

Technical Workshop for the Asiatic Wild Ass (Khulan)

Vilm, Germany, 26 June – 1 July 2023

UNEP/CMS/AWATW/Outcome 2

EXPERT RECOMMENDATIONS PER COUNTRY

The participants of the Technical Workshop for the Asiatic Wild Ass prepared the summary of main threats and resulting priority actions for the conservation of the species in each of its Range States. The resulting recommendations are presented in the table below. The recommendations were refined through correspondence with those experts who could not be present in the physical meeting.

Main Threats and Priority Actions for the Conservation of the Asiatic Wild Ass in Each Range State

County	Threats	Activity
China	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss Habitat fragmentation Border fence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recover and offset habitat impacted by mining and other development. Mitigate the impact of linear infrastructure. Mitigate the impact of the international border fence to allow transboundary movements.
India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss Habitat fragmentation Invasive plants Disease threats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate commercial activity of salt transportation /carrying vehicles (habitat loss) and salt extraction /salt pans in the Rann of Kutch. Regulate unseasonal overflow/discharge of canal water in the Rann /mudflat and maintain the natural flow of rivers Control of the invasive shrub/small tree <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>. Vaccination of domestic donkeys and horses against <i>Surra</i>, regulate domestic dog and free ranging feral cattle.
Iran	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture degradation & competition Reduced access to water Habitat fragmentation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce livestock in protected areas. Secure more protected areas and water sources within them. Maintain landscape connectivity and enable assisted re-colonisation of suitable habitats within the former range
Israel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Competition for water with free-ranging camels Small and isolated population Access to and conflict over vineyards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce law concerning illegally free-ranging camels. Require obligatory fencing of vineyards in the Asiatic wild ass range. Continue research on genetic diversity and structure of the wild ass population.

County	Threats	Activity
Kazakhstan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal killing 2. Reduced access to water 3. Overpopulation of kulan in Altyn Emel National Park 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase capacity for monitoring, patrolling, and law enforcement. 2. Assess water resources availability in Barsa Kelmes and Ustyurt and provide additional artificial water sources if needed. 3. Develop a kulan action plan for Altyn Emel National Park focussing on a) how to maintain the kulan population at carrying capacity and b) reduce conflicts in the agricultural areas surrounding the national park.
Mongolia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Habitat loss & degradation 2. Habitat fragmentation 3. Reduced access to water and mass mortality due to Climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve rangeland management. 2. Mitigate the impact of linear infrastructure. 3. Implement integrated land-use planning at the landscape scale.
Turkmenistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal killing 2. Reduced access to water 3. Pasture degradation & competition 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase capacity for monitoring, patrolling, and law enforcement. 2. Assess water resources availability and provide additional artificial water sources where needed. 3. Improve rangeland management.
Uzbekistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced access to water 2. Small and isolated populations (reintroduced populations in Saigachiy and Sudochye-Akpetki) 3. Illegal killings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create additional artificial water sources and collect water in natural depressions. 2. Continue reintroductions to increase population size in Saigachiy and Sudochye-Akpetki, ideally using acclimatisation enclosures and GPS tagging to allow for post-release monitoring. 3. Increase capacity for monitoring, patrolling, and law enforcement.