



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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SECOND MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO THE
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING
CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE
USE OF THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*)
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 7-10 September 2010
Agenda Item 9.0

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE FULFILMENT OF THE CMS MEDIUM TERM INTERNATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE FOR THE PERIOD OCT 2006-SEPT 2010

*(Prepared by the Saiga Conservation Alliance and the IUCN Species Survival Commission's
Antelope Specialist Group on behalf of the CMS Secretariat)*

I. Background

1. The First meeting of the Signatories to the Convention on Migratory Species' MOU concerning the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*) took place in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 25-26 September 2006. The Meeting was jointly convened by CMS and CITES. It was preceded by a Technical Meeting facilitated by IUCN-the World Conservation Union (Antelope Specialist Group and Sustainable Use Specialist Group), which produced a draft Overview Report on the status of the saiga antelope and a Medium Term International Work Programme (MTWP) for 2007-2011, to support the implementation of the MOU. These documents were adopted with minor amendments during the meeting itself, and are available at the CMS website.

2. Progress towards the implementation of the MTWP was monitored by the Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA) and Imperial College London, under contract to CMS. This monitoring included 6-monthly progress reports published online with summaries in the *Saiga News*. An interim progress meeting was convened in October 2008, the report of which is also to be found online at www.saiga-conservation.com. The monitoring contract also included the development and maintenance of databases of individuals and institutions with interests in saiga conservation, and of projects related to the MTWP. These are available on request from SCA or CMS.

3. An assessment of progress towards implementation of the MTWP against each individual action point in the period September 2006-August 2010 forms the main body of this report. This assessment is based on national reports and project reports submitted to CMS, articles in *Saiga News* and direct communications. For further information about the provenance of any fact, please contact the report compilers or CMS.

Summary of progress and recommendations

4. This is a brief summary of the degree of progress made in each key area of the MTWP, which is supplemented by a detailed commentary in the next section.

Recommendations for key further actions by stakeholders including the CMS Secretariat, donors, governments, management authorities, cooperating organisations and scientists are also given.

5. Range-wide measures

i. Implementation: Some steps have been made towards effective MOU implementation. All the range states have now signed the MOU. A proposal to include Mongolia in the MOU is to be considered at the 2nd Meeting of the signatories. Communications are generally working well. **Recommendation:** The establishment of a coordination mechanism would greatly help to facilitate further progress (CMS, cooperating organisations).

ii. Anti-poaching: There has been substantial investment in anti-poaching activities in most range states, and some investment in all range states. Convictions are taking place and law enforcement mechanisms have been strengthened. However, poaching continues to be a serious threat to saiga populations range-wide. Particularly of concern are the N.W. Pre-Caspian and Ustiurt populations. **Recommendation:** Continue to increase investment in anti-poaching, particularly in international coordination of activities in transboundary populations and in the two populations which are suffering particularly severe poaching. (governments, management authorities, donors).

iii. Sustainable use and trade: There has been some progress under this theme. A range of awareness-raising activities are underway in China, focussed both on consumers and traders, although currently at a small scale due to limited funding. A workshop on trade issues jointly convened by the CITES Management Authority of China, CITES and CMS is planned for September 2010. **Recommendation:** Increase investment in monitoring of illegal trade, particularly at the borders and in China. Work with CITES and others to improve training and effectiveness of agencies. (governments, management authorities, CITES, CMS, cooperating organisations, donors).

iv. Human factors: There has been some research carried out on attitudes to saigas. Small-scale alternative livelihood and incentive programmes have been undertaken, but need to be consolidated and expanded. There are a number of projects which focus on human factors, though generally they are still at an early stage. **Recommendation:** There is a need for large-scale and substantial engagement with local community needs if this approach is to have the required impact on poaching rates. This also requires planning for sustainable rangeland use at the national level and active engagement with this agenda by the national focal points. (governments, management authorities, cooperating organisations, scientists, donors).

v. Awareness: There has been a lot of awareness-raising activity in the last 2 years. This action theme is progressing well. **Recommendation:** Continue reaching out to local, national and international audiences, with a focus on local stakeholders. (cooperating organisations, management authorities, scientists).

vi. Mapping distribution: Some analysis of determinants of saiga distributions and the implications of this for conservation planning has been carried out, based on archive data. GPS and radio collaring of individual saigas is underway in several populations, but is at a relatively early stage. There has been no formal mechanism set up for data sharing. **Recommendation:** Substantially expand the saiga tracking programme. Work towards a system of sharing information on saiga distributions among interested parties and ensuring

that the data generated are actively used in conservation planning (scientists, governments, management authorities, cooperating organisations, donors).

vii. Protected areas: There has been progress in creating new protected areas (PAs) and improving the effectiveness of current PAs, particularly in the Betpak-dala population, Uzbekistan and Mongolia. There has been less progress on the creation of transboundary PAs. The underlying science on determinants of saiga distributions and abundance is a prerequisite for effective siting of protected areas. **Recommendation:** Ensure that PA planning is carried out based upon best available information on the current and likely future needs of the saiga and other components of the ecosystem. Invest in PA management and infrastructure. Pursue transboundary PAs. (governments, scientists, management authorities, cooperating organisations, donors).

viii. Monitoring: Monitoring programmes for abundance and demographic parameters are continuing and there have been some new initiatives (e.g. using participatory monitoring). However it is concerning that there has only been a robust abundance estimate using the most up-to-date methods in Mongolia. The distance sampling method has been trialled in Mongolia. Recommendations for improvements to aerial surveys in Kazakhstan have been made, accepted and are being implemented. These recommendations need to form the basis for ongoing, coordinated long-term monitoring programmes appropriate to each population. This is particularly important as the assessment of the degree to which the Overall Goal of the MTWP has been achieved requires the development of a robust monitoring programme. The recent mass mortality in Ural has highlighted the need to develop an appropriate protocol for epidemiological monitoring before, during and after disease outbreaks. **Recommendation:** Implement the recommendations from recent reviews of abundance monitoring protocols, and improve the reporting of monitoring outcomes. Continue to evaluate the precision and accuracy of monitoring methods in an ongoing adaptive management approach in the light of changes in distribution, detectability and abundance, cost and feasibility. Develop an epidemiological monitoring programme, including an emergency protocol in the event of future mass mortality events. (management authorities, scientists, cooperating organisations, governments, donors).

ix. Captive breeding: The Centre for Wild Animals (CWA) in Kalmykia is enhancing its activities and has received support from C2S2 in doing this. There are a number of other captive breeding facilities in Russia. There has been little activity in other range states. There is still a need for coordination of activities. **Recommendation:** Financially support the ongoing work of the CWA and other captive breeding centres on a sustainable basis. Develop formal information-sharing mechanisms such as a stud book and provision of written best practice guidelines. Continue to investigate the options for captive breeding in other range states, in the light of genetic studies and educational opportunities. (donors, governments, scientists, cooperating organisations).

6. Population-specific measures

x. North-West Pre-Caspian: There has been substantial conservation activity, but progress is hampered by political and administrative uncertainties and a lack of ongoing large-scale financial support from government. There is cause for concern that this population is not recovering as well as it should, which could be a combination of continued poaching and other factors including vegetation changes. **Recommendation:** Develop a strategic plan for conservation action for this population, which is appropriately funded and involves the full

range of stakeholders (Donors, Government, management authorities, cooperating organisations, scientists).

xi. Ural: This population suffered a major disease outbreak in spring 2010, drawing it to national and international attention. Scientific monitoring is being carried out, which suggests that the population had been increasing until the mortality episode. There is also government-funded anti-poaching activity in the area. **Recommendation:** Build on current interest in the population to develop a sustainable long-term saiga conservation programme in the area (cooperating organisations, management authorities, donors, governments, scientists).

xii. Ustiurt: This population is of very high concern due to the high level of poaching that appears still to be ongoing, and the apparent continued rapid population decline (the only population in which declines are still being reported). Ongoing monitoring of abundance and demography is continuing but there is a lack of knowledge about population status and particularly the detail of seasonal distributions and movement ecology. There is a lot of conservation activity in Uzbekistan, mostly aimed at human factors, and large-scale funding for the conservation of this population in both countries has now been secured. This population is a priority for urgent intervention. **Recommendation:** Urgent investment in anti-poaching is required to complement the new landscape-level conservation programmes (management authorities, governments, donors, cooperating organisations, donors).

xiii. Betpak-dala: This population has benefited from substantial investment both from government and from international and national NGOs in the last few years. These investments appear to be paying off in terms of greatly improved population status. The improvements in monitoring need to continue in order to result in robust abundance estimates. **Recommendation:** Continue to establish an adaptive monitoring and conservation planning approach at the landscape scale to consolidate progress. Evaluate the programme and disseminate lessons learnt and best practice to others (management authorities, cooperating organisations, scientists, governments, donors).

xiv. Mongolia: This population is receiving substantial investment from national and international NGOs, and its prospects are therefore considerably brighter than at the time of the last status assessment. Captive breeding is still a priority for Mongolia. **Recommendation:** Continue investment in the full suite of conservation activities. Establish an adaptive monitoring and conservation planning approach at the landscape scale to consolidate progress. Evaluate the programme and disseminate lessons learnt and best practice to others. (management authorities, cooperating organisations, scientists, governments, donors).

Annex 1. Detailed breakdown of progress against MTWP measures

Long-term vision: To restore Saiga populations to the point that sustainable use can again be envisioned.

Assessment: This vision has not yet been met.

Overall goal: To halt, and where possible to reverse, the decline of Saiga populations in the next 5 years.

Assessment:

In the Ustiurt population it is highly likely that the goal is not being met as population counts are continuing to decline rapidly.

In Betpak-dala, the evidence strongly suggests that the goal is being met. In Ural, the evidence suggests the goal is being met.

In the NW pre-Caspian, there is inadequate information to assess progress against the goal.

In Mongolia, the evidence suggests the goal is being met.

Achievement of this goal is to be assessed through a time-series of population estimates made using appropriate methods, accompanied by an estimate of the associated uncertainty.

Assessment:

It will not be possible to establish whether the goal has been achieved until there is substantial investment in improved monitoring methods range-wide. This requires the development of population-appropriate, scientifically robust and feasible monitoring methods, agreement of monitoring protocols and implementation of these protocols. There has been some progress towards the first of these requirements in Kazakhstan and Mongolia.

Priority column 1: Urgency: 1 - Urgent (crucial for preventing population extirpation). 2 - Important (necessary for stabilisation of numbers). 3 - Useful (will contribute to population restoration). Priority column 2: Timescale: A - Immediate (1-2 years). B - Medium-term (5 years).

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	<i>Range-wide measures¹</i>				
1.0	Implementation				
1.1	Encourage the remaining Range States to sign the CMS MoU	1	A	On 24 th June 2009, the Russian Federation signed the MoU.	Achieved
1.2	Develop national Saiga conservation Action Plans and integrate into NBSAPs	1	A	<p>Kazakhstan: The Government agreed a programme on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources for 2008-2010 (plan # 914, 08.10.07), which includes measures for saiga conservation and management, including establishing and expanding existing protected areas; engaging international agencies in saiga disease studies; obtain funding for public awareness materials; maintaining the ban on saiga hunting until 2020. . A new state programme for 2010-2014, called “Zhasyl Damu”, includes saiga conservation, censuses and monitoring.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: On 23 November 2007 a meeting was held at Nukus between all interested parties (including government and NGOs), coordinated by the State Committee for Nature Protection of Republic of Karakalpakstan, Institute of Zoology and the SCA. This meeting developed a roadmap for implementing the MTWP in Uzbekistan, including developing a detailed action plan by the end of 2007. Order #39 of the State Nature Conservation Committee on 21st April 2008 included the saiga in the Red Book of Uzbekistan. The State Nature Conservation Committee has also prepared a project on development of conservation methods for the Ustiurt population for the period 2008-2011. A working group for saiga conservation on the Ustiurt plateau has been established, and met for the first time in March 2009. A parliamentary round table met in 2010.</p> <p>Mongolia: An MOU was signed between law enforcement agencies on joint actions (the Soum police, rangers and Aimag courts). WWF-MN and WCS have signed an MOU for joint conservation activities. There is a national programme for saiga conservation.</p> <p>Russia: A detailed action plan for the conservation and restoration of the NW Pre-Caspian population is in process of development, supported by WWF-Russia. 2010 was declared the Year of the Saiga in Kalmykia, bringing a programme of events supporting saiga conservation.</p>	Partially achieved
1.3	Encourage all potential partner and cooperating organisations to support the MoU and Action	1	A	International: France and the Hong Kong SAR have contributed funds for CITES activities in relation to MTWP implementation. An annual Small Grants Programme has been conducted since 2007 by the Saiga Conservation Alliance, which has given support to projects explicitly fulfilling	Partially achieved

¹ May also be applicable to *Saiga tatarica mongolica*.

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	Plan by contributing to the implementation of the medium-term international work programme			<p>actions specified in the MTWP. A database of saiga projects 2007-2009 has been compiled for the CMS by the SCA and Imperial College.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: Support has been given by organisations including Seimar Social Fund, At-boken, FZS, RSPB and GTZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development.</p> <p>Mongolia: The MAVA foundation has made a substantial grant to support saiga conservation over the 3 years from September 2007, to be implemented by a consortium of government bodies and NGOs, coordinated by WWF-Mongolia. WCS is also supporting MTWP implementation.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: A coordinating committee for implementation of the MoU was proposed within the framework of the MTWP; a working program of urgent measures aimed at the conservation of saiga antelopes for the period of 2006 to 2010 was approved by the government and supported by USAID and Darwin Project and implemented by FFI.</p>	
1.4	Establish special Saiga conservation authorities in Range States to coordinate conservation efforts and promote cooperation between all stakeholders and ensure sustainable funding	1	B	<p>Kazakhstan: Coordination structures exist, particularly through the Committee on Forestry and Agriculture.</p> <p>Russia: The Ministry of Natural Resources coordinates saiga conservation on Federal levels, and local structures as well as the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve are responsible for conservation at a local level.</p> <p>Turkmenistan: The Ministry of Natural Resources coordinates saiga conservation action.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: The State Committee on Biodiversity is responsible for coordinating conservation action, but consideration is also being given to the establishment of a special committee for the coordination of saiga conservation.</p> <p>Mongolia: Saiga conservation is coordinated through a number of existing structures.</p>	Partially achieved
1.5	Encourage the Saiga research and conservation community to regularly exchange project information and progress reports through the e-bulletin <i>Saiga News</i> and a future on-line reporting facility and e-library	2	A	<p>International: The publication of <i>Saiga News</i> by the SCA was supported in the period by the Convention on Migratory Species, INTAS, the Darwin Initiative, the Wildlife Conservation Network, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Rufford Foundation, CIC and WWF-Mongolia.</p> <p>The Convention on Migratory Species supported the collation of information about progress towards MTWP implementation through a 2-year grant to Imperial College London, June 2007-June 2009. This included 6-monthly progress reports and an interim assessment meeting with report, in English and Russian. Summaries of these reports were published in <i>Saiga News</i> in 6 languages twice a year.</p> <p>Funding for an online reporting facility and e-library has not been forthcoming, although the framework is in place and it is an SCA priority.</p>	Partially achieved
1.6	Consider extending the MoU to include the whole species	2	B	<p>International: An extension of the taxonomic scope of the MoU to include all Saigas will be considered by the 2nd Meeting of the Signatories to the MoU in September 2010</p>	Achieved
1.7	Consider establishing an international coordination	3	B	<p>This would be a very useful step but remains unresolved.</p>	Not achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	mechanism for the MoU to support implementation				
1.8	Designate national MoU focal points responsible for liaison with counterparts in other Range States and with co-operating organisations, and improve exchange of information and technical expertise on Saiga conservation	3	B	The CMS Secretariat holds a list of the national focal points.	Achieved
1.9	Encourage the Range States, Mongolia and China, to conclude bilateral cooperative agreements on matters of mutual interest to support the MoU's implementation	2	B	Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan: In February 2008, a plan for joint activities towards the conservation of the Ustiurt saiga population was agreed between the Governments of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, for the period 2008-2010. A bilateral agreement was ratified in 2010. Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan: A bilateral agreement between Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan on conservation of saigas was signed in 2007. Russia & Kazakhstan: A bilateral agreement between Russia and Kazakhstan to cover the Ural population has been agreed and is being considered by governments, although this has not yet been completed. In 2009 an agreement was signed between the Inspectorates of West Kazakhstan province (Kazakhstan) and Volgograd province (Russia) on cooperation for anti-poaching work, 2009-2011. The Administrations of the two provinces also signed an agreement in 2009 on cooperation for ecological monitoring of the species.	Partially achieved
1.10	Develop and agree emergency protocol for action in the case of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode	1	B	The necessity of this point has been made clear by the recent disease outbreak in the Ural population.	Proposed new point
1.11	Resolve the issue of genetic distinctiveness of different populations	2	A		Moved from Section 9
2.0	Anti-poaching				
2.1	Develop national anti-poaching strategies in order to maximise effectiveness of patrol deployment	1	A	Kazakhstan: A plan of measures was adopted for 2008-2010, under resolution No. 914 of the Kazakhstan government of October 2007, focussed on the sustainable management and protection of natural resources; rare ungulate species (including saigas) have a budget of \$1.54 million per year. A GTZ project is supporting the Government to adapt the national anti-poaching strategy. ADCI (a partnership of FZS, RSPB and ACBK) enforces Protected Areas in the Betpak-dala region. Uzbekistan: In October-December 2009, a series of workshops were implemented by FFI, aimed at increasing awareness of the law-enforcement agencies about the conservation of	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>rare animals, using the saiga as a case study. Discussions included ways to improve interdepartmental cooperation for nature protection, in the light of international and national law and customs regulations.</p> <p>Mongolia: “IRVES” software aims to track and monitor wildlife crimes. It is in full operation and facilitates integration of data into one database, which should help to improve coordination and communication between all relevant law enforcement agencies.</p>	
2.2	Fund anti-poaching units for the protection of all Saiga populations in all Range States	1	A	<p>Kazakhstan: Ongoing anti-poaching work is being carried out by Okhotzooptom, under the auspices of the Committee for Forestry and Hunting, with more than 100 inspectors, vehicles and special protected areas, supported by the Government of Kazakhstan. Support is also being given by the NGOs FZS, RSPB, ACBK (Altyn Dala region; since April 2008), Seimar Social Fund and Ak-Boken (Kzl-Orda region).</p> <p>Mongolia: The community-based ranger team is well equipped and now receives good salaries for its members and funds for petrol and motorbike maintenance. It has 10 motorbikes, 2 vehicles with radios, Soum-based inspectors, and other key equipment. It is operating very effectively. The new Mobile Anti Poaching Unit operates highly effectively throughout the saiga range with 2 staff with 4x4s and field equipment. WWF has carried out an inter-agency project to improve anti-poaching.</p> <p>Russia: Ongoing anti-poaching work has been carried out in the pre-Caspian region by the Hunting Department of the Republic of Kalmykia, as well as the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve and Stepnoi Reserve, Astrakhan region. The Stepnoi Reserve has received annual funding from IFAW to support anti-poaching and awareness-raising activities, and for a vehicle in July 2010. Targetted funding for anti-poaching activities was provided by WWF-Russia and IFAW in the light of the exceptionally harsh winter of 2009/10. Shell has announced funding for saiga conservation including anti-poaching.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: A new specialist inspectorate has been created for saiga protection in the Uzbekistan part of the Ustiurt population (Special Amudarya Inspectorate), with 6 men and two vehicles, but effectiveness is low. Anti-poaching activities are also carried out by the Karakalpakstan branch of the State Hunting Inspectorate.</p>	Partially achieved
2.3	Strengthen legal systems where appropriate to ensure effective prosecution of offenders	2	B	<p>Mongolia: The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs and the Ministry of Nature and Environment has agreed on a joint campaign on crime prevention throughout Mongolia. WWF Mongolia elaborated conservation-oriented amendments to the Hunting Legislation, on behalf of the Mongolian Government, together with WCS and other NGOs. These were accepted by the Ministry for Environment and sent to the parliament for approval. The penalty for saiga poaching has increased from \$30 to \$300. An anti-poaching working group with members from MNET, General Police Office, State Specialized Inspection Agency and General Custom Office is in place.</p> <p>In October 2007, a case of poaching of 54 Saigas from 2006 was reinvestigated, and the original judges who dismissed the case were sacked. The impetus came from WWF-Mongolia. The “Irves-3” team detected the poaching of a female Saiga and three Wild asses in November 2007, as well</p>	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>as one Snow leopard in March 2008. All cases are under investigation by the police. 3 cases of poaching were detected in 2008-9, leading to sentences of 2-5 years in prison. A case of illegal trade in saiga horns led to jail sentences of 3.6 and 5 years.</p> <p>Russia: As of January 1st 2008, responsibility for anti-poaching, monitoring and nature conservation has been decentralised to the regions. This has caused administrative difficulties which have yet to be resolved. Kalmykia has instituted new laws on nature conservation. Enactment No 155 of 7 May 2009 was signed by the prime minister of the Republic of Kalmykia, Mr Vladimir Sengleev, prohibiting commercial and sport hunting for saigas until 2013. Two poachers were arrested and prosecuted in Kalmykia in March 2007.. A poacher was apprehended in 2009 in the Astrakhan district. In 2010, two sets of poachers were detained at traffic checkpoints, and an official in the Ministry of Internal Affairs was arrested for saiga poaching.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: Higher fines and prison sentences have been instituted for saiga poaching, under law No. 1140 of the Republic of Kazakhstan from 4th September 2001, raising the penalty for harming a horned male to the financial equivalent of 200 months in prison and for a female or young animal to 150 months.</p> <p>In 2006, 11 poaching incidents were uncovered, involving 106 saiga carcasses; in 2007, there were 12 poaching incidents and 44 carcasses; in 2008, 8 incidents and 57 carcasses; in 2009, 15 incidents and 92 carcasses; in the first half of 2010 there were 8 incidents and 76 carcasses. From 2007 to July 2010, 27 people were convicted of saiga offences, 318 horns were confiscated, 1,8 million KZT fines imposed, 4 vehicles and 22 firearms confiscated.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Order #39 of the State Nature Conservation Committee on 21st April 2008 has included the saiga in the Red Book of Uzbekistan, which implies strengthened enforcement of legislation.</p> <p>There have been three cases of poaching (one in 2008 and two in 2010).</p> <p>China: In 2009, nine Kyrgyz citizens were jailed for saiga horn smuggling. In 2010, two horn smugglers were arrested in Shenzhen, south China. Two traders were arrested in January 2008 in Xinjiang for smuggling 2653 saiga horns from Kyrgyzstan; the principal defendant was sentenced to death and his personal property confiscated. The other offender received a 12 year prison sentence and a fine of 50,000 RMB. Two suspects were arrested in April 2010 also in Xinjiang for smuggling 66 saiga horns. In 2009 53 horns were confiscated in NE China, having been smuggled in from Russia.</p>	
2.4	Provide relevant training for local law enforcement officers where appropriate	2	B	<p>Mongolia: Two staff members from the Mongolian General Police Department were sent to the USA for training on combating the illegal trade in wildlife products. WWF-Mongolia carried out training for saiga rangers, inspectors and volunteers in cooperation with the State Specialized Inspection Agency and the Institute of Biology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. WWF Mongolia with the National Committee on Crime Prevention, General Customs Office, Border</p>	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>Defence Force, General Police Office, CITES Authority and SSIA organized training at 4 Border points and 4 provincial centres. In addition 17 provinces were engaged in a month-long awareness raising campaign on “Improved Law Enforcement to prevent Illegal Wildlife Trade and Poaching”. WWF Mongolia and the CITES Authority produced a guide for inspectors. These training initiatives have strengthened cooperation between agencies. In December 2008, comprehensive training was organized for Saiga rangers, environmental inspectors and policeman from all soums in the saiga’s range area in Mongolia, carried out in collaboration with the State police department and focused on nature conservation related crimes. WCS has initiated training programmes on wildlife trade in Laos in which MAPU members participated with support from the project.</p> <p>Russia: In 2007 a small grant from IFAW was received by the Stepnoi Sanctuary to support training. Staff participated in an IFAW anti-poaching experience-sharing trip to India in February 2009 (with tiger anti-poaching rangers from the Russian Far East). Several national Parks were visited, and meetings held with Indian NGOs and officials.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: The GEF/UNDP Steppe project has provided training to rangers and protected area staff . The Government provides annual training to border guards and customs staff, as well as guidance documents to relevant institutions.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Customs service, border and local police have been trained in national legislation and international law and conventions on illegal trade in saiga and other wildlifeduring four workshops delivered at the national, regional Karakalpak and local levels, implemented by FFI. A project funded by the Darwin Initiative has just started to further improve awareness of and compliance with wildlife laws, including training.</p>	
3.0	Sustainable Use and Trade				
3.1	Encourage Russia and Kazakhstan to undertake action to comply with CITES recommendations so that the export moratorium can be lifted	1	A	<p>Russia: In December 2007, a meeting was held in Novosibirsk, to discuss developments in international cooperation for the implementation of CITES in the Altai-Sayansk eco-region, under a UNDP/GEF project, and including representatives from CITES, customs departments, border guards and the saiga range states. This meeting discussed issues relevant to the Mongolian, Russian and Kazakhstan populations.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: For the past five years the CITES Management Authority has issued no permits for trade in saiga horns and products.</p> <p>International: Both Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation have signed the CMS MoU and in view of this and the lack of trade in recent years, the CITES Standing Committee agreed in March 2010 to lift its export moratorium, but if either State wished to resume export of specimens of this species, it should advise the CITES Secretariat of the measures it has taken to comply with the recommendations of the CITES Animals Committee, and the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair of the Animals Committee, should determine whether the recommendations have been implemented and report to the Standing Committee accordingly.</p>	Achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
3.2	Set up a mechanism to facilitate the sharing of information on detected illegal trade (seizures, confiscations) involving Saiga parts and products between Range States and consumer States	1	A	International: Mechanisms for this purpose exist. The CITES Secretariat encourages Parties to use the Ecomessage system to exchange such information (http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2009/E028.pdf) It can also be made available to other Parties through the CITES biennial reports.	Not necessary
3.3	Improve compliance with CITES provisions in Saiga Range States, with a particular focus on Kazakhstan, Russia and Uzbekistan	2	A	Uzbekistan: Governmental resolutions have been adopted on the on national and Karakalpak level for the propagation of joint actions of all law enforcement agencies against poaching and illegal trade of saiga.	Partially achieved
3.4	Enact and implement adequate CITES legislation, in particular in Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, to allow for full implementation and enforcement of trade control measures, and control of poaching	2	A	Russia: Russian Federation CITES legislation is placed in Category 1 under the CITES National Legislation Project, which is the top category. Uzbekistan, Mongolia: These countries' legislation is placed in Category 2 (of 3 categories), suggesting improvements could be made. Kazakhstan: Legislation is in Category 2. The species is legally protected with no licences issued for hunting since 2004, and a voluntary export suspension.	Partially achieved
3.5	Encourage countries trading in Saiga products to consider the establishment of internal market controls for Saiga parts e.g., registration of stockpiles, labelling of parts and products and registration of manufacturers and traders, learning from experiences in China	2	A	China: On 12 th November 2007, the Chinese State Forestry Administration, Ministry of Health, State Industry and Commerce Administration, State Food and Drug Administration and State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine jointly announced a "Notice on enhancing the protection of Saiga Antelope, pangolin, rare snake species and management of standardisation of their relevant products for medicine". This fills a major gap in the control of saiga horn stockpiles. International: Such encouragement has been provided by CITES in specific Decisions in force since 2004, hence there is a need to clarify what further encouragement is required.	Partially achieved
3.6	Encourage Range States and consumer States to comply with decisions and recommendations put forward by CITES and resulting from market surveys	2	A	International: In June 2007, the saiga antelope was discussed at the meeting of the CITES Animals Committee, and an update on the situation was given by the CITES secretariat, including the results of a trade survey in consumer and producer countries conducted by TRAFFIC and the Wildlife Conservation Society. See http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/14/doc/E14-56.pdf . An upcoming CITES-led meeting (see 3.11) demonstrates that the CITES secretariat is working with range States to implement the CITES CoP15 decisions. As consumer States (other than China) are not invited to the meeting, they should be reached in some other way (this includes Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and Singapore).	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>China: Market surveys are being carried out by WCS-China in Guangzhou, funded by an SCA small grant. China's CITES Management Authority organized two CITES compliance meetings, in Hainan in December 2009 and Dalian in June 2010, particularly targeting online illegal wildlife trade including in saiga horn. Following the Dalian meeting, major online business portals have been closed, internal regulations significantly tightened and a major online hunting forum was shut down.</p> <p>Russia/China: Surveys on the Russia/China border by WWF Russia, TRAFFIC Far East and the Russian Customs Academy in 2009 found high levels of cross-border trade in illegal wildlife, including saigas.</p>	
3.7	Provide training and disseminate training tools on Saiga trade, its trade status and identification of parts and products for law enforcement officers in local languages, making use of existing materials and best practices.	2	A	<p>Mongolia: See 2.4. WCS has carried out training in market surveys in 2007-9.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: The Committee of Forestry and Hunting and WWF, as part of a UNDP/GEF Project on migratory birds, distributed large numbers of identification keys on animals and plants listed in the CITES Annexes to all border and custom points. Annual workshops take place for border and customs staff on identification of CITES-listed species and their products.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Customs service, border and local police have been trained in national legislation and international law and conventions on illegal trade in saiga and other wildlife during four workshops delivered at the national, regional Karakalpak and local levels, implemented by FFI.</p> <p>International: A training handbook is being developed for the USA by the USFWS. CITES does not have any saiga-specific training materials centrally and there are no entries in the CITES Identification Manual (http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/wiki_id.shtml) for <i>S. tatarica</i> or <i>S. borealis</i>. The CITES Controlled Delivery Manual for enforcement officials (http://www.cites.org/eng/news/sundry/2008/Enforcement_guide_interpol_CITES.shtml) is available in Russian and this technique could be used to respond to illegal trade in saiga. A Questioning of Smugglers Manual, soon to be published in conjunction with INTERPOL, will also be available in Russian</p> <p>China: WCS-China has organized 5 law enforcement training sessions in southern China together with government agencies. Identification of saiga horn was part of the training programme. WCS has also compiled and translated a wildlife product identification guide. This was widely distributed in Guangdong Province and used at training workshops in 2010.</p>	Partially achieved
3.8	Where feasible, include Saiga conservation and trade issues into higher political agendas (e.g., meetings of the 'Shanghai group') in order to raise the awareness of policy makers and ensure higher level political support for the implementation of the Action Plan and medium-term international work programme	2	A	WCS gave a talk on saiga conservation to a meeting on Chinese Traditional Medicine.	Not achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
3.9	Encourage research aiming to reduce the quantity of Saiga horn used in traditional Asian medicines and sharing of information with Saiga Range States and consumer States	2	B	China – consumption surveys are being carried out in selected markets by WCS-China programme, as well as research into alternatives to saiga horn. In 2009, WCS gave a talk on saigas to a TRAFFIC/TCM workshop on the sustainable use of wildlife products.	Partially achieved
3.10	Secure funding and organize an international workshop on CITES implementation, enforcement and cross-border co-operation in the Central Asian region, based on the experiences of the Urumqi workshop held in 2005	2	B	A workshop on trade issues jointly convened by the CITES Management Authority of China, CITES and CMS is planned for September 2010	Partially achieved
3.11	Encourage linkages between in-situ conservation and the Asian medicine industry for promotion of sustainable use of Saiga	2	B	The issue should be addressed at a workshop on trade issues jointly convened by the CITES Management Authority of China, CITES and CMS is planned for September 2010.	Partially achieved
3.12	In support of the long-term vision of the Work Programme, assess available options and criteria, as well as conservation risks and benefits, of using trophy hunting of Saiga as a possible mechanism to generate funding to support conservation efforts and benefit local communities, if populations have recovered to a level that would allow such uses and if all CITES conditions have been complied with	2	B		Not achieved
4.0	Human Factors				
4.1	Expand current incentive and alternative livelihood projects and develop new programmes	1	A	Uzbekistan: A programme developing women’s traditional embroidery cooperatives started in April 2008, carried out by the SCA along with the NGOs “Golden Trail of the Aral” and “Ornament”, and funded by WCN and the Wilds, which has trained local girls and is starting	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	in all appropriate parts of the Saiga's range			<p>product marketing. A new USAID project is to start in 2010, implemented by FFI and including research into appropriate alternative livelihoods in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Kazakhstan. In Bosoï, FFI's second round of small grants aimed at providing alternative livelihoods to local men living in the range of the Ustiurt saiga population was completed in mid-2007. Alternative rural livelihoods are promoted in saiga range areas by GEF, UNDP and World Bank projects.</p> <p>Russia: A pilot participatory monitoring programme funded by the British Council has employed local farmers as part-time saiga monitors (2008); a rotating cows project was funded by DEFRA (2006-2008). Both were carried out by the CWA with Imperial College.</p> <p>Mongolia: A WWF-MN project has been running around Lake Khar-Us aimed at replacing individual family herding by community based rangeland use in critical Saiga habitats. Introductory training courses were organized on community based management concepts and tools for establishing community groups and joint rangeland management plans. A system of local facilitators/trainers (motivated herders) who mobilize support for conservation and herder groups among the local population was established.</p>	
4.2	Monitor attitudes to Saiga conservation activities and evidence of poaching and trade using local-level social research including participatory community monitoring	2	A	<p>Russia: A survey of attitudes to saiga conservation and the effectiveness of conservation projects was carried out in Oct-Nov 2007 by the Centre for Ecological Projects and Imperial College London, funded by the Darwin Initiative. A one-year pilot participatory monitoring project started in Jan 2008, funded by the British Council, and implemented by Kalmykia State University and Imperial College London. A CWA/Imperial project in spring-summer 2009 engaged local farmers in saiga monitoring by collecting distributional data, as well as extending previous attitudinal survey work.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Ongoing projects have continued on setting up a "Saiga Friends" network and supporting craft clubs, carried out by the SCA and Institute of Zoology, and implemented by FFI and funded by WCN. An 18-month project implemented by FFI started in Jan 2008, focusing on setting up local community saiga monitoring and advocacy groups. A new FFI- implemented USAID project includes the collection of baseline information on local attitudes to poaching.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: The Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative (ADCI) has carried out research on poaching behaviour and social circumstances of local people in 2008, supported by GTZ. A new FFI-coordinated USAID project includes the collection of baseline information on local attitudes to poaching in Ustiurt.</p> <p>Mongolia: Volunteer rangers are monitoring attitudes to saiga poaching and success of herder group initiatives, coordinated by WWF-MN. A reward for informants on cases on poaching and illegal wildlife trade is offered, and this policy has been widely advertised throughout the saiga range.</p>	Partially achieved
4.3	Strengthen the involvement of different stakeholders in saiga conservation and encourage	2	A	<p>Kazakhstan: ADCI has instituted a community-based programme of anti-poaching actions which has led to an increase in crime reporting by local people. Seimar Social Fund has funded a range of public engagement and awareness activities for schools.</p>	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	local involvement in, and support for, saiga protection			<p>Mongolia: In 2006, WWF-Mongolia coordinated a round-table of saiga stakeholders, and instituted a system of volunteer rangers, which is backed by Government decree. A participatory rural appraisal exercise was carried out with herder communities, to assess the current situation, identify bottlenecks and discuss ways forward for community-based saiga conservation. WWF Mongolia supports an action plan, which was developed by law enforcement agencies within the saiga range. The MAVA saiga project was presented to a wide audience in the Gobi-Altai province on 25-31 October 2007, including local decision-makers, the media and other interested parties.</p> <p>Russia: In 2007 a project funded by the Association of Religions in Society and led by the Dharma Centre, Kalmykia, was established to involve religious groups in saiga conservation. A cultural exchange between the UK and Kalmykia took place in May-June 2007, funded by the Darwin Initiative, and leading to enhanced understanding of the issues of saiga conservation and ways to address it in future. A one-year pilot participatory monitoring project started in Jan 2008, funded by the British Council, and implemented by Kalmykia State University and Imperial College London. An ARC-funded project with the Centre for Wild Animals in Kalmykia has come to an end, with outputs including the opening of a Buddhist shrine at the CWA's Saiga Breeding Centre. A round table at Kalmyk State University and a youth forum for the Year of the Saiga took place in 2010.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Ongoing projects have continued on setting up a "Saiga Friends" network and supporting craft clubs, carried out by the SCA and Institute of Zoology, and implemented by FFI and funded by WCN. An 18-month project implemented by FFI started in Jan 2008, focusing on setting up local community saiga monitoring and advocacy groups. A programme developing women's traditional embroidery cooperatives started in April 2008, carried out by the SCA along with the NGO "Golden Trail of the Aral", and funded by WCN.</p> <p>China: In November 2009, WCS-China gave a presentation on saiga conservation at the International Conference and Exhibition on Traditional Medicine. The team has also distributed leaflets, held public meetings and events among local residents and shoppers, and placed posters in buses.</p>	
4.4	Promote sustainable rangeland use to enable the cohabitation of people and saiga	2	A	<p>Under a UNDP project on water resources, a plan has been drawn up for the Kurgal'dzhinsky nature reserve, which has saigas within it.</p> <p>Mongolia: See 4.1.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: A project on landscape approaches to conservation has started in the Ustiurt region (FFI/USAID).</p>	Partially achieved
4.5	Ensure national focal points are responsible for integration of human factors and public awareness into policy implementation	2	B	<p>Mongolia: WCS convened a stakeholder workshop to discuss these issues, with wide participation.</p>	Not achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
5.0	Awareness				
5.1	Continue an objective high-profile mass-media campaign at regional, national and local levels, addressing Saiga conservation, restoration and sustainable use, and explaining the relevant challenges, with a particular focus on local media outlets	2	B	<p>International: The SCA attended the Wildlife Conservation Network's annual Expo in San Francisco in 2007-2009, raising awareness of the saiga internationally. A number of newspaper reports and magazine articles on saigas have been published in Europe throughout the period.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: Many newspaper articles have been published and radio and television news items shown, on the importance of saiga conservation, including relating to the recent Ural mass mortality. A TV film on saigas shot by Gala Films in 2006 was shown a number of times on national TV. Seimar Social Fund has carried out a number of projects including films, journalist visits, booklets and school visits. Okhotzooptom distributed leaflets and makes frequent media appearances.</p> <p>Mongolia: Eleven Eco-clubs were established at schools in the project area. With the support of the Aimag Education Agency, a small grants competition was run for youth clubs in order to engage children. WWF-MN started a weekly radio program in January 2008, to increase understanding of nature conservation, and has strong partnerships with the media. A wide and active network of teachers, scientists, journalists and conservationists acts as a catalyst for sustainable resource use and nature conservation. The local monastery and medical doctors are raising awareness to overcome the myth of animal based aphrodisiacs. Several newspapers, articles, brochures and guide book were published in late 2006, revealing cases of saiga poaching. Saigas have made regular radio and TV appearances throughout the period. WWF-MN has produced a documentary film on Mongolian saiga biology and ecology for the general public, in cooperation with the Scientific and Environmental Cinematographic Society for Mongolia, as well as a song about a saiga calf.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: There was a TV show on the alternative livelihoods project in Uzbekistan in 2009, and regular press coverage in all media. There was a broadcast of the Karakalpak customs service workshop on regional TV News programme on 16th December 2009. A TV programme has been shown on the Ustiurt environment and information on saiga activities is regularly broadcast on national television.</p> <p>Russia: Many newspaper articles were published and radio and television news items shown in the local media, on the importance of saiga conservation and on conservation projects and international exchanges.</p> <p>China: A media campaign that includes information on saiga conservation and the illegal horn trade was carried out in 2009 by WCS-China.</p> <p>Turkmenistan: Information in the mass media has been broadcast, including TV and newspapers.</p>	Achieved
5.2	Continue to develop [2 A] and widely distribute [2 B] information and educational materials on Saiga biology and conservation aimed at local people and decision-makers	2	A /B	<p>Kazakhstan: A 15-minute saiga cartoon was shown in October 2007, supported by NABU. This cartoon, "Saga of the saiga", produced by the Animaster studio, was awarded a winner's certificate at the 13th international television festival "Save and secure", which was held in Hanty-Mansiysk on 2-6 June 2009, and also won a prize in an international environmental film festival in Orenburg in January 2009. Animaster studios launched a competition to find a script for a second animated film about saigas, judged in 2008, and currently being finalised, see http://saiga.kz.</p>	Achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>A TV film on saigas shot by Gala Films in 2006 was shown a number of times on national TV. Booklets entitled “Lets conserve saigas for future generations” have been distributed among local people. In May 2009, the network Meloman released the first licenced DVD in Kazakhstan containing this cartoon and others in the Kazakh language.</p> <p>Okhotzooptom and the ADCI have distributed a range of saiga-related educational and public awareness materials among local people in the Betpak-dala region. They work with schools, organize information events and hold meetings with village authorities. Young “Voluntary Rangers” can join the AD brigades during the school holidays. The project is funded by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN).</p> <p>In 2009, the Karaganda Ecomuseum created an information stand on saiga conservation, with brochures, aimed at visitors and schoolchildren, funded by an SCA small grant.</p> <p>Mongolia: Brochures were distributed to people living in the saiga range and a children’s art competition was run in late 2006. The monastery in Darvi Soum of Khovd Province supports Saiga conservation by inviting people to “environmentally friendly worship” events. WWF-MN translated the Sutai san (blessing book) from Tibetan into Mongolian and distributed it to local people together with the Darvi Soum monastery.</p> <p>The MAVA project carried out a needs assessment on education and awareness, with participation from WWF-MN, the Ministry of Education, scientists and NGOs. They have also employed an Education Officer, whose work will include a range of activities involving schools, local communities and the media in general. Involvement of schools and youth groups through education spreads the message into herder families, which facilitates negotiations on reducing livestock pressure in critical saiga habitats and support for illegal activities. The project has become a significant contributor to the implementation of the National Standards for education in Mongolia according to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (MESC). It has received substantial support from the Aimag Education Department. Curricula for schools at Aimag and Soum level have been established which integrate Saiga biology and ecology.</p> <p>Russia: The Centre for Ecological Projects carried out a public awareness campaign in September-October 2007, funded by the Darwin Initiative. The CEP has also distributed <i>Saiga News</i> and calendars with children’s artworks among local people, given lectures in schools, organised a children’s craft competition and shown a film on the saiga crisis at several farmsteads within the saiga range. The CEP and the Eco-Biological Centre of the Republic of Kalmykia carried out a children’s arts competition on the 5th June 2008, the Day of the Environment.</p> <p>The Centre for Wild Animals has hosted 24 educational visits to the saiga breeding centre.</p> <p>The Stepnoi Reserve in the Astrakhan province has also carried out school visits and film shows, funded by IFAW. In April, 2009, staff of the CWA and the N.N. Palmov National Museum of the Republic of Kalmykia made a number of school visits to tell children about saiga conservation issues, and the environment in general.</p>	

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>In Astrakhan province, regular visits for members of the public take place in the Stepnoi reserve. In Jan-May 2008, the Stepnoi Reserve carried out an SCA-funded project developing an ecotourism trail for visitors.</p> <p>On 26 May 2009, the results were announced of a republic-wide contest in Kalmykia for school children, "The steppe antelope". This was part of an annual conservation event called the Days of Protection from Environmental Threats.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: The WCN-funded SCA project on public awareness raising is ongoing, and includes the distribution of hard copies of <i>Saiga News</i> in Uzbek and lectures in schools, carried out by the SCA and Institute of Zoology.</p> <p>Starting in 2007, saiga events have been held at a number of schools. Shortly before the end of the school year in summer 2007- 2010, teachers and pupils from two villages in Uzbekistan celebrated Saiga Day, which has now been adopted as a village-level event. A schoolbook on saigas has been adapted with the support of NABU, and at the end of 2009 this has been distributed with FFI support. Progress on saiga conservation is regularly reported at http://www.econews.uz/econews/rus/news/</p> <p>China: An information leaflet about conservation and the wildlife trade (including saigas) has been widely distributed to stakeholders including traditional medicine practitioners, and presentations given at a range of institutions including schools and universities. Each issue of <i>Saiga News</i> has been translated into Chinese and distributed to more than 7000 stakeholders.</p>	
5.3	Support and regularly update existing web-sites about Saiga conservation, restoration and sustainable use, including the creation and maintenance of official national Saiga focal point websites	2	B	<p>International: The SCA's website was launched in October 2007 at www.saiga-conservation.com, and is regularly updated with news items. The <i>Saiga News</i> mailing list continues to expand. <i>Saiga News</i> has been published throughout the reporting period, and is available in 6 languages.</p> <p>The saiga information website at http://www.saigak.biodiversity.ru/ continues to be maintained and updated in English and Russian. <i>Saiga News</i> is available in Chinese at http://www.wildlifewarden.net/wcs/mini/Saiga-Chinese.pdf.</p> <p>There is still a requirement for focal point websites and an online resource centre (see point 1.5)</p>	Partially achieved
5.4	Expand the distribution and profile of <i>Saiga News</i> , both in hard copy at a local level and through other media, nationally and internationally	2	B	<p>International: See notes in section 5.3. However wider in-country distribution is constrained by funding and infrastructure.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: In December 2008, <i>Saiga News</i> won the prize for the best environmental publication in Uzbekistan, and in January it was awarded a Rufford Small Grant</p>	Partially achieved
6.0	Mapping distribution				
6.1	Collate information on Saiga habitat and range use, present and past; identify key features, including habitat types used	2	B	<p>Kazakhstan: Okhotzooptom and the Institute of Zoology produce a report on saiga distributions on an annual basis. Since spring 2007 ADCI has compiled data into a database including from ranger monitoring and telemetry, with information on saiga distributions, habitat and ecology and of managing ranger-based data collection in the Altyn Dala region, funded by the German</p>	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	and the effects of anthropogenic disturbance			<p>government and FZS. Observations have also been made on a remnant saiga population in the Balkhash area.</p> <p>Mongolia: In 2006 and 2008, the saiga area was mapped in a GIS which included saiga distribution, livestock density, poaching locations and important areas such as breeding sites and migration corridors, based on telemetry studies supported by WCS.</p> <p>Russia: In the Pre-Caspian population, information continues to be added to a database of saiga distributions, herd size and structures in the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve and Stepnoi Sanctuary from 2003 onwards. A GIS map of the two Reserves was produced under the Bridge project in 2008. A project in Kalmykia in summer 2009 mapped saiga distributions outside of protected areas using local knowledge. A GIS exists and is being constantly updated.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: The Institute of Zoology/FFI and SCA have collected data on seasonal saiga distributions via a participatory monitoring programme, and stored it on a database. A survey of saiga presence on the Vozrozhdeniye peninsula has been carried out by A. Nuridjanov, funded by an SCA small grant.</p> <p>International: An analysis of archive data on saiga distributions was carried out by Imperial College and the Institute of Zoology, Kazakhstan, and published as two papers in international journals. The existing data limit further analysis however (see point 6.2).</p>	
6.2	Carry out research on Saiga movement using appropriate technology (including satellite tracking)	2	B	<p>Mongolia: 8 saigas were satellite-collared in August 2006 by the Wildlife Conservation Society and Mongolian Academy of Sciences. 116 saiga calves were radio-collared since 2008 by the Wildlife Conservation Society and Institute of Biology, MAS.</p> <p>Russia: 3 radio-collared males were released and tracked in 2009. GPS collars were tested in 2010.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: Betpak-dala: 20 saigas have been GPS-collared with the support of the Committee on Forestry and Hunting and Okhotzoprom under the ADCI programme. Ustiurt: 5 saigas were ARGOS-collared in November 2009 under an agreement between the Institutes of Zoology of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Tottori University Japan and Imperial College London.</p>	Partially achieved
6.3	Record all information on GIS and develop a system for exchange of information	2	B	See 6.1. Individual GISes have been developed for each of the areas mentioned in 6.1 and 6.2 but there is no system for exchange of information as yet	Partially achieved
6.4	Analyse range use based on this information, and make conservation recommendations accordingly	2	B	Kazakhstan: See note to proposed new point 6.x above. The information collected is being used for protected area and corridor planning and is used in government actions.	Partially achieved
6.5	Analyse scenarios of likely future change in saiga distribution, abundance, demography and threats in the light of climate	1	A	Kazakhstan: The Committee on Forestry and Hunting is analysing the effectiveness of conservation and planning future actions. ADCI is conducting a project on landscape planning in the surroundings of the planned Altyn Dala Special Protected Zone, funded by BMU via the German Federal Agency for the Environment, and moving towards scenario modelling. One	Proposed new point

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	change, infrastructure and human factors, and develop a plan for conservation interventions accordingly			outcome of the GEF/UNDP project being implemented by ADCI is a plan for corridor management and a pilot project on land care planning. Uzbekistan: Landscape-level planning is a feature of both the planned GEF/UNDP project “Mainstreaming biodiversity...”, the FFI-implemented USAID project and a new research project to be carried out by Imperial College, FFI and the Institute of Zoology. Russia: Based on previous scenario analysis, saiga conservation planning has been implemented.	
7.0	Protected areas				
7.1	Expand and enhance national protected area networks to benefit Saiga, with particular emphasis on protecting key areas (birthing and rutting) and migratory corridors, based on the recommendations from 6.4	1	B	Kazakhstan: In February 2007, the Irgiz-Turgaiskiy State Nature Reserve was gazetted in the eastern part of the Aktiubinsk province, in the area of the Betpak-dala saiga population. Supported by the ADCI, in 2008 the scientific justification for the new State Nature Reserve “Altyn Dala” was accepted by the government. Several new and expanded PAs are planned for the next few years, including expanding the Irgyz-Turgay State Nature Reserve and the Ulytau Zakaznik. Russia: The status of the Stepoi protected area (zakaznik) in the pre-Caspian region was altered in August 2007, dividing it into one zone specifically for saiga protection and another for sustainable use. This will improve the powers of the Reserve authorities to protect saigas effectively. In 2010, a 5-year GEF project started, including the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve, and aimed at improving PA management, with saigas as an indicator species. Uzbekistan: A 12-month project started in 2008, implemented by FFI, to improve the effectiveness of the Saigachiy Zakaznik. This included the preparation of information about the area, and the development of recommendations for reorganisation of the Reserve structure and management, which have been submitted to the Government of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of Karakalpakstan. A new GEF-funded UNDP project on mainstreaming biodiversity in the oil and gas industries is starting in 2010, with biodiversity offsetting for saiga conservation in new and existing protected areas as a key component. Mongolia: “Chandmanii Khuren Tal” Local Protected Area was established in 2007 with 133,317 hectares in the saiga range.	Partially achieved
7.2	Carry out a feasibility study on establishment of trans-frontier protected areas where appropriate	2	B	No action to date.	Partially achieved
8.0	Monitoring				
8.1	Carry out annual population counts	1	B	Kazakhstan: Aerial censuses of all three saiga populations were carried out in the spring of 2007-2010. Mongolia: Annual counts have occurred for the last 10 years. Vehicle surveys of the whole range were carried out in January 2008 and January and October 2009. Vehicle-based surveys were carried out in 2006 and 2007 in the Shargyn Gobi using Distance sampling. An aerial survey was carried out in August 2010.	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>Uzbekistan: The Ministry of Nature Protection carried out an aerial survey in January 2008. According to an agreement between Gosbiokontrol of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their Kazakh colleagues, the aerial counts of the Ustyurt population were carried out simultaneously in both countries for the first time, on 5th-7th April 2009.</p>	
8.2	Carry out monitoring of Saiga populations, their demographic parameters and their wider environment	2	B	<p>Kazakhstan: Monitoring of population status (age-sex structure, distribution and calving) is ongoing on an annual basis in all three populations, supported by the Government of Kazakhstan. ADCI also carried out monitoring in the Betpak-dala population. A detailed survey of the Ural population was carried out from spring 2008 to early 2009, funded by an SCA small grant. Ongoing monitoring is carried out by rangers in the Altyn Dala area. A new steppe monitoring scheme is being developed under a GEF/UNDP project. A new project funded by the Darwin Initiative will research grazing relationships in the Altyn Dala steppe ecosystem.</p> <p>Russia: Monitoring of saiga numbers, demography, calving, herd size and structure and distribution has continued to be carried out as in previous years throughout the range by inspectors of the Department of Game and Hunting Management and also by the Stepnoi and Chernye Zemli reserves.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: The State Nature Conservation Committee has prepared a project on development of conservation methods for the Ustyurt population for the period 2008-2011. An ecological audit of Vozrozhdeniye peninsula in the Aral Sea in March 2009 found evidence for worsening environmental conditions for the peninsula's resident breeding saiga population, since the opening of the peninsula to people in 2007.</p> <p>Monitoring of the Ustyurt saiga population in Uzbekistan has been carried out by the Institute of Zoology and SCA, supported by FFI, and with the participation of local people.</p> <p>Mongolia: Monitoring of Saiga is ongoing according to standard methods developed by the Institute of Biology. Rangers observe distribution, numbers, sex ratio and use GPSes to map locations. A project is ongoing to estimate saiga calf mortality using radio-tracking of calves. The WCS Mongolia Program, in partnership with the Institute of Biology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences has initiated a long-term project to provide more information on the species.</p>	Partially achieved
8.3	Review different monitoring techniques, and adopt 'best practice' methodologies for reliable counting of Saiga populations. Identify appropriate sample sizes, timing, and frequency of counts to provide reliable baseline population data. Provide training in standard monitoring techniques as appropriate	2	A	<p>Kazakhstan: In October 2007, a report on aerial census techniques funded by Frankfurt Zoological Society and in collaboration with ACBK was presented to the Committee for Forestry and Hunting and the Institute of Zoology, and its recommendations accepted. The changes are now being implemented. In spring 2010 a second evaluation of progress was conducted, supported by ADCI and the German Government.</p> <p>Russia: A one-year project evaluating the robustness of ranger-collected data on herd size and distributions started in January 2008 funded by the British Council, and implemented by Kalmykia State University and Imperial College London.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: The State Nature Conservation Committee has also prepared a project on monitoring and development of conservation methods for the Ustyurt population for the period 2008-2011, jointly with the Academy of Sciences. As part of this an aerial survey was carried out in Uzbekistan</p>	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
				<p>in December 2008, and a technical seminar on aerial surveys was organised by the Institute of Zoology and the SCA, with financial support from FFI and WCN, with sharing of expertise from Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Mongolia: Saiga rangers were trained in survey methodology by WWF Mongolia in cooperation with the Institute of Biology, MAS. Four scientists from the Institute of Biology at the Mongolian Academy of Sciences travelled to Missoula, Montana, USA, to participate in a saiga population estimation methodology workshop in February 2009, supported by WCS. The workshop recommended the use of distance sampling as a methodology, and a pilot application of the technique was implemented in Mongolia in 2008. An aerial survey was carried out for the first time in August 2010.</p>	
8.4	Obtain funding to ensure a time series of at least 5 years using new techniques for population estimation	2	A	Not yet achieved.	Not achieved
8.5	Encourage use of comparable techniques in all Range States for comparison and joint analysis	2	B	<p>Requires a review of methods (point 8.3) in the first instance.</p> <p>Uzbekistan/Kazakhstan: There is a bilateral agreement on coordinated counts, and a coordinated aerial survey was carried out in Ustiurt in 2009, aimed at producing a range-wide population estimate.</p>	Not achieved – keep point
8.6	Work with local people to develop a participatory monitoring programme for saigas	2	B	<p>Russia: In Kalmykia, a one-year pilot participatory monitoring project started in Jan 2008, funded by the British Council, and implemented by Kalmykia State University and Imperial College London.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: An 18-month project implemented by FFI started in Jan 2008, focusing on setting up local community saiga monitoring and advocacy groups. Mongolia: Volunteer rangers have been recruited from the local community to collect ecological data on saigas.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: Funding has been obtained from the PTES for a participatory monitoring project in Ural, coordinated by ACBK and SCA. A participatory monitoring programme is being developed, based on hunting areas.</p>	Partially achieved – keep point
8.7	Carry out regular monitoring of sex/age ratio in Saiga populations to determine trends in sex ratio, survival, reproductive success and age structure	3	B	See notes in 8.2 and 8.6.	Partially achieved – keep point
8.8	Carry out epidemiological and other research on saiga diseases to inform mitigation, control	2	B	The necessity of this point has been made clear by the recent disease outbreak in the Ural population. There is existing research that can be used as a basis.	Proposed new point

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	and action in the event of a disease outbreak or mass mortality episode.				
8.9	Develop and disseminate protocols and processes for sampling individual saigas.	3	B		Proposed new point
9.0	Captive breeding				
9.1	Establish captive breeding facilities in Mongolia	1	A	Mongolia: A feasibility study was carried out in 2006. The conclusion of this assessment was to restore the saiga population by starting a captive breeding program, associated with other conservation measures such as strengthening of law enforcement, establishing livestock free habitats, public awareness and conservation education. Funding was not available, but the population is still considered to be fragile and facing threats such as poaching, increased risks from natural factors, habitat competition and inadequate level of awareness and education among the local population.	Not achieved
9.2	Determine role of captive breeding for either genetic preservation or reintroduction and set guidelines including approved facilities and reintroductions	2	A	Russia: There is some work ongoing on this subject at the Centre for Wild Animals of Kalmykia.	Not achieved
9.3	Establish captive breeding facilities in other parts of the Saiga range and support existing facilities in Russia and China	2	B	Russia: The Centre for Wild Animals of the Republic of Kalmykia has been active in transferring its expertise to other, more newly established, captive breeding centres in Russia (in Rostov and Astrakhan provinces and Moscow Zoo). Several calves were taken from the Stepnoi Sanctuary in May 2007 in order to improve the captive breeding stock in these breeding centres. Small grants towards the ongoing running costs of the CWA have been received in 2007 and 2008 from the Large Herbivore Initiative, Zoos Help and the Rufford Foundation. The grants are for improvement of infrastructure, equipment purchase and core funding to support running costs. Uzbekistan: In September 2007, a preliminary assessment visit was made to the Dzeiran Ecocentre, Bukhara, Uzbekistan, to assess its suitability for captive breeding of saigas. Delegates included the Director of the Centre for Wild Animals in Kalmykia. The saiga has now been included in the Strategic Action Plan of the Dzeiran Ecocentre, Bukhatra province. China: The saiga population in the Gansu Endangered Animal Breeding Centre now numbers around 80 animals.	Partially achieved
9.5	Request change of current CITES recommendations on trade in saiga to allow export of	2	A	A change in CITES recommendations to allow the export of live animals from breeding facilities for conservation purposes was made by the CITES standing committee in October 2006.	Achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	live animals from breeding facilities for conservation purposes				
9.6	Maintain a central database or studbook for all captive populations and create structures and leadership for the database	2	A		Not achieved
9.7	Promote the transfer of expertise in captive breeding	2	A	<p>Russia: See notes in 9.3.</p> <p>In early 2007, the Director of the Centre for Wild Animals, Kalmykia toured animal facilities in the USA, supported by Conservation Centres for Species Survival (C2S2). As a result of this visit, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed between CWA and C2S2. This was followed by a training workshop conducted at CWA in September 2008, including improving anaesthesia techniques, performing health checks and providing basic veterinary monitoring equipment and training in diagnostics.</p> <p>In June 2007, the Director of CWA made a presentation to the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria's antelope group in the UK, and a round table was held on measures that could be taken by European zoos in support of saiga conservation.</p>	Partially achieved
	<i>Population-specific measures</i>				
10.0	North-West Pre-Caspian region population				
10.1	Develop and submit for endorsement a long-term programme and action plan to restore and protect the population, including securing task-oriented funding for approved actions, including support from international funds	1	A	No progress. The changes in administrative structures in the Russian Federation have delayed the possible implementation of this measure. A detailed action plan for the Russian population's conservation and restoration is now in the process of development, funded by WWF-Russia (starting in 2010).	Not achieved
10.2	Conduct regular assessments of the Saiga population using approved techniques at the optimal time for counts and	1	A	Monitoring of saiga mortality, demography, abundance, calving, herd size and sex structure and distribution has continued to be carried out regularly as in previous years by the regional inspectors of the Ministry of Natural Resources with the Centre of Hunting Control and the Stepnoi and Chernye Zemli reserves.	Not achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	ensuring comparability with similar assessments of other populations			A one-year project evaluating the robustness of ranger-collected data on herd size and distributions started in January 2008 funded by the British Council, and implemented by Kalmykia State University and Imperial College London.	
10.3	Implement activities to restore and protect Saiga by improving the work of existing breeding centres, protected areas and other institutions through consolidation of finances obtained from different sources	1	A	The Centre for Wild Animals of the Republic of Kalmykia has received grants towards the continued running of the Yashkul Saiga Breeding Centre in 2007 and 2008 from the Large Herbivore Foundation, Zoos Help and the Rufford Foundation. The grants are for improvement of infrastructure, equipment purchase and core funding to support running costs. There are also breeding centres in Rostov oblast and Burlai. Two other breeding centres, in Rostov and Astrakhan regions, are increasing their saiga numbers. The Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve and Stepnoi zakaznik are implementing conservation measures.	Not achieved
10.4	Provide financial support for initiatives to expand public participation in restoration and protection of Saiga	1	A	In Kalmykia, a one-year pilot participatory monitoring project started in Jan 2008, funded by the British Council, and implemented by Kalmykia State University and Imperial College London. Lukoil is supporting the writing of a children's book of fairytales about a saiga calf. A project mapping saiga distributions outside protected areas with the aid of local people was carried out in the summer of 2009.	Partially achieved
10.5	Guarantee the permanent effective work of the inter-agency Saiga commission affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and strengthen its links with administrative units of the Russian Federation within the population's range	2	A	On 19 June, a meeting of the association for the solution of ecological problems of the Severny Kavkaz [North Caucasus] was held in Grozny, attended by the head of the Department of Forestry, Kalmykia, at which saigas were discussed.	Not achieved
11.0	Ural population				
11.1	Strengthen anti-poaching activities	1	A	Ongoing anti-poaching work is being carried out by Okhotzoprom, under the auspices of the Committee for Forestry and Hunting, with support from the Government of Kazakhstan as well as NGOs.	Partially achieved
11.2	Strengthen public awareness and engagement activities	1	A	Substantial media attention and public awareness was generated by the mass mortality of saigas in Ural, both locally and nationally.	Partially achieved
11.3	Build up an information base about Saiga distribution, population structure and threats, to act as a foundation for conservation planning and	1	A	Aerial surveys were carried out to obtain data on numbers, herd structure and distribution of the population in spring 2007-2010.	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	taking into account the trans-boundary nature of the population				
11.4	Strengthen cooperation between Russia and Kazakhstan for management of this trans-boundary population	2	B	There has been progress towards the signing of a bilateral agreement between Russia and Kazakhstan but it has not yet been signed.	Partially achieved
12.0	Ustyurt population				
12.1	Strengthen anti-poaching activity in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan	1	A	Anti-poaching activity has been strengthened in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, but is not containing the poaching threat.	Partially achieved
12.2	Obtain baseline information about the seasonal distribution and numbers of Saiga. For example - what proportion of the Saiga population over-winters in Uzbekistan and in Turkmenistan in a given year, and what determines this? How many Saiga stay in Uzbekistan year-round, and where?	1	A	The network of saiga friends in Uzbekistan, plus scientific expeditions conducted by the Institute of Zoology in 2007-2010, have given further information on the timing and location of saiga presence in Uzbekistan. This participatory monitoring project is ongoing with the support of FFI. Annual population monitoring in Kazakhstan is carried out by aerial and ground surveys. According to an agreement between Gosbiokontrol of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their Kazakh colleagues, simultaneous aerial counts of the Ustyurt population were carried out for the first time on 5th-7th April 2009.	Partially achieved
12.3	Ensure that any infrastructural changes along the Uzbekistan/Kazakhstan border are carried out with due regard to Saiga conservation (including migration)	1	B		Not achieved
12.4	Institute public engagement activities, including alternative livelihoods, population-wide, building on the small-scale pilots already in place	2	A	The Uzbekistan filial of the Saiga Conservation Alliance has been active in bringing stakeholders together including government, NGOs, educationalists and scientists, at the local, national and international levels, and in building local support for saigas through a range of educational and awareness-raising activities. Ongoing projects have continued on setting up a "Saiga Friends" network and participatory monitoring and supporting craft clubs, carried out by the SCA and Institute of Zoology, and with the support of FFI and WCN. Funding is now in place from USAID, implemented by FFI, to enable expansion of the activities to Kazakhstan. Alternative livelihoods projects have been up and running in Uzbekistan since 2009, focussed on handicrafts, and there have been continuing and expanding public engagement activities.	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
12.5	Ensure that existing protected areas have funding to allow a minimum acceptable level of functioning and assess the need for further protected areas, including a feasibility study on establishment of a transfrontier reserve on the Ustiurt Plateau encompassing all three Range States	2	A	A project on redesignation of the Saigachiy Protected Area in Uzbekistan is ongoing..	Partially achieved
12.6	Expedite bilateral and/or trilateral cooperation agreements between the three countries to ensure coordinated action	2	A	A bilateral agreement has been ratified between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, in 2010 and Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan in 2007.	Achieved
12.7	Carry out public awareness surveys among the local people	2	A	The WCN-funded SCA project on public awareness-raising is ongoing, and includes the distribution of hard copies of <i>Saiga News</i> in Uzbek and lectures in schools, carried out by the SCA and Institute of Zoology with the support of FFI. In March-April 2008 saiga events were held at a number of schools. Progress on saiga conservation is regularly reported at http://www.econews.uz/econews/rus/news/	Partially achieved
12.8	Carry out work with the law enforcement authorities (border guards, police) working on prohibition and prevention of poaching	2	A	Anti-poaching activity has been strengthened in Uzbekistan, and continues in Kazakhstan	Partially achieved
12.9	Engage with infrastructural developers (including oil and gas companies and road/rail developers) to contribute to a programme for Saiga and habitat conservation	2	B	A GEF-funded UNDP pre-project is taking place in cooperation with FFI, which aims to engage industry with biodiversity conservation in the Ustiurt region of Uzbekistan, using saigas as the flagship species. The main project is about to start.	Partially achieved
13.0	Betpak-dala population				
13.1	Ensure that the ongoing current protected area planning process is relevant to the Saiga's current and particularly its future needs, including	1	A	The government of Kazakhstan is designating a new protected area, which is expected to be in place by the end of 2011 and expanding two others. The ADCI is carrying out conservation planning with the saiga as one of the key species. This includes ranger-based monitoring, telemetry of saiga distributions and movements, biological assessments, identification of priority areas, social engagement and support of the government's protected area planning process.	Partially achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
	obtaining information about past and current distribution and movement behaviour and factors affecting this				
13.2	Strengthen anti-poaching efforts, targeting areas where saiga are still present at particular times of year. Ensure that existing anti-poaching initiatives are funded as necessary to allow them to operate effectively	1	A	Okhotzoprom is carrying out anti-poaching activities with the support of NGOs in accordance with the plan of activities approved by the Committee on Forestry and Hunting and at the Ministerial level. NGOs include ADCI, Ak-Boken, Seimar Social Fund and other organisations. A new anti-poaching initiative was set up by ADCI in April 2008. Within the framework of ADCI, ACBK is leasing a hunting concession for saiga management and is cooperating with two neighbouring hunting areas, in cooperation with government authorities.	Partially achieved
13.3	Institute public engagement activities, including livelihood enhancement, awareness-raising and involvement in saiga conservation, population-wide, building on the activities already under way	1	A	Government agencies including Okhotzoprom carry out public awareness activities and provide financial support. The Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative includes public participation elements, such as awareness-raising by ranger teams.	Partially achieved
13.4	Ensure that transport and infrastructural development is carried out with due regard to Saiga conservation	2	B	When pipelines and railways are planned in saiga habitats there is an environment impact assessment done which takes into account saiga migratory ways and envisages facilities which would allow to safe migrating.	Partially achieved
14.0	Mongolia population				
14.1	Strengthen protection, including adequate funding for anti-poaching patrols [1A], improving protected area management [1A] and upgrading the status of existing protected areas to a higher level [1B]	1	A /B	The MAVA foundation provided support for the period 2007-2010 for law enforcement. There has been substantial progress on anti-poaching activities. New IRVES software is being piloted for the detection and logging of wildlife crimes, and a training session for law enforcement officials was held in December 2008. Two cases of saiga poaching were recently detected. The MAVA grant has also supported the establishment of livestock-free rangelands in cooperation with local herders.	Achieved
14.2	Establish a captive breeding facility for eventual translocation and to ensure the genetic diversity of the sub-species is preserved	1	A	See 9.1.	Not achieved

	Measures to be taken	1	2	Commentary	Assessment
14.3	Build local engagement in Saiga conservation through alternative livelihood enhancement and public awareness activities	1	A	There has been substantial work on public engagement and awareness raising, including community rangers, supported by MAVVA. A new documentary and song have been produced, and public awareness activities are ongoing. Four resource management committees have been formed and training in alternative livelihoods given. Substantial work has been carried out by WWF-Mongolia on including conservation (including saigas) into the school curriculum.	Partially achieved
14.4	Gather information on past estimates of Saiga populations, analyse methods, and obtain a population estimate for the Saiga population, made using agreed methods at a suitable time of year, that can form the basis for ongoing monitoring of population status	1	A	Saiga population surveys have been carried out, as well as research on distributions and movement patterns. A database has been set up for use by all interested parties. A workshop on monitoring methods was held in February 2009, at which a standardised method for population estimation for saigas was agreed upon, to be implemented from 2009. See 8.3. An aerial survey was conducted in 2010.	Partially achieved
14.5	Obtain information about the seasonal distribution, migration and numbers of Saiga	1	B	Saiga population surveys have been carried out, as well as research on distributions and movement patterns, mortality of calves and habitat selection. An aerial survey of saiga numbers was carried out in August 2010 with financial support from MAVVA.	Partially achieved
14.6	Initiate research efforts on Saiga-livestock interactions, including grazing overlap, competition, and disease transmission	2	B	Progress has been made on saiga-livestock conflict. 4 GPS collars have been put on sheep to track their movements. The first herder communities agreed in 2009 to leave their pasture to wildlife during late spring (breeding season) and summer. A study on the effects of domestic dogs on saigas has been carried out, as has a preliminary analysis of the disease status of saigas.	Partially achieved