**CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI)**

UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.26.3.5

DRAFT RESOLUTION 11.24 (REV.COP13)

*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 and linear infrastructure 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 to mitigate the direct and indirect impacts on migratory mammals from linear infrastructure, including from increased human habitation and associated poaching along infrastructure routes;

*Aware* that the wide-ranging movements of many species increase 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 exceptional importance of Eurasian ecosystems for migratory species and the crucial role of CMS in conserving them;

*Further acknowledging* the multiple mandates of CMS to work in the region, including the 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;

*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 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 as an annually celebrated Snow Leopard Day;

*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 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, 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 in CAMI;
4. *Takes note* ofthe Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas as contained in UNEP/CMS/COP13/Inf.19 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;
5. *Instructs* the Secretariat to regularly 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* of the report on Transboundary Conservation Hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative ascontained in UNEP/CMS/COP13/Inf.27 which identifies and analyses transboundary conservation hotspots of major importance to CAMI species in the region and outlines recommendations for their conservation;
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 continue coordinating the implementation of CAMI and its Programme of Work as well as the implementation of the Memoranda of Understanding on the Saiga Antelope and Bukhara Deer, the Single Species Action Plan for 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 CAMI and to provide 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. *Requests* the Scientific Council and the Secretariat, subject to availability of funding, to continue and strengthen efforts to collaborate with other relevant international fora with a view to strengthening synergies and implementation of CMS and CAMI.

**Annex to Resolution 11.24 (Rev.COP13)**

**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)

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|  | **Species (common name)** | **Species (scientific name)[[1]](#footnote-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* |

These species occur in the following 14 **Range States**[[2]](#footnote-2):

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

Vision

1. 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

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

**Programme of Work 2021-2026**

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| **Vision**Secure and viable populations of migratory mammals that range across the landscapes of Central Asia in healthy ecosystems, are valued by, and bring benefits to, local communities and all stakeholders. |
| **Goal** To improve the conservation of migratory large mammals and their habitats in the Central Asian region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation. |
| **Part A. Cross-cutting Measures** |
| **1. Transboundary Cooperation** | **Responsible** | **Priority** |
| 1.1 Develop an understanding and make best use of political processes, specifically:1. CMS to coordinate a review of the formal processes within each Range State concerning adoption of transboundary conservation agreements; and
2. Highlight areas where CMS and other conservation partners can have an influence.
 | CMS, Government agencies | Medium |
| 1.2. Build on existing agreements, specifically:1. 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;
2. Partner with and integrate migratory species conservation into relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs);
3. Explore the possibility to strengthen cooperation between CITES and CMS on CAMI similar to the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative;
4. 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;
5. 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, specifically1. Continue the process to highlight priority sites;
2. Identify stakeholders and crucial actors for all identified hotspots;
3. Establish working groups for each of the proposed priority sites to elaborate work streams for establishing transboundary cooperation as appropriate;
4. Carry out targeted workshops for priority sites identified in the study;
5. Encourage countries to set up Memoranda of Understanding or Agreements for the conservation of those priority sites;
6. Review and Update the Transboundary Hotspots study for the next CAMI Range State Meeting.
 | CMS, IUCN, Government agencies, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
| 1.4 Build on and enhance scientific and working level collaboration, specifically:1. Continue promoting formal and informal collaboration through scientific working groups and conferences;
2. 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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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, specifically1. Include the whole CAMI region to cover countries that have not yet been considered;
2. Integrate the most up-to-date and accurate information available to further refine the information and maps contained in the Atlas (see 3.2);
3. 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,
4. 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:1. Update and develop where necessary:
2. common standards for GIS and maps;
3. distribution maps (layers) per country per CAMI species;
4. 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;
5. species-specific connectivity and corridor maps;
6. layers on existing and planned potential barriers;
7. Develop species-specific factsheets (incl. behaviour, ecology, key ecological needs);
8. Integrate the information into the CAMI Atlas and the process outlined under 3.1;
9. 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, specifically1. Compile information from multi-sectoral spatial planning and climate change impact modelling;
2. 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:1. 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;
2. 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);
3. 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;
4. 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:1. Compile the available information on mitigation solutions for specific cases, species, landscape and type of barrier in the CAMI region;
2. Include and update information about mitigation measures and hierarchies in the CAMI Atlas (see 3.1);
3. Document and monitor impacts and effectiveness of mitigation solutions and update accordingly the mitigation hierarchy guidelines;
4. Engage academics to incorporate mitigation measure in relevant study courses (e.g. civil engineering);
5. Make maps (GIS) available at national, bilateral and regional level (see 3.2);
6. 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:1. Develop and implement national infrastructure mitigation standards using the CMS infrastructure guidelines for Central Asia;
2. 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;
3. Establish national multi-agency task force on big infrastructure projects (i.e. transportation and other relevant ministries);
4. Integrate migratory species conservation into national EIA regulations and implementation as well as into the requirements of international financing institutions;
5. 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;
6. 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;
7. 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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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, specifically1. Highlight and explain current limitations of scientific knowledge;
2. Identify key questions and where appropriate construct hypotheses to advance knowledge;
3. 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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 in a way that maintains connectivity and allows Cheetah to safely cross the road e.g. through underpasses or other suitable measures. | 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 |

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| **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 |

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| **12. Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*[[3]](#footnote-3))** | **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 |

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

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

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

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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;
* 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.
 | Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions |  Medium |
| 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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **22. Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia[[4]](#footnote-4)*)** | **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 |
| 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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **25. Wild Camel (*Camelus bactrianus[[5]](#footnote-5)*)** | **Responsible** | **Priority** |
| 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 |

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| **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 |

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| **Part III. Landscape-level Measures** |
| **27. Gobi-Steppe Ecosystem** **Countries:** China, Mongolia, Russia**Species:** Asiatic Wild Ass, Gobi Bear, Goitered Gazelle, Mongolian Gazelle, Przewalski’s horse, Saiga Antelope, Wild Camel | **Responsible** |  **Priority** |
| 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  |

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| **28. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau****Countries:** Bhutan,China, India, Nepal, Pakistan**Species[[6]](#footnote-6):** 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 |
| 28.5 Integrate community-based conservation into protected area legislation and practice. | Government agencies, NGOs | High/ medium |

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| **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 |  |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

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| **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 |

1. Scientific names follow Mammal Species of the World, 3rd edition (Wilson & Reeder 2005), the standard taxonomic refercence 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)*. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. CMS Parties in capital letters. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *Cervus hanglu bactrianus* according to The IUCN Red List 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *Panthera uncia* according to The IUCN Red List 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *Camelus ferus* according to The IUCN Red List 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Chiru and Tibetan Gazelle occur in this landscape but are not listed under CMS. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)