priority
31.1 Continue and expand existing initiatives and funding programmes to support implementation of CAMI and its POW, such as the IUCN SOS Central Asia Programme as a funding mechanism specifically designed to provide funding for the implementation of the POW.	IUCN, Government agencies, NGOs	High
31.2 Promote co-funding to donor initiatives from governments as well as co-funding from donors to government initiatives for the implementation of the POW.	Government agencies	High/ Medium
31.3 Include conservation actions for migratory species as outlined in the POW in the existing / updated / elaborated state programmes on nature protection.	Government agencies	High
31.4 Channel national environmental funds that exist under state bodies and include measures on migratory species and the implementation of the POW.	Government agencies, NGOs	High/ Medium
31.5. Conduct an 'inventory' of donors and funding programmes and identify a "champion" for CAMI.	CMS, NGOs	Medium

31.6 Explore funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) including GEF Small Grants Programme projects for joint proposals between several countries with involvement of GEF implementing agencies (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP) in the processes of project application.	Government agencies, NGOs, CMS	High/Medium
31.7 Strengthen bilateral cooperation between countries as well as with donors in fundraising and joint project development.	Government agencies, Donors, CMS	Medium
31.8 Consider organizing charity events or other innovative funding sources to mobilize funding for CAMI and its POW.	Government agencies, NGOs, CMS	Low
31.9 Engage in and contribute to the development of donors' funding priorities in line with CAMI.	CMS, NGOs, INGOs	High/ Medium
31.10 Develop mechanisms for using revenues from sustainable wildlife management for conservation activities (e.g. trophy hunting and others) in cooperation with CITES.	Government agencies, NGOs	High/ Medium
31.11 Establish a trust fund for CAMI, including with funding from the private sector.	Government agencies, CMS, Private sector companies	Medium
31.12 Scale-up fundraising by applying ecoregional, landscape or transboundary approaches to project development.	Coordination from CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	Medium

32. Synergies and Stakeholder Involvement	**Responsible**	**Priority**
32.1 Initiate a private sector engagement process to more closely involve the private sector and relevant stakeholders (e.g. relevant companies, development banks) into CAMI, *inter alia* by attending relevant conferences and inviting them to CAMI meetings.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High
32.2 Include biodiversity conservation measures into the contracts with mining companies (e.g. to Product Sharing Agreements).	Government agencies, Companies	Medium
32.3 Where appropriate, explore and institutionalize specific partnerships between the CMS Secretariat, other MEAs, IUCN and other implementing partners.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, MEAs	High/ Medium
32.4 Requests the Secretariat to explore options together with the CITES Secretariat in establishing CAMI as a Joint CMS-CITES Initiative, similar to the Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (see also 1.2).	CMS, Government agencies	Medium