

SECOND RANGE STATE MEETING OF THE CMS CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI)

25 - 28 September 2019, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

UNEP/CMS/CAMI2/Inf.2

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 2014-2020: ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY *(Prepared by the UNEP/CMS Secretariat)*

CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI)

Midterm Review:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 2014-2020

Vilm, Germany, 16-19 April 2018



Meeting attendance

Range States present

- China
- India
- Iran
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Mongolia
- Uzbekistan

Range States absent

- Bhutan
- Nepal
- Pakistan

PROGRAMME OF WORK 2014-2020

4 objectives

1

To address **key threats and issues** currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.

7 Issues

2

To guide planning and implementation of **prioritized conservation actions** at a **regional** scale.

4 Issues

3

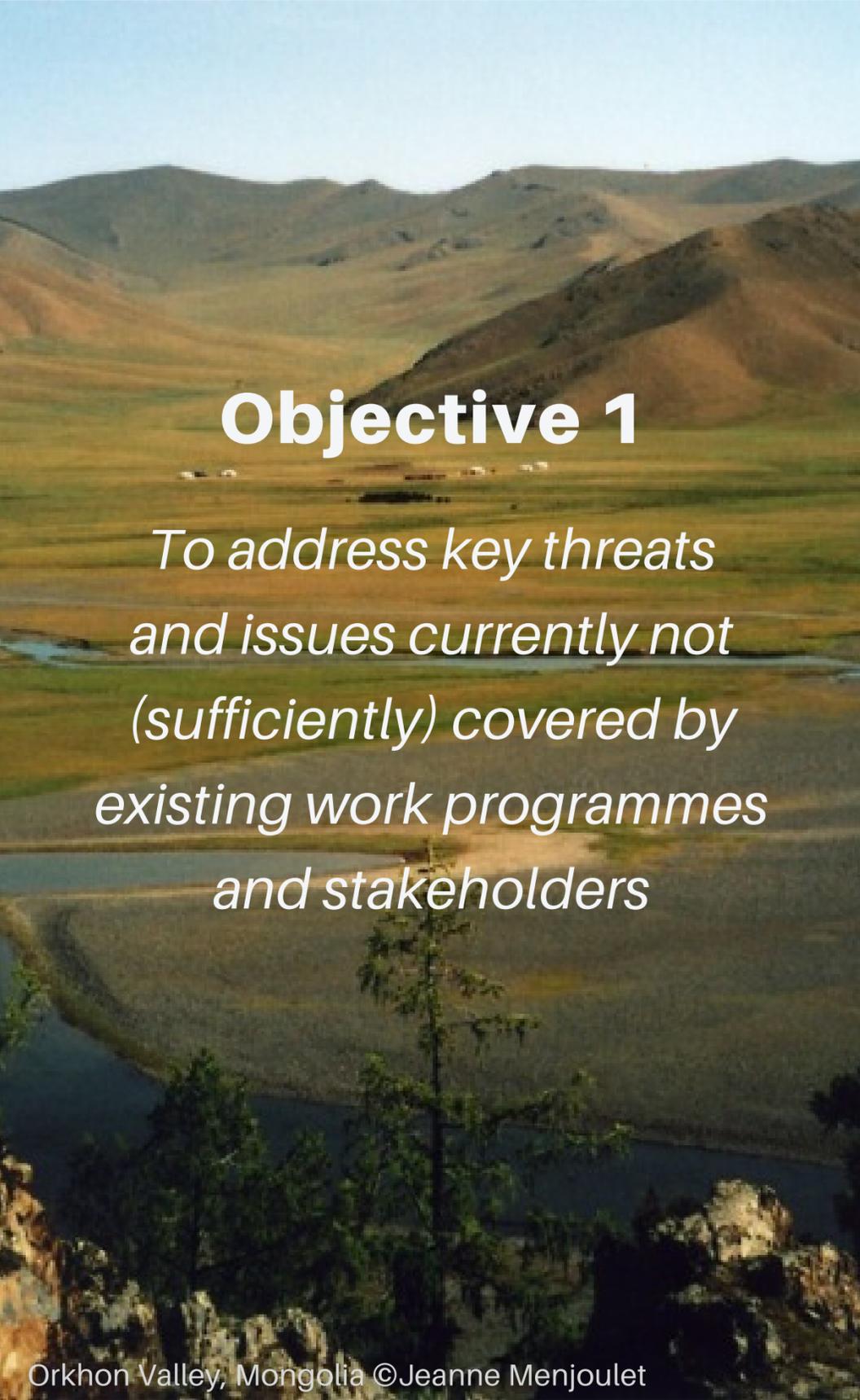
To facilitate **knowledge exchange, communication** and the promotion of **synergies**

1 Issue

4

To support **implementation, coordination** and **resourcing** of the CAMI.

2 Issues



Objective 1

*To address key threats
and issues currently not
(sufficiently) covered by
existing work programmes
and stakeholders*

Illegal hunting and trade

Overgrazing and livestock competition

Industry and infrastructure development/ barriers to movement

Good governance of natural resource management/
policy and legislation

Human needs/community engagement in conservation

Scientific knowledge

Transboundary Cooperation

Objective 2

*To guide planning
and implementation of
prioritized conservation
actions at a regional scale.*



Mountain Ecosystems



Gobi-Desert – Eastern Steppes Ecosystem



South-West Region



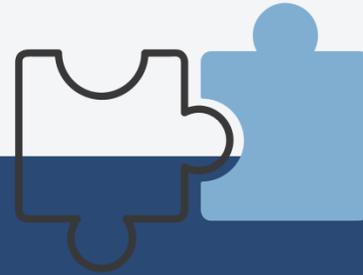
Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau



Tugai Forests

Objective 4

*To support
implementation,
coordination and
resourcing of the CAMI*



**Coordination
mechanism
for CAMI**



**Funding
implementation**

Method

Assessment of progress made with implementation of the Programme of Work, based on activities reported on by range states and other stakeholders until 2018

No progress

Very limited progress

Partial implementation, good progress

Active intervention, very substantial progress

No information reported

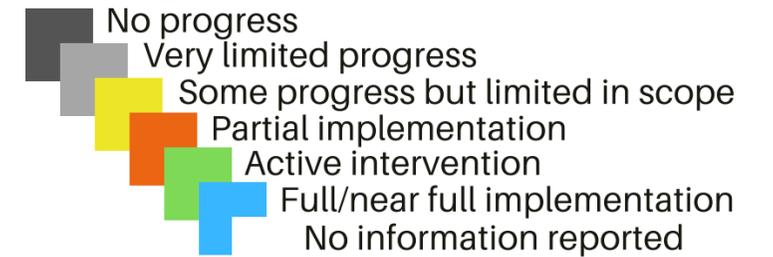
Some progress, but limited in scope

Full / near full implementation

An example

Listed here are the countries which either participated in the Workshop or reported on the Issue

All 3 sub-issues are listed as "High Priority", all three appear here on this table. "Low Priority" ones not always included.



| | Afghanistan | India | Iran | Kyrgyzstan | Mongolia | Tajikistan | Uzbekistan | Issue 1.5 HUMAN NEEDS/COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN CONSERVATION |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1.5.1. Promote sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, and to whole communities. | Active intervention | Active intervention | Partial implementation | Partial implementation | Partial implementation | Partial implementation | Some progress but limited in scope | |
| 1.5.2. Support local development (education, health, energy etc.), linked to conservation, linked to whole community needs. | Partial implementation | No information reported | No information reported | No information reported | Partial implementation | No information reported | Partial implementation | |
| 1.5.3. Establish (and share best practice of) community based insurance schemes (predation, other conflict, bad weather etc.). | No information reported | No information reported | Partial implementation | No information reported | No information reported | No information reported | No information reported | |

Objective 1
Issue n°5

- Reporting from 7 countries: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.
- No information from 4 countries: China, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkmenistan.
- Much more progress/information regarding the promotion of sustainable livelihood schemes than the establishment of community-based insurance schemes.
- Little on supporting local development linking it to conservation.

An example



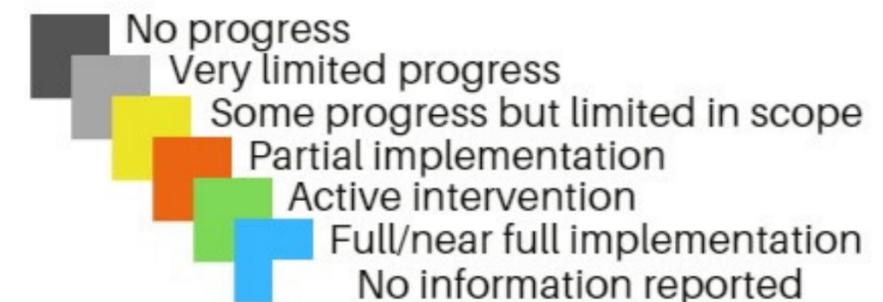
| | Afghanistan |
|--|-------------|
| 1.5.1. Promote sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, and to whole communities. | |
| 1.5.2. Support local development (education, health, energy etc.), linked to conservation, linked to whole community needs. | |
| 1.5.3. Establish (and share best practice of) community based insurance schemes (predation, other conflict, bad weather etc.). | |



Afghanistan: The Biodiversity Project aims to decrease human-wildlife conflicts by predator-proofing household corrals, reducing predation on livestock by predators including snow leopards. Corral improvements, monitoring and investigation of predation incidents in Wakhan National Park also executed by the WCS

Afghanistan: Snow Leopard project has a health component to prevent livestock-wildlife disease transmission, sustainable rural energy

No information.





Main findings

Up to April 2018

Issue 1.1 Illegal hunting and trade



POSITIVE PROGRESS

IN GENERAL, almost all activities under this issue were in progress, but more attention is required regarding:

- 1.1.3. the regular and sound monitoring of species (PAWS Snow leopard + argali)
- 1.1.9. Exploring other sustainable wildlife use options to improve incentives for conservation

KYRGYZSTAN: considerable reporting, every sub-issue of Obj. 1 has been addressed, in particular **good progress** regarding:

- 1.1.3. The regular and sound monitoring of species for sustainable off-take of huntable species
- But **little** on 1.1.8. securing public support through citizen/informant networks (same for **the rest of the States**)

In general, progress in **many countries**, especially Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

Also Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia (in this order).

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

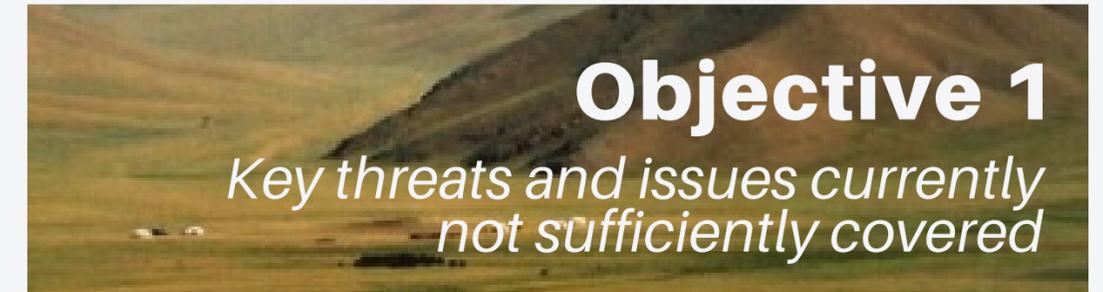
Very little reporting on/progress in:

- 1.1.4. Improving **inter-agency communication** (at national and regional levels)
- 1.1.5. The use of new **technologies** and tools for enforcement
- 1.1.6. Improving **information exchange** across Range, Transit and Consumer States to counteract illegal take and trade
- 1.1.7. **Trophy hunting feasibility** not carried out yet
- 1.1.10 Benefits and risks of **rotating hunting areas**

Need to improve transboundary communication on **population assessments** (**Recommendation** for 1.1.3.) in order to manage wildlife sustainably

Also **recommended**: efforts to review and adjust the **national legislation** to ensure compliance with **CITES** (1.1.6) should be increased

Issue 1.2 Overgrazing, livestock competition



POSITIVE PROGRESS

MONGOLIA: a lot of information, good progress and active intervention in multiple aspects. In **particular:**

- 1.2.2. **Grazing** norms (review and modification)
- 1.2.7. Volunteer **range mechanisms**
Fewer projects developed when it comes to:
- 1.2.5. Sustainable livelihood activities in **herding communities** (to reduce livestock as their main asset)

IN GENERAL, partial implementation of:

- 1.2.4. **Educational programmes** on wildlife protection in herding communities



- ... need for these programmes in herding communities and **at decision-makers!**
- Need to **raise awareness** promoting wildlife protection **directly** linked to **immediate economic benefits** (community ranger jobs, community development activities)
- Also **recommended:** to promote mainstreaming wildlife considerations into pasture management and land use planning in general

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

No information on:

- 1.2.3. Increase **livestock breeding** programmes
- 1.2.10. Improving **pasture** quality + productivity / providing alternative "non-pasture" feeding sources for grazing livestock
- 1.2.11. Promoting **local value chain development** to increase income for local herders from less livestock

Very little reporting/progress in:

- 1.2.1. Methodology for research, monitoring (pasture productivity, disease transmission...) or mainstreaming wildlife issues into **pasture management** through pastoral platforms
- 1.2.6. Establishing joint ministerial **working groups** (on pasture use/ wildlife protection)
- 1.2.7. Volunteer range mechanism (incentives for herding)
- 1.2.8. Reducing **grazing** on migration routes + assessing changes on migrations routes due to climate change
- 1.2.9. Insuring **livestock** against natural disasters
- **No information from:** China, India
- **Almost nothing from:** Afghanistan, Iran

Issue 1.3 Industry & Infrastructure development / barriers to movement



POSITIVE PROGRESS

IN GENERAL, activities ongoing or to be completed in the near future:

- 1.3.1. Producing **species and landscapes-specific knowledge** (common standards for maps, layers per country + per species, map layers on barriers, species factsheets)
- 1.3.2. Raising **public awareness on barriers** to migration (especially for snow leopard and saiga)

For a few countries, partial implementation of:

- 1.3.4. addressing **political issues** (in particular by establishing national and bilateral multi-agency task forces on border fences)

Some progress in:

- 1.3.3. promoting the knowledge and application of **technical solutions** --> need for more **specific** documentation of solutions with regards to landscapes, population and behaviour + a **mitigation atlas**.

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

- URGENT: incorporating data for **all** Range States
- **Maps** not available at all levels yet
- Knowledge gaps not targeted
- Need to **update factsheets** (infrastructure changes)
- Yet fewer efforts on raising awareness on the **benefits** from migratory species
- Need to develop info campaigns on **less charismatic species**
- Need to raise awareness on migratory species in **university**
- Yet very little progress on 1.3.4. b) the establishment of cross-sectoral task forces to address **big infrastructure projects and fences**
- **Also recommended:** 1.3.4. c) outreach activities to address international groups which define standards and **EIA**

No information on: 1.3.4. d) integrating conservation of migratory species into the requirements of **international financing institutions**

- **Little State-specific reporting**, rather general information
- India needs updating (maps), no information from Russia.

Issue 1.4 Good governance of natural resource management / policy & legislation

Objective 1

Key threats and issues currently not sufficiently covered

POSITIVE PROGRESS

Implementation of all but one activity under this issue has been initiated and needs to be multiplied and continued in the next years.

China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia and Pakistan have 1.4.1. developed policies and frameworks that affect migratory species

China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Nepal have also 1.4.3. set up working groups to harmonize policies in their countries (regional/national levels)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Reporting only from China, India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Tajikistan (nothing from Afghanistan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan)

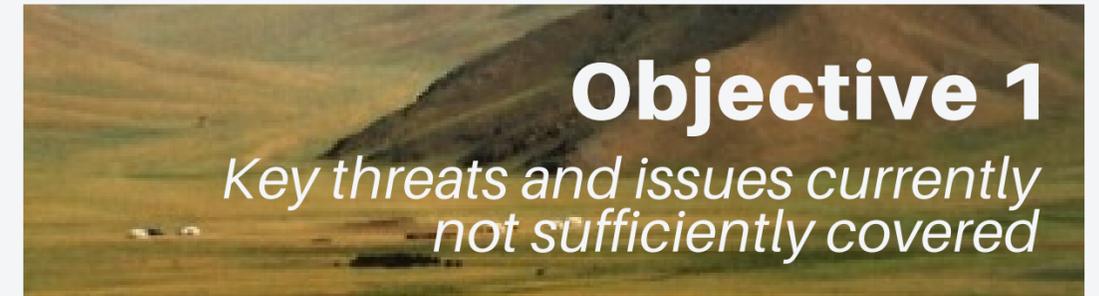
Parties rarely provided 1.4.4. information about CAMI and its PoW to **multinational forums** --> they are extremely encouraged to do so and raise issues (illegal wildlife trade, threats from fences, roads, etc.) at EAEU, SAARC, SCO...

No progress in:

- 1.4.2. Identifying where **local and national policies** are in **conflict** with each other
- 1.4.5. Involving **all relevant sectors** (infrastructure, transport, agriculture, border defense...) in CMS technical **workshops**. **Recommendation:** to organize small-scale workshops in the region to involve decision-makers and representatives from the sectors to identify threats

Also needed: 1.4.6. **best-practice policy guidelines** tailored to regional needs to address community involvement, illegal hunting and trade, overgrazing, etc.

Issue 1.5 Human needs / community engagement in conservation



POSITIVE PROGRESS

Measures to engage local communities and to address their needs were mostly implemented by governments and commonly supported by international government agencies, NGOs, sometimes with involvement of private companies.

Active progress by 7 countries, in particular in: 1.5.1. Promoting sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, and to whole communities

(only **Iran** and **Pakistan** have reported on community-based insurance schemes)

Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, Tajikistan and **Uzbekistan** have **partially implemented** 1.5.2. local development support linked to conservation and whole community needs (health, education...)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Activities were mostly implemented within **national** boundaries and thus **transboundary exchange of experiences** was recommended.

1.5.2. Need for further support of **local development linked to conservation** + best practice guidelines for decision-makers to start projects that address community needs and provide **incentives** for them to conserve wildlife are desirable

1.5.3. Need for **community-based insurance schemes** (predation, other conflicts, bad weather...) --> seen as particularly challenging and requires **feasibility studies**

No information from: Kazakhstan, China, Turkmenistan, and Russia

Issue 1.6 Scientific knowledge



POSITIVE PROGRESS

Activities to address scientific knowledge gaps were **largely not implemented** or not sufficiently implemented.

Some activities across Range States had been conducted in the framework of the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) and the Population Assessment of World's Snow Leopards project (PAWS)

Some progress in 1.6.5. researching to increase understanding of **landscape permeability** as a function of change, but limited in scope (only Mongolia + Kazakhstan).

(only **India** has reported on the development of monitoring indicators)

(only **Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Russia, especially**, have reported on science-based national programmes)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

No progress in:

- 1.6.1 Conducting gap analysis based on scientific evidence across States to provide meaningful and unequivocal information to stakeholders --> **Recommendation**: the organization of a CAMI scientific WG to conduct a knowledge gap analysis

Very small progress in:

- 1.6.4 Ensuring integration of data from scientific research into conservation management --> **URGENT** action required
- 1.6.3. Developing appropriate monitoring indicators, with fully elucidated confidence estimators and guidance for interpretation to track change
- 1.6.2 Developing and implement science-based national programmes (harmonization across regions).

1 reason for poor implementation: very limited **funding** for **scientific research**, especially transboundary.



Issue 1.7 Transboundary cooperation



POSITIVE PROGRESS

Several transboundary projects were ongoing, such as on Mount Kailash Sacred Landscape, Khangchendzonga National Park, Hissair-Alai (1.4.3.).

In general, **active** intervention regarding 1.7.3. building on and enhancing **scientific and working-level collaboration**.

1.7.5. Strengthening transboundary cooperation by identifying the **best ways to communicate** in order to promote action has been **partially implemented overall**.

(only **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan** have reported on making best of political processes)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Yet the specific actions under this issue need increased attention. As of April 2018, implementation had been undertaken only for selected activities and in selected countries.

No progress in 1.7.2. Building on existing agreements (e.g. inventory of MEAs, exploring potentiality of the Euroasian Customs Region)

Yet nothing on:

- 1.7.5. a) Conducting a communication gap analysis
- 1.7.5. c) Identifying + increasing understanding of the nuances in terms of culture, language, political settings...

Very small progress in:

- 1.7.1. Making best use of political processes

Recommendation: to make **facilitation of transboundary activities the main priority for CAMI**, starting with the countries that have good potential for cooperation + to direct small-scale funding to support **exchange of information, dialogue and joint conservation** action across borders.

Issue 2.1 MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

Snow leopard and argali

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

The conservation of the **Snow Leopard** and its habitat had a **high priority** in all Range States present, whereas **Argali** conservation enjoyed less attention.

Kyrgyzstan, China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Russia: **protected areas** established or extended.

Population monitoring and protection was the focus of many State-run projects.

Action points suggested:

- **Scientific studies** to determine **cross-border migration** of Snow Leopards and Argali + **connectivity** between identified GSLEP landscapes (scat analysis)
- Enhance transboundary cooperation in the **West Tian Shan** providing **technical knowledge** and **fundraising support**
- Enhance **transboundary cooperation** and **information exchange** on wildlife use between bordering countries
- Strengthen cooperation on **law enforcement**, share info between Range States, involve **local communities** and **raise awareness at all levels** on the importance of involving them

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Involving local communities and addressing the human-Snow Leopard conflict was discussed as an important component, which was **still to be introduced** in many Range States.

Challenges for local community involvement:

- limited knowledge and capacity to engage them
- lack of appropriate legislation to ensure benefits from wildlife use in some countries

Recommendation: lessons learned from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan's community-based conservancies with the support of Panthera should be **shared** regionally + **best practice in general**

Recommendation for Argali: addressing taxonomy issues + the creation of an overview of the current status of implementation of the *International Single Species Action Plan*

Issue 2.2 GOBI-DESERT - EASTERN STEPPES ECOSYSTEM

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

Good progress in:

- 2.2.1 Mapping existing **fences and roads** across the landscape in a spatial database - YET the inclusion of wildlife passages in **EIA** processes for fences, roads and railroads had not been addressed yet (2.2.1. c,g,j)
- 2.2.5. Research on camels to strengthen and expand **transboundary protected networks** (but additional activities were needed)
- 2.2.7. Transboundary cooperation and coordination for the conservation of **Przewalski's Horse**

Mongolia: several activities ongoing (in national policy and on the ground) to reduce the impacts of **linear infrastructure**



GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Not implemented yet:

- 2.2.2 Land tenure: mapping and researching on the effects of **variable land tenure** --> **DRAFT** a POW to create public maps
- 2.2.6. Developing a single species Action Plan for the **Wild Ass** (upcoming meeting in 2019)

Some progress but limited in scope:

- 2.2. 3 Initiating a multi-agency **working group** for **permeable landscapes**
- 2.2.4 Fast tracking ongoing **political dialogue** (China-Mongolia-Russia ✓)

Mongolia: Need for a **holistic approach** to implement the activities to address this growing threat (linear infrastructure)

Issue 2.3 SOUTH-WEST REGION - Cheetah

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

IRAN, very substantive progress reported in:

- 2.3.1 Expanding **protected area** and its level of protection
- 2.3.2 Enhancing effectiveness of protected areas through the identification of **corridors** and a **landscape** approach
- 2.3.4 Collecting **information** on **distribution** and **threats** (camera trappings ✓, field surveys ✓, telemetry work ✗)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

However, not implemented:

- 2.3.5. Cheetah **workshop** in Iran (CMS, IUCN) for the **urgent** creation of a high-priority rescue plan to bring the Cheetah back from the **brink of extinction**
- 2.3.5 Development of a **regional programme**

Issue 2.3 SOUTH-WEST REGION

Ustyurt landscape

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

KAZAKHSTAN, UZBEKISTAN- Good progress in every sub-issue:

- 2.3.6. **Monitoring Khulan movements** (telemetry ✘, survey expeditions ✓)
- 2.3.7. Promoting the creation of **protected areas** based on scientific justification
- 2.3.8. Increasing **transboundary cooperation** in Ustyurt
 - Agreement for transboundary protection of Saiga (Action Plan ✓)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

No information from: Turkmenistan

Issue 2.3 SOUTH-WEST REGION

Khulan / Onager

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

Good progress in:

- TURKMENISTAN; IRAN: 2.3.9. collecting **information on distribution and threats** (surveys; telemetry)
- 2.3.11. Reintroduction of Khulan in the central steppe in **Kazakhstan** / but **no feasibility studies** or habitat assessments for reintroductions in **Kyrgyzstan** (Alai Valley)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

No information from: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan

Data deficiency for Turkmenistan (Badhyz population likely extinct, status in other reserves remains unclear)

Needs further attention: 2.3.10. identification of **corridors** and **suitable habitat**

Recommended: dialogue between Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

Issue 2.3 SOUTH-WEST REGION

Goitered gazelle

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

Very substantive progress of:

- KYRGYZSTAN in: 2.3.13. assessing **reintroductions** where needed/where suitable habitat exists (✘ Kazakhstan, ✘ Iran)
- KAZAKHSTAN in: 2.3.15. assessing the impact of **linear infrastructure** + developing and implementing mitigation measures (✘ Kyrgyzstan, but good progress in Iran)
- IRAN in: 2.3.16. reviewing **legislation** to combat **wildlife crime** on goitered gazelles (✘ Kyrgyzstan, ✘ Kazakhstan)

-
Poaching (2.3.16) and linear infrastructure (2.3.15): the most urgent threats to be addressed

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Not implemented but recommended: 2.3.14. Developing a sub-regional programme for conservation and restoration of Goitered Gazelles throughout their range

HIGH PRIORITY: 2.3.15. to do **impact assessments for linear infrastructure**, border fences included

Also **NEED TO** develop **national action plans** for conservation, in **all countries** + 2.3.13. include sustainable management models for Chinkara and Goitered Gazelle

Issue 2.3 SOUTH-WEST REGION Chinkara

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

- IRAN has partially implemented the development of a **sub-regional programme** for conservation and restoration of Chinkara - a community-based conservation project in protected areas (2 locations).

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Not implemented: assessing reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists.

Little information on 2.3.17 and 18 for Chinkara conservation.

Priority: development and implementation of a national action plan for Chinkara

Issue 2.4 QINGHAI-TIBETAN PLATEAU

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

CHINA has reported on very substantive progress in almost every sub-issue (*Species info -infrastructure threats - Protected area policy*) / ongoing activities have also taken place in **INDIA** (*protected area policy* in particular):

- 2.4.2. **Coordination of** transboundary activities at national and provincial levels
- 2.4.4. Continue efforts to assess the threat of **poaching** and illegal wildlife **trade**- especially in **border** areas.
- 2.4.5. Identification of biologically important **hotspots** of species of concern at international and provincial border areas.
- 2.4.6. Development of **coordinated management plans** for species across provinces.
- 2.4.7. Review of **infrastructure development** plans to ensure no adverse impact on species of concern
- 2.4.10. Strengthening of existing **protected areas** and considering the creation of **new** protected areas to incorporate identified hotspots / **INDIA** too
- 2.4.11. Integrating **community-based** conservation into protected area legislation and practice / **INDIA** too

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Some progress but limited in scope: 2.4.3. several studies on ungulate distribution on the plateau but **no compilation** of data or a systematic analysis in a single publication across all Range States existed at present

Not yet implemented:

- 2.4.9. Highlighting the contribution of action plans to the **ecological red line strategy** currently under consideration
- 2.4.1. The development of a **multi-species action plan** for Qinghai-Tibetan plateau **ungulates** but multiple conservation activities ongoing

Overall: many conservation activities focused on Snow Leopards and their prey in China, India, Nepal and Pakistan, whereas **other species** might require more attention

Considerable **lack of reporting/progress** from **India:**

- Nothing on species information
- Nothing on infrastructure threats

No information from **Bhutan, Nepal** and **Pakistan.**

Issue 2.5 TUGAI FORESTS Bukhara Deer

Objective 2

Planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

POSITIVE PROGRESS

Only good progress in:

- 2.5.4. the regular **information exchange** between these Range States, between **Uzbekistan** and **Turkmenistan** (cf. cooperation between 2 nature reserves)

Recommendations and Future Steps:

- To develop and update national action plans + the regional action plan for Bukhara Deer and revive activities and the CMS MoU
- Organize a second Range State meeting

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

None of the activities had been implemented:

- 2.5.1. Approving the reporting format on implementation of the **Bukhara deer MoU**, and a format for proposals for short-term and long-term revision of the Action Plan.
- 2.5.2. Developing, evaluating and approving **national level plans** of targeted activities for the next **5-10** years.
- 2.5.3. Requesting governments to present a **progress report** and proposals for Action Plan revision (if necessary) once every **2 years**

Issue 3.1 Knowledge and data-sharing

Objective 3

To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and synergies

POSITIVE PROGRESS

Only (limited) progress in:

- Collecting information on the **CMS website** (e.g. species Action Plans) + setting up Plans for the species that do not have one
- 3.1.4. Creation of the **migration atlas**
- **Recommended:** further develop the website content in **English and Russian** (Establishment of the CAMI newsletter in English and Russia ✓)

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

No progress towards:

- 3.1.1. Identifying and establishing mechanisms for data and knowledge **storage** and **sharing** within the CAMI.
- 3.1.6. Conducting a **gap analysis** of existing information sources and routes of dissemination.
- 3.1.7. Establishing an “Asian Scientific Initiative for Conservation of Migration” to facilitate science communications / yet the group recommended **NOT** to implement it

Issue 4.1 Coordination mechanism for CAMI



Objective 4

Implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI

POSITIVE PROGRESS

Most of the activities had been implemented or were in progress, but continued efforts are required.

Implemented:

- 4.1.1. Establishing the position of a **coordinator for CAMI** within the CMS Secretariat (part-time)
- 4.1.2. Identification + nomination of **species focal points** and publishing on CMS website.
- 4.1.3. Identification of **CAMI focal points** for each country and publishing on CMS website.

Good progress in:

- 4.1.4. Conducting regular technical, thematic, ecoregion **workshops**
- 4.1.5. Organize an **intersessional meeting of CAMI** members

Recommended:

- The continuation of CAMI coordination by the Secretariat **after 2020**
- Increase the CAMI coordinator position to a **full-time** post

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Not implemented:

- 4.1.6. Identifying means to **connect different CAMI focal points** to discuss issues of mutual concern and advance implementation
- 4.1.7. Establishing **transboundary working groups** to maintain progress and communication between CMS meetings/ COPs.

In this respect, communication within the Asia regional group represented by Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan in the CMS Standing Committee and the COPs was understood to be a better way to connect government focal points)

- 4.1.8. Ensure **national consultation of the POW** in the relevant ministries after endorsement at the COP11 for national review and approval.

Issue 4.2 Funding implementation



Objective 4

*Implementation, coordination
and resourcing of the CAMI*

POSITIVE PROGRESS

In general, very good progress in:

- 4.2.1. Promoting **co-funding** to donor initiatives from governments as well as co-funding from donors to government initiatives.
- 4.2.2. Using **money from sustainable wildlife use** for implementing conservation activities in cooperation with **CITES**: in **Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan** in cooperation with **Panthera** and private protected areas in **Iran**. --> More activities are needed (regarding both consumptive and non-consumptive sustainable use)
- 4.2.4 Include **conservation actions for migratory species in State programmes** (Saiga Antelopes, Snow Leopards, Goitered Gazelles, Argali, Kulan, Burjara Deer, Cheetah ✓ - A Chinkara national plan was being prepared in Iran.)
- 4.2.7. **Channeling the money** from environmental payments to nature conservation activities in **Uzbekistan** and **Iran**, but it needs more attention in all Range States

GAPS TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED

Not implemented:

- 4.2.3. Establishing a **trust fund**, including with funding from mining and hydropower companies --> Definition of transparent national regulations and a review of legal frameworks were needed to ensure this

Generally not implemented (except for a few countries):

- 4.2.5. The use of **existing national environmental funds** under state bodies and **include** measures on migratory species
- 4.2.10. Strengthening **bilateral cooperation** between countries + **donors** in fundraising and joint project development
- 4.2.13. Including biodiversity conservation measures into the **contracts with mining companies**

Little reporting from: China, India and Tajikistan
Scientific research needs more funding

Method

Assessment of progress made with implementation of the Programme of Work, based on activities reported on by range states and other stakeholders until 2018

No progress

Very limited progress

Partial implementation, good progress

Active intervention, very substantial progress

No information reported

Some progress, but limited in scope

Full / near full implementation

AFGHANISTAN

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade



South-West Region - Cheetah



Overgrazing and livestock



South-West Region - Chinkara



Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure



South-West Region - Khulan



Policy & Legislation



Tugai Forests - Bukhara Deer



Community engagement



OBJECTIVE 4

Scientific knowledge



Funding implementation



Transboundary cooperation



CHINA

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade

Overgrazing and livestock

Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure

Policy & Legislation

Community engagement

Scientific knowledge

Transboundary cooperation

Qinghai - Tibetan Plateau

Funding implementation

OBJECTIVE 4

INDIA ISSUES

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade

Overgrazing and livestock

Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure

Policy & Legislation

Community engagement

Scientific knowledge

Transboundary cooperation

Qinghai - Tibetan Plateau

Funding implementation

OBJECTIVE 4

KAZAKHSTAN

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade



GOBI DESERT



Overgrazing and livestock



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Ustyurt landscape



Industry & Infrastructure



Industry & Infrastructure

SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Khulan/Onager



Policy & Legislation



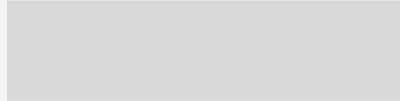
TUGAI FORESTS
- Bukhara Deer



Community engagement



Scientific knowledge



OBJECTIVE 4

Transboundary cooperation



Funding implementation

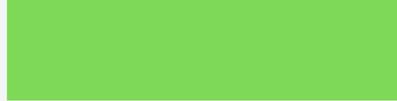


KYRGYZSTAN

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Goitered Gazelle



Overgrazing and livestock



Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Khulan/Onager



Policy & Legislation



Community engagement



Scientific knowledge



OBJECTIVE 4

Transboundary cooperation



Funding implementation

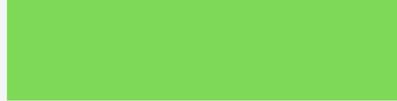


KYRGYZSTAN

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Goitered Gazelle



Overgrazing and livestock



Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Khulan/Onager



Policy & Legislation



Community engagement



Scientific knowledge



OBJECTIVE 4

Transboundary cooperation



Funding implementation



MONGOLIA

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade

Overgrazing and livestock

Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure

Policy & Legislation

Community engagement

Scientific knowledge

Transboundary cooperation

Qinghai - Tibetan Plateau

Funding implementation

OBJECTIVE 4

RUSSIA

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade

No info

Overgrazing and livestock

No info

Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure

No info

Policy & Legislation

Community engagement

No info

Scientific knowledge

Transboundary cooperation

GOBI DESERT

Funding implementation

OBJECTIVE 4

No info

TAJIKISTAN

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade

Overgrazing and livestock

Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure

Policy & Legislation

Community engagement

Scientific knowledge

Transboundary cooperation

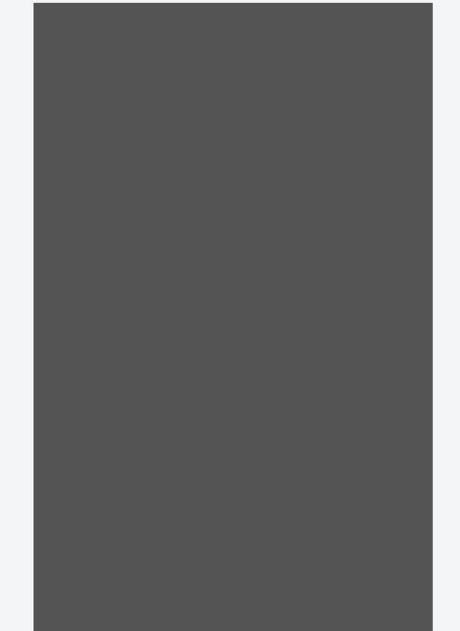


No info

No info

TUGAI FORESTS -
Bukhara Deer

Funding implementation



OBJECTIVE 4



UZBEKISTAN

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Cheetah



Overgrazing and livestock



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Ustyurt landscape



Industry & Infrastructure



Industry & Infrastructure

SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Khulan/Onager



Policy & Legislation



TUGAI FORESTS
- Bukhara Deer



Community engagement



Scientific knowledge



OBJECTIVE 4

Transboundary cooperation



Funding implementation



TURKMENISTAN

OBJECTIVE 1

OBJECTIVE 2

Illegal take and trade



SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Cheetah



Overgrazing and livestock

No info

Industry & Infrastructure

Industry & Infrastructure



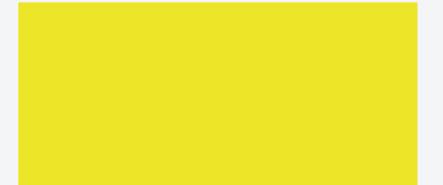
SOUTH-WEST REGION
- Ustyurt landscape



Policy & Legislation

No info

TUGAI FORESTS
- Bukhara Deer



Community engagement

No info

Scientific knowledge

No info

OBJECTIVE 4

Transboundary cooperation

No info

Funding implementation





**Next Range State CAMI meeting:
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia,
August 2019**