



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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FIRST MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO THE
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING
CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE
USE OF THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*)
Almaty, Kazakhstan, 25-26 September 2006

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF SIGNATORIES

Agenda Item 1: Welcoming remarks

1. The CMS Secretariat Agreements Officer, Mr. Lyle Glowka, opened the meeting and introduced Mr. Naurazbay Khadyrkeyev, Chairman of the Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Mr. Khadyrkeyev welcomed the participants to Kazakhstan, noted that many prominent organisations from many countries were represented, and expressed gratitude to CMS and CITES for bringing so many people together. Mr. Glowka then introduced Ms. Zhanar Sagimbayeva of the UNDP Kazakhstan Office, who also welcomed the delegates and outlined a draft GEF proposal aimed at conserving biodiversity of steppe ecosystems. Mr. Tom de Meulenaer, CITES Senior Scientific Officer, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the CITES Secretariat and summarized some outstanding trade issues.

2. Mr. Glowka also welcomed the delegates and thanked the Government of Kazakhstan for providing financial support to make possible the meeting, and the two-day Technical Workshop, which preceded the meeting from 23-24 September. He was particularly grateful for the strong logistical support the participants and CMS had received to date from the staff of the Forestry and Hunting Committee and Ohotzoprom (Kazakhstan), which worked closely with the Committee. In addition, he noted that the meetings would not have been possible without the generous financial support provided to CITES by the European Commission and to CMS by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the United Nations Development Programme (Kazakhstan) and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums. He thanked the IUCN/SSC Antelope Specialist Group and the European Sustainable Use Specialist Group for acting as the Secretariat's technical adviser and for preparing a number of documents for the meeting. Mr. Glowka then read a brief statement from Robert Hepworth, CMS Executive Secretary, thanking the Range States for their attendance and participation and expressing Mr. Hepworth's best wishes for a successful meeting.

Agenda Item 2: Signing ceremony

3. Mr. Glowka explained that a signing ceremony is a normal part of CMS MoU meetings. The Range States who had not yet signed were invited to consider signing the MoU at the meeting. He invited Mr. Khadyrkeyev to sign the MoU on behalf of the Forestry and Hunting Committee. Mr. Glowka thanked him and observed that with this signature, the MoU entered into effect. Representatives of three international non-governmental organisations - Fauna and Flora International, Frankfurt Zoological Society, and Wildlife Conservation Society - then signed the MoU as co-operating organisations. There followed a short adjournment to allow a press conference to take place.

Agenda Item 3: Election of officers

4. The meeting elected Mr. Khadyrkeyev (Kazakhstan) as Chair of the meeting. Mr. Khadirkeyev thanked all the delegates for participating in the meeting and for their efforts in Saiga conservation. He then handed over to Mr. Khairbek Mussabaeyev, Deputy Chair of the Committee on Forestry and Hunting, who chaired the rest of the meeting.

Agenda Item 4: Adoption of the agenda and meeting schedule

5. The meeting accepted the Chair's proposal that it operate without formal written rules of procedure but would follow generally accepted rules of procedure for international fora.

6. The Secretariat introduced the meeting documents list (CMS/SA1/3/Rev.4). The final list of meeting documents is reproduced as Annex 3 to this report. The list of participants appears at Annex 1.

7. The agenda was adopted without amendment. No items for discussion under Agenda Item 10 were notified. The adopted agenda is reproduced as Annex 2 to this report.

Agenda Item 5: Opening statements

8. The Chair invited opening statements from governmental delegates.

9. The representative of Uzbekistan reported that the government had signed the MoU and was prepared to take concrete steps to conserve Saiga and to cooperate with other governments in this endeavour.

10. The representative of Turkmenistan reported that the government had also signed the MoU and was determined to fulfil its responsibilities.

11. The representative of Kazakhstan welcomed the fact the government had signed the MoU and said that Saiga conservation would be implemented under the auspices of the CITES and CMS agreements. Kazakhstan also wished to conclude bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries to strengthen protection of migratory populations.

12. The representative of Mongolia reported that they were very happy to participate in the meeting and cooperate in conservation efforts for Saiga. They were satisfied with the results of the Technical Workshop and also pleased that one of the main consumer countries was also participating in the meeting.

13. The representative of China reported that they had been cooperating with CITES and CMS for many years. The government had signed other CMS MoUs and is currently conducting an internal review with regard to the Saiga MoU.

14. The representative of Russia stated that they were pleased to be taking part in the meeting. Russia paid particular attention to Saiga and was ready to cooperate with other countries on its conservation.

15. The Chair invited opening statements from co-operating organisations.

16. The representative of the International Council for Game & Wildlife Conservation expressed pleasure at being able to participate in the meeting and reported that they would continue to work for Saiga conservation.

17. The representative of Fauna and Flora International reported that they were happy to participate in the meeting. Their work so far had been on social surveys and small scale public engagement initiatives in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, and they hoped to continue and expand this work.

18. The representative of Frankfurt Zoological Society, also speaking on behalf of WWF, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the Association for Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan reported that they were happy to participate in the meeting. They supported the many initiatives for Saiga conservation and looked forward to continuing their work. RSPB had signalled an intention to sign the MoU as a collaborating organisation.

19. The representative of Wildlife Conservation Society reported that they were happy to participate in the meeting. Their work encompassed trade surveys in China and scientific research and conservation work on Mongolian Saiga.

20. The Chair invited a report from the Technical Workshop that preceded the meeting.

21. Dr. David Mallon, Co-Chair of the IUCN/SSC Antelope Specialist Group and chair of the Technical Workshop that preceded the MoU Meeting, reported on the Workshop's key points:

- Over 50 people had attended the Technical Workshop. These comprised representatives of all Range States, recent Range States, scientists, researchers and people involved in all aspects of Saiga conservation.
- All projects engaged in Saiga conservation and all organisations working on these projects were present, as well as representatives of the sustainable use of Saiga products.
- Three documents were reviewed, revised and recommended to the MoU meeting. This work had been carried out both in working groups and in plenary sessions.

Agenda Item 6: Report of the Secretariat

22. Mr. Glowka explained that the report of the Secretariat was composed of sub-Agenda Items 6.1 (Status of signatures), 6.2 (List of designated national contact points), and 6.3 (Any other matters). Two documents supported this item: document 4 (Report of Secretariat) and information document 1 (Status of Signatures).

Agenda Item 6.1: Status of signatures

23. Mr. Glowka noted that as of today, three out of four Range States had signed the MoU so the MoU had entered into effect. Eight co-operating signatory organisations had indicated their intention to support the MoU's implementation. He invited the representatives of Russia and China to indicate their intention to sign the MoU.

24. The representative of Russia reported that signing the MoU was under consideration, but that some technical issues had still to be discussed.

25. The representative of China reported that an internal review and evaluation of the MoU was currently under way.

Agenda Item 6.2: List of designated national contact points

26. Mr. Glowka circulated the list of officially designated contact points, from the three signatory Range States plus Mongolia and China. The meeting took note of the Secretariat's report and invited the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation to consider officially designating a national contact point. The updated list of designated national contact points is attached to this report as Annex 4.

Agenda Item 6.3: Any other matters

27. The Chair advised that the Secretariat had no additional matters relevant to its report to raise. No additional issues were raised by the meeting participants.

Agenda Item 7: Review of MoU and Action Plan implementation

28. Mr. Glowka explained that every meeting of the Signatories should review the conservation status of *Saiga tatarica tatarica* and implementation of the Action Plan. Agenda Item 7 was therefore composed of sub-agenda item 7.1 (Saiga conservation status) and sub-agenda item 7.2 (Status of implementation). The Secretariat's Overview Report had been prepared by IUCN/SSC's Antelope Specialist Group and European Sustainable Use Specialist Group on behalf of the CMS Secretariat and communicated by the Secretariat as required by paragraph 6 of the MoU. The relevant documentation for the Agenda Item included documents: CMS/SA-1/5/Add.1 (Overview report); CMS/SA-1/Inf. 3.3 (Signatory reports); CMS/SA-1/Inf. 4.2 (Collaborating organisation's reports) and CMS/SA-1/Inf. 5.1 (Non-signatory reports).

Agenda Item 7.1: Saiga conservation status

29. Mr. Glowka reminded the meeting that "conservation status" is not defined in the MoU, however, the Convention on Migratory Species defines it as "the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance" (Art. I (1)(b)).

30. On behalf of the Secretariat, Dr. Mallon presented a summary of the conservation status of Saiga. The information provided in the draft Overview Report was reviewed and amended at the Technical Workshop prior to the meeting and latest figures for three of the five populations were updated. Recent increases in numbers have been reported and it was tentatively concluded that the severe decline has stabilised and that some populations may be beginning to recover.

31. The meeting took note of this portion of the Overview Report as presented by the Secretariat.

Agenda Item 7.2: Status of implementation

32. The Chair invited Dr. Mallon to provide a brief summary of the Overview Report on behalf of the Secretariat. Dr. Mallon explained that the Overview Report had been compiled from the national report forms and project report forms submitted prior to the meeting, along with additional information available to IUCN/SSC. National report forms were received from all six Saiga Range States and recent Range States. Twenty-two project report forms had been received, representing all currently known Saiga conservation projects. These project reports were summarised in a table (CMS/SA-1/Inf/6). The Technical Workshop had reviewed and amended the report and agreed a final version for recommendation to the MoU meeting. The revised Overview Report is attached to this report as Annex 5, the Project Report Summary as Annex 6. National report formats and project report forms are included in the documentation for the meeting as Annex 7 and Annex 8.

33. The Chair then invited the signatory Range States, Russia, Mongolia and China to make brief verbal reports.
34. Uzbekistan reported that hunting had been banned since 2002. The Ustiurt Plateau contained few settlements, but prospecting for oil and gas and construction had negative effects for Saiga. A round-table meeting with stakeholder organisations had been held to discuss conservation of Saiga and their habitat. Monitoring would be continued and captive breeding was being considered.
35. Turkmenistan reported that numbers of Saiga occurring in winter depended on climatic conditions. During the 1970-80s the population reached 15,000-25,000. At the present time, Saiga did not occur every year, and numbers reached a maximum of 2,000. A number of protection measures had been taken and the government planned to strengthen these.
36. Kazakhstan reported that three Saiga populations occurred in the country, covering 10 administrative *oblasts*. Annual censuses had shown an increase in numbers since 2003. Funding for Saiga conservation had also increased since 1993 and for 2006; 109.2 million tenge had been allocated. Very large protected areas had been established or were planned. Over 100 articles on Saiga had been published in the mass media during 2005-2006.
37. Russia reported that the status of Saiga populations in the country was relatively stable as a result of conservation measures taken, and numbers were currently 5,000-25,000. Annual monitoring of demographic structure and reproductive potential of females was carried out, together with an evaluation of threats. There was a large wolf population in the area of distribution and up to 500 were shot annually. There are plans to increase monitoring, intensify protection and develop captive breeding.
38. Mongolia reported that agreement had been reached with China on information exchange regarding Saiga products and trade use. The main problems affecting Saiga in Mongolia were lack of funding, very harsh environmental conditions, and small size of the current population. Future plans included upgrading the status of protected areas for Saiga, maintaining existing programs and developing captive breeding for reintroduction.
39. China reported that wild *Saiga tatarica tatarica* populations had become extinct by the 1960s. A captive breeding herd had been established in 1987. Stocks of Saiga horn amounted to 155.5 tons in 1994. Fifty-six products in Chinese Traditional Medicine (CTM) use Saiga horn and 6-10 tons of horn are consumed per year on average. Stocks are currently being surveyed and registered, and there are plans to reduce the number of products utilizing Saiga horn and the number of factories involved in processing. The government will cooperate with Range States and INGOs on Saiga conservation and is interested in discussing ways of establishing an enabling mechanism to use funds from CTM for *in situ* conservation to realise sustainable use of Saiga.
40. In the ensuing discussion, the possible use of funds from the CTM industry to aid conservation in Range States was welcomed. The possibility of existing horn stocks being utilised in trade to help meet the heavy demand was also raised. In response to a question posed by the Chair, it was pointed out that a lack of funding hindered MoU implementation in some cases. Improved bilateral cooperation would enhance protection in transboundary areas. Better collaboration between Range States and between governments and NGOs was desirable. One intervention from the floor raised the issue of international trade in Saiga skins but the existence of this trade could not be corroborated.
41. There were no further comments on, or proposed amendments to, the format of the Overview Report and the Projects Summary.

Agenda Item 8: Future implementation and further development of the MoU and Action Plan.

42. The Secretariat introduced Agenda Item 8 as being composed of sub-agenda items: 8.1 (National reporting and information management), 8.2 (MoU coordination) and 8.3 (Priorities for implementation: work programme to support the Action Plan's implementation).

Agenda Item 8.1: National reporting and information management

43. The Secretariat introduced the draft reporting format found in document CMS/SA-1/6/Add.1 (draft national report format) and document CMS/SA-1/6/Add.2 (draft project report form). The Technical Workshop had not recommended any amendments to these. The meeting was invited to provide comments on the drafts, as well as to consider more generally the national reporting issue, the general issue of information management and, the ways and means to improve the submission rate of national reports. Comments were also invited on the feasibility of developing Internet-based reporting.

44. The meeting suggested:

- Circulating current forms for updating, rather than blank forms, to reduce the amount of unnecessary work;
- There may be possible problems with sensitive data in an online system; and
- An updated Projects Summary would be useful and easy to produce.

45. The meeting invited the Secretariat to explore the feasibility of internet-based reporting and to move forward on this if a funding opportunity arose. The Secretariat advised that the national report format would be limited to meetings of the Signatories, but that attempts would be made to maintain an updated projects database. The national reporting format and project report forms endorsed by the meeting are attached to this report as Annex 7 and 8 respectively.

Agenda Item 8.2: MoU coordination

46. After the Secretariat introduced document CMS/SA-1/7 (MoU Coordination), the Chair invited the meeting to consider the general issue of MoU coordination and in particular the Secretariat's proposal to outsource some aspects of MoU coordination to a collaborating organisation. This was in keeping with CMS's developing practice of outsourcing the implementation of MoUs to support meeting preparation, project (development including fundraising), membership development and range-wide awareness raising.

47. The meeting took note of the Secretariat's proposal and invited the Secretariat to explore potential opportunities.

Agenda Item 8.3: Priorities for implementation: work programme to support the Action Plan's implementation

48. Mr. Glowka introduced the draft Medium-term International Work Programme that had been developed on behalf of the Secretariat by IUCN/SSC's Antelope Specialist Group and European Sustainable Use Specialist Group. The Chair invited the Antelope Specialist Group to introduce the document and the relevant recommendations from the Technical Workshop.

49. Dr. Mallon explained that the draft programme was derived from the MoU Action Plan and was intended to reflect the highest priorities for action over the next five years. The vision guiding the document had been the restoration of Saiga to levels where sustainable use was again possible. The

draft programme had been reviewed at the Technical Workshop by two sets of working groups who considered the actions first thematically and then by individual populations. A number of amendments were made and the Technical Workshop recommended the revised draft to the meeting.

50. Mr. de Meulenaer proposed a small amendment to the overall goal and measure of success. With this amendment, the Medium-term International Work Programme was endorsed by the meeting and is attached to this report as Annex 9.

Agenda Item 9: Next meeting of the Signatories

51. The Chair introduced the agenda item and invited the Secretariat to introduce the relevant documents and the general issues. Mr. Glowka introduced document CMS/SA-1/9 (Next Meeting of the Signatories) and explained the costs incurred in holding meetings and the amount currently allocated to the Secretariat to support agreement development and servicing. He suggested that meetings should be held regularly and raised the possibility of linking the meeting to others, to save costs.

52. On behalf of the Secretariat, Mr. Glowka expressed appreciation to the Forestry and Hunting Committee for hosting the MoU meeting and to the financial co-sponsors of the MoU meeting and the Technical Workshop.

53. The Chair invited the meeting to comment. National representatives agreed that the next meeting should be held in two years time. There were varying views on holding a stand-alone meeting or a joint meeting. The Chair suggested that a decision may depend in part on financial circumstances. There was also a consensus that a Technical Workshop should again be held in conjunction with the meeting.

54. The Chair invited offers to host the next meeting.

Agenda Item 10: Any other business

55. The Chair invited the meeting to raise any other issues not covered under the previous agenda items.

56. Dr. Fremuth (Frankfurt Zoological Society) indicated that the MoU coordination could be hosted by the Association for Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan and that financial support may be available.

57. Dr. Neronov reminded the meeting that Range States would be represented at a Man and the Biosphere meeting organized by UNESCO in October 2006 and Saiga would be included on the agenda.

Agenda Item 11: Closure of the meeting

58. There being no other business, the Chair concluded by saying that the meeting had considered all issues effectively and that this was in part due to the attendance by so many participants at the Technical Workshop as well as the MoU meeting. On behalf of the host country, he thanked the CMS Secretariat for the logistical and substantive preparations, all the participants for their attendance and their contributions, and the translators for their efforts. The meeting was declared closed at 17.10 on Monday 25 September 2006.

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Annex 1

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CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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Annex 2

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AGENDA

1. Welcoming remarks
2. Signing ceremony
3. Election of officers
4. Adoption of the agenda and meeting schedule
5. Opening statements
6. Report of the Secretariat
 - 6.1 Status of signatures
 - 6.2 List of designated national contact points
 - 6.3 Any other matters
7. Review of MoU and Action Plan implementation
 - 7.1 Saiga antelope conservation status within the agreement area
 - 7.2 Status of implementation
8. Future implementation and further development of the MoU and Action Plan
 - 8.1 National reporting and information management
 - 8.2 MoU coordination
 - 8.3 Priorities for implementation: work programme to support the Action Plan's implementation
9. Next meeting of the Signatories
10. Any other business
11. Closure of the meeting



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Annex 3

Original: English

FINAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Symbol	Agenda Item(s)	Title of Document
CMS/SA-1/1/Rev.1	4.0	Draft Provisional Agenda (as at 14 July 2006)
CMS/SA-1/2	4.0	Provisional Annotated Agenda and Meeting Schedule
CMS/SA-1/3	4.0	List of Documents
CMS/SA-1/4	6.0	Report of the Secretariat
CMS/SA-1/5/Rev.1	7.0	Review of MoU and Action Plan Implementation
CMS/SA-1/5/Add.1	7.0	Overview Report
CMS/SA-1/6	8.1	National Reporting and Information Management
CMS/SA-1/6/Add.1	8.1	Draft National Report Format
CMS/SA-1/6/Add.2	8.1	Project Reporting Template
CMS/SA-1/7	8.2	MoU Coordination
CMS/SA-1/8	8.3	Draft Medium Term International Work Programme
CMS/SA-1/9	9.0	Next Meeting of the Signatories
Information Documents		
CMS/SA-1/Inf/1	6.1	Status of Signatures to the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope
CMS/SA-1/Inf/2	6.2	List of Designated National Contact Points
CMS/SA-1/Inf/2/Add.1	6.2	Designated National Contact Point Form
CMS/SA-1/Inf/3.x	7.0	National Reports from Signatories
CMS/SA-1/Inf/3.1		Turkmenistan
CMS/SA-1/Inf/3.2		Uzbekistan
CMS/SA-1/Inf/3.3		Kazakhstan
CMS/SA-1/Inf/4.x	7.0	Reports from Collaborating Organisations
CMS/SA-1/Inf/4.1		Mongolia
CMS/SA-1/Inf/4.2		People's Republic of China
CMS/SA-1/Inf/5.x	7.0	National Reports from Non-Signatories
CMS/SA-1/Inf/5.1		Russian Federation
CMS/SA-1/Inf/6	7.0	Summary of Saiga-related Project Activities
CMS/SA-1/Inf/6/Add.1	7.0	Compendium of Individual Saiga Projects
CMS/SA-1/Inf/7	7.0	Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope and Action Plan

Symbol	Agenda Item(s)	Title of Document
CMS/SA-1/Inf/8		List of Participants
CMS/SA-1/Inf/9	5.0 7.0	Programme of the Saiga Antelope Technical Workshop
CMS/SA-1/Inf/10	7.0	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and Appendices
CMS/SA-1/Inf/11		Statement of the CMS Executive Secretary

S:_WorkingDocs\Species\Saiga Antelope\RS_1Mtg_06\REPORT\Annex_03_Final_List_of_Documents_E.doc

**CONVENTION ON
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Annex 4

Original: English

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CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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REVISED OVERVIEW REPORT

*(Prepared by IUCN/SSC Antelope Specialist Group &
European Sustainable Use Specialist Group on behalf of the CMS Secretariat)*

1.0 Introduction

1. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the MoU, the Secretariat shall prepare an overview report compiled on the basis of information at its disposal pertaining to the Saiga (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*).

2. National reports by the Signatories are a primary source of information for the overview report. The Secretariat provided reporting templates to all MoU signatories, non-signatory Range States, collaborating organisations having signed the MoU and other organisations concerned with Saiga conservation. As of 10 September 2006, the Signatories from the following Range States had submitted their national reports to the Secretariat: Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. A national report was also received from Kazakhstan. Reports were received from Mongolia, whose Ministry of Nature and Environment has signed the MoU as a collaborating organisation, and the State Forestry Administration of China. Twenty-two organisations returned project report forms. Other information available to IUCN/SSC was also used in the form of data and project reports, conference proceedings and published materials.

3. This revised report also takes into account national reports submitted after 10 September. A national report from the Russian Federation was received on 13 September 2006. Additional information has also been incorporated which was provided by the participants of the Saiga Technical Workshop (23-24 September 2006) that preceded the MoU Meeting.

4. The structure of this report follows the draft national report format (CMS/SA-1/6/Add.1) which was subsequently endorsed by the MoU Meeting. Corresponding action points from the Action Plan are indicated in square brackets where appropriate. This report does not repeat the information provided in the national reports. It only summarizes the main issues.

2.0 Conservation Status of the Saiga

5. The status of the species is assessed here on the basis of the information available to IUCN/SSC, the national reports and project reports submitted, and other sources.

6. There is evidence that the previous severe decline in the global Saiga population has stabilised since 2002 with increases reported for some populations. National reports indicate: 15-20,000 in Russia and stable; c. 40,000 in Kazakhstan and an upward trend; maximum 2,000 in Turkmenistan in some winters, and stable; maximum 15,000 in Uzbekistan in winter and declining. The distinctive Mongolian subspecies is estimated at 2,000 and declining.

7. The extensive area of distribution, large differences between seasonal ranges, the Saiga's nomadic way of life, and natural population fluctuations make accurate population estimates difficult to obtain and obscure population trends. The effective population size is in all cases smaller than quoted figures due to skewed sex ratios resulting from overhunting of males for their horns. Some recent estimates indicate encouraging increases but the extent to which these reflect real population growth, or sampling bias caused by changes in census methodology or in underlying Saiga distribution and behaviour is currently not clear.

8. Saiga occur in five populations: North-west pre-Caspian, Ural, Ustiurt, Betpak-dala and Mongolia (*S. t. mongolica*). These are depicted in the attached map. A sixth population of *Saiga tatarica tatarica* in northwest China became extinct by the 1960s.

North-west pre-Caspian region population

9. The North-west pre-Caspian region population is centred around the Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve and Stepnoi Sanctuary. Its range covers two administrative regions of the Russian Federation: the Autonomous Republic of Kalmykia and Astrakhan province. Russia has been in the vanguard of implementing Saiga conservation actions, which have been highly successful in terms of public awareness-raising and apparent stabilisation of the population. They are helped in this by the relatively small range area covered by the Saiga, which is centred on an effective protected area. Actions taken include livelihoods interventions, anti-poaching patrols and public awareness campaigns. Poaching is still ongoing, though apparently at a less intense commercial level than previously.

Ural population

10. The Ural population is in the far west of Kazakhstan, between the Volga and Ural rivers. It is a transboundary population, overlapping to a small extent with Russia. The Ural population suffers from neglect due to its position, remote from Almaty. Although aerial surveys are carried out there annually, and *Okhotzooptom* have an on-the-ground presence, there has been little or no other intervention or research in at least the last 10 years. There is a protected area for this population in Russia.

Ustiurt population

11. The Ustiurt population occurs west of the Aral Sea, and is a transboundary population. In general the population is in Kazakhstan most of the year, moving into Uzbekistan in the winter, and in severe winters migrating south through Uzbekistan to Turkmenistan. There are several protected areas within the recent range of this population. Kazakhstan: Buzachinsk Sanctuary; Ustiurt National Park;. Turkmenistan: Kaplankyr State Reserve (282,000ha); Sarykamysh Sanctuary (551,000ha); Shasenem Sanctuary (169,000ha) and an Ustyurt Sanctuary is planned; Uzbekistan: Saiga State Sanctuary (1,000,000ha). The number of Saiga that currently occur in these protected areas, and at what time of year, is unknown.

12. The Ustiurt population is the site of the most intense current poaching pressure and disturbance (although Ural is not included in this comparison due to lack of data). This is due to the population currently being larger and/or denser than in Betpak-dala because it is more remote with a lower human population density, hence heavy poaching started later than in Betpak-dala. Remoteness also means it is hard to police and has particularly severe social problems. It has large-scale transport routes passing through it. It is also a transboundary population, with associated problems concerning implementation of protection, and one which is likely to be particularly hard hit by upcoming infrastructural development linked to oil and gas extraction.

13. Interventions have included socio-economic surveys in both the Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan ranges of the population, and a pilot alternative livelihoods project in Kazakhstan. An aerial census is carried out annually in the Kazakhstan part of the range, and Kazakhstan also has anti-poaching patrols, which have recently apprehended poachers in the area.

Betpak-dala population

14. The Betpak-dala population's historical range covers a large area of Central Kazakhstan, approximately from the Moinkum Sands/Chu River in the south, to Lake Tengiz and the Karaganda region in the north. The Betpak-dala population suffered particularly badly from poaching in the late 1990s, due to its location in a relatively populated area closest to Almaty. Currently, socio-economic surveys suggest that there is sporadic opportunistic poaching, but the population is too low to support large-scale commercial hunting. Improved monitoring and law enforcement may also have had a positive effect. It is the population of most interest to the Government of Kazakhstan and international NGOs with relation to protected area networks, in part due to the high bird interest of parts of the region. It has been the subject of more previous research than other populations, and many projects are currently under way by a number of NGOs. These encompass scientific research, social surveys, livelihood enhancement, anti-poaching, education and awareness. Aerial censuses are carried out annually. A network of protected areas within the Saiga's range is planned, to complement existing reserves: Kurgaldjinsk Zapovednik, Turgai Zapovednik, Andasai Zapovednik, Zhusandalinskaya Protected Zone. Proposals have been developed, with the support of the Kazakhstan Committee on Forestry and Hunting, for the creation of the Irgyz-Turgai Protected Zone (6,700,000ha) covering the main calving area and the "Altyn-Dala" proposed state reserve (490,000ha).

Mongolian sub-species

15. Distribution of the Mongolian sub-species, *Saiga tatarica mongolica*, is centred on the Shargiin Gobi, Khuisiin Gobi and Dorgon Steppe in western Mongolia. This area represents a significant expansion since the 1970s but is still only about 20% of the historical distribution. The nominate subspecies formerly occurred in southwest Mongolia but is now extinct there. The population of Mongolian Saiga was estimated at about 2,000 in summer 2006, down from 3,000 in the year 2000. Both poaching and adverse weather are involved in this decline - an estimated 80% of the Saiga population died during the harsh winter of 2002. Effects of drought are exacerbated by increasing numbers of domestic livestock occupying available water sources. Sharga-Mankhan Nature Reserve (390,000ha) was established in 1993 to protect two populations of Mongolian Saiga. A small part of the range also lies within Khar Us Nuur National Park. A reserve has been proposed in Khuisiin Gobi. However, patrolling and other conservation activities in reserves are limited by lack of funding. Current conservation actions include anti-poaching patrols and feasibility studies for further intervention. A recent seizure of 36 horns provides some evidence that Mongolia is becoming a transit route for the illegal horn trade from Kazakhstan. Two or three people poaching on the Mongolian population were caught in 2005. A recent taxonomic revision (Wilson & Reeder 2005) lists Mongolian Saiga as a separate species, *S. borealis*. Based on latest genetic evidence IUCN/SSC Antelope Specialist Group continues to regard it as *S. t. mongolica*.

16. Conservation measures required are: fund anti-poaching measures to make them fully effective; institute public engagement activities, including awareness and livelihood enhancement; establish a captive breeding facility to preserve the distinctive gene pool; estimate population size using a reliable method and map Saiga movements.

Saiga in China

17. In China, *Saiga tatarica tatarica* formerly occurred in the Dzungarian Gobi of Xinjiang, northwest China, but they became extinct by the 1960s. There have been a few subsequent reports of Saiga from this area that probably relate to wandering individuals from Kazakhstan. A captive breeding herd, currently numbering 51 animals, is kept at the Wuwei Endangered Animal Breeding Center, Gansu Province. Reintroduction remains a future aim but there is no detailed implementation schedule at present.

Table 1. Populations of Saiga based on information collected for the 2006 CMS MoU meeting

Population	Average numbers 2001-2005/6	Proportion of 1980s population	Latest estimate	Postulated trend
NW pre-Caspian [RU]	15-20,000	13%	15-20,000	Stable/increasing
Ural [KZ, RU]	8,300	7%	12,800	Stable
Ustiurt [KZ, TM, UZ]	16,600	9%	17,800	Decreasing
Betpak-dala [KZ]	8,500	2%	16,800	Increasing
Mongolia [<i>S.t. mongolica</i>]	-	-	2,000	Decreasing
Total (<i>S. t. tatarica</i>)	48,400-53,400		64,400- 69,400	

3.0 Implementation of the Action Plan

18. **MoU.** The CMS MoU was first signed by Turkmenistan at the Eighth Meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties in November 2005. It was signed in Bonn by Uzbekistan in May 2006. Kazakhstan signed the MoU during the MoU Meeting on 25 September 2006 and the MoU subsequently entered into effect. Signature by the Russian Federation, would mean that all *Saiga tatarica tatarica* Range States will have formerly associated themselves with the MoU and the new international forum it creates. This would significantly enhance conservation efforts regionally and globally. The Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia has signed the MoU as a collaborating organisation in light of CITES decision 13.30 relating to its sub-species. Consideration should be given to extending the MoU and Action Plan to include China and Mongolia, so that the instruments are applicable to the species as a whole.

19. **International Agreements.** *Saiga tatarica tatarica* was listed in CMS Appendix II in 2002. Saiga was included in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1995. At its 13th meeting in October 2004, the CITES Conference of the Parties adopted nine interconnected decisions on Saiga, *inter alia* urging all concerned Parties, Range States, organisations and stakeholders to work together to halt further population declines, improve trade controls and support the entry into effect of the CMS MoU and the implementation of the Action Plan. The IUCN World Conservation Congress in November 2004 also adopted a comprehensive resolution on Saiga conservation urging increased international action.

20. **Habitat [AP Objective 2].** The Action Plan calls for habitats to be restored to optimal levels. Range State reports indicate low levels of habitat loss or degradation. Habitats are intact or moderately fragmented across the global range, and habitat quality is likely to have been improving over the last decade in all locations except Mongolia, due to a sharp reduction in livestock grazing pressure.

21. Protected areas coverage is patchy. A major problem remains chronic lack of funding for many sites which limits or prevents any meaningful management activity. Long distances between summer and winter ranges have further complicated the establishment of a comprehensive protected area network. This issue is currently being addressed in Betpak-dala through proposals for an extensive protected zone. Table 2 lists protected areas containing Saiga.
22. *Populations shared between Range States [AP Objective 3].* The largest transboundary population is in Ustiurt. A bilateral agreement has been signed between **Turkmenistan** and **Kazakhstan** and a state landscape transboundary reserve is planned in **Uzbekistan**.
23. *Laws, Institutions and Trade [AP 1.6.3, 1.6.4., 1.6.5].* Saiga is legally protected in all countries of its breeding range: **Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan**, and in former Range State, **China**. Legal frameworks are generally adequate but increased patrolling and much more stringent enforcement are needed for these to be fully effective.
24. International trade in Saiga and products, parts and derivatives thereof is authorized but strictly regulated under the terms of CITES. Since 2001, recommendations have been in place to suspend imports of Saiga from **Kazakhstan** and the **Russian Federation**. The Government of **China** is registering Saiga stocks. TRAFFIC and the Wildlife Conservation Society are currently undertaking a large-scale survey of trade issues under the auspices of the CITES Secretariat. The survey runs until December 2006 and will analyse trade data (legal and illegal), trends, routes and markets.
25. Preliminary results of the CITES trade and market studies confirm the importance of Saiga horn as an essential and virtually irreplaceable ingredient in Traditional Asian Medicine, and show the availability of both fresh and old horns on Asian retail markets, the relative scarcity of the product in the face of continued demand, and significant price increases in recent years. According to trade data reported by parties to CITES, 67 tons of Saiga parts and derivatives were traded between 1995-2004. This is estimated to represent 280,000 animals. In addition, an unknown amount of Saiga horn is traded illegally.
26. The nine decisions adopted by CITES in 2004 were developed mainly to address concerns related to non-sustainable or illegal trade in, and use of, Saiga. Their implementation and overall impact will be discussed in October 2006 and June 2007, when CITES Parties and Range States should report on actions taken to comply with these decisions.
27. *Captive Breeding [AP 1.7].* In the **Russian Federation**, the Centre for the Conservation of Wild Animals of Kalmykia has led the way in successfully breeding Saigas, though additional funding is needed for expansion and consolidation of facilities. A small centre in Rostov *oblast* has received training and Saigas from staff of the CWA. There is a breeding centre in Astrakhan *oblast* and Saiga are kept at the Moscow Zoological Gardens. In total the captive population is more than 110 animals. Further facilities are planned.
28. Wuwei Endangered Animal Breeding Centre in Gansu province, **China**, established a breeding herd in the 1980s with a view to future reintroduction. It now has 51 animals. A small group was sent there from the Kalmykia Breeding Centre in 2004.
29. Attempts in **Mongolia** to establish a captive breeding herd in the 1970s were unsuccessful. WWF-Mongolia are currently conducting a feasibility study on establishing a captive breeding herd and possible reintroduction.

30. At the international level a number of zoos and collections have kept Saiga, mostly with limited breeding success. The Zoological Society of San Diego conducted captive breeding over a 35 year period, 1962-1996, with cooperation from facilities in Europe and the United States, and produced 118 offspring. The Centres for Conservation and Species Survival, a consortium of US zoos, is currently planning cooperative captive breeding programmes.
31. There is a stated intention by the Government of Kazakhstan to establish a Saiga breeding facility in **Kazakhstan** in the near future.
32. There is a proposal from **China** for a workshop to bring together Saiga captive breeding experts. There is a need for training and exchange of expertise.
33. Representatives of the traditional medicine industry in **China** have expressed to the CITES Secretariat their interest in establishing commercial breeding operations for Saiga, with the intention to produce horns.
34. *Education and Awareness [AP 3.2]*. Education and awareness programmes have been carried out in most Range States; further activities and publications are planned. An excellent visitor centre has just been unveiled at the Kalmykian captive breeding centre. There are at least two websites that contain Saiga conservation information, and *Saiga News* has been operational for 18 months. This is a biannual newsletter available electronically and in paper versions, in English and the Range State languages. There has been a lot of publicity in the mass media at all scales, and using all formats – film, TV, newspapers and magazines.
35. *Human Dimension*. Social attitude surveys have been conducted in the **Russian Federation** (Kalmykia), Betpak-dala and Ustiurt (**Kazakhstan** and **Uzbekistan**), using standardised questionnaire surveys. The results are now being analysed. This has not been done for the Ural population; an update in **Mongolia** forms part of current proposals.
36. There has been some direct but small-scale intervention to improve local people's livelihoods in Kalmykia in the **Russian Federation** and **Kazakhstan**. Linking improved local livelihoods with Saiga conservation is critical to conservation success and expanded programmes throughout Saiga range are a priority.
37. *Ecological Studies [AP 1.2, 1.3, 1.4]*. The Action Plan calls for adoption of standardised monitoring programmes and field investigations of breeding biology and ecology.
38. Aerial and ground counts are conducted in most parts of Saiga range. Different census techniques have been reviewed and 'best practice' methodologies adopted for birth area censuses. Some standardisation and collation of data has also been undertaken for herd counts in **Kazakhstan, Russian Federation** in Kalmykia and **Uzbekistan**. There is a need to develop best practice for population size estimation, whether by aerial survey or other means. A proposal to do this in **Kazakhstan** is under development.
39. Regular monitoring of sex/age ratio in Saiga populations is ongoing in the **Russian Federation** in Kalmykia and Ustiurt, though funding for these activities will cease in 2007. This is planned for **Mongolia** under a current proposal.
40. An international research project on the reproductive ecology of the Saiga is being carried out. Other proposed projects include satellite tracking and other aspects of Saiga ecology.

41. **Threats.** National reports listed the following main threats. **Kazakhstan:** hunting for meat and hunting for horns - medium level threats. Other factors are of low importance. **Russian Federation:** predation - very high level threat; climate and fragmentation – high level; other factors are regarded as medium or low level. **Turkmenistan:** predation - high level threat; other factors are regarded as low. **Uzbekistan:** hunting for horns or trade - very high; demographic factors - high level. **Mongolia:** Hunting for horns/trade and competition with livestock - very high; habitat loss, drought and severe winters – high.

42. **Priority Actions.** Priority actions listed in the Range State reports are: **Kazakhstan:** create new specially protected areas; captive breeding. **Russian Federation:** analyze rutting progress; analyze pasture status. **Uzbekistan:** Establish efficient mobile inspection teams; establish a landscape *zakaznik*/sanctuary; carry out regular monitoring of Saiga populations; captive breeding. **Mongolia:** reintroduction to former distribution.

4.0 Evaluation

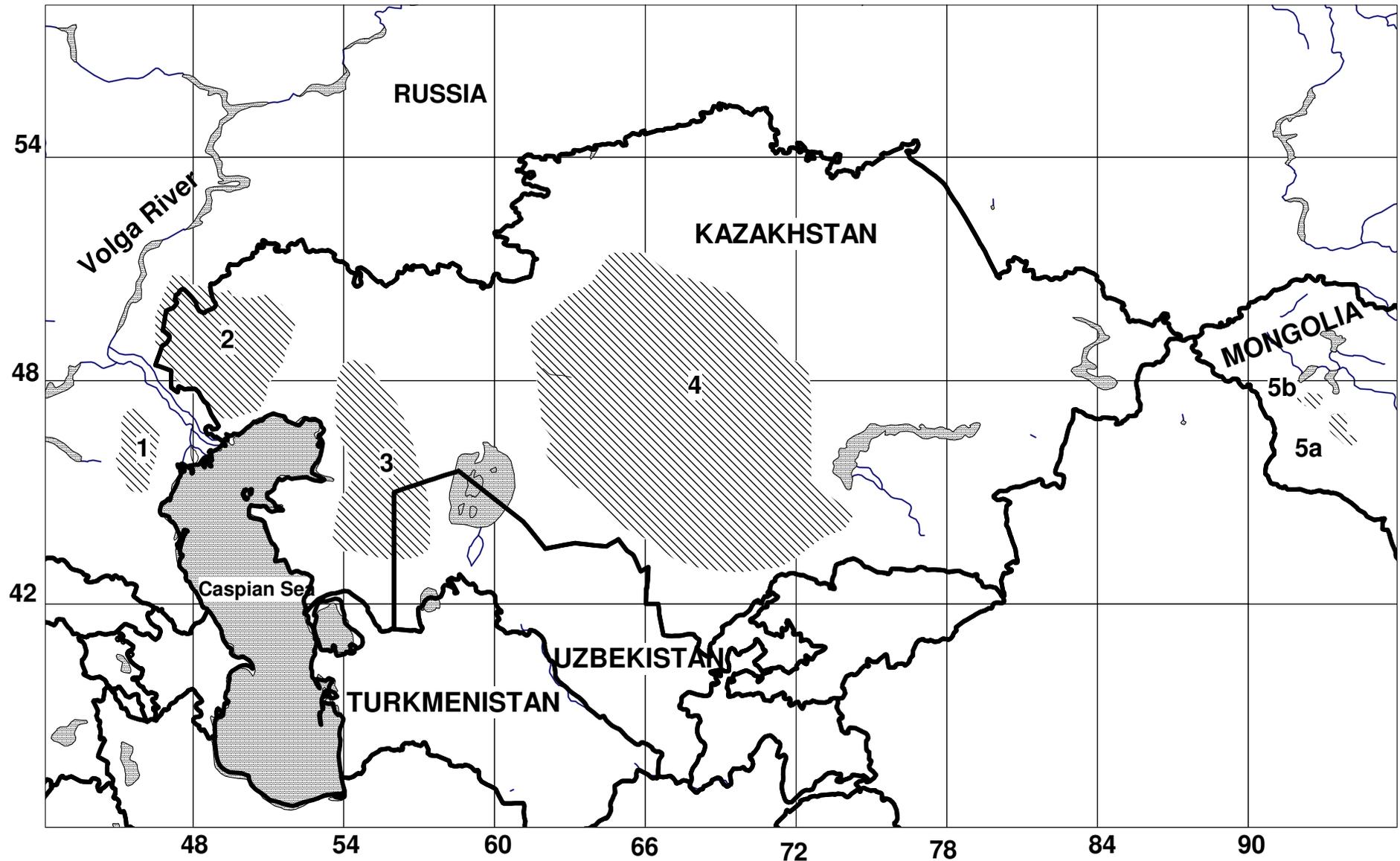
43. Based on the synthesis of the national reports and other available information the following achievements can be recognized:

- Awareness of the critical plight of the Saiga has been recognized at international and other forums.
- Conservation interventions by governmental and non-governmental organisations have increased, and there is improved collaboration between them.
- The severe global population decline has apparently been halted and some populations may have begun to increase.
- Improved techniques have led to regular breeding of captive animals.
- Integration of Saiga conservation into wider biodiversity conservation has been initiated.
- Widespread public awareness campaigns have been effective.
- The Government of China has expressed its commitment to control trade in Saiga products and has expressed interest in contributing to international conservation efforts within the Range States.

44. Less progress has been achieved in the following fields:

- Anti-poaching efforts have intensified but should be extended to all parts of the range and given sufficient funding to make them fully effective.
- Existing laws prohibiting Saiga hunting and trade need stringent enforcement to ensure arrest and successful prosecution of offenders.
- Some socio-economic surveys have been carried out and pilot projects on livelihoods conducted, but the human dimension has so far been relatively neglected. Integration of local communities into Saiga conservation programmes, especially alternative livelihood provision will be critical for long-term success.

RANGE OF SAIGA ANTELOPE



Source: Milner-Gulland et al. (2001), Oryx

Table 2. Saiga Occurrence in Protected Areas					
Name	Area (ha)	IUCN Category	Months Saiga present	Rut¹	Calving¹
Russia					
Chernye Zemli Biosphere Reserve	121,900		1-12	Yes	Yes
Stepnoi Sanctuary			1-12	Yes	Yes
Mekletinskiy Wildlife Reserve	10,520		Varies	-	Rarely
Tinguta Wildlife Reserve	19,780		1-12	Yes (partly)	Yes (partly)
<i>Proposed</i>					
Sarpinskiy Wildlife Reserve	19,590		6		
Kharbinskiy Wildlife Reserve	16,300				
Saiga Wildlife Reserve	60,000				
Kazakhstan					
Kurgaldjinsk Zapovednik	258,963		5-10	-	Some years
Turgai Zakaznik	348,000		5-10	-	Some years
Andasai Zakaznik	1,000,000		10-4	Yes	No
Zhusandalinskaya Protected Zone	2,757,500		10-4	Yes	No
South-Kazakhstan Protected Zone	6,258,000		10-4	Yes	No
Ustiurt National Park	223,342		1-12	Some years	Some years
<i>Proposed</i>					
Irgiz-Turgai Protected Zone	6,700,000		1-12	Yes	Yes
Zhaltyrkol Protected Zone	1,400,000		1-12 (some years)	Some years	Yes
Turkmenistan					
Kaplankyr State Reserve	282,000	I	11-3		
Sarykamysh Sanctuary	551,000		11-3		
Shasenem Sanctuary	169,000		11-3		
<i>Proposed</i>					
Ustyurt Sanctuary	150		11-3		
Uzbekistan					
Saigak State Zakaznik	1,000,000	III	10-5	Yes	Possibly
Mongolia					
Sharga-Mankhan	390,000		1-12	Yes	Yes
Khar Us Nuur NP [part of]			1-12		
<i>Proposed</i>					
Khuisiin Gobi			1-12	Yes	Yes

¹ 'Yes' and 'Some years' refer to the situation c. 20 years ago. With the severe recent population declines, rut and calving may not currently occur in a particular locality every year.

SUMMARY OF SAIGA-RELATED PROJECTS (as at September 2006)

	Organisation[s]	Contact[s]	Project	Country/area	Timescale	Areas of work
1	Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan (ACBK) + Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) + WWF-International + Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	Tatiana Bragina naurzum@mail.ru	Altyn-Dala Conservation Programme (ADCP)	Kazakhstan [Betpak-dala]	Oct. 2005-Dec. 2010	Protected area development and management; ecological research; habitat research; range mapping; education & awareness; training & capacity building; reintroduction/release
2	Center for Wild Animals (Kalmykia) [+ Imperial College]	Yuri Arylov centercep@yandex.ru	Rotating cows as a tool for saiga conservation [SEPS project]	Russia	Sept. 2005-Aug. 2006	Education & awareness; alternative livelihoods
3	EPRON	Makset Kosbergenov epronmakset@mail.ru	Saiga conservation	Uzbekistan	2004-	Anti-poaching; research; education & awareness; training & capacity building
4	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Richard Allcorn rallcorn@fauna-flora.org	Pilot project to address poaching pressures through small grants programme	Kazakhstan [Ustiurt]	May 2005-Apr. 2007	Alternative livelihoods; education & awareness
5	Frankfurt Zoological Society + WWF-Central Asia Programme	Wolfgang Fremuth fremuth@zgf.de Olga Pereladova opereladova@wwf.ru	Saiga conservation in Betpak-dala	Kazakhstan [Betpak-dala]	Jun. 2002-Dec. 2006 [+2007-2010]	Anti-poaching; population monitoring, education & awareness; range mapping; protected area management; training & capacity building
6	Imperial College, London + Institute of Ecology & Evolution + Institute of Zoology, Kazakhstan	E.J. Milner-Gulland e.j.milner-gulland@imperial.ac.uk	Darwin Initiative. Using saiga antelope conservation to improve rural livelihoods	Russia Kazakhstan [Ustiurt, Betpak-dala]	Apr. 2003-Mar. 2006	Socio-economic research; population monitoring; education & awareness; training & capacity-building
7	Imperial College London + Institute of Ecology & Evolution + Centre for Wild Animals + Institute of Zoology, Kazakhstan + Kaz. National Agricultural Univ. + University of Oslo	E.J. Milner-Gulland	INTAS Project. Reproductive ecology of SA	Kazakhstan Russia Uzbekistan	Apr. 2004-Mar. 2007	Population monitoring; ecological research, education & awareness; training & capacity building
8	Imperial College London + Centre for Ecological Projects	E.J. Milner-Gulland	Darwin Initiative. Evaluating approaches to public engagement in saiga conservation	Russia	Apr. 2006-Dec. 2007	Anti-poaching; population monitoring; ecological research; education & awareness; alternative livelihoods; training & capacity-building
9	Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Kazakhstan [+ Okhotzooprom]	Prof. A.B. Bekenov R. Yu G. Grachev terio@nursat.kz	State of saiga populations in Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	ongoing	Population monitoring; ecological research; range mapping; habitat research
10	Institute of Zoology Academy of Sciences, Mongolia [+ WWF-Mongolia]	B. Lkhagvasuren ecolab@magicnet.mn	Saiga conservation	Mongolia	1998-	Population monitoring; range mapping; ecological research
11	Institute of Zoology Academy of Sciences, Uzbekistan	Elena Bykova Alexander Esipov esip@tkt.uz	Socio-economic survey in saiga range, Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Jan. 2004-Dec. 2004	Socio-economic research; education and awareness

SUMMARY OF SAIGA-RELATED PROJECTS (as at September 2006)

	Organisation[s]	Contact[s]	Project	Country/area	Timescale	Areas of work
12	Large Herbivore Foundation (LHF)	Fred Baerselman fred@largeherbivore.org		Mongolia Russia International	1999-	Anti-poaching; population monitoring; ecological & habitat research; education & awareness; range mapping; protected areas; training; law enforcement; trade; captive breeding
13	German Society for Nature Conservation (NABU)	Jan Dierks jdierks@uni-greifswald.de	Saiga school book	Kazakhstan	Oct. 2004-Oct. 2006	Education & awareness
14	German Society for Nature Conservation (NABU)	Martin Lenk lenk@uni-greifswald.de	Saiga cartoon	Kazakhstan	Oct. 2002-Oct. 2006	Education & awareness; anti-poaching
15	Seimar Social Fund [+ Okhotzooptom]	Aliya Sagingaliyeva Aliya.sagin@gmail.com aiganymm@mail.ru	SOS-Saiga	Kazakhstan	Apr. 2005-Jan. 2006	Anti-poaching; population monitoring; education & awareness; range mapping; protected area management
16	TRAFFIC	Stephanie von Meibom svonmeibom@traffic-europe.com	Trade surveys	International	May 2006-January 2007	Analysis of trade data (legal and illegal); Market surveys in SE Asia
17	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Peter Zahler pzahler@wcs.org	a. Mongolian saiga research and conservation	Mongolia	2005-2009+	Population monitoring; ecological & habitat research; range mapping; protected area management; training and capacity building
			b. Market status of saiga horn	China	2001-2007+	Trade surveys/issues
18	WCS Fellowship	Aline Kuhl aline.kuhl@imperial.ac.uk	Reproductive behaviour and ecology of saiga	Russia Kazakhstan [Ustiurt]	Oct. 2003-Dec. 2006	Population monitoring; ecological research; education and awareness; training and capacity building
19	WWF-Mongolia	Yo Onon onon@wwf.mn	a. Mongolian saiga conservation	Mongolia	1998-2004	Population monitoring, management planning; workshops; saiga action plan; anti-poaching unit
			b. Law enforcement	Mongolia	2005-2006	Socio-economic research; gap analysis
			c. Captive breeding & reintroduction feasibility study	Mongolia	2006-	Captive breeding; reintroduction
20	Centers for Conservation and Species Survival (CCSS)	Larry Killmar lkillmar@sandiegozoo.org Dave Wildt Evan Blumer		International	2007-2017	Captive breeding <i>In situ</i> conservation programmes
21	Zoological Society of San Diego	Larry Killmar lkillmar@sandiegozoo.org		International	1962-1996	Captive breeding
22	Wuwei Endangered Animal Breeding Center, Gansu		Captive breeding	China	1987-	Captive breeding; reintroduction

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2. CMS MoU

2.1. Has the MoU been signed? Yes No N/A

2.2. Date signed: _____
dd/mm/yyyy

2.3. If the MoU has not been signed, what is the target date for signing?

3. SAIGA POPULATIONS

3.1. Are Saiga present all year or seasonally? All year Seasonal

3.2. If seasonal, list the months of occurrence [e.g., 3-10, 11-2]

3.3. Current total population estimate.

3.4. Overall population trend Up Down Stable Mixed Unknown

3.5. List main subpopulations (if applicable) with estimated size and trend.

3.6. Is there a national recording system/database for Saiga? Yes No

3.7. Name of agency/agencies maintaining records/database.

3.8. At what intervals is the population monitored? Annually Seasonally Ad hoc N/A

3.9. What proportion of the population is monitored?
 >75% 50-75% 10-49% <10% None N/A

3.10. List agency/agencies carrying out monitoring.

3.11. Methods used to carry out monitoring. Aerial Ground Vehicle Mixed

3.12. If mixed, please give details by subpopulation/area.

3.13. Date of most recent monitoring effort: _____
dd/mm/yyyy

3.14. Does monitoring cover:

population size? Yes No

sex/age structure? Yes No

reproductive rate? Yes No

3.15. What measures have been taken to standardise monitoring methodology with other states?

3.16. What is the status of Saiga in the national Red Data Book/Red List?

4. HABITAT

4.1. What proportion of Saiga habitat has been lost [.....%] or degraded? [.....%]

4.2. What efforts have been made to restore degraded habitat and to what extent have these been successful?

4.3. Is Saiga habitat intact or fragmented?

Intact Moderately Fragmented Severely fragmented

4.4. List any significant physical barriers on Saiga migration routes: (e.g. pipelines, roads, railways, canals).

4.5. Is the impact of proposed developments in Saiga range assessed? Yes No

4.6. How is this enforced?

4.7. What percentage of Saiga range is covered by protected areas? [.....%]

4.8. List all protected areas in Saiga range, together with IUCN management category, area (hectares), seasons/months when Saiga are present, estimated number of Saiga present, and whether these include rutting/calving areas.

Name	Size (ha)	IUCN category	Months Saiga present	Estimated numbers	Rutting	Calving

4.9. List any other protected areas that have been proposed or identified?

Name	Size (ha)	IUCN category	Months Saiga present	Estimated numbers	Rutting	Calving

4.10. List key areas of Saiga range lacking any protected areas.

5. POPULATIONS SHARED BETWEEN RANGE STATES

- 5.1 What transboundary initiatives have been taken for Saiga populations shared with neighbouring States or that migrate to other Range States?
- 5.2 List any transboundary protected areas.
- 5.3 List any transboundary protected areas that are planned.

6. LAWS, INSTUTUTIONS & TRADE

- 6.1 List Government agencies active in Saiga conservation and management and their functions related to Saiga.
- 6.2 Has a national strategy or action plan for Saiga been developed? Yes No
[Details]
- 6.3 What is the legal status of Saiga?
- 6.4 Provide details and references of relevant legislation.
- 6.5 How does current legislation regulate
- hunting of Saiga?
 - keeping and breeding of Saiga?
 - possession of Saiga parts and derivatives?
 - domestic trade in Saiga parts and derivatives?
 - import and (re-) export of Saiga parts and derivatives, and live animals?

- 6.6. Which agencies or departments are in charge of enforcing the legislation?
[Indicate those charged with *in situ* protection, e.g. anti-poaching or surveillance of protected areas, and those charged with controlling legal and illegal trade in Saiga.]
- 6.7. What penalties are applicable for infringements of the legislation?
- 6.8. Provide details of activities undertaken since 2004 to control legal and illegal trade in parts and derivatives of Saiga, including: controls and inspections; seizures and confiscations; and prosecutions.
- 6.9. Do stocks of horns or other Saiga products exist in your country? If so, provide details on: size and nature of the stocks; source of the stocks; owners of the stocks; stock registration and monitoring system; and controls of these stocks.
- 6.10. What happens to confiscated parts and derivatives? Destroyed Stored
[Details]
- 6.11. Have customs and other law enforcement officers been made aware of legislation concerning Saiga? Have they received training in identifying Saiga parts and derivatives?
- 6.12. Provide details of activities undertaken since 2004 to protect Saiga *in situ*, including: patrolling and surveying efforts; anti-poaching actions; prosecutions for poaching, etc.
- 6.13. What proportion of Saiga range is covered by ranger or police patrols? [.....%]
- 6.14. Are these patrols effective in protecting Saiga?
- 6.15. What resources (personnel, material, financial) are required to ensure effectiveness of the patrols?
- 6.16. Do patrols cover birthing and rutting areas? Yes No Partially N/A
[Details]

- 6.17. Do rangers inside and outside protected areas have the power of arrest? Yes No
[Details]
- 6.18. Why are Saiga poached? Has illegal killing of Saiga increased/decreased/stabilized over the last three years?
- 6.19. What is the estimated proportion of illegal hunting for horns [.....%]; for meat [.....%]; or for both [.....%]?
- 6.20. Provide details of the domestic legal/illegal market for Saiga products in your country, indicating its size and nature, and whether it is growing, stable or declining.
- 6.21. Provide details of the legal and illegal international trade in Saiga products from your country during the last five years.
- 6.22. Give details of any socio-economic surveys carried out concerning poaching of and illegal trade in Saiga. [details, institution, date, results].
- 6.23. List any problems in implementing aspects of CITES relating to Saiga.
- 6.24. Describe initiatives undertaken to facilitate alternative livelihoods in communities within Saiga range.

7. CAPTIVE BREEDING

- 7.1. Does your country operate capture breeding facilities? Yes No N/A
- 7.2. List existing captive breeding facilities [locality, name, managing agency].
- 7.3. How many Saiga are held in total and at individual centres?
- 7.4. Is reproduction successful? Yes No
[Details]

- 7.5. Give details of any co-operation with captive breeding facilities in other states?
- 7.6. Have any captive-bred animals been transferred to other range states? Yes No
[Details]
- 7.7. Have any captive bred animals been released into the wild? Yes No
[number/sex/date/locality]
- 7.8. Are released animals subject to monitoring? Yes No N/A
[Details]
- 7.9. Are any releases planned? Yes No
[Details]
- 7.10. Are any new captive breeding centres planned? Yes No
[Details]

8. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

- 8.1. Describe the public's awareness regarding Saiga.
- 8.2. Describe educational and publicity materials and programmes that have been developed for:
Schools
General public
Press and Media
- 8.3. Is any information available on the Internet? Yes No
[Details]
- 8.4. List any surveys carried out to assess changes in public attitudes to Saiga.

9. ECOLOGICAL STUDIES

- 9.1. Have any studies been carried out on habitat requirements? Yes No
[Details]
- 9.2. Is the location of rutting and calving grounds known? Yes No
[Details]
- 9.3. Are migration routes known? Yes No
[Details]
- 9.4. Have any studies into dietary competition with domestic livestock been undertaken? Yes No
[Details]
- 9.5. Has any research into disease and pathogens been carried out? Yes No
[Details]
- 9.6. List any recent and ongoing ecological studies, with details of reports or publications. Yes No
[Details]
- 9.7. Are the causes of natural mortality understood? Yes No
[Details]
- 9.8. What are the main natural predators?
- 9.9. Are there any predator control programmes in the Saiga's range? Yes No
[Details]

10. THREATS

Rate the impact of the main threats to Saiga in your country

	Nil	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Unknown
Hunting for meat						
Hunting for horns/trade						
Habitat loss						
Livestock competition						
Disease						
Climate						
Climate						
Predation						
Fragmentation						
Demographic factors						
Barriers to migration						
Other (Please specify)						

11. ACTION

Which priority measures to conserve or restore Saiga does your country wish to take in the next 5 years?

12. OTHER MEASURES

Please provide details of any other country-specific actions taken that have not been covered yet.

PROJECTS REPORTING TEMPLATE FOR SAIGA-RELATED ACTIVITIES

This reporting template is designed to collate information on projects carried out by governmental and non-governmental organisations working on any aspect of Saiga conservation and sustainable use. Information will be compiled into a regularly updated table for discussion at future Saiga MoU meetings. The information will be used to: (1) monitor implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and Action Plan concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*); (2) support exchange of information throughout the range and assist the identification of necessary future actions; and (3) support the implementation of CITES Decisions 13.27-13.35.

Please complete sections as appropriate and **return to the CMS Secretariat**.

E-mail: secretariat@cms.int; Fax: (+49 228) 815 2449

Project:				
Country:	China	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkmenistan	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kazakhstan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uzbekistan	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mongolia	<input type="checkbox"/>	International	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Russia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Organisation / Contact details:				
Duration of project: from _____ to _____				
Location(s) of main activity:				
Sub-species:	<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<i>Saiga tatarica mongolica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Areas of work:				
Anti-poaching	<input type="checkbox"/>	Habitat restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Population monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protected area management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ecological research	<input type="checkbox"/>	Training & capacity-building	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Education and awareness	<input type="checkbox"/>	Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Alternative livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Socio-economic research	<input type="checkbox"/>	Captive breeding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Range mapping	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reintroduction/release	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Habitat research	<input type="checkbox"/>			
For each box ticked, please provide brief details in the project summary box below				

Project Summary:
Planned Activities:
Achievements to date:
Reports / Publications / Information material:
Collaborators:
Budget available:
Current sponsors:
Past sponsors:
Information contributed by:
Date report submitted: _____ dd/mm/yyyy
Other:



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distr: General

CMS/SA-1/Report
Annex 9

Original: English

**MEDIUM TERM INTERNATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE
SAIGA ANTELOPE (2007-2011)**

*(To support the implementation of Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation,
Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope and Action Plan
(Saiga tatarica tatarica))*

INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY THE CMS SECRETARIAT

Pursuant to paragraph 2, Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*) are to implement the provisions of the Action Plan as a basis for conserving all populations of *Saiga tatarica tatarica*.

The First Meeting of the MoU Signatories (Almaty, September 2006) has endorsed this Medium Term International Work Programme to support the implementation of the MoU and Action Plan in order to focus the work of the Range States, the Saiga research and conservation community and the donor community on the areas of highest conservation concern that still require urgent intervention.

The work programme prioritises many of the activities of the Action Plan. It is intended to focus limited international, national and other financial resources and capacity for the most immediate conservation impact. This work programme is envisioned to form the basis for targeted fundraising nationally and internationally and should provide a guiding context for donor decisions. CITES Decision 13.28 in particular requests donor CITES Parties, aid agencies, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and businesses using and producing Saiga products to assist the Range States and consumer countries in any way possible with the conservation of the species.

The work programme has been primarily developed for the sub-species *Saiga tatarica tatarica*, because this is the MoU and Action Plan's scope of application. However, the work programme also reflects the understanding that similar conservation needs also apply to *Saiga tatarica mongolica* as was recognised by CITES Decision 13.30 which urged Mongolia to participate in the implementation of those elements of the Saiga MoU Action Plan that were relevant to the conservation of its Saiga population. Therefore, the work programme's range-wide actions may be applicable to Mongolia, in addition to the population specific activities listed, and Mongolia could consider applying them.

Similarly, though at present it is not considered to be a Saiga Range State for the purposes of the MoU, the work programme may be applicable to China. China has been recognised by CITES Decision 13.33 as a potential Range State and was asked to investigate Saiga's occurrence in the wild. In addition, China has also been recognised as one of the important consumer and trading countries of Saiga parts and derivatives. As a result, China is mentioned specifically in some of the work programme's action points. For example, it has been referenced in some of the action points on sustainable use and trade. But, even where it has not been specifically referenced, some of the work programme's general action points may be applicable and could be considered by China in its own national circumstances.

The activities presented in the work programme have been prioritised by urgency and timescale depending on the threats targeted and other conservation needs. The medium term international work programme is not intended to be prescriptive or mutually exclusive.

The term of the work programme is initially envisaged as five years. As with all action planning documents, regular review is an integral component, and activities can be updated periodically by the MoU's Meeting of the Signatories as the need arises to reflect new information or needs.

Each meeting of the MoU Signatories would review implementation of the work programme to gauge progress made. Prior to each meeting, Range States, co-operating organisations and others in the Saiga research and conservation community would be asked to report on their activities as part of the national reporting and/or the project reporting processes using reporting templates also endorsed by the MoU Meeting.

The first opportunity to review the work programme will be in 2008 or 2009 during the Second Meeting of MoU Signatories.

The CMS Secretariat would like to thank the IUCN Species Survival Commission's Antelope Specialist Group and the European Sustainable Use Specialist Group for their work in developing the first proposal for the work programme, and the participants of the Saiga Technical Workshop, which preceded the MoU Meeting, for their inputs.

**MEDIUM TERM INTERNATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (2007-2011)
(TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING CONSERVATION
MEASURES FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (*SAIGA TATARICA TATARICA*) AND ACTION PLAN)**

*Endorsed by the First Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*), Almaty, Kazakhstan, 25-26 September 2006*

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

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

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.

	Measures to be taken	Urgency ¹	Timescale ²	AP Cross-ref	Progress made/ Comments
	<i>Range-wide measures</i> ³				
1.0	Implementation				
1.1	Encourage the remaining Range States to sign the CMS MoU	1	A	3.1.1	
1.2	Develop national Saiga conservation Action Plans and integrate into NBSAPs	1	A	3.1.2	
1.3	Encourage all potential partner and cooperating organisations to support the MoU and Action Plan by contributing to the implementation of the medium-term international work programme	1	A	3.1.1	
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	3.1.5	
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	3.3.8	
1.6	Consider extending the MoU to include the whole species	2	B	3.1.1	

¹ Urgency: 1 - Urgent (crucial for preventing population extirpation). 2 - Important (necessary for stabilisation of numbers). 3 - Useful (will contribute to population restoration).

² Timescale: A - Immediate (1-2 years). B - Medium-term (5 years).

³ May also be applicable to *Saiga tatarica mongolica*.

	Measures to be taken	Urgency¹	Timescale²	AP Cross-ref	Progress made/ Comments
1.7	Consider establishing an international coordination mechanism for the MoU to support implementation	3	B	3.3.1	
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	3.3.2	
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	3.1.1	
2.0	Anti-poaching				
2.1	Develop national anti-poaching strategies in order to maximise effectiveness of patrol deployment	1	A	1.6.3	
2.2	Fund anti-poaching units for the protection of all Saiga populations in all Range States	1	A	1.6.3	
2.3	Strengthen legal systems where appropriate to ensure effective prosecution of offenders	2	B	1.6.5	
2.4	Provide relevant training for local law enforcement officers where appropriate	2	B	1.6.3	
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	3.3.5	
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	3.3.7	
3.3	Improve compliance with CITES provisions in Saiga Range States, with a particular focus on Kazakhstan, Russia and Uzbekistan	2	A	3.3.4	
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	1.6.5	
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	1.6.5	
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	3.3.4	
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	3.3.9	

	Measures to be taken	Urgency¹	Timescale²	AP Cross-ref	Progress made/ Comments
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	3.3.12	
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	3.3.7	
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	3.3.7	
3.11	Encourage linkages between in-situ conservation and the Asian medicine industry for promotion of sustainable use of Saiga	2	B	3.1.6	
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	3.1.6	
4.0	Human Factors				
4.1	Expand current incentive and alternative livelihood projects and develop new programmes in all appropriate parts of the Saiga's range	1	A	1.6.6	
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	1.6.2	
4.3	Strengthen the involvement of different stakeholders in Saiga conservation and encourage local involvement in, and support for, Saiga protection	2	A	1.6.6 2.3.3	
4.4	Promote sustainable rangeland use to enable the cohabitation of people and Saiga	2	A	2.2.4 2.2.5	
4.5	Ensure national focal points are responsible for integration of human factors and public awareness into policy implementation	2	B		
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	A	3.2.2	
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	1.7.9 2.3.2 3.2.3	

	Measures to be taken	Urgency¹	Timescale²	AP Cross-ref	Progress made/ Comments
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	3.2.4	
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	3.3.8	
6.0	Mapping distribution				
6.1	Collate information on Saiga habitat and range use, present and past; identify key features, including habitat types used and the effects of anthropogenic disturbance	2	A	2.1.1 2.1.2	
6.2	Carry out research on Saiga movement using appropriate technology (including satellite tracking)	2	B		
6.3	Record all information on GIS and develop a system for exchange of information	2	B	2.1.1	
6.4	Analyse range use based on this information, and make conservation recommendations accordingly	2	B	1.3.1	
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	2.3.1	
7.2	Carry out a feasibility study on establishment of trans-frontier protected areas where appropriate	2	B	3.3.1	
8.0	Monitoring				
8.1	Carry out annual population counts	1	B	1.3.3	
8.2	Carry out monitoring of Saiga populations, their demographic parameters and their wider environment	2	B	1.3.3	
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	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3	
8.4	Obtain funding to ensure a time series of at least 5 years using new techniques for population estimation	2	A	1.3.3 1.3.4	
8.5	Encourage use of comparable techniques in all Range States for comparison and joint analysis	2	B	1.2.4	
8.6	Work with local people to develop a participatory monitoring programme for Saiga	2	B	1.3.2	

	Measures to be taken	Urgency¹	Timescale²	AP Cross-ref	Progress made/ Comments
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	1.4.1	
9.0	Captive breeding				
9.1	Establish captive breeding facilities in Mongolia	1	A	1.7.4 1.7.7	
9.2	Determine role of captive breeding for either genetic preservation or reintroduction and set guidelines including approved facilities and reintroductions	2	A	1.7.1	
9.3	Establish captive breeding facilities in other parts of the Saiga range and support existing facilities in Russia and China	2	B	1.7.4	
9.4	Resolve the issue of genetic distinctiveness of different populations	2	A	1.7.1	
9.5	Request change of current CITES recommendations on trade in Saiga to allow export of live animals from breeding facilities for conservation purposes	2	A	1.7.4	
9.6	Maintain a central database or studbook for all captive populations and create structures and leadership for the database	2	A	1.7.4	
9.7	Promote the transfer of expertise in captive breeding	2	A	1.7.7	
	<i>Population-specific measures</i>				
10.0	North-west pre-Caspian region population (RUS)				
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	3.1.1	
10.2	Conduct regular assessments of the Saiga population using approved techniques at the optimal time for counts and ensuring comparability with similar assessments of other populations	1	A	1.3.2	
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	1.6.6	
10.4	Provide financial support for initiatives to expand public participation in restoration and protection of Saiga	1	A	3.2.7	
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	3.1.5	

	Measures to be taken	Urgency¹	Timescale²	AP Cross-ref	Progress made/ Comments
11.0	Ural population (KAZ, RUS)				
11.1	Strengthen anti-poaching activities	1	A	1.6.3	
11.2	Strengthen public awareness and engagement activities	1	A	3.2.7	
11.3	Build up an information base about Saiga distribution, population structure and threats, to act as a foundation for conservation planning and taking into account the trans-boundary nature of the population	1	A	1.3.2	
11.4	Strengthen cooperation between Russia and Kazakhstan for management of this trans-boundary population	2	B	3.3.1	
12.0	Ustiurt population (KAZ, UZB, TKM)				
12.1	Strengthen anti-poaching activity in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan	1	A	1.6.3	
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	1.3.1	
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	1.6.1	
12.4	Institute public engagement activities, including alternative livelihoods, population-wide, building on the small-scale pilots already in place	2	A	3.2.7	
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	2.2.3	
12.6	Expedite bilateral and/or trilateral cooperation agreements between the three countries to ensure coordinated action	2	A	3.3.1	
12.7	Carry out public awareness surveys among the local people	2	A	3.2.7	
12.8	Carry out work with the law enforcement authorities (border guards, police) working on prohibition and prevention of poaching	2	A	1.6.3	
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	1.6.1	
13.0	Betpak-dala population (KAZ)				
13.1	Ensure that the ongoing current protected area planning process is relevant to the Saiga's current and particularly its future needs, including obtaining information about past and current distribution and movement behaviour and factors affecting this	1	A	2.2.3	

	Measures to be taken	Urgency¹	Timescale²	AP Cross-ref	Progress made/ Comments
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	1.6.3	
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	3.2.7	
13.4	Ensure that transport and infrastructural development is carried out with due regard to Saiga conservation	2	B	1.6.1	
14.0	Mongolian 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	1.6.6	
14.2	Establish a captive breeding facility for eventual translocation and to ensure the genetic diversity of the sub-species is preserved	1	A	1.7.4	
14.3	Build local engagement in Saiga conservation through alternative livelihood enhancement and public awareness activities	1	A	3.2.7	
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	1.3.2	
14.5	Obtain information about the seasonal distribution, migration and numbers of Saiga	1	B	1.3.1	
14.6	Initiate research efforts on Saiga-livestock interactions, including grazing overlap, competition, and disease transmission	2	B	1.5.1 1.6.1	

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