

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

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OVERVIEW ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 2014 – 2020

(Prepared by the UNEP/CMS Secretariat)

Summary:

This document includes an overview of activities undertaken by various stakeholders for the implementation of the Programme of Work 2014-2020 for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI). The information is based on reports provided by National Focal Points as well as Species Focal Points and the discussions during the Midterm Review Meeting of CAMI which took place on 16-18 April 2018 at the International Academy for Nature Conservation, Vilm, Germany.

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OVERVIEW ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 2014 – 2020

Objective 1. To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders

1.1 Illegal hunting and trade

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
1.1.1. 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, NGOs	High	<p>Uzbekistan: recently-started governmental capacity development programme with an approximate budget of US\$ 2 million, including equipment renewal (2018-2019)</p> <p>Iran: ranger training ongoing</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan: purchase of essential equipment for rangers, training for customs guards on use of wildlife detection dogs</p> <p>Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan: activities ongoing and planned to train customs, border guards and rangers in 2018 and 2019</p> <p>Afghanistan: establishment of MAIL ranger team and community ranger system in Bamyan Plateau with ongoing training, 130 police officers trained on CITES obligations, (part of the Biodiversity Project 2014-2019, total budget US\$ 59.7 million)</p> <p>Community rangers also currently being trained and deployed to monitor and protect Argali in Afghanistan (2017-2019)</p>	<p>Capacity building centre of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection Iranian DoE in cooperation with environmental college</p> <p>Activities by Kyrgyz Government supported by Panthera by INTERPOL and SLT</p> <p>GEF/UNDP in partnership with WCS and MAIL (Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock) WCS funded by grant from Fondation Segré</p>	<p>Rangers not engaged to patrol during winter, where much of poaching takes place. Effectiveness of ranger system hampered by short term contracts, with no effective build-up of experienced ranger teams</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>1.1.2. Promote review of national legislation - and its enforcement - on hunting and trade (including relevant penalties, the simplification of prosecution, enforce bonus payment systems to create adequate incentives for enforcement personnel and reinvest fines in conservation) as well as compliance with CITES (and ratification of CITES by those States who are not a party yet).</p>	<p>Government agencies</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan: review initiated, Kyrgyzstan: fines (amounts for compensation of damage) raised, inspectors entitled to 30% of the amount Iran: revision of fines for poaching Kazakhstan: amendments to legislation on wildlife and hunting Uzbekistan: – since 2014, inspectors have received 10% of the compensation of damage for plants and 30% of that for animals Turkmenistan: draft for a new Hunting Law developed in 2015 Afghanistan: Hunting Law drafted, approval pending (part of the Biodiversity Project 2014-2019)</p>	<p>Governments of the respective countries, in Kyrgyzstan with support of GIZ and UNDP, in Afghanistan with GEF, UNDP, WCS and MAIL</p>	<p>More review and amendments of national legislation are needed in Afghanistan (tbc), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, possibly also in Mongolia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan (tbc)?</p>
<p>1.1.3. Promote regular and sound monitoring of species in order to guide, where applicable, sustainable and coordinated off-take of huntable species.</p>	<p>Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All Snow Leopard Range States: PAWS (global population assessment) Snow Leopard and prey and habitat monitoring manuals (draft October 2017, under discussion) China, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan: population assessments country-wide and/or locally of key species (Argali, Cheetah, Chinkara, Goitered Gazelle, Saiga, Wild Ass) either annually, biannually or in five-year intervals Hunting quotas only for Argali (Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) – as in previous years Kyrgyzstan: more involvement of civil society and journalists since 2016 (new governmental instruction on monitoring under review) Afghanistan: Snow Leopard monitoring with camera traps and collaring (part of the Biodiversity Project 2014-2019) Uzbekistan: Participatory Saiga monitoring involving the study of Saiga distributions by locals</p>	<p>GSLEP and partners GTI and GSLEP National governments, protected area and game area managers Conservation Alliance/Whitley Fund for Nature</p>	<p>To improve transboundary communication on population assessment, possibly involving CMS</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
1.1.4. Improve inter-agency communication and cooperation (i.e. multi-agency task forces) at the national and regional level concerning scientific, management and enforcement issues (e.g. through the development of a Wildlife Enforcement Network and greater cooperation with customs).	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	High/ Medium	Kyrgyzstan: an order on collaboration between law enforcement agencies on environmental protection Iran and Kyrgyzstan: (ongoing) elaboration of database on environmental crime Snow Leopard and Wildlife Enforcement network was initiated regionally (SLAWEN)		
1.1.5. Promote the use of new technologies, methods and tools for enforcement (use of SMART, sniffer dogs, risk assessments).	Government agencies, NGOs	High/ Medium	Kyrgyzstan: introduction of wildlife detection dogs at customs checkpoints	Customs, State Committee, Panthera and Working Dogs for conservation	
1.1.6. Promote information exchange across Range, Transit and Consumer States to counteract illegal hunting and trade and ensure adequate information is available on trophy hunting regulations.	Government agencies, NGOs, TRAFFIC (tbc), CITES (tbc)	High/ Medium	Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan: activities are ongoing to intercept illegal argali trophies (2017)	Customs (Kyrgyzstan), environmental agencies (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan), law enforcement (Kyrgyzstan)	
1.1.7. Assess feasibility of trophy hunting for huntable species covered under CAMI across the Central Asian region, looking at accruing benefits for local communities, as well as relevant legislation.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium	Round table on wildlife management and trophy hunting in Tajikistan in 2016 Kyrgyzstan: Revision of hunting fees for more benefits at local level	(GIZ) Kyrgyzstan State Committee for Forestry and Environmental Protection	
1.1.8. Secure public support for addressing illegal hunting and trade through outreach and development of "citizen/informant networks".	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium	Some activities in Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and India ACBK information campaigns to inform of penalties for illegal trade in Saiga	DoE (Iran), NABU, ACBK (Kazakhstan), Panthera (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), MoEFCC (India)	

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
1.1.9. Explore other sustainable wildlife use options (i.e. subsistence hunting, 'green hunting' - photography) that create incentives for conservation and review according legislation.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium	Various ecotourism activities are ongoing in most countries Afghanistan: draft management plan for national park contains provisions for enhancing revenue generation and sharing benefits with communities (part of the Biodiversity Project 2014-2019)	Various actors GEF/UNDP with WCS	Issues of subsistence hunting require more attention
1.1.10. Rotate hunting areas to avoid over-use of animals in one area.	Government agencies, NGOs	Medium	Kyrgyzstan: there is a shifting moratorium on hunting of three years per province	Government of Kyrgyzstan	Review benefits and risks of rotating hunting areas

1.2 Overgrazing and livestock competition

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
1.2.1 Develop methodology for research and monitoring based on examples of best practice on a) pasture productivity, b) pasture suitability, and c) disease transmission.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs	High	Mongolia: a series of studies on this topic	Mongolian Government, FAO, WCS, WWF	Mainstream wildlife issues into pasture management (facilitating this topic on a pastoral platform)
1.2.2. Review and modify existing grazing norms (both legal and customary) based on e.g. carrying capacity and wildlife habitat hotspots.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, INGO's	Medium	Mongolia: ongoing research on country level, Planned activities in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the frame of CADI Mongolia new law on Pasture Management planned Kazakhstan: elaboration of bylaws under pasture law		
1.2.3. Improve livestock breeding programmes to address overstocking of pastures (focusing on breeds promoting e.g. herd health, productivity and product diversity). See also 1.2.11	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs	High	Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan	GIZ	Pro-active disease prevention policy needed Map livestock development plans in CAMI region to see potential conflicts and opportunities Improve efficiency of livestock processing facilities to reduce livestock numbers: focus on quality in the product value chain
1.2.4. Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes on wildlife protection among herding communities.	NGOs, Government agencies (e.g. education ministries)	High	Iran: activities in Turan National Park Mongolia: ongoing UNDP project to address land use and overgrazing to include awareness of wildlife (2015-2019) Some activities planned under CADI in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	UNDP, Mongolian Government, WCS and others	Promote awareness at all levels: national, local, ministries and communities (not just in herding communities) Interest and commitment of communities closely related to immediate economic benefits (e.g. community ranger jobs, community development activities)
1.2.5. Promote sustainable livelihood activities in herding communities to reduce focus on livestock as their main asset.	NGOs, Businesses	High	Activities in Turan National Park in Iran Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan: community conservancies as an alternative Mongolia: some legal hunting	Mongolian Government WWF GEF SGP (?)GIZ	Promote and support the idea of community conservancies; collect examples and good practices

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
1.2.6. Establish joint ministerial working groups (committees) to address pasture use and wildlife protection issues.	Government agencies facilitated by NGOs	High	Kyrgyzstan: ministerial working group (tbc) Mongolia: Transport, Agriculture and Environment Ministry	Kyrgyzstan & Mongolian Governments	Organize exchange visits between governments to share examples and good practices Put integrative land use approaches (including wildlife considerations) on the agenda in different sectors Strategic communication, education and awareness raising at the national level
1.2.7. Establish and promote volunteer ranger mechanism to create rewards/incentives in herding communities residing near wildlife/protected areas/ecological corridors.	Government agencies, local communities, NGOs	Medium	Mongolia: local communities are responsible for migration corridor management Use of community rangers in Afghanistan (provides job opportunities)	UNDP GEF/UNDP with WCS and MAIL	Facilitate regional exchange of experiences
1.2.8. Where possible, minimize grazing on migration routes by livestock.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions, NGOs, herders	High	Mongolia: see above Kazakhstan: expanding protected areas		Consider changing migration routes and livestock grazing patterns due to climate change
1.2.9. Explore options of insuring livestock against natural disasters.	Government agencies, Insurance sector	Medium	Mongolia: livestock insurance system		Change 'disasters' to 'predation'??
1.2.10. Improve pasture quality and productivity and provide alternative "non-pasture" feeding sources (?) for grazing livestock where feasible.	Government agencies, Scientific Institutions	Medium	Kazakhstan: pasture rehabilitation by reviving traditional pasture management practices in remote areas with participation of local communities	UNDP/GEF small grants	
1.2.11 Promote local value chain development to improve income for local herders from less (but higher quality) livestock (needs local market research) – see also 1.2.3 for possible integration	Government and development agencies, NGOs	High			Look into existing practices Launch model sites in different countries Look for opportunities and possible synergies with other projects

1.3 Industry and infrastructure development/ barriers to movement

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>1.3.1. Make species- and landscape-specific knowledge available, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) develop common standards for maps, b) develop maps (layers) per country per species (identify key areas), c) develop and update map layers on existing and planned potential barriers, d) make maps (GIS) available at national, bilateral and regional level, e) develop species-specific factsheets (incl. behaviour, ecology, etc.), and f) identify knowledge gaps and initiate targeted applied research. 	<p>CMS, UNEP-WCMC (tbc), Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs</p>	<p>High (a) High/ Medium (b, c, d) Medium (e, f)</p>	<p>a. b. c. Partially completed via the CAMI Migration Atlas</p> <p>d. Not made available so far</p> <p>e. Fact sheets are included in the CAMI Atlas</p> <p>f. Targeted research occurring for Mongolian Gazelle, Saiga, Wild Camel, Snow Leopard, Argali, Kiang</p>	<p>Implemented by CMS in cooperation with WCS</p> <p>f. WWF Mongolia, ACBK Kazakhstan, Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre, Mongolian Academy of Science, Indian Department of Science and Technology</p>	<p>a. b. c. Incorporate data for all range states. High urgency</p> <p>d. Make GIS maps available</p> <p>e. Update factsheet for each species with infrastructure updates</p> <p>f. India information needs updating</p> <p>f. Continue to monitor the effects of new infrastructure and future planned infrastructure</p> <p>Monitor and test how effective mitigation efforts are that are currently being implemented. Review the effectiveness of crossing structures and test where possible</p> <p>Identify and intensify monitoring where cumulative effects of infrastructure have been highlighted</p>
<p>1.3.2. Increase public awareness on barriers to migration, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) raise awareness of the broad public on benefits from migratory species, b) raise awareness of the broad public on impacts of barriers on migratory species and possible solutions, and c) conduct information campaigns targeted at decision makers in government, sector and technical agencies. 	<p>CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs, mass-media</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>a. Khulan mobile in Kazakhstan</p> <p>b. Saiga News has published many updates on efforts to address infrastructure</p> <p>b. CMS Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia made available in Russian, English, Chinese</p> <p>Capacity-building started by ACBK, ACBK outreach at Minex Central Asia 2016</p> <p>b. Saiga day is being implemented</p> <p>b. Great Gobi 6 initiative</p> <p>b. Project Snow Leopard is developing a framework to promote awareness</p>	<p>CMS ACBK WWF SCA WCS MoEFCC, Indian government</p>	<p>a. CMS should continue to be active in raising awareness of all migratory species</p> <p>b. Improve awareness of less charismatic species that are part of CAMI</p> <p>New activities suggested:</p> <p>b. A unified framework for public awareness and the benefits of migratory species across all CAMI species and the whole range is needed</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
					A specialist/lobbyist is to review a CAMI-wide outreach strategy for the private sector and to be present at regional development summits. Prepare stakeholder management lists for each CAMI species/country.
<p>1.3.3. Promote the knowledge and application of technical solutions, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) document technical solutions for specific cases (species, landscape and type of barrier), b) establish a knowledge exchange platform (or use of existing ones), c) document and monitor impacts and effectiveness of technical solutions, and d) include the topic of barriers to migration into relevant university curricula. 	CMS, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Guidelines exist, but not specific for species/landscapes. b. not implemented. c. not implemented d. not implemented 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop more specific documentation with respect to species and solutions implemented. With consideration of landscapes, populations, and behaviour. Prepare a mitigation atlas b. Information platform is needed at the CMS level CAMI government representatives to incorporate budgeting and workplan package for CMS to implement the recommendations Raise awareness of universities of the need to bring such concepts into courses
<p>1.3.4. Address political issues, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) establish national and bilateral multi-agency task force on border fences (including border security agencies, customs, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, environmental/wildlife agencies, international finance institutions), b) establish national multi-agency task force on big infrastructure projects (i.e. transportation and other relevant ministries), c) integrate migratory species conservation into national EIA regulations and implementation, and d) integrate migratory species conservation into 	CMS, National focal points, Government agencies, National scientific institutions, NGOs	High/ Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Mongolia has established best practice examples on developing inter-ministerial working groups b. Mitigation standards have been developed at the national level. c. In Kazakhstan it is a requirement that EIA is submitted to the State Committee on Forestry, Wildlife and Hunting for review, which includes considerations of migratory species c. In Turkmenistan the impact on migratory species was factored in when designing the Ashgabat – Turkmenbashi highway 		<p>Encourage best practice examples across CAMI countries to establish inter-ministerial working groups</p> <p>Reach out to international groups that define standards and EIA processes</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
requirements of international financing institutions.			<p>a. In Kazakhstan some activities to assess impacts of border fences were implemented as of 2013 International discussions on border fences are ongoing: China, Mongolia and Russia are in the process of discussing border fencing issues</p> <p>China, Mongolia and Russia met to address transboundary issues in 2017, next meeting involving Russia, China and Kazakhstan was planned in 2018</p>		

1.4 Good governance of natural resource management/ policy and legislation

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
1.4.1. Develop/review the existing policies and regulatory frameworks that affect migratory and transboundary species (or policies that create known/identified threats) which are of interest to CMS to address gaps.	Government agencies, National focal points	High	Aims to improve transboundary protected area management for Argali between Afghanistan and Pakistan (2017-2019)	Border control agencies of Kazakhstan, CMS, ACBK, NABU WCS funded by grant from Fondation Segré	Very general, rephrase to make more specific
1.4.2. Identify if the problems exist at the local level or at national level and where the policies are in conflict with each other.	Government agencies, NGOs	High/ Medium	Large-scale railroad construction policy in Mongolia in conflict with conservation of Khulan and other species		Recommended to rephrase the activity to: Identify conflicting policies at local or national level, that affect migratory species
1.4.3. Facilitate or support a regional or issue-level expert working group meeting that is tasked with developing a strategy for scaling up national policies to a regional level (National, bilateral, trilateral etc.) to harmonize/coordinate differing policies.	CMS, Government agencies	High/ Medium	A number of activities are planned by Snow Leopard Range States to promote transboundary collaboration with neighbouring countries Activities ongoing between China, India and Nepal on Mount Kailash sacred landscape, until 2018 Activities near Khangchendzonga National Park and transboundary landscape Nepal, India and Bhutan transboundary landscape programmes are starting in 2018 Activities on Hissar Alay landscape in 2014: Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to address this issue (tbc)	ICIMOD, Range States ICIMOD, Range States UNDP, Range States, GSLEP, Panthera	Multiply activities to implement 1.4.3
1.4.4. Provide the CAMI POW to multinational forums such as South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation, Shanghai Cooperation and others, in order to promote compliance with the POW and CMS requirements.	INGO, CMS, Government agencies	Medium (change to high priority)	CMS Secretariat carried out 8 outreach events, including a side event at CITES COP16. Further activities are planned this year (Conservation Asia Conference)		Government agencies should raise issues such as illegal wildlife trade and infrastructure at the Shanghai Cooperation and Eurasian Economic Community

1.4.5. Involve transport infrastructure, agriculture, border defence sectors, (e.g. OSCE, CAREC, FAO) in CMS relevant technical workshops to represent the interests and capacity of groups which drive identified threats.	CMS, INGO, Government agencies	High	Mongolia: involvement of transport sector in the CMS fence removal project and the Ulaanbaatar workshop in 2015, with representatives from industry	CMS, BfN, GIZ, Mongolian Government and Academy of Sciences	Choose small-scale workshops with involvement of additional stakeholders and decision-makers
1.4.6. Create a 'best practice' policy guide for issues that affect migratory and transboundary species in CAMI countries.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	High/ Medium	Translation of Infrastructure Guidelines into Russian and update for the CAMI context, Migration atlas to be used for this	CMS, ACBK	Best practice guidelines to address: community involvement, illegal hunting and trade and overgrazing. Ensure regional approach (with support of UNDP)

1.5 Human needs/community engagement in conservation

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>1.5.1. Promote sustainable livelihood schemes linked to conservation and local conditions, and to whole communities.</p>	<p>National and international NGOs</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Community-based ecotourism and hunting in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan of Argali, Ibex, with benefits for Snow Leopard prey and habitat</p> <p>Iran: participatory ecotourism project Local community protects a private protected area including sustainable hunting of Mouflon, benefitting Chinkara</p> <p>SCA supports an alternative income project on traditional handicraft, in one village in Ustyurt, Uzbekistan Mongolia: sustainable cashmere project, helping current livelihoods to become more sustainable, with benefits for Khulan, Goitered Gazelle</p> <p>Kazakhstan: community-based Saiga conservation project in Ustyurt region initiated</p> <p>Snow Leopard enterprises in Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Mongolia: Wild Camel educational programme in the buffer zone of Great Gobi protected area India: SECURE project, a cooperation between the Indian Government and UNDP to secure livelihoods, combat illegal trade and conserve local wildlife and biodiversity Human-Wildlife (including Snow Leopards) conflict resolution project in Indian Himalayan Region to map and identify conflict hot spots and adapt management with involvement of local communities</p>	<p>Supported by Panthera, H&CAT</p> <p>CACP and DOE DOE</p> <p>SCA</p> <p>WCS, supported by KERING Group</p> <p>NABU, Ecomuseum, CINEST</p> <p>Supported by ISLT</p> <p>WCPF, Park administration, buffer zone communities SECURE funded by UNDP. Human-Wildlife conflict resolution project is funded by Indian Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change, implemented by 5 Himalayan States, Wildlife Institute of India GEF/UNDP with WCS and MAIL</p>	<p>Expand and support ongoing and new activities</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
			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	Some WCS activity funded by National Geographic Society grant (2014-2015)	
1.5.2. Support local development (education, health, energy etc.), linked to conservation, linked to whole community needs.	INGOs; Development agencies	Medium Should be high	Community-based ecotourism and hunting in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan on Argali, Ibex, benefits for Snow Leopard Mongolia: sustainable cashmere project in the Gobi to establish wildlife-friendly practices, helping current livelihoods to become more sustainable, establishes community income generation opportunities and addresses livestock health Afghanistan: Snow Leopard project has a health component to prevent livestock-wildlife disease transmission, sustainable rural energy Educational community programme in Uzbekistan	Supported by Panthera, H&CAT WCS, supported by KERING Group, Oyu Tolgoi LLC (copper mine company) and others. WCS, funded by UNDP/GEF and NEPA SCA	Consider transboundary exchange of experience between communities
1.5.3. Establish (and share best practice of) community based insurance schemes (predation, other conflict, bad weather etc.).	As a platform CMS, for implementation: National and international NGOs	High/ Medium	Iran: insurance scheme for predation by Cheetahs Pakistan: community insurance (and prevention) programme for predation by Snow Leopards	DOE, insurance company DANA Baltistan Wildlife Conservation & Development Organization, funded by NABU	Include prevention measures in the insurance schemes Insurance scheme for Snow Leopard in Uzbekistan: a feasibility study is needed

1.6 Scientific knowledge

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>1.6.1. Conduct gap analysis based on scientific evidence across species to understand the limitations and explain those limitations, identify key questions and construct appropriate hypotheses necessary to permit robust knowledge advancement and provide meaningful and unequivocal information to stakeholders.</p>	<p>Scientific institutions, NGOs</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>No formal, unified, systematic gap analyses undertaken</p> <p>CAMI Linear Infrastructure Guidelines and Migration Atlas</p> <p>IUCN Red List Assessments for Equids, Snow Leopard, Gazelles, Cheetah (not at subspecific level)</p>	<p>CAMI, WCS, Mongolian Government</p> <p>IUCN</p>	<p>Implementation will require a formalized CAMI scientific working group, possibly as a breakaway session at Conservation Asia 2018 Conference.</p> <p>The text of this goal statement should be clarified to focus on knowledge gaps pertinent to the most urgent conservation needs</p>
<p>1.6.2. Develop and implement science based national programmes (harmonization across regions).</p>	<p>Scientific institutions</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Varies by species and country. Lacking in some (possibly the majority of countries)</p> <p>Mongolia: Przewalski's Horse National Programme</p> <p>Russia: Species-specific national programmes for Snow Leopard, Saiga, Przewalski's Horse, Argali, Goitered Gazelle, Mongolian Gazelle</p> <p>GSLEP working to harmonize Snow Leopard programmes internationally</p> <p>Afghanistan: The Biodiversity Project aims to establish a national system of protected areas to preserve Snow Leopards</p> <p>Uzbekistan: national project to preserve Snow Leopards, their prey and ecosystems 2015 – current (budget US\$ 185,000)</p>	<p>Russian Scientific Research Institutes</p> <p>GSLEP</p> <p>GEF/UNDP with WCS and MAIL</p> <p>Uzbekistan government in partnership with UNEP/GEF</p>	<p>Clarify text of goal statement.</p> <p>(Contact CMS focal points to gather more knowledge regarding the state of this goal, and urge them to work towards this).</p>
<p>1.6.3. Develop appropriate monitoring indicators, with fully elucidated confidence estimators and guidance for interpretation to track change.</p>	<p>Scientific institutions, Government agencies, NGOs</p>	<p>Following completion of gap analysis</p>	<p>PAWS (Population Assessment of World's Snow Leopards) methodology under development to produce a robust estimate of Snow Leopard population status</p> <p>Indian National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) developing monitoring and Decision Support Systems for</p>	<p>GSLEP</p> <p>Indian Department of</p>	<p>See 1.6.1</p> <p>Develop formalized framework of metrics, best practices for monitoring methods, and clarify monitoring purpose (e.g. detect population change, etc)</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
			<p>Snow Leopards, Argali and Kiang (budget US\$ 1.54 million) 2014-2019</p> <p>Uzbekistan: ongoing optimization and unification of the monitoring system for Snow Leopards and their prey</p>	<p>Science and Technology</p> <p>Uzbekistan government in partnership with UNEP/GEF</p>	
1.6.4. Ensure integration and application of data and findings gathered from scientific research into conservation management planning.	Scientific institutions	High	No mechanism exists		<p>Reformulate this goal. Scientific institutions do not have the power to ensure integration. Enhance communication between science and policy/ conservation and species management</p>
1.6.5. Undertake research to increase understanding of landscape permeability as a function of socio economic change, environmental change, protected area configuration.	Scientific institutions	High/ Medium	<p>Some species-specific connectivity research articles published: e.g.: Snow Leopards (Riordan et al. 2016)</p> <p>Ongoing movement or connectivity research via GPS collars.</p> <p>Research efforts in Mongolia and Kazakhstan on infrastructure impacts by ACBK and Mongolian Academy of Sciences and other partners, but not as a function of socio-economic change etc.. Estimation of permeability of border fencing for Wild Camel between Mongolia and China planned, subject to availability of resources</p>		Collate full list of connectivity research for CAMI species

1.7 Transboundary cooperation

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>1.7.1. Develop an understanding and make best use of political processes, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify the formal processes within each range state concerning adoption of transboundary agreements and feed back to CMS, and b) highlight areas where CMS can have an influence (especially among Parties). c) 	<p>Government agencies, Focal points, CMS</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan concluded bilateral agreements concerning conservation of migratory species with Kazakhstan in 2017, Uzbekistan in 2018, agreed that activities will be aligned with CMS (decision of intergovernmental commission)</p>	<p>Range States</p>	<p>CAMI to focus on transboundary activities Regarding (b) improve collaboration with Turkmenistan</p>
<p>1.7.2. Build on existing agreements, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) produce an inventory of existing MEAs, governmental/multi-partner agreements and platforms in the CAMI region, building on the CAMI gaps and needs assessment and identify entry-points for enhanced cooperation, b) partner with and integrate migratory species conservation into existing mechanisms such as CITES and development agendas, and c) explore the potential of the Eurasian Customs Region to bolster transboundary conservation (identify opportunities and risks). 	<p>INGOs, NGOs, CMS, relevant MEAs and international fora, Government agencies</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>b. CMS-CITES Joint Work Programme includes cooperation on CAMI POW, and Saiga Medium-Term International Work Programme, Argali International Single Species Action Plan a and c not implemented UNDP transboundary cooperation of Snow Leopard Project can review and add information from existing MEAs and other cooperation platforms</p>		<p>Create a list of MOUs/ bilateral agreements already in place. Distinguish between agreements on technical and political levels, consult national reports</p> <p>Create a list of MEAs including information on focal points for MEAs. If possible, share on CAMI website Secretariat to make recommendations to Parties on participation in other MEA meetings, subject to availability of resources May be high priority for a and b, explore the possibility of joint resource mobilization from Eurasian Customs Union</p>
<p>1.7.3. Build on and enhance scientific and working level collaboration, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promote formal and informal collaboration through scientific working groups, b) encourage cooperation at field and working level on survey, research and monitoring as well as for study tours and exchange visits. 	<p>All NGOs with presence across relevant countries, Scientific institutions</p>	<p>High/ Medium</p>	<p>China-Russia-Mongolia formal meetings in 2017 and 2018 on transboundary cooperation Working group on international centre for Wild Camel conservation, Cooperation being strengthened between scientists within GSLEP (b planned by some Range States) Major international collaborative research on Saiga disease with information exchange between international researchers</p>	<p>China and Russian governments, Wild Camel Foundation, GSLEP International scientific institutions</p>	<p>Continue scientific level collaboration</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
1.7.4. Increase awareness, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promote the benefits of transboundary cooperation among governments and stakeholders, and b) provide positive examples (e.g. from 1.7.3) for successful cooperation and share lessons learned. 	CMS, Focal points, Government agencies	Medium	Activities of CMS Secretariat ongoing, Kyrgyzstan promotes transboundary cooperation as one of the priorities, it is an obligatory component of any biodiversity-related programme	CMS Kyrgyzstan government	Start with the Range States with a good potential for collaboration
1.7.5. Strengthen transboundary communication, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conduct a communication gap analysis, b) identify the best ways to communicate in order to promote action, and c) identify and increase understanding of the nuances in terms of culture, language and political settings in the different countries in order to communicate correctly. 	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Medium	Activities ongoing within CMS to improve and understand transboundary communication, but no formal gap analysis conducted Transboundary ranger meetings held in Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Russia. Plans in Mongolia and China to conduct transboundary ranger workshops and capacity-building 2016 Snow Leopard transboundary cooperation China, Afghanistan collaborating in expanding presence of wildlife guards in the border region of Wakhan National Park	Range States, ACBK, other NGOs, GSLEP Border control agencies of China, Afghanistan	Strengthen communication on transboundary populations, prioritize transboundary small-scale projects, including those to improve communication

Objective 2. To guide planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale

2.1. Mountain ecosystems (Argali and Snow Leopard)

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>2.1.1. The following priority transboundary landscapes were identified. Activities for each of them to be aligned with those specified in the GSLEP¹, the associated NSLEPS² and the Argali Single-Species Action Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Altay-Sayan (China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia) b) Junggar-Alatau (Kazakhstan, China) c) Saur-Tarbagatay (China, Kazakhstan) d) Inner Tien Shan (China, Kyrgyzstan) e) East Tien Shan (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China) f) West Tien shan (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan) g) Hissar-Alay (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) h) Pamir (Afghanistan, China, Tajikistan, Pakistan) i) Karakorum (Pakistan, Afghanistan, China) j) Central Himalaya (Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan) k) Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (China, and small areas of Bhutan, Nepal, India) Gobi (China, Mongolia) 	<p>Government agencies, GSLEP Secretariat, CMS, NGOs, Scientific institutions</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The conservation of the Snow Leopard and its habitat had a high priority in all Range States present, whereas Argali conservation enjoyed less attention</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan, China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Russia: protected areas established or extended</p> <p>Population monitoring and protection was the focus of many national projects</p> <p>Many activities ongoing under GSLEP</p>		<p>Enhance transboundary cooperation in the West Tien Shan. Provide technical knowledge and fundraising support</p> <p>Enhance transboundary cooperation and information exchange on wildlife use between bordering countries</p> <p>Strengthen cooperation on law enforcement, share information between Range States, involve local communities and raise awareness at all levels on the importance of involving them</p> <p>Lessons learned from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan's community-based conservancies should be shared regionally. General best practice should also be shared.</p> <p>Argali: address taxonomy issues and assess current status of implementation of the Action Plan</p>

2.2. Gobi-Desert – Eastern Steppes Ecosystem (Wild ass, Wild camel, Mongolian Gazelle, Goitered gazelle, Przewalski’s Horse)

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>2.2.1. Address impacts from linear Infrastructure and maintain landscape permeability, specifically: Fences a) Map existing fences across the landscape in a spatial (GIS) database, including important meta-data, b) mitigate impact of existing fences through removal or modification to wildlife friendly designs, c) strengthen EIA requirements so that fences that are required or proposed are assessed as to their necessity and if so, ensure that they are wildlife friendly and appropriate to all species affected. (i) Assess the legal framework which exists (Joint ownership of railroads, Border security policies). (ii) Create working group to assess best practice standards or take the lead in defining new ones, and d) explore issues/options related to increasing border fence permeability. Roads e) map roads of existing or predicted high volume (>1,000 vehicles/day), f) develop mitigation strategies, i.e. (i) wildlife passage structures that are appropriate to the landscape and species, (ii) ensure requirement for mitigating is necessary, (iii) conduct research, (iv) promote public engagement for support of mitigation, (v) engage in high level discussions with lending agencies/government officials in charge of infrastructure development decisions, and g) improve EIA process (see fences). Railroads h) map no go areas and suitable areas for alignment to guide planners, i) conduct research to determine whether Khulan will cross an unfenced track, j) improve EIA process, and k) incorporate landscape permeability concepts for regional-scale development of roads and railways.</p>	<p>Government agencies, Mining and infrastructure companies, Private sector, Scientific institutions, NGOs, INGOs</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>a), e), implemented in the CMS-WCS Migration Atlas Project b) CMS: ongoing Mongolian Gazelle Conservation Society project to remove/modify fence along the trans-Mongolian railway (for Khulan and Mongolian Gazelle) c) Not been addressed ci. Oyu Tolgoi project funded a legal review of the trans-Mongolian railway corridor fences cii. General inter-ministerial working group addressing linear infrastructure in Mongolia d. Discussions are ongoing between China, Mongolia and Russia to include border permeability f. Partially addressed and implemented in the CMS-MGCS project g. Not addressed h. The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF Mongolia, Mongolian Ministry of Nature and Environment (MNE) and the World Conservation Society (WCS) are working on a project titled “Gap Analysis for Eastern Mongolia” to guide and support future designations of protected areas and policies in Eastern Mongolia. This project maps protected areas and does not directly deal with infrastructure as a threat i. GPS collaring of Khulan movements in the far east of their range will occur in September 2018 j. See above k. Ongoing</p>	<p>a. WCS</p>	<p>a. Disseminate, permanently update and determine caretaker for Migration Atlas (CMS/CAMI) c. Review EIA standards and requirements with respect to fences and linear infrastructure (government agencies, other stakeholders) d. Combine discussion on protection of sites where border fences are being discussed for mitigation (government agencies, scientific institutions) e. Monitor mortality of livestock and wildlife along major roadways (national agencies and stakeholders) f. Continue and include reporting on meetings (implementing organization) g, h, i. Draft Regional Environmental Management strategies that focus on needs of migratory species. (ii) revisit priority areas to assess how suitable they are for habitat connectivity i. Keep vigilant for opportunities</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
Land Tenure 2.2.2 Undertake mapping and research to elucidate the effects of variable land tenure, and consequential management, on landscape permeability.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	High/ Medium	Not implemented		Draft a programme of work to create public maps (national agencies, NGO)
2.2.3. Initiate a multi-agency working group to monitor and discuss solutions to keeping landscapes permeable.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	High/ Medium	Initial workshop: "Implementing wildlife-friendly measures in infrastructure planning and design in Mongolia" held in 2015 by CMS with Mongolian Government, BfN and GIZ in Ulaanbaatar		Establish a multi-agency working group under the lead of the Mongolian Ministry of Environment
Political dialogue 2.2.4. Fast track ongoing transboundary discussions.	Government agencies, CMS	High/ Medium	Discussions are ongoing between China and Mongolia and Russia to address border permeability		
2.2.5. Strengthen or expand transboundary protected area networks which promote conservation of long-distance migrants in the Gobi-Desert-Eastern Steppe-Ecosystem (Wild Camel, Khulan, Przewalski's horse to start with).	Government agencies, CMS, NGOs	Medium	Ongoing research exploring these concepts within Mongolia. Ongoing discussion for specific regions		Explore feasible protected area networks that fit the transboundary criteria (Government agencies)
2.2.6. Develop a single species action plan for the Wild Ass.	IUCN Equid Specialist Group, CMS, Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High	Not implemented		Focus on national action plans first starting with 2019 workshop in Mongolia/Kazakhstan Inviting other range countries with the intention of standardizing management plans (led by Government agencies) Also do the same for Mongolian Gazelles and Wild Camel Encourage dialogue in Turkmenistan (CMS)
2.2.7. Establish transboundary cooperation and coordination for the conservation of Przewalski's Horse among Range States.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, CMS, NGOs, International Takhi Group (ITG)	High/ Medium	Ongoing activities between China, Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Kazakhstan: ongoing activities to prepare the legal framework reintroduction of Przewalski's Horse and include the species in the national red book		Strengthen engagement with Russian colleagues (scientific institutions)

2.3. South-west region (Cheetah, Goitered Gazelle, Chinkara, Asiatic Wild Ass, Przewalski's Horse)

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
Cheetah (Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Turkmenistan) 2.3.1. Increase number and/or size of protected areas and connectivity between them in Iran.	Department of Environment Iran (DOE), Iranian Cheetah Society (ICS), NGOs	High	Protected area between Yezd and Isfahan expanded and level of protection increased Initiatives to improve livestock management and awareness raising have been launched		Improve protected area management by addressing: law enforcement, range land management, livestock protection measures (national organizations)
2.3.2. Enhance effectiveness of protected areas through identification of corridors and a landscape approach (north-east, central-south Iran).	DOE, ICS, NGOs	High/ Medium	PhD project on connectivity is ongoing		Identify new corridors between Iran and Turkmenistan, but these may not be as relevant for Cheetah as for other species (NGOs, Scientific Institutes)
2.3.3 Conduct field surveys of potential habitat in areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan neighbouring Iran.	Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High/ Medium	WCS and WWF checked in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Efforts have been ongoing for 20 years and no sightings have been confirmed		Low priority
2.3.4. Collect information on distribution and threats (e.g. through telemetry).	ICS, Scientific institutions, NGOs, Government agencies	Medium	No telemetry work, but camera trapping and field surveys are ongoing		Medium priority of this action is justified
2.3.5. Conduct cheetah workshop in Iran and develop a regional programme for conservation and restoration of cheetah.	Government agencies, ICS, NGOs, IUCN Cat Specialist Group	High	Workshop with DoE, Cat Specialist Group, Persian Wildlife Heritage Fund, four articles in CatNews including recommendations NE-African Cheetah reintroduction plan exists in Uzbekistan: supported by Cat SG and IUCN, but not yet implemented		DoE, IUCN and intl. treaties should hold a big Asiatic Cheetah conference in Teheran: Recommended that at the next big conference, a plan for captive breeding should be worked out (is controversial) High-priority rescue plan is needed (IUCN, CAMI/CMS, Government)

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>Ustyurt landscape (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; Wild Ass, Goitered Gazelle, Transcaspiian Urial, Saiga) 2.3.6 Monitor Khulan movements, including telemetry methods. 2.3.7. Promote creation of protected areas, based on scientific justification. 2.3.8. Increase transboundary cooperation on Ustyurt.</p>	<p>Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions 2.3.8. plus CMS, Saiga MOU</p>	<p>High/ Medium</p>	<p>No telemetry, but survey expeditions in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan took place Justification was prepared for new protected areas in Uzbekistan in Aral Sea region</p> <p>One protected area established in 2016 in Uzbekistan Saygachiy Reserve IUCN Ib category</p> <p>Justification of new protected area prepared in Kazakhstan, but not yet finalized. Agreement for transboundary protection of Saiga, action plan produced</p>	<p>Institute of zoology, UZ State Committee for Nature Protection, Succow Foundation UNDP/GEF Saiga Conservation Alliance, State Committee for Nature Protection, UNDP/GEF NABU Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan Governments</p>	<p>Telemetry to identify corridors, medium priority Creation of protected areas according to this justification A transnational protected area between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to be considered (Governments) Kaplankyr Nature Reserve status needs to be reconsidered due to construction of border fence (Governments)</p>
<p>Khulan/Onager (Iran (Islamic Republic of), West Afghanistan, South Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) 2.3.9. Collect information on distribution and threats, including telemetry studies. 2.3.10. Identify corridors and potential additional habitats. 2.3.11 Assess feasibility of reintroduction to Alai Valley, Kyrgyzstan. 2.3.12. See Activity 2.3.6</p>	<p>Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions 2.3.11. Kyrgyz State Agency, NGOs, Scientific institutions</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Turkmenistan field surveys are ongoing throughout the country Iran: telemetry studies in south-central Iran studying movements in protected areas No feasibility studies or habitat assessments done, except for Kazakhstan Reintroduction in Central Kazakhstan (wild translocation)</p>	<p>State Committee for Nature Conservation NINA, RSPB Iran: University of Isfahan and DoE</p>	<p>Continue data collection, and publish. Main focus on Turkmenistan Move from the planning of conservation to actual implementation Create action plans for the Khulan per country and across the region: assisted meta-population management Action plan for Kulan for Turkmenistan and exchange of experience and knowledge with Uzbekistan Data deficiency from Turkmenistan: Badhyz population likely to be extinct, status in other reserves remains unclear</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>Goitered gazelle (Issyk-Kul, Ustyurt, Kyzylkum, Karakum, Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan) 2.3.13. Assess reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists. 2.3.14. Develop sub-regional programme for conservation and restoration of the species. 2.3.15. Assess impact of linear infrastructure on Goitered Gazelles and develop and implement mitigation measures (as 1.3.). 2.3.16. Review legislation to combat wildlife crime (as 1.1).</p>	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, 2.3.14. plus IUCN Antelope Specialist Group	High/ Medium	Kyrgyzstan Issyk Kul: Gazelles from Kazakhstan introduced Iran: a workshop to discuss a road map for all ungulate conservation took place Kazakhstan: assessment of new infrastructure in established migration corridor Iran: wildlife crime law in 2014 and 2017, revision of poaching regulation is in progress	ACBK/UNDP	Develop national action plans for conservation, in all countries and include sustainable management models for Chinkara and Goitered Gazelle High priority: impact assessments for linear infrastructure including border fences
<p>Chinkara (Iran (Islamic Republic of) and neighbouring areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan) 2.3.17. Assess reintroductions where needed and where suitable habitat exists. 2.3.18. Develop sub-regional programme for conservation and restoration of the species.</p>	Government agencies, NGOs, Scientific institutions, IUCN Antelope Specialist Group	Medium	Iran: Community-based conservation in protected areas, in two locations, under supervision of DoE		Action plans as mentioned under Goitered Gazelle

2.4. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (China, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan)

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>2.4.1. Develop a multi-species action plan for Qinghai-Tibetan plateau ungulates (Chiru, Kiang, Tibetan Gazelle and Argali, plus Przewalski's Gazelle³, White-lipped Deer³, Blue Sheep³).</p>	<p>Government agencies, Scientific institutions, IUCN, NGOs</p>	<p>High/Medium</p>	<p>China: many ongoing protection activities (next step after action plans)</p> <p>India: based on GSLEP and NSLEP, India has identified three landscapes for Snow Leopards and prey species (Kiang, Blue Sheep, Argali and Tibetan Gazelle) and developed landscape level management plans Snow Leopard population has been estimated using camera traps and prey population estimates (Kiang, Blue Sheep, Argali)</p> <p>Bhutan Snow Leopard population has been estimated using camera traps and prey population estimates (Kiang, Blue sheep, Argali)</p> <p>Pakistan: Snow Leopard landscape protection programme</p> <p>Nepal: satellite tracking of Snow Leopard movements in Kangchenjunga landscape between Nepal & India (WWF Nepal)</p>	<p>Government agencies (SFA, provincial forestry agencies, etc.) India Government, supported by Project Snow Leopard of Government of India and SECURE project funded by UNDP/GEF</p> <p>WWF</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Continue current efforts</p>
<p>2.4.2. Coordinate transboundary activities at national and provincial levels.</p>	<p>Government agencies, others</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Coordination mechanism is in place among Chinese provinces. Some activities are in place between governments: e.g. Khangchenjunga National Park and transboundary landscape</p>		
<p>Species information</p> <p>2.4.3. Compile and integrate species distribution and movement information across the plateau.</p> <p>2.4.4. Continue efforts to assess the threat of poaching and illegal wildlife trade- especially in border areas.</p>	<p>Government agencies, Scientific institutions, NGOs</p>	<p>High/Medium</p>	<p>2.4.3 Several publications on species distribution and movement</p> <p>2.4.4 Poaching is not a significant issue due to intensive ongoing law enforcement efforts</p> <p>Numerous protection actions ongoing. There are new national parks and a coordinating mechanism across provinces</p>	<p>IOZ, Shanxi Institute of Zoology, etc. Enforcement by government</p>	<p>Continue current efforts</p> <p>Continue ongoing efforts</p>

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>2.4.5. Identify biologically important hotspots of species of concern at international and provincial border areas.</p> <p>2.4.6. Develop coordinated management plans for species across provinces.</p>					
<p>Infrastructure threats</p> <p>2.4.7. Review infrastructure development plans to ensure no adverse impact on species of concern (as 1.3).</p> <p>2.4.8. Incorporate species considerations (including migration) into national level plans and programmes such as the national key ecological function zone planning.</p> <p>2.4.9. Highlight the contribution of action plans to the ecological red line strategy currently under consideration.</p>	Government agencies	Medium	<p>Restrict review for infrastructure development on protected species and protected areas. National ecological function zone planning and national park plans have covered key species</p> <p>Ongoing pilot efforts on red line strategy</p>	Government agencies	Continue ongoing efforts
<p>Protected area policy</p> <p>2.4.10. Strengthen existing protected areas and consider the creation of new protected areas to incorporate identified hotspots.</p>	Government agencies, Scientific institutions	Medium/Low	<p>China: ongoing efforts</p> <p>India: Strengthening existing protected area network in Snow Leopard landscape and implementing landscape-based adaptive management plans for Snow Leopard and prey species (Kiang, Blue Sheep, Argali and Tibetan Gazelle) and developed landscape-level management plans.</p>	Indian Government, supported by Project Snow Leopard of Government of India	Continue ongoing efforts
<p>2.4.11. Integrate community-based conservation into protected area legislation and practice.</p>	Government agencies, NGOs	High/Medium	<p>China: ongoing efforts in practice. Ongoing discussion on legislation.</p> <p>India: Strengthening existing protected area network in Snow Leopard landscape and implementing landscape-based adaptive management plans including community-based conservation actions</p>	Government, NGOs Project Snow Leopard of Government of India	Continue ongoing efforts

2.5. Bukhara Deer (tugai forests of Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
<p>2.5.1. Approve 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.</p> <p>2.5.2. Develop, evaluate and approve national level plans of targeted activities for the next 5-10 years.</p> <p>2.5.3. Request governments of the Range States to present a progress report and proposals for Action Plan revision (if necessary) once every two years. (Request to submit reports should follow official protocol: from the CMS Secretariat to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Range States with copies to the relevant Ministries/State Committees).</p> <p>2.5.4. Ensure regular information exchange between range states, including regular meetings of the Signatories of the MoU through the CMS Secretariat or an authorized MoU Coordinator, supported by the CMS Secretariat.</p>	<p>CMS, Government agencies, WWF Central Asia Programme</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>2.5.1-2.5.3 Not done</p> <p>2.5.2 Plan for combating poaching was developed in Turkmenistan for the period 2015-2020, currently very poorly executed</p> <p>Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan cooperation ongoing: Share experience and capacity building of deer protection between staff of Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve (Uzbekistan) and Amudarya nature reserve (Turkmenistan)</p>	<p>Government of Turkmenistan</p> <p>BMZ, Succow Foundation, State Committee on Forestry of Uzbekistan, State Committee of Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan</p>	<p>The group recommended CMS to encourage Range States to develop/update their national action plans and to conduct a Range State meeting. National action plans should include the following considerations for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan:</p> <p>In Turkmenistan: Translocation plan of Kelif State Zakaznik. Reconsider its border because of new development. Include suitable Tugay habitat along Karakumdyarya</p> <p>Turkmenistan: Develop plan for translocation along trans-Turkmen water collector from Amudarya to Yeradjinskiy State Zakaznik</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Human-deer conflict investigation in Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Improve effectiveness in Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve</p> <p>Uzbekistan: overpopulation in Badai-Tugay Reserve</p>

Objective 3. To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and the promotion of synergies

3.1 Knowledge and Data-sharing

Issue 3.1. Knowledge and Data-sharing Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
3.1.1. Identify and establish mechanisms for data and knowledge storage and sharing within the CAMI.	CMS, IUCN Transboundary Specialist Group newsletter	High	Not done. Saiga resource centre ongoing (4 languages), but covers only Saiga		Make CAMI Infrastructure Atlas available; include other IUCN groups; develop further CAMI website content
3.1.2. Determine feasibility of data sharing, considering potential obstacles (e.g. ownership, access, intellectual copyright) and identify ways to overcome them.	NGOs, CMS, Scientific institutions	Low	No actions taken		Currently low priority, see 3.1.3
3.1.3. Conduct a needs analysis of data requirements for stakeholders within CAMI.	NGOs, CMS	Medium	GAP assessment prior to CAMI initiative (2013/14)	Was not implemented; nothing specific is planned	Change priority to low? Develop standard procedure for requesting information
3.1.4. Analyse data collected to highlight relevant conservation applications.	CMS, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Low	Data analysis to highlight conservation applications has been done in the process of creating the CAMI Infrastructure Atlas	CMS-CAMI / WCS	Keep compiling information relevant
3.1.5. Ascertain suitable templates from existing sources such as Saiga Resource Centre; Saiga News; Cat News, etc.	CMS, NGOs	Medium	CAMI newsletter template developed. CAMI newsletter – ongoing (English, Russian), Online website not entirely translated into Russian, due to lack of funds and mandate – low capacity (update planned), Transboundary IUCN Group Newsletter, species fact sheet update ongoing	CMS-CAMI	Include a species section in the CAMI newsletter
3.1.6. Conduct a gap analysis of existing information sources and routes of dissemination.	NGOs, CMS	High	Not done		No further activities needed; change priority to low
3.1.7. Establish an “Asian Scientific Initiative for Conservation of Migration” to facilitate science communications: information exchange among institutions, building network facilitated by CMS, capacity building.	CMS, Scientific institutions, NGOs	High/ Medium	No scientific initiative established, CAMI meetings can be used as a forum	CMS / CAMI network	Priority low; no further activities recommended or rewording needed [due to otherwise duplication of ongoing activities]
3.1.8. 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	CAMI website with species pages, species action plans are being developed or needs articulated at national level. Bukhara Deer, Saiga, Argali plans in place, other species lack such instruments, but include specific actions on CAMI POW		Continue Species action plan development recommended under species actions (e.g. Equid action plan already in progress)

Objective 4. To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI

4.1 Coordination mechanism for CAMI

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
4.1.1. Establish the position of a coordinator for Central Asia within the CMS Secretariat to enable sustainable and long-term Secretariat services for the CAMI.	CMS	High	50% position established	CMS	Continue CAMI and the position, try to increase to full-time
4.1.2. Identify and nominate species focal points (and in the process, review suitable platforms such as Snow Leopard Network, IUCN Specialist Groups), and publish on CMS website.	CMS, NGOs, INGOs, Scientific institutions	High	Done	CMS	Update Cheetah SFP
4.1.3. Identify CAMI focal points for each country and publish on CMS website.	CMS, Government agencies	High	Done, use CMS focal points	CMS	
4.1.4. Conduct regular technical, thematic, ecoregion workshops.	CMS, Government agencies, NGOs, GIZ (tbc)	High/ Medium	Five CAMI meetings organized by CMS since 2014. Addressing: Saiga conservation, Meeting of Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (Saiga MOU), infrastructure, mapping workshop for the Infrastructure and Migration Atlas, Setting Priorities for the Implementation of the CAMI and the CAMI Midterm Review	ongoing	Work together with TRAFFIC and CITES to organize an anti-poaching workshop, include SLAWEN. Overgrazing: integrate wildlife requirements in assessment of pasture and fodder availability, landscape approach for pasture assessment, carrying capacity analysis, reach out to FAO for them to take into consideration wildlife needs. Development agencies workshop: fundraising can result out of that cooperation
4.1.5. Organize an intersessional meeting of CAMI members (every 2½ years – in 2017).	CMS, GIZ (tbc)	Medium	Done	CMS and BfN	Continue, address CAMI-specific issues at PreCOP
4.1.6. Identify means to connect different CAMI focal points to discuss issues of mutual concern and advance implementation (such as through a formal focal points group).	CMS, GIZ (tbc), NGOs, INGOs	High/ Medium	Not done, challenges		Regular meetings in the region, prioritize small-scale projects, involving stakeholders

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
4.1.7. Establish transboundary working groups to maintain progress and communication between CMS meetings/COPs.	CMS, GIZ (tbc)	High/ Medium	Not done, need input from Parties		
4.1.8 Ensure national consultation of the POW in the relevant ministries after endorsement at the COP11 for national review and approval.	Government agencies, CMS	High	Questionnaire for NFP		Remind Range States to ensure national consultation of POW, invest time to build capacity Look on programme of work as a framework, downscale CMS engagement to focus on specific issues, e.g. transboundary cooperation, intersessional activity plan

4.2 Funding implementation

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
4.2.1. Promote co-funding to donor initiatives from governments as well as co-funding from donors to government initiatives.	Government agencies	High/ Medium	Kazakhstan: funding from the private sector was received for Saiga conservation Ili-Balkhash ecosystem restoration initiated by WWF Russia, supported by Kazakhstan government Uzbekistan: Creation of Saigachiy reserve and Snow Leopard Project supported by UNDP/GEF Government provides support for “Dzheyran” breeding centre, where Goitered Gazelles and Bukhara Deer are bred Iran: GEF/UNDP supported Cheetah conservation project Several UNDP-GEF governmental projects in Kyrgyzstan and India as outlined under other activities above Afghanistan: The Biodiversity Project funded by GEF/UNDP, supported by WCS and Afghan government		Continue searching for co-funding opportunities
4.2.2. Use money from sustainable wildlife use for implementing conservation activities (e.g. trophy hunting and others) in cooperation with CITES.	Government agencies, NGOs, CITES	High/ Medium	Uzbekistan: money from sustainable wildlife use funds governmental nature conservation Tajikistan/Kyrgyzstan: community-based conservancies use money from trophy hunting for nature conservation Iran: Ecotourism supports nature conservation in protected areas e.g. National Parks and private protected areas Ecotourism and photo safari tours also exist in Kazakhstan (ACBK) and are being established in Kyrgyzstan (Panthera)	Government Communities NGOs, government	Support extension of consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife as source of funding
4.2.3. Establish a trust fund, including with funding from mining and hydropower companies.	Government agencies, CMS, Private sector companies	Medium	Not implemented		Trust fund may be related to mining umbrella organization? Review national legislations to redirect money from companies into trust fund
4.2.4. Include conservation actions for migratory species in the existing/updated/elaborated State programmes on nature protection.	Government agencies	High	Kazakhstan: Saiga, Argali, Goitered Gazelle, Khulan, Bukhara Deer, Snow Leopard covered by state funding Uzbekistan: Goitered Gazelle, Khulan, Snow	Government agencies	Need for scientific input to develop these programmes Consider funding for

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
			Leopard, Bukhara Deer, Przewalski's Horse and Saiga covered by state budget Iran: action plan for Goitered Gazelle and Chinkara in preparation, conservation actions for Cheetah ongoing NSLEPs for Snow Leopards and prey species in Kyrgyzstan, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan. National programmes in China address conservation of multiple CAMI species		scientific projects on species protection
4.2.5. Use national environmental funds that exist under state bodies and include measures on migratory species.	Government agencies	High/ Medium	Uzbekistan: fund is used for wildlife protection Iran: fund replenished through fines is used to support conservation measures	Government agencies	
4.2.6. Conduct an 'Inventory' of donors and funding programmes and identify a "champion" for CAMI.	NGOs, Government agencies, CMS	Medium	Not done		Focus on potential donors for CAMI (CMS to initiate)
4.2.7. Channel the money from environmental payments to nature conservation activities (currently these payments go to the national budgets and are distributed to other purposes).	Government agencies	Medium	Iran: fund replenished through fines is used to support conservation measures Kazakhstan: review of ecological legislation begun (international participation)	Government agencies	Expert support is needed
4.2.8. Use and develop regional or landscape approaches for fundraising – not only single country projects.	Coordination from CMS, Government agencies, NGOs	Medium	CMS together with UNEP Regional Office for Europe prepared ICI project proposal with a regional focus on CAMI Central Asian Desert Initiative started (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) ICI Tugay Forest project from GIZ and Succow foundation (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan) Upcoming: CEPF funding available for proposals to conserve mountain ecosystems	CMS Michael Succow Foundation, FAO, ACBK GIZ, Succow CEPF	Better coordination needed between fundraising attempts of separate countries
4.2.9. Explore funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) (including Small Grants Programme) projects – joint proposals between several countries should be developed with involvement of GEF implementing agencies (WB, ADB, UNDP) in the processes of project application.	Government agencies, NGOs, CMS	High/ Medium	GEF funding now usable for CITES and CMS Uzbekistan: Creation of Saigachiy reserve and Snow Leopard Project are supported by UNDP/GEF Iran: GEF/UNDP funds used for Cheetah conservation Afghanistan: The Biodiversity Project funded in part by GEF/UNDP	Government agencies	CMS should explore options for CAMI funding through GEF
4.2.10. Strengthen bilateral cooperation between countries as well as with donors in fundraising and joint project development.	Government agencies, Donors, CMS	Medium	Transboundary conservation of Argali in Afghanistan and Pakistan	WCS funded by Fondation Segré	Repetition from 4.2.8, so could be deleted

Activities	Responsible	Priority	Actions taken since 2014	Implemented by	Recommendations until 2020 for urgency, amendments to activities
4.2.11. Initiate systematic awareness raising among private companies (Corporate Social Responsibility funds).	NGOs	Low	MINEX awareness raising in Astana	CMS/ACBK	Investigate if mining umbrella organization is possible/funding available
4.2.12. Consider organizing charity events to mobilize funding for CAMI.	Government agencies, NGOs, CMS	Low	Champions nights during CMS COP Charity event in Iran for Cheetah ACBK Steppe ball (for Przewalski's Horse)	CMS NGO, celebrity ACBK	Explore big meetings in economy sector for conducting side events Create "Day of Migratory Animals" and use it for awareness raising and fundraising for CAMI
4.2.13. Include biodiversity conservation measures into the contracts with mining companies (e.g. to Product Sharing Agreements).	Government agencies, Companies	Medium	Iran: agreement to fund rangers included in extraction license Kazakhstan: legislation under review		Rephrase: "...measures into existing legal procedures or contracts with..."