



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.26.3.5

13 September 2019

Original: English

13th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Gandhinagar, India, 17 - 22 February 2020
Agenda Item 26.3

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI)

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Summary:

This document reports on progress to implement Resolution 11.24 *The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)* and its associated Programme of Work (2014-2020). It discusses lessons learnt as well as the benefits and opportunities of CAMI and proposes an update to Resolution 11.24 with a new Programme of Work covering the period 2020-2026, for consideration and adoption by COP13.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI)

Background

1. The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) acts as a framework to facilitate the implementation of the various CMS instruments and mandates targeting large mammals in the wider Central Asian region. The overall goal of the initiative is to improve the conservation status of large migratory mammals and their habitats in the region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation and addressing major threats.
2. CAMI and its associated Programme of Work (POW) was adopted by CMS Parties at the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) in Quito, Ecuador (Resolution 11.24 on the Central Asian Mammals Initiative) in 2014. The POW provides the roadmap for action on 15 target mammal species¹ in 14 Range States, namely Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. COP11 also established a part-time position for the coordination of CAMI in the CMS Secretariat and the post was filled in March 2017.

Activities since 2014

3. Since November 2014, the CMS Secretariat has implemented or initiated the implementation of 26 out of 42 activities of the POW that are addressed to the CMS Secretariat. Six meetings, eight outreach events and six sponsored projects have been realized, addressing different topics of the POW, and focusing on: reducing barriers to migration and negative impacts from linear infrastructure; strategic planning and review of implementation; awareness raising; and transboundary cooperation. The implementation of activities is explained in more detail below.

Meetings

4. In August 2015, together with the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the associated International Academy for Nature Conservation of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN/INA) and the Mongolian office of the German Development Cooperation Agency (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ), the CMS Secretariat organized the workshop “Implementing Wildlife-Friendly Measures in Infrastructure Planning and Design in Mongolia”. The meeting was attended by over 60 participants from different institutions working on infrastructure development and wildlife conservation in Mongolia. At this meeting, the Ulaanbaatar Action Plan on Wildlife-friendly Infrastructure was discussed and adopted. The plan outlines how to modify existing transportation infrastructure in Mongolia and how best to develop new projects to ensure that wildlife can pass freely and is available [here](#).
5. In October 2015, also supported by the BMU, the CMS Secretariat organized the Third Meeting of Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*). The key outcome of the meeting was the adoption of the Medium-Term International Work Programme (MTIWP), which is a detailed set of measures to be implemented in the period 2016-2020 to facilitate the recovery of the saiga populations after the catastrophic die-off of May 2015.

¹ Bukhara/Yarkand Deer *Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*, Wild Camel *Camelus bactrianus*, Wild Yak *Bos grunniens*, Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia*, Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*, Przewalski's Horse *Equus caballus przewalskii*, Saiga Antelopes *Saiga spp.*, Argali *Ovis ammon*, Mongolian Gazelle *Procapra gutturosa*, Goitered Gazelle *Gazella subgutturosa*, Kulan *Equus hemionus*, Kiang *Equus kiang*, Chiru *Pantholops hodgsonii*, Tibetan Gazelle *Procapra picticaudata*, Chinkara *Gazella bennettii*. (the last three not listed under CMS)

6. In August 2016, the CMS Secretariat organized the first CAMI expert workshop, attended by the CAMI Species Focal Points, Range States and NGOs at the International Academy for Nature Conservation (INA) on the Isle of Vilm, Germany, supported by the BMU and the Swiss Federal Office for Environment (FOEN) in cooperation with the BfN to focus activities for the implementation of CAMI. The aim of the meeting was to identify priorities for the implementation of the POW and the possibilities of raising funds for these actions. Key outcomes included a set of ten small-scale project proposals to implement several priority actions of the POW of which three project concepts were selected for funding from the Swiss Government (described below under “projects”).
7. In April 2017, together with the BfN/INA and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the CMS Secretariat organized an international workshop on the Isle of Vilm, Germany, to develop a CAMI Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas for the Central Asian region. The underlying data for the Atlas, which provides information on species distribution and linear infrastructure, were developed by WCS and subsequently reviewed and validated by scientists and experts from the region during the workshop. The Atlas highlights problem areas, where linear infrastructure obstructs the migration of Central Asian mammals and provides a useful resource to inform decision-makers in the region. The Atlas was published in September 2019 and is available [here](#).
8. In April 2018, the CAMI mid-term review meeting, attended by six Range States and a number of experts and NGP representatives, was organized by the CMS Secretariat in cooperation with the BfN/INA through funding from the BMU on the Isle of Vilm, Germany, to review the implementation of the POW thus far and to discuss challenges and strategy for further action. The meeting participants produced an overview of the implementation of the CAMI POW, agreed on a format to update the conservation status of all CAMI species and agreed on steps to prepare for CMS COP13. Reinforcing transboundary cooperation among all Range States to ensure a coordinated management of the species and to enable cross-border migration of animals was highlighted as key to fulfil the objectives of CAMI.
9. In April 2019, the CMS Secretariat in cooperation with BfN/INA and with funding from the BMU organized a Joint CMS-CITES Technical Workshop under the MOU Concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*) on the Isle of Vilm. The workshop reviewed progress on the implementation of the Saiga MOU and its MTIWP 2016-2020 and developed the new MTIWP for 2020-2025 in advance of the fourth Meeting of the Signatories to the MOU (MOS4) scheduled to be held in 2020 in the Russian Federation.

Projects

10. The following projects have been initiated by the CMS Secretariat via Small-scale Funding Agreements to support implementation of CAMI:
11. In November 2016 the “Guidelines for Addressing the Impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asia” (adopted by COP11) were made available by the CMS Secretariat in Russian. The Guidelines had been developed with the financial support of the European Union through the GIZ. In cooperation with the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK), the CMS Secretariat reviewed the Russian translation of the Guidelines and supported their distribution and presentation to decision-makers in Kazakhstan through ACBK.

12. In response to a die-off of Mongolian Gazelles in 2016 due to an exceptionally harsh winter and the inability of the animals to cross the fenced trans-Mongolian railway in search for fodder, a proposal to remove or redesign the fence to allow Mongolian Gazelles and other animals to cross, was developed and selected for funding at the above-mentioned CAMI expert workshop in 2016. The project was successfully implemented in 2018 and 2019 by the Mongolian Gazelle Conservation Society with the financial support of the Swiss Government and in cooperation with the Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Center. The fence was redesigned and removed at selected places and cameras installed to monitor effectiveness.
13. With support from the Government of Switzerland, the Wild Camel Protection Foundation (WCPF) received small-scale funding support in 2018 to conduct a first study of the wild camel population near the Mongolian-Chinese Border in Mongolia. The project was recommended as a priority during the above-mentioned CAMI workshop in 2016 and will be an important step in developing a monitoring approach for Wild Camels in the Gobi shared by Mongolia and China. The project included a field study using camera-trapping and patrol-based monitoring to assess the Wild Camel population on the Mongolian side near the Mongolian-Chinese border and the impact of the border fence. The results serve as a basis for developing a transboundary monitoring programme and further coordination of activities.
14. Another project that was recommended at the 2016 workshop was financed in 2018 with a contribution from the Government of Switzerland. The ACBK received a small grant to analyse illegal wildlife trade patterns in Central Asia to strengthen cross-border information exchange in Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and China). The project aims at improving the understanding and raising awareness of new patterns of illegal trade in the region. It will identify the main problems in detecting illegal wildlife trade and key gaps in the legislation of the various countries that prevent effective prosecution. It will also develop recommendations for enhanced cross-border coordination of actions against illegal trade.
15. Following the recommendation of the Mid-term Review Meeting of CAMI in 2018 to focus on the promotion of transboundary conservation as a priority for CAMI until 2020, a project was initiated to identify and analyze trans-boundary conservation hotspots of major importance to CAMI species. The project also aims at developing recommendations for the areas' conservation, building on existing projects and information available within the Initiative. To this end, a consultant was contracted with funding from the Government of Switzerland to identify important transboundary areas and prioritize those areas according to conservation importance and feasibility. The study was discussed and a number of priority areas and actions for enhancing the conservation in those areas were verified by the CAMI Range State Meeting in September 2019 in Mongolia. The draft report is available [here](#).

Outreach activities

16. The CAMI website was launched in 2016. A Russian translation of the website is in progress with most of the relevant information already available. A regular CAMI newsletter is being sent out bi-annually informing Range States and other stakeholders about the status of implementation as well as planned activities. The first issue was sent out in 2015.
17. The CMS Secretariat participated in several international meetings organized by other institutions to raise awareness about CAMI and its work, contribute to developing policy and management guidelines and share experience.

18. In September 2015, during the conference on “Regional Practices on Sustainable Use in Hunting Territories and Protection of Wildlife” in Ashgabad, Turkmenistan, a set of recommendations for wildlife management in Turkmenistan, including mechanisms for regional cooperation, was developed with input from CMS. The meeting was organized by the GIZ within the EU Forest and Biodiversity Governance Including Environmental Monitoring (FLERMONECA) project.
19. In February of 2016, as a participant in the international workshop on Vilm, Germany, about “Nature Conservation in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia” organized by the BfN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU), the CMS Secretariat shared its experience in wildlife conservation in the region. CAMI was presented as an important regional initiative for the wider Central Asian region that brings together governments and other stakeholders to agree on and realize coordinated actions for the conservation for endangered migratory mammals.
20. In April 2016, the CMS Secretariat arranged the participation of ACBK to present CAMI in Minex Central Asia 2016, which took place in Astana, Kazakhstan. This forum was one of the largest regional events of the mining industry, bringing together government regulators, private companies, financiers and associated service companies from 23 countries. The purpose of participating was to raise awareness of the impact of mining and related transportation infrastructure on Central Asian mammals and to inform participants about possible mitigation measures.
21. In July 2016, the CMS Secretariat participated in an expert discussion on the implementation of the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme (GSLEP), organized by NABU in Berlin, Germany. The meeting discussed important synergies between CMS and GSLEP and ways to strengthen future cooperation and support for implementation.
22. In September 2016, a side event on community-based wildlife management in Africa and Central Asia was held at the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC). The event showcased community engagement in conservation as a way of reducing poaching in selected countries across Africa and Central Asia. Rules of engagement for developing community-based conservancies, developed with participation of local community representatives were discussed. The CMS Secretariat demonstrated the compatibility of activities agreed under CAMI with these rules.
23. In November 2016, the CMS Secretariat took part in the international round table on “Sustainable Use and Conservation of Wildlife in Tajikistan”. The event was organized by the GIZ to discuss successes and challenges and strengthen Tajikistan’s efforts in implementing the international framework for conservation and sustainable use of wildlife including the country’s obligations under CMS and CITES. The main outcome was the adoption of a Resolution to guide national decision makers.
24. In January 2017, the CMS Secretariat attended the Snow Leopard Landscape Management Planning Stocktaking Workshop and the GSLEP 2nd Standing Committee in Kathmandu, Nepal. To ensure the transboundary management of Snow Leopards, 12 Range States in Asia discussed ways to conserve at least 20 Snow Leopard landscapes by 2020. The CMS Secretariat emphasized the importance of climate change in Snow Leopard conservation and reported the progress of the mapping and planning work within the CAMI Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas (see para 7 above).

25. In September 2018, the CMS Secretariat participated in a Central Asia Regional meeting of the IUCN CEESP/SSC Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi) which took place in Supara Chunkurchak, Kyrgyzstan. The meeting entitled "Achieving conservation goals through community benefits and empowerment" discussed how Community-based Wildlife Management (CBWM) could contribute to environmental and social objectives, the challenges it faced and recommendations for action to support it.

Fundraising activities

26. The CMS Secretariat contributed to a grant application submitted in 2017 by the United Nations Environment Programme Vienna Office to enhance the conservation of flagship migratory mammal species of Central Asia (e.g. Argali Sheep, Snow Leopard, Goitered Gazelle) through climate-informed management and decision-making. CMS is an implementing partner of this four-year project. The project was submitted for funding to the International Climate Initiative.
27. In 2019 IUCN launched its Save Our Species (SOS) Central Asia Programme which aims at supporting CAMI through targeted priority conservation actions in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Running until 2020, SOS Central Asia focuses on Goitered Gazelles and Snow Leopards and will support conservation projects aimed at helping protect these species while supporting local communities through community engagement, the generation of alternative livelihood options, capacity-building, public awareness raising, and similar supporting activities.
28. A joint Programme of Work (2016-2018) was signed by the CMS Secretariat and BfN/INA and a number of workshops jointly planned and conducted. A follow-up work programme for 2020-2023 is currently being developed and additional funding requested from the BMU for a series of six workshops to be held 2020-2023 to support the implementation of CAMI.

Programme of Work for 2021-2026

29. The current Programme of Work expires in 2020. A Range State meeting of CAMI took place on 25-28 September 2019 in Ulaanbaatar hosted by the Government of Mongolia. The meeting:
- a) Discussed and reviewed the findings of the above-mentioned study on transboundary hotspots including a set of recommendations to promote transboundary conservation in those areas;
 - b) Developed and agreed on a new Programme of Work for CAMI covering the period 2021-2026 and the updated Resolution 11.24, which is annexed to this document; and
 - c) Recommended the inclusion of three additional species in the list of species covered by CAMI and its Programme of Work: the Gobi bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*), the Persian leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*) and the Urial (*Ovis vignei*) following proposals from Mongolia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tajikistan respectively.
30. The meeting also discussed several procedural issues with regard to the operation of the Initiative, such as on how to list new species under CAMI and increase visibility and political guidance by Range States. Next to the species focal points, participants agreed to elect a chair on a rotating basis for the Initiative to provide guidance during the intersessional periods.

Discussion and Analysis

31. A great number of activities have taken place over the course of the last five years since CAMI was established. After its adoption at COP11, the work under the Initiative has gained further momentum and was able to deliver on numerous actions outlined in the POW. This positive dynamic is due to several important factors:
- a) Having at least a part-time post dedicated to the coordination of CAMI in the CMS Secretariat is vital to ensure stability and reliable follow-up as well as a long-term perspective with regard to fundraising and planning of actions. However, given the number of species and countries covered as well as the many activities going on, the workload is too heavy for a part time post and the COP is therefore requested to increase the time of the post to 80 per cent (see also UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.13.2 *Budget and Programme of Work 2021-2023*);
 - b) Long-standing cooperation with the BfN/INA, Isle of Vilm, continues to be a major success factor enabling the operation of CAMI. The financial, technical and logistical support provided by the BfN has proved invaluable and enabled the CMS Secretariat to conduct meetings and to initiate projects.
 - c) The generous financial and political support of the Governments of Germany and Switzerland, without which it would not have been possible to realize the activities outlined above;
 - d) An active network of governments, scientists and NGOs in which information can be exchanged, funds raised and collaboration enhanced.

Recommended Actions

32. The Conference of the Parties is recommended to:
- a). adopt the proposed amendments to Resolution 11.24 on *The Central Asian Mammals Initiative* contained in Annex 1 of this document;
 - b). adopt the Programme of Work 2021-2026 contained in Annex 2 of this document.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 11.24

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE

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

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

Aware that ~~the long-distance wide-ranging~~ movements of many species are ~~unpredictable~~, which increases the need to maintain the permeability of large landscapes;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Adopts the Programme of Work 2021-2026 for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) contained in the Annex to this Resolution and endorses the concept of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) as an innovative and integrative approach building on a regional programme, that identifies synergies based on common or shared work programmes, geography, species and interests in line with Future Shape decisions, to enhance cooperation and coordination at the local, regional and international level, to minimize institutional overlap and to improve efficient implementation of CMS and its instruments on large mammals in the region;
2. Recalls the adoption of the Guidelines for Addressing the Impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asia contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.2 and the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali *Ovis ammon* contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.3 at COP11;
3. Agrees that the Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*), the Urial (*Ovis vignei*) and the Persian leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*) are included into CAMI;
4. Further adopts Takes note of the Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas as contained in UNEP/CMS/COP13/Inf.19 which provides information about the distribution and movements of migratory species and data on linear infrastructure such as fences, roads and railways and therefore offers a much needed resource for decision-makers as they plan and implement infrastructure projects; Guidelines for Addressing the Impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asia contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.2;
5. Instructs the Secretariat to continuously update, expand and further develop the CAMI Atlas to cover the whole region and include the most accurate and recent information available, subject to available funding;

6. ~~Also takes note~~ adopts of the report on Transboundary Conservation Hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative as contained in UNEP/CMS/COP13/Inf.27 which identifies and analyses transboundary conservation hotspots of major importance to CAMI species in the region and outlines recommendations for their conservation ~~International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali Ovis ammon contained in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.3.3;~~
7. Urges Parties to implement conservation actions for the identified transboundary conservation hotspots taking also into account where appropriate the Guidelines for Management Planning of Snow Leopard Landscapes under the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme (GSLEP) which provide a framework for transboundary conservation of relevant landscapes;
8. Instructs the Secretariat, subject to funding, to ~~take up the role of~~ continue coordinating the implementation of the CAMI and its Programme of Work and ~~to establish a post for an officer within the CMS Secretariat to coordinate the CAMI, including to support as well as the implementation of the Memoranda of Understanding on the Saiga Antelope and Bukhara Deer relevant MOUs Memoranda of Understanding, the Single Species Action Plans such as for the Argali and other CMS mandates~~ with relevance to CAMI;
9. Requests Parties and invites all Range States, partner organizations, donors and the private sector to engage in the CAMI and to provide the financial or in-kind resources to support its coordination and full and timely implementation;
10. Calls upon Range States to strengthen their transboundary cooperation, *inter alia* by using existing international and regional fora; and
11. Instructs the Scientific Council and the Secretariat to continue and strengthen efforts to collaborate with other relevant international fora with a view to strengthening synergies and implementation of CMS and the CAMI ~~in these fora.~~

ANNEX 2

Annex to Resolution 11.24

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

Introduction

1. The vast and still largely interconnected ecosystems of the Central Asian region harbour a number of CMS-listed large mammal species, most of which are in decline due to poaching, illegal trade, habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation from mining and infrastructure development as well as from overgrazing by and competition with livestock and conversion to agriculture.
2. The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) has been developed under CMS to provide a common strategic framework for action at the international level to conserve migratory mammals and their habitat in the region. It aims at bringing together and harmonizing implementation of existing CMS instruments and mandates as well as initiatives undertaken by other stakeholders. A strong focus of CAMI is on promoting synergies between stakeholders and existing conservation frameworks, facilitating information sharing and communication, strengthening cooperation across borders, building on successes and raising awareness.

Taxonomic and Geographical Scope

Species covered by the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)

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

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

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

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

Vision

3. Secured and viable populations of migratory mammals that range across the landscapes of Central Asia in healthy ecosystems, are valued by, and bring benefits to, local communities and all stakeholders.

Goal

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

⁵ CMS Parties in capital letters.

Programme of Work 2021-2026

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

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

| 2. Illegal Hunting, Possession and Trade | Responsible | Priority |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 2.1 Promote the review of national legislation (in line with the CMS National Legislation Programme) and its enforcement with regard to illegal hunting, possession and trade (including relevant penalties, the simplification of prosecution, bonus payment mechanisms to create adequate incentives for enforcement personnel and reinvest fines in conservation, enforcement powers of rangers and recognition of cybercrime) and compliance with CITES. | Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| 2.2 Increase and strengthen the technical capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting, possession and trade, including by providing the appropriate equipment to address it (see also 7.5). | Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| 2.3 Promote the use of new technologies, methods and tools for enforcement (including use of SMART, wildlife detection dogs, risk assessments). | Government agencies, Scientific institutions | High/ medium |
| 2.4. Improve inter-agency communication and cooperation (i.e. multi-agency task forces) at the national and regional levels concerning scientific, management and enforcement issues (e.g. through the development of a Wildlife Enforcement Network and greater cooperation with Customs, Border Control, Police and Judiciary). | Government agencies, NGOs | High/ medium |
| 2.5 Promote information exchange mechanisms across range, transit and consumer states to counteract illegal hunting, possession and trade and, <i>inter alia</i> , ensure adequate information is available on trophy hunting regulations. | Government agencies, NGOs, TRAFFIC (tbc), CITES (tbc) | High/ Medium |
| 2.6 Secure support by local communities for addressing illegal hunting, possession and trade through outreach and development of “citizen/informant networks”. | Government agencies, NGOs, TRAFFIC (tbc), CITES (tbc) | High |
| 2.7 Promote cooperation between relevant agencies to improve access to and take action against illegal hunting, possession and trade information on the internet. | Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |

| 2.8 Foster and promote community and incentive-based approaches to combat the underlying causes of illegal hunting (see also section 5). | Government agencies, NGOs | High |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| 3. Industry and Infrastructure Development / Barriers to Movement | Responsible | Priority |
| <p>3.1 Continually update and further develop the Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas, specifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Include the whole CAMI region to cover countries that have not yet been considered; b) Integrate the most up-to-date and accurate information available to further refine the information and maps contained in the Atlas (see 3.2); c) Develop the Atlas into an interactive online tool that is easy to access and used by decision-makers, infrastructure developers, investors and other relevant stakeholders, d) Establish a working group to support the maintenance and further development of the Atlas, its dissemination and the raising of necessary funding. | CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | High |
| <p>3.2 Update and standardize geographical information knowledge about species and landscapes necessary to inform risk management strategies of infrastructure developers and investors, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Update and develop where necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. common standards for GIS and maps; ii. distribution maps (layers) per country per CAMI species; iii. maps of key areas and nationally and internationally designated important areas such as protected areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), as well as areas of importance for community-based sustainably used natural resources; iv. species-specific connectivity and corridor maps; v. layers on existing and planned potential barriers; b) Develop species-specific factsheets (incl. behaviour, ecology, key ecological needs); c) Integrate the information into the CAMI Atlas and the process outlined under 3.1; d) Identify knowledge gaps and initiate targeted applied research. | Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS, UNEP | High (a, b, c) Medium (d) |
| <p>3.3 Develop horizon scanning approaches to enable CAMI partners to look at trends in investment and determine where future infrastructure development is likely to occur, in order to be able to tackle it at the early planning stage, specifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compile information from multi-sectoral spatial planning and climate change impact modelling; b) Promote discussions with infrastructure development stakeholders to understand their information requirements when developing risk management plans. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| <p>3.4 Increase awareness and knowledge sharing on barriers to migration, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Publicise information to the broad public on the benefits from migratory species, the environmental and socio-economic costs of poorly planned infrastructure and possible solutions to encourage citizen engagement and empowerment; b) Promote using the CAMI Migration Atlas to inform governments, developers, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) groups and other relevant stakeholders when planning infrastructure projects and developing risk management strategies (see 3.1); c) Raise awareness of the impact and mitigation options to planners and infrastructure industry thereby influencing the location and design of infrastructure to minimize their impacts; d) Encourage decision makers to mainstream sustainable landscape management into key economic sector planning. | <p>CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, mass-media</p> | <p>High</p> |
| <p>3.5 Promote the knowledge and application of mitigation solutions implemented in the CAMI region, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compile the available information on mitigation solutions for specific cases, species, landscape and type of barrier in the CAMI region; b) Include and update information about mitigation measures and hierarchies in the CAMI Atlas (see 3.1); c) Document and monitor impacts and effectiveness of mitigation solutions and update accordingly the mitigation hierarchy guidelines; d) Engage academics to incorporate mitigation measure in relevant study courses (e.g. civil engineering); e) Make maps (GIS) available at national, bilateral and regional level (see 3.2); f) Mitigate the impacts of existing or unavoidable linear infrastructure where feasible and following the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset). | <p>CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector</p> | <p>High</p> |
| <p>3.6 Engage with governments, financial organizations and companies developing infrastructure, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop and implement national infrastructure mitigation standards using the CMS infrastructure guidelines for Central Asia; b) Encourage national and bi-lateral multi-agency consultation on border fences (including border security agencies, customs, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, environmental / wildlife agencies and transboundary protected areas), where feasible; c) Establish national multi-agency task force on big infrastructure projects (i.e. transportation and other relevant ministries); d) Integrate migratory species conservation into national EIA regulations and implementation as well as into the requirements of international financing institutions; e) Engage with lender / finance organizations and governments and urge them to require mandatory CAMI species-friendly infrastructure planning, and the obligatory application of EIAs standard criteria for migratory species for approval of proposed investments; f) Urge companies that develop infrastructure in target landscapes to adopt best practices in line with CMS infrastructure guidelines and allocate funds for conservation as part of their mitigation or off-setting plans; | <p>CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, private sector</p> | <p>High/medium</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| g) Encourage adherence to International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (IFC PS6) and other existing international standards in relation to all planned developments. | | |
|--|--|--|

| 4. Overgrazing and Livestock Competition | Responsible | Priority |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 4.1 Undertake research on pasture productivity and suitability, disease impacts, grazing and livestock management, extent and scale of standing herds as investments, feasibility of traditional pastoralism, livestock vs. soil / rangeland carbon sequestration, wildlife conflicts, effects of climate change and seasonal use and disseminate the results to relevant managers. | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs | High |
| 4.2 Review and modify existing grazing norms (both legal and customary) based on carrying capacity and critical wildlife habitat (see also 6.1). | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGO's | High |
| 4.3 Identify routes to enact mechanisms that will encourage livestock owners to invest in quality (breeds promotion, herd health, added-value livestock products, productivity) rather than quantity. | Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| 4.4 Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes among herding communities on wildlife protection, conflict resolutions, and the unintended impact of livestock intensification. | NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministries) | High |
| 4.5 Promote a range of strategies (e.g. alternative livelihoods, temporary no-grazing, etc.) in herding communities to reduce livestock numbers and focus on livestock as their main asset. | NGOs, Government agencies, Businesses | High |
| 4.6 Establish joint working groups with relevant organizations, including pastoralist communities, to address pasture use and wildlife protection issues. | Government agencies facilitated by NGOs | High |
| 4.7 Create incentive mechanisms for members in the herding communities residing near wildlife and / or protected areas / ecological corridors to become community rangers (see also 5.1, 5.8 and 5.11). | Government agencies, local communities, NGOs | High |
| 4.8 Explore options to minimize livestock grazing on wildlife migration routes (where possible). | Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs, herders, local communities | High |
| 4.9 Encourage livestock owners to insure their livestock against natural disasters and discourage them from killing wildlife in times of heavy livestock losses. | Government agencies, Insurance sector, NGOs | Medium |
| 4.11 Introduce certification schemes for livestock products originating from sustainably managed rangelands. | Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| 4.12. Support the vaccination of livestock and herder dogs against transmissible diseases to wildlife sharing the same landscape. | Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders | High |
| 4.13 Explore methods to control and reduce numbers of free-ranging herder and feral dogs and their impact on wildlife populations. | Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders | High |
| 4.14 Implement and promote the use of conflict reduction methods to avoid wildlife-livestock conflicts. | Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders, Scientific Institutions | High |
| 4.15 Design grazing rangeland management plans based on scientific research and with involvement of local communities outside of protected areas. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific Institutions | High/ Medium |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| 4.16 Promote community-based pasture management to increase ownership and responsibility for the protection of pastures by local communities. | Government agencies, NGOs, local communities, herders, Scientific Institutions | High |
|---|--|------|

| 5. Community Engagement and Sustainable Use | Responsible | Priority |
|--|--|-------------|
| 5.1 Promote sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, which should benefit conservation and whole communities in the long term. | National and international NGOs | High |
| 5.2 Support local development (education, health, energy etc.), linked to conservation and the needs of the communities. | Government agencies, INGOs, Development agencies | Medium |
| 5.3 Promote predator proof corrals among communities to avoid killing of livestock by predators. | Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| 5.4 Promote the regulation of water use by livestock in places with limited water resources in order to allow wildlife access to the water | As a platform CMS, for implementation: National and international NGOs | High/medium |
| 5.5 Establish and share best practice of community-based insurance schemes (predation, other conflict, bad weather etc.) and establish community-based conservation awards/support schemes. | As a platform CMS, for implementation: National and international NGOs | High/medium |
| 5.6 Provide culturally and species appropriate activities and rewards for motivated community members and teachers using current examples such as establishing Wildlife Clubs and celebrating species days and using communication strategies. | National and international NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministry) | Medium |
| 5.7 Build functional associations within and between communities along migration routes, under the mandate of national governments, to facilitate communication and cooperation. | Government agencies, community leaders, local government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| 5.8 Promote and support the use of local knowledge and skills in community-based management plans, participatory research, and reporting outcomes, in a suitable language and format. | Local and national NGOs, Research/ Scientific institutions | High |
| 5.9 Promote non-extractive use especially community-based ecotourism within the CAMI region and develop sustainable ecotourism programmes. | NGOs, Tourism companies | Medium |
| 5.10 Integrate biodiversity conservation issues (for migratory species) into the strategies of international and national development agencies with community and rural development programmes. | CMS, Government agencies | High |

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 5.11 Engage community conservationists and promote direct involvement in conservation initiatives, such as monitoring anti-poaching, ecotourism and citizen science and empower local community organizations by assigning them an official status and role. | National/Local Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| 5.12 Encourage investment from NGOs and business, especially local large industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining) to support community conservation initiatives on migratory species. | CMS, International NGOs currently involved | Medium |
| 5.13 Promote regular and sound monitoring of species and apply best-practices for sustainable use in order to ensure that any legal hunting of species is sustainable and supports conservation, taking also into account the wide-ranging movements of most species. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, communities | High |
| 5.14 Assess the feasibility of sustainable use of CAMI species across the region, looking at accruing benefits for local communities, as well as relevant legislation. | Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| 5.15 Promote community-based practices and explore other sustainable wildlife use options (i.e. subsistence hunting, photography, ecotourism) that create incentives for conservation and review according legislation. | Government agencies, NGOs | High |

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

| 7. Capacity Development | Responsible | Priority |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 7.1 Develop and implement funding schemes and training programmes in wildlife conservation for students and emerging conservationists on monitoring, participatory involvement, conservation planning and implementation in partnership with relevant scientific institutions and IUCN Species Specialist Groups. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 7.2 Train protected area and community-based rangers and managers in wildlife management, human-wildlife conflict, combating illegal hunting and developing participatory conservation. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 7.3 Launch annual / biannual wildlife conservation meetings for CAMI Range States as a continuous forum for wildlife conservation in the region. | CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |
| 7.4 Strengthen the capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting and trade and secure necessary funding (i.e. human resources, equipment, training). | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 7.5 Improve the capacity of implementing partners to undertake participatory and technically sound planning and implementation of research, conservation and sustainable use. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |

| 8. Scientific Knowledge | Responsible | Priority |
|--|---|----------|
| 8.1 The CMS Scientific Council to support and contribute to an analysis of knowledge gaps based on scientific evidence, specifically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Highlight and explain current limitations of scientific knowledge; b) Identify key questions and where appropriate construct hypotheses to advance knowledge; c) Provide robust evidence and information to stakeholders, particularly regarding status, distribution and threats. | CMS Scientific Council, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 8.2 Develop and implement range-wide science-based programmes, addressing population status and trends with regard to distributions, connectivity and demography, ecosystem function and landscape permeability, drivers of change (such as climate and socio-economic factors) and explore future pathways and scenarios. | Scientific institutions | Medium |
| 8.3 Based on the above-mentioned gap analysis (see 8.1), define and develop appropriate monitoring indicators for species and conservation programs. | Scientific institutions, Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| 8.4 Support the integration and application of findings gathered from scientific research into conservation management planning, implementation and evaluation. | Scientific institutions | High |
| 8.5 Establish a CAMI Species Researcher Network to facilitate sharing of knowledge and experience, including through regular conferences and workshops. | Scientific institutions | Low |
| 8.6 Foster collaboration between CAMI scientists, regional universities and research institutions, particularly to support the next generation of scientists. | Scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |

| Part II. Species-specific Measures | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 9. Argali (<i>Ovis ammon</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
| 9.1 Implement the CMS International Single-Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Argali. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 9.2 Evaluate the implementation and achievements of the Action Plan and identify obstacles towards its implementation. | CMS, Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 9.3 Revise and update the Action Plan and address identified obstacles. | CMS, Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 9.4 Assess the feasibility of reintroducing Argali in previous parts of its range, in particular in the Dauria Special Protected Area. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, Daurian Special PA | Medium |
| 9.5 Carry out a thorough genetic analysis to clarify the taxonomy of Argali and to understand connectivity between Argali (sub-)populations and assess genetic diversity within populations (see Action 3.1.10 of the Action Plan). | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | Low |
| 10. Asiatic Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
| 10.1 Improve protected area management, including through the development of management plans and stronger law enforcement measures. | Department of Environment Iran (DOE), Iranian Cheetah Society (ICS), NGOs | High |
| 10.2 Complete the fencing of the hot zone of highway 44 along Touran National Park to eliminate vehicle-Cheetah collisions. | DoE, ICS, NGOs | High |
| 10.3 Implement measures aimed at removing livestock or reducing impact from herding within Miandasht and Touran reserves. | DoE, ICS, NGOs | High |
| 10.4 Increase and/or maintain the Cheetah prey base. | DoE | High |
| 10.5 Review related laws and regulations in support of Cheetah conservation. | DoE | Medium |
| 10.6 Enhance effectiveness of protected areas through identification and conservation of corridors, such as the corridor between Touran and Miandasht and through a landscape approach (north-east, central-south Iran). | DOE, ICS, NGOs | High |

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| 10.7 Facilitate equipment and technical support to conduct field surveys and conservation activities. | Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| 10.8 Model potential range in border areas with Turkmenistan, Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan. | NGOs and DoE | Medium |
| 10.9 Continue annual monitoring of presence, numbers, distribution and threats (e.g. camera trapping, telemetry, DNA sampling). | ICS, Scientific institutions, NGOs, Government agencies | High |
| 10.10 Conduct an international Asiatic Cheetah conference in Teheran with all relevant stakeholders to develop a regional programme for the conservation of Cheetah and fundraising. | Government agencies, ICS, NGOs, IUCN Cat Specialist Group, CMS | High |
| 10.11 Develop a population management plan, including a plan for captive and semi-captive breeding and a study on population genetics. | Government agencies, ICS, NGOs, Scientific institutions | High |
| 10.12 Promote capacity-building exchange programs to support game wardens and reserve managers in further developing their skills. | Government agencies, International agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| 10.13 Involve local communities in conservation and share benefits with them through private reserves, ecotourism in corridors and protected areas. | Government agencies, NGOs | High |

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

| | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| 11.6 Assess the possibility for reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists, e.g. in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Low/ Medium |
| 11.7. Raise awareness for the need of Asiatic Wild Ass to regularly access water points, identify water points of population level importance and guarantee unobstructed access for Asiatic Wild Ass by avoiding infrastructure development, human disturbance (including illegal hunting), and depletion of the water sources for other uses. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | High |
| 11.8. Promote Asiatic Wild Ass as a flagship species for the conservation and functional connectivity of steppe and desert-steppe ecosystems in Central Asia. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Medium |

| 12. Bukhara Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>⁶) | Responsible | Priority |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 12.1 Arrange a Meeting of Signatories of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding conserving the Restoration and Conservation of the Bukhara Deer, to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss and agree on reporting format and process; • provide status and progress reports on Bukhara deer from Signatory countries; • update the international Action Plan under the MOU; • develop and agree on a system and timeframe of regular information exchange under the MOU and on the revised Action Plan implementation between Signatories and CMS. | CMS, government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 12.2 Support Range States to secure funding for the implementation of the most relevant and urgent measures, outlined in the international Action Plan under the MOU as well as national plans. | CMS, government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |

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

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

| 15. Gobi Bear (<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 15.1 Revise the existing National Action Plan on the Gobi Bear and include a monitoring approach. | Government agencies, NGOs, Gobi Bear project, scientific institutions | High |

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

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

| 16. Goitered Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 16.1 Carry out an inventory of current status of the species in all countries of the region in order to update the IUCN Red List and inform regional and national conservation planning. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners, IUCN | Medium |
| 16.2 Develop national action plans in all countries for the conservation of Goitered Gazelles and develop a cross-boundary conservation vision. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, IUCN Antelope Specialist Group, international partners, CMS | Medium/ High |
| 16.3 Review and improve the regulatory framework on combating wildlife crime and linear infrastructure (see 2.1). | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Low |
| 16.4 Work with relevant national agencies to gain an understanding of corridors and barriers to connectivity and their impacts on Goitered Gazelles such as border fences and develop mitigation options including for the protection of migration corridors. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | High |
| 16.5 Review and assess the impact of trade and poaching of Goitered Gazelles and its impact on the species. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | High |
| 16.6 Assess the possibility of reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Low |
| 16.7 Assist in the establishment and/or support of a network of well-managed protected areas covering the range of Goitered Gazelles, including transboundary areas. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions | Medium |
| 16.8 Assess provisions of territorial conservation of Goitered Gazelle key habitat and develop recommendations | Government agencies, | Low |

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

| 17. Kiang (<i>Equus kiang</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
|--|--|-----------------|
| 17.1 Devise range-wide and periodic population monitoring protocols, with standardized methods and timing across countries. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 17.2 Identify core populations and habitats and seasonal range use patterns with specially designed field surveys. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 17.3 Commission studies to investigate competitive interactions between Kiang and livestock and in particular, study the trends in the cashmere economy and Kiangs on rangelands. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 17.4 Identify hotspots of perceived or real conflicts between herders and Kiang (areas where herders believe Kiang to be damaging pastures), understand the specific nature of conflicts and develop consultative action plans | Government agencies, | High |

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| to mitigate the conflicts. | scientific institutions, NGOs | |
| 17.5 Investigate the forage competition with domestic animals and potential pasture tramping by Kiang. | Government agencies, scientific institutions | Medium |
| 17.6 Support community-participatory approach (citizen science) for monitoring Kiang abundance, occurrence as part of large-scale monitoring efforts. | Government agencies, scientific institutions | High |

| 18. Mongolian Gazelle (<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 18.1 Establish a Mongolian Gazelle population monitoring programme covering the whole range of the species including transboundary using standardized survey methods. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, Daurian Biosphere Reserve, Dauria, Sokhondiunsky Biosphere Reserve | High |
| 18.2 Identify sites across Mongolian Gazelle range suitable for IUCN category V “Protected Landscape” status or OECMs to maintain their nomadic movements and identify options within the existing policy/legal framework for land protection in Mongolia. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 18.3 Assess the potential for preserving the steppe for carbon storage and volunteer carbon markets. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |
| 18.4 Develop a position paper on the effects of intensifying and expanding mechanized hay cutting across the eastern steppes on Mongolian Gazelle and other biodiversity, which includes the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a policy study on the current legal framework for mechanized hay cutting; • Collect historical records of hay cutting trends; • Map hay cutting occurrences; • Develop a stakeholder list, including entities conducting hay cutting; • Map out the supply chain for hay supplies from Eastern Steppes. | Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions | Medium |
| 18.5 Prepare and disseminate a Mongolian Gazelle and livestock disease policy position paper, which includes the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct literature review; • Establish a working group for sub-regional disease experts; • Identify current policy on vaccination and response to disease outbreaks; • Develop recommendations and identify funding for implementation. | Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions | Medium |

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 18.6 Review and assess the impact of hunting on Mongolian Gazelles as well as options for a sustainable use model of the species that provides benefit to local communities and incentives for the conservation of the species. | Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions | Medium |
|---|---|--------|

| 19. Persian Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus saxicolor</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
|--|---|----------|
| 19.1 Develop a range-wide strategy for the conservation of the Persian Leopard (inclusive of other non-CAMI Range States, i.e., Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iraq and Turkey) and update national strategies and conservation action plans. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS | High |
| 19.2 Identify priority areas for transboundary conservation and collaboration and establish and/or support a network of well-managed transboundary protected areas, including community-managed areas. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 19.3 Test and implement approaches that have had some measure of success in reducing human-leopard conflict (for ex. predator-proof corrals, foxlights, change of husbandry practices, conservation-performances payments, removal of traps, etc). | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 19.4 Explore options to address habitat loss, by buying out grazing rights to support recovery of wild prey, conservation easements and other innovative models. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 19.5 Work with relevant national agencies to gain an understanding of corridors and barriers to connectivity, such as border fences, and develop mitigation options including the protection of migration corridors. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 19.6 Provide technical support and equipment to protected area and community-area rangers to monitor wildlife and combat poaching. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 19.7 Develop a uniform system for monitoring Leopards and their prey through camera traps, surveys, DNA sampling and the use of satellite telemetry and disease in Leopards and their prey, as well as first response protocols. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 19.8 Develop a communication platform for communicating and analyzing data, especially in case of transboundary populations of Leopards. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 19.9 Publish an annual bulletin highlighting all activities related to the conservation of the Persian Leopard in the region and develop a website under CMS CAMI. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS | Medium |
| 19.10 Develop school curricula to promote the value and importance of the Persian Leopard, its role in connecting countries in the region. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |
| 19.11 Designate a day in the year as Persian Leopard day. | Government agencies, | Medium |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| | Scientific institutions, NGOs | |
| 20. Przewalski's Horse (<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
| 20.1 Establish transboundary cooperation and coordination for the conservation of Przewalski's Horse among Range States. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, CMS, IUCN SSC Equid Specialist Group, NGOs, International Takhi Group (ITG), Khomyn Talyn Takhi NGO (KTT) | High/ medium |
| 20.2 Explore needed actions to secure migration corridors between reintroduction sites, e.g. from the Great Gobi B Special Protected Area (SPA) to other protected areas in Mongolia. | Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 20.3 Foster negotiations with China to conserve and protect the Przewalski's Horse habitat between Great Gobi B SPA in Mongolia and the Kalamaili Nature Reserve in China and to open the border fences between the two countries for wildlife migrations | CMS, Government agencies, ITG | Medium |
| 20.4 Explore other possible reintroduction sites for the Przewalski's Horse in the steppes of Mongolia, China, Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. | Science institutions, NGOs | medium |
| 20.5 Establish a regular communication platform between Mongolia, China, Russia and other Range States to share expertise about Przewalski's Horse reintroduction. | ITG, KTT, other NGOs | high |
| 20.6 Develop management plans to avoid hybridization with domestic horses in the regions of reintroduction. | Protected Area Administrations, NGOs, involvement of local stakeholders | Medium/ high |
| 20.7 Establish an appropriate national legal environment to avoid hybridization with domestic horses. | Government institutions | Medium/ high |
| 20.8 Set up effective monitoring systems to control the livestock disease situation (e.g. anthrax) and outbreaks, and control transmission to Przewalski's Horse. | Government institutions, PA administrations, Science institutions, NGOs | high |
| 20.9 Set up a genetic monitoring system in each introduction project and elaborate plans to exchange horses between populations. | PA administrations, Science institutions, NGOs | medium |

| 21. Saiga Antelope (<i>Saiga spp.</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
|---|---|----------|
| 21.1 Promote implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (<i>Saiga spp.</i>) and its Medium-Term International Work Programme. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 22. Snow Leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i> ⁷) | Responsible | Priority |
| 22.1 Support implementation of the Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Programme (GSLEP), the National Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Plans (NSLEP) as well as the landscape management planning guidelines. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
| 22.2 Reduce Human-Snow Leopard conflict and prevent retaliatory killing, by supporting holistic approaches on conflict prevention, mitigation and conservation incentives as well as awareness raising. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
| 22.3 Improve means to combat illegal wildlife trade in Snow Leopards, including by improving legislation, intensifying law enforcement, better prosecution, addressing drivers and improving data collection, analysis and information sharing and in compliance and cooperation with CITES. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
| 22.4 Strengthen transboundary collaboration, by overcoming political, social and communication barriers to facilitate animal movement (and ecosystem connectivity), improved protection, effective law enforcement, coordinated monitoring, and periodic information sharing, e.g through periodic meetings between neighbouring countries to discuss status and threats and coordinate activities. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
| 22.5 Support the four-country agreement on transboundary conservation of Snow Leopards between Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan as a model for other countries. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
| 22.6 Analyze, describe and map range-wide functional connectivity among Snow Leopard populations by enhancing the national and transboundary management (including the existing GSLEP landscapes). Develop functional and effective, science-based and participatory management plans. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | Medium |
| 22.7 Manage livestock grazing practices to minimize negative impacts on the ecosystem, foster coexistence as well as livestock-free zones by – among others – addressing legal obstacles to implementing policies aimed at managing livestock herds in habitats important for Snow Leopard and its prey. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
| 22.8 Improve the capacity of implementing partners to undertake participatory and technically sound planning and implementation of research, conservation and sustainable livelihood initiatives. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |

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

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| 22.9 Prevent and mitigate negative impact of infrastructure and extractive industries across Snow Leopard landscapes in compliance with established safeguard policies, including the targeted allocation of offset payments (compensation). | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, GSLEP | High |
|--|---|------|

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

| 24. Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>) | Responsible | Priority |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 24.1 Gather and update data on range areas and populations of Urial for national and The IUCN Red List assessments and regional and national planning. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs, CMS | High |
| 24.2 Assist Range States in including conservation of Urial in national conservation strategies and action plans. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.3 Prepare comprehensive species conservation action plans at national level. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.4 Identify priority areas for transboundary conservation and collaboration (see 1.3). | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.5 Work with relevant national agencies to gain an understanding of corridors and barriers to connectivity, such as border fences, and develop mitigation options, including the protection of movement corridors. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.6 Promote landscape level conservation of Urial through the establishment and/or support of a network of well-managed protected and game management areas, including community-managed areas and transboundary areas. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.7 Explore options to address habitat loss caused, among others, by infrastructure, urbanization, livestock grazing and other agricultural land-use, through e.g., prevention, mitigation and compensation measures, regulation of grazing, and incentivizing the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of natural rangeland and woodland vegetation. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.8 Develop sustainable use models, including community-based regulated hunting and tourism, which incentivize local land users and communities to prevent poaching and to conserve Urial in coexistence with other land uses. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.9 Develop, test and implement approaches that reduce conflict caused by crop raiding through prevention and compensation of damages (crop selection, scaring off from sensitive crops, benefit sharing from sustainable use). | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 24.10 Develop systems for monitoring of Urial range areas, population status, habitat suitability and impact of land use and climate change. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.11 Study movements and connectivity between populations, e.g. by DNA sampling and the use of satellite telemetry. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.12 Explore the impact of threats, such as poaching, competition with livestock, land-use, climate change, infrastructure and urbanization. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.13 Study risks of Urial-livestock disease transmission, elaborate response protocols and undertake mitigation action. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.14 Support communication and information exchange across the Range States, especially in case of transboundary populations. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 24.15 Promote Urial as a flagship species for wildlife and ecosystem conservation in its current and former habitats. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |
| 24.16 Raise the knowledge of the broad public and decision makers and encourage conservation actions by promoting the Urial and its subspecies as symbol of local, subnational and national identity development. | Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |

| 25. Wild Camel (<i>Camelus bactrianus</i> ⁸) | Responsible | Priority |
|---|--|----------|
| 25.1 Develop an action plan to include a wildlife monitoring approach for the international transboundary Wild Camel populations in the Gobi. | Government agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions | High |
| 25.2 Conduct field studies using camera-traps and patrol-based monitoring to assess the migration of the transboundary Wild Camel population in Mongolia and China. | PA administration, Government agencies, WCPFUK, WCPF Mongolia, Scientific institutions | High |
| 25.3 Organize cooperation between Chinese and Mongolian scientists to implement transboundary collaboration on monitoring and investigation, to mitigate impacts from the international border fence and maintain landscape permeability. This cooperation to be incorporated in a Memorandum of Understanding. | WCPFUK and WCPF Mongolia, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |
| 25.4 Focus on wild population dynamics and its response to habitat fragmentation and destruction of migratory routes caused by illegal mining. | WCPF UK, WCPF Mongolia Government agencies, NGOs | High |

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

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

| Part III. Landscape-level Measures | | |
|--|--|----------|
| 27. Gobi-Steppe Ecosystem Countries: China, Mongolia, Russia Species: Asiatic Wild Ass, Gobi Bear, Goitered Gazelle, Mongolian Gazelle, Przewalski's horse, Saiga Antelope, Wild Camel | Responsible | Priority |
| 27.1 Develop a Gobi-steppe ecosystem action plan involving all adjacent Range States to ensure long-term permeability of the landscape, avoidance or mitigation of barriers, availability of areas without human use and including species-specific actions. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 27.2 Establish a platform of all interested and invited scientists to scale up species specific actions and to encourage transboundary collaboration on monitoring and research and to mitigate impacts from international border fences. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | Medium |
| 27.3 Assess impact of linear infrastructure and its cumulative effects to develop and implement mitigation measures (see 3.3. and 3.4), including wildlife-friendly infrastructure standards. | Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners, private sector | High |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| 27.4 Establish an “Environmental Mitigation Fund” aiming at safeguarding the migratory species of the Gobi-Eastern Steppe ecosystem to implement mitigation measures for existing and newly constructed infrastructure, research and monitoring financed by contributions from private sector, government and donors. | NGOs, Scientific institutions, international partners, private sector | High |
|---|---|------|

| 28. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau Countries: Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan Species ⁹ : Argali, Chiru, Kiang, Snow Leopard, Tibetan Gazelle, Wild Yak | Responsible | Priority |
|--|--|--------------|
| 28.1 Identify conservation intervention gaps among existing protected areas through research based on distribution and movement for these species at large landscape scale, including the effectiveness of the existing protected areas (national parks, national nature reserves, world nature heritage site) in protecting CAMI species. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 28.2 Identify common threats and landscape-level solutions for these key species. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 28.3 Develop locally suitable mechanisms for cooperative work between sectors such as wildlife, forestry, animal husbandry and tourism, which may need intervention in policy at the national, provincial and local levels. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 28.4 Conduct a climate change vulnerability and resilience assessment for all species. | Government agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 28.5 Integrate community-based conservation into protected area legislation and practice. | Government agencies, NGOs | High/ medium |

| Part VI. Implementation Support | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 29. Coordination, Data Sharing and Review Processes | Responsible | Priority |
| 29.1 Strengthen the staff resources for the coordination of CAMI within and possibly outside of the CMS Secretariat to enable sustainable and long-term coordination services for CAMI. | CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 29.2 Continue issuing the biannual CAMI newsletter and updating the website in English and Russian language. | CMS | High |
| 29.3 Establish an information entry template per species with important information about the species (e.g. species population status, monitoring method, date and area covered, reference and source of the data), which is available on the CAMI website (editing password-restricted), taking into account suitable templates from existing sources such as Saiga Resource Centre, Saiga News, Cat News, etc. | CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs | High |
| 29.4 Confirm and amend the Species Focal Point list (and in the process review suitable platforms such as Snow Leopard Network, IUCN Specialist Groups) at each renewal of the Programme of Work and publish on the CMS | CMS | High |

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

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|
| website. | | |
| 29.5 Review CMS National Focal Points and regularly update the list for CAMI countries on the CMS website. Request non-Party Range States to nominate a Focal Point for CAMI. | CMS | High |
| 29.6 Conduct regular technical, thematic, ecoregional workshops in between COPs, facilitate exchange of scientific information among institutions and where appropriate, establish working groups on thematic issues of the POW. | CMS, Government agencies, NGOs | High/ Medium |
| 29.7 Organize a Range State meeting of CAMI Range States and stakeholders prior to COP15 to agree on the new POW covering the period 2027-2032. | CMS, Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |
| 29.8 Within the frame of the Asian group under the CMS Standing Committee, connect CMS Focal Points from the CAMI region to discuss issues of mutual concern and advance implementation. | CMS, Government agencies | High/Medium |
| 29.9 Ensure national consultation of the POW in the relevant ministries after endorsement at the COP13 for national review and approval. | Government agencies | High |
| 29.10 Collect information including existing species action plans on the CMS website and consider developing Action Plans for species that do not have one. | CMS, NGOs, Government agencies | High |
| 29.10 Implement the reporting and review process as agreed at the Second Range State Meeting in Ulaanbaatar in 2019 to monitor implementation and strengthen implementation. | CMS, NGOs, Government agencies | |
| 29.11 Nominate a mammal expert for the Scientific Council. | CMS Scientific Council | |

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

| 31. Funding | Responsible | Priority |
|--|--|--------------|
| 31.1 Continue and expand existing initiatives and funding programmes to support implementation of CAMI and its POW, such as the IUCN SOS Central Asia Programme as a funding mechanism specifically designed to provide funding for the implementation of the POW. | IUCN, Government agencies, NGOs | High |
| 31.2 Promote co-funding to donor initiatives from governments as well as co-funding from donors to government initiatives for the implementation of the POW. | Government agencies | High/ Medium |
| 31.3 Include conservation actions for migratory species as outlined in the POW in the existing / updated / elaborated state programmes on nature protection. | Government agencies | High |
| 31.4 Channel national environmental funds that exist under state bodies and include measures on migratory species and the implementation of the POW. | Government agencies, NGOs | High/ Medium |
| 31.5. Conduct an 'inventory' of donors and funding programmes and identify a "champion" for CAMI. | CMS, NGOs | Medium |
| 31.6 Explore funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) including GEF Small Grants Programme projects for joint proposals between several countries with involvement of GEF implementing agencies (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP) in the processes of project application. | Government agencies, NGOs, CMS | High/Medium |
| 31.7 Strengthen bilateral cooperation between countries as well as with donors in fundraising and joint project development. | Government agencies, Donors, CMS | Medium |
| 31.8 Consider organizing charity events or other innovative funding sources to mobilize funding for CAMI and its POW. | Government agencies, NGOs, CMS | Low |
| 31.9 Engage in and contribute to the development of donors' funding priorities in line with CAMI. | CMS, NGOs, INGOs | High/ Medium |
| 31.10 Develop mechanisms for using revenues from sustainable wildlife management for conservation activities (e.g. trophy hunting and others) in cooperation with CITES. | Government agencies, NGOs | High/ Medium |
| 31.11 Establish a trust fund for CAMI, including with funding from the private sector. | Government agencies, CMS, Private sector companies | Medium |
| 31.12 Scale-up fundraising by applying ecoregional, landscape or transboundary approaches to project development. | Coordination from CMS, Government agencies, NGOs | Medium |

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