



## CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE SAIGA ANTELOPE

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FIFTH MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO THE  
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING  
CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE  
USE OF THE SAIGA ANTELOPE

Astana, Kazakhstan, 12 – 14 March 2025

#### MEDIUM-TERM INTERNATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (2025-2030)

*(To support the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation,  
Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (Saiga spp.))*

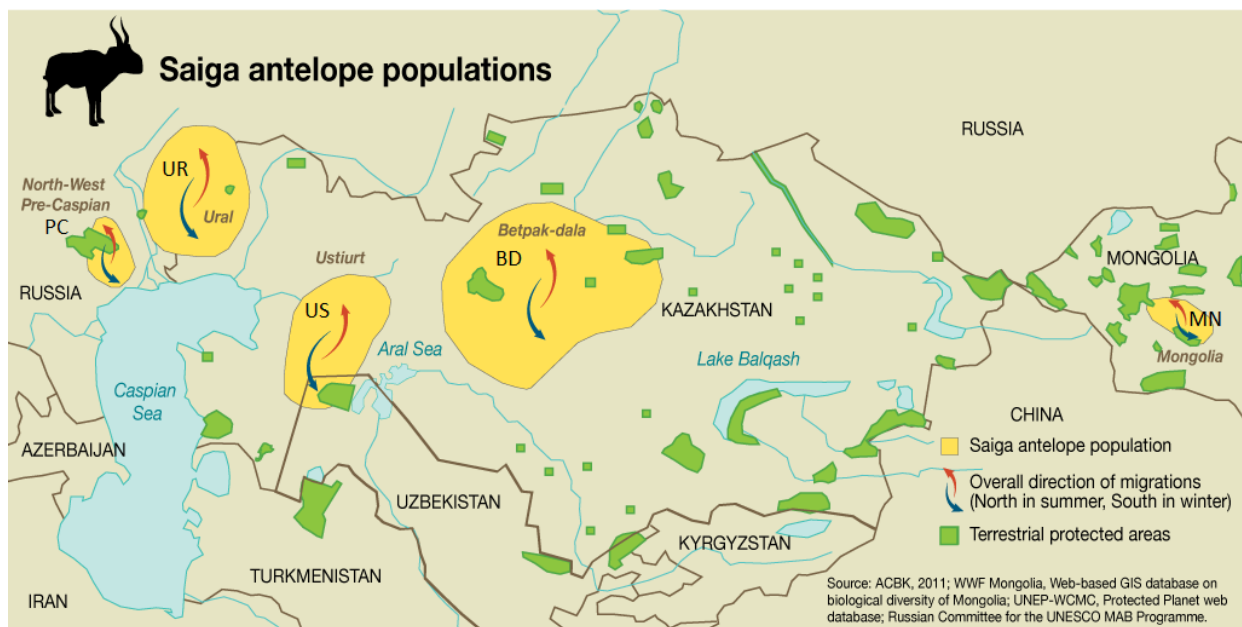
Rev.1 of this document was prepared to correct a mistake in measure 7.2 of the English version of the document, these changes do not concern the Russian version. The lone bracket after the word 'horn' and the text in brackets '(using [the Practical Guidance](#) and [Ensuring Effective Stockpile Management: A Guidance Document](#).)' was deleted.

## **MEDIUM-TERM INTERNATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (2025-2030)**

### **Background**

- 1 Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*) (hereafter 'MOU'), Signatories are to implement the provisions of the associated Action Plan, which constitutes part of the MOU, as a basis for conserving all populations of *Saiga spp.*
- 2 At each Meeting of the Signatories to the MOU a Medium-Term International Work Programme (MTIWP) has been adopted to support the implementation of the MOU and its Action Plan. The MTIWP is intended to focus the work and resources of the Range States, the consumer states, non-governmental organizations, as well as the Saiga research and conservation community by agreeing areas of highest conservation concern that require urgent intervention. The MTIWP is further envisioned to form the basis for targeted national and international fundraising and provide a guiding context for donor decisions.
- 3 In accordance with CMS Decision 14.167, adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 12-17 February 2024, the Programme of Work (POW) for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) is to be revised for the period 2027-2032 with the aim of streamlining its actions to focus on cross-cutting activities that benefit multiple species and to reflect updated CMS mandates relevant to the region.
- 4 Given that Saiga and the MOU are part of CAMI and its POW, the new MTIWP follows a different approach than the previous MTIWP for 2021-2025. Activities addressing not only the conservation of the Saiga Antelope, but also other species covered by CAMI will be included in the next CAMI POW, whereas the MTIWP 2025-2030 shall focus on activities of special relevance for one or more populations of Saiga.
- 5 The CMS Secretariat commissioned the drafting of the new MTIWP for the Saiga Antelope 2025-2030 to the Saiga Conservation Alliance and the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan with support from the Frankfurt Zoological Society and funding from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. For preparing the draft MTIWP, reports and scientific publications on Saiga Antelopes have been taken into account, including the Overview report on the conservation status and MOU implementation for 2021-2025 (UNEP/CMS/Saiga/MOS5/Doc.3/Rev.1). Experts from Saiga Range States have contributed to the development of population-specific measures through the Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA) network. The draft was reviewed and amended at the Fifth Meeting of Signatories to the Saiga MOU (Saiga MOS5). The MTIWP 2025-2030 presented below was adopted by the Signatories to the MOU at Saiga MOS5.
- 6 The term "population" in the context of this MTIWP is applied to groups or subpopulations of the Saiga Antelope (Figure 1), all of which are currently separated from each other, but in some cases may become linked in the future so that reproductive connectivity and genetic exchange will be possible. The following populations are used for the MTIWP 2025-2030, starting with transboundary populations and structured in accordance with their conservation urgency:

- a) Ustyurt (US): The Ustyurt Saiga population occurs in the West of the Aral Sea and used to migrate between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, limited migration may still be occurring or is likely to occur in the future, if population grows further.
- b) Betpak-Dala (BD): The Betpak-Dala Saiga population occupies vast areas in Central Kazakhstan. Some animals cross the border to the Russian Federation in summer. A small group of Saiga living at the former Aral Seabed south of the Betpak-Dala range partly crosses into Uzbekistan when moving southwards.
- c) Ural (UR): The Ural Saiga population lives in the West Kazakhstan region to the west of the Ural river and in the process of seasonal migration a part of the population enters the territory of the Russian Federation.
- d) Pre-Caspian (PC): A small area in Kalmykia and the Astrakhan region provides habitat to a population found exclusively within the Russian Federation.
- e) Mongolia (MN): The Lake Basin of Western Mongolia is home to the only population of the Mongolian Saiga, which has a number of interconnected sub-populations.



**Figure 1.:** Overview of Saiga populations globally. (Source: Living planet: Connected Planet, Kurvits et al., 2011)

## MEDIUM-TERM INTERNATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (2025-2030)

**Long-term vision:** Healthy Saiga populations, coexisting with humans across native Saiga habitat throughout the species' historic range.

**Overall goal for 2025-2030:** To coordinate actions for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of Saiga Antelopes among Range States.

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
<b>1</b>	<b>MOU implementation, coordination and funding</b>		
1.1	Ensure that the MTIWP 2025-2030 is implemented at the national level by integrating its activities into relevant biodiversity action plans and other national legal/policy frameworks, as well as relevant international agreements. Report the measures taken in this respect to the CMS Secretariat within one year after the adoption of the MTIWP.	1	GOs, cooperating organizations
1.2	Report on the implementation of this MTIWP 2025-2030 using the reporting forms provided by the CMS Secretariat before the next Meeting of Saiga MOU Signatories.	1	GOs, cooperating organizations, other NGOs.
1.3	Establish Terms of Reference for cooperating organizations providing technical support and publish them on the Saiga MOU website.	1	GOs, cooperating organizations, CMS
1.4	Range States and other parties (e.g. NGOs, scientific organizations, Convention Secretariats) to consider preparing joint proposals to fund the implementation of the MTIWP 2025-2030.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, CMS
1.5	Consider the possibility to attract financial contributions from large businesses located in or close to Saiga ranges to cover Saiga conservation, research, and monitoring activities.	1	GOs
1.6	Conduct at least one meeting biennially for Focal Points of the Saiga MOU and CITES Management Authorities, responsible for liaison with counterparts in other Range States and cooperating organizations, to exchange information on the implementation of this work programme, of the CITES Decisions on Saiga and technical expertise on Saiga conservation actions.	2	GOs, CMS, CITES Management Authorities
1.7	Support, regularly update and utilize resources available on the CMS Saiga MOU website and the online Saiga Resource Centre.	2	CMS, NGOs, GOs

<sup>1</sup> Priority for implementing: 1 – high 2 - medium 3 – low

<sup>2</sup> Potential organizations to lead implementation

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
1.8	Clarify phylogenetic relationships in the genus Saiga using the latest technology to allow for a common taxonomic treatment of Saiga in international policy and conservation including in the implementation of international conventions.	3	NGOs, scientific institutions
1.9	Based on 1.8 consider using a different taxonomic reference than Wilson and Reeder for Saiga Antelopes both in the context of CMS and CITES to reflect the latest scientific knowledge in international policy.	3	GOs, IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Antelope Specialist Group (Antelope SG), CAMI Species Focal Points for Saiga, CMS, CITES
1.10	As needed, consider participation and contribution of major consumer and trading countries in the implementation of MTIWP 2025-2030.	3	CMS, CITES, GOs, NGOs
	<b>Measures addressing several or all populations of Saiga spp.</b>		
<b>2</b>	<b>Monitoring (relevant to all populations)</b>		
2.1	Set up holistic monitoring programmes for Saiga populations (including isolated/translocated groups) to inform their conservation and management, contributing to the continued development of population models, collecting data on their demographic parameters and their wider environment, including their distribution and movements, sex ratio, mortality patterns, reproductive success, age structure, herd structure, genetics, predators, competitors and threats, in the context of environmental and land use change, using modern, non-invasive techniques whenever possible.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
2.2	Assess Saiga population sizes regularly, using scientifically sound methods, including modern technologies, such as drones and, where possible, photography and remote sensing, to obtain reliable and comparable estimates to assess conservation success and inform management decisions.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
2.3	Conduct online or in-person meetings between Range States to exchange data and agree on comparable methodologies to be applied for Saiga monitoring.	2	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
2.4	Train rangers in applying standard monitoring methodologies to monitor Saiga and ensure collaboration between rangers and other interested stakeholders so that their monitoring is well integrated into broader monitoring programmes, as appropriate.	3	Scientific institutions, NGOs, GOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
<b>3</b>	<b>Land use and human-wildlife conflict (relevant to all populations)</b>		
3.1	Using land use maps, Saiga distribution and habitat use maps, identify potential overlaps, synergies and trade-offs between Saiga conservation and different types of land use.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
3.2	Based on 3.1, conduct landscape-scale planning, involving relevant stakeholders across agencies and sectors and involving local people, to identify priority zones for both Saiga and land use taking into account saiga migration and including scenarios of likely future change in distribution and related threats. (BD, MN, UR in Kazakhstan, US)	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
3.3	Consider the possibility of conducting sociological research to improve the understanding of interactions between people and Saigas, identify conflicts and synergies and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented awareness campaigns about Saiga conservation and management.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
3.4	Develop, as required, human-saiga conflict mitigation and coexistence schemes based on participatory methodologies, for all populations, where conflict exists, starting with the Ural population and monitor the effectiveness of introduced mitigation schemes to adjust them, as appropriate.	2	GOs, IUCN SSC Human-wildlife Conflict and Coexistence SG, CMS, cooperating organizations
3.5	Initiate research on climate change vulnerability and carrying capacity of each population's range to support national management decisions.	3	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
3.6	Conduct research on the impact of Saiga on agricultural land use aiming to develop recommendations for standard methodologies to support insurance or compensation schemes, if respective funding is available. (UR, BD)	1	GOs, scientific institutions
3.7	Assess, as required, feasibility of community-based eco-tourism with Saiga observation tours in specific regions and provide support for respective business development in most promising locations.	2	GOs, NGOs
<b>4</b>	<b>Connectivity (relevant to all populations)</b>		
4.1	Require organizations permitted to develop infrastructure, including fences, railway, roads and pipelines within the Saiga range to implement measures mitigating migration barriers and disturbances to Saiga and following the mitigation hierarchy in accordance with internationally recognized standards IFC1 and IFC6 and as described in <a href="#">the Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia</a> .	1	GOs
4.2	Adapt existing linear infrastructure, such as railways and roads, taking into account the information shown in the Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas, to allow Saiga to cross, if funding is available.	1	GOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
4.3	Conduct research on the effectiveness of mitigation measures in reducing impacts of infrastructure on Saiga movements and implement the most effective mitigation measures.	2	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
<b>5</b>	<b>Saiga health and diseases (relevant to all populations)</b>		
5.1	Adopt procedures for emergency responses and protocols for veterinary procedures for mass mortality in Saiga, where necessary, including special rules for the handling and disposal of carcasses.	1	GOs, scientific institutions
5.2	Strengthen collaboration on research into diseases affecting Saiga now or potentially in the future between governments and researchers across Range States and international institutions.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
5.3	Carry out general health research on Saiga, including regular monitoring of mortality such as during field missions at calving sites.	1	Scientific institutions
5.4	Carry out research into the factors predisposing the population to mass mortality from disease including transmissible diseases from livestock and identify and implement mitigating measures based on the findings.	2	Scientific institutions
5.5	Conduct, as required, research on Saiga diseases at the national and international level, involving national and international experts and rangers, and engage with local communities as well as the general public.	2	GOs, scientific institutions
5.6	Encourage cooperation among interested organizations and experts at international level to exchange operational information on diseases affecting or threatening Saiga populations, if funding is available, including the use of the WAHIS portal for animal health data.	2	GOs, scientific institutions
<b>6</b>	<b>Education and awareness raising (relevant to all populations)</b>		
6.1	Intensify ecological education and work with children within the Saiga range, integrating Saiga ecology, conservation and, where applicable, management.	3	GOs, NGOs
<b>7</b>	<b>Sustainable use and trade</b>		
7.1	Take into account the pre-conditions listed in the CMS report "The Sustainable Use of Saiga Antelopes: Perspectives and Prospects" when planning and organising a range of measures for the sustainable use of Saiga Antelopes in Kazakhstan for domestic consumption or international trade. (BD, UR in Kazakhstan, US)	1	GOs
7.2	Based on recommendations from the CITES Secretariat and on international consultations, Range States and important consumer countries to develop and apply a stockpile management system for Saiga horn including pre-convention stockpiles, confiscations, captive breeding, natural mortality or legal hunting, where applicable, enshrined in national legislation, including proper methods for marking, registration and storage of specimens with regular inventory, monitoring, inspection and annual reporting, which are safe against misuse. (All)	1	GOs, CITES, NGOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
7.3	Saiga Range States involved in trade and important consumer countries should create national databases for trade, purchase, storage and sale of Saiga horns and products made thereof.	1	GOs, cooperating organizations
7.4	Kazakhstan to conduct additional consultations with Range States, including the discussion of potential benefits and risks of permitting international commercial trade in specimens of <i>Saiga tatarica</i> from Kazakhstan before and at the CITES COP 20 to consider the proposal of Kazakhstan to add to the annotation on <i>Saiga tatarica</i> in Appendix II, "excluding the populations of <i>Saiga tatarica</i> of Kazakhstan".	1	GOs
7.5	Consider the feasibility of developing sustainable hobby (sport) hunting including trophy hunting in Kazakhstan as a potential funding source for hunting areas. (BD, UR, US - upon additional agreement with Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan)	2	GOs
7.6	Ensure that local communities benefit from sustainable Saiga use through an agreed and transparent distribution mechanism. (BD, US and UR in Kazakhstan)	2	GOs, NGOs
7.7	Conduct research to understand and develop recommendations to reduce the demand for illegally sourced Saiga horns and their derivatives on the traditional Asian medicine market and other demand markets. (All except for Russian Federation)	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs, GOs
7.8	As required, analyse drivers and motivation for Saiga poaching, current illegal trade routes, and develop recommendations for the implementation of preventative measures.	3	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
7.9	If international trade in Saiga specimens of wild origin becomes possible, consider allowing the collection of Saiga horn from natural mortalities in Kazakhstan, using transparent and safe control mechanisms, thereby increasing benefits of Saiga conservation to local communities, registering the horns in the national stockpile management systems and databases (see 7.2 and 7.3). (Only Kazakhstan)	3	GOs
<b>8</b>	<b>Captive breeding (relevant to all populations)</b>		
8.1	Ensure that captive breeding activities take into account the recommendations and <a href="#">outcomes of the international workshop on captive breeding for Saiga conservation</a> , held in Moscow in 2017.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
8.2	Update the registry of captive breeding facilities holding Saigas on the Saiga Resource Center website, with details on their purpose, the number of Saigas and their origin.	2	GOs, NGOs
8.3	Promote the exchange of expertise in captive breeding, including study tours.	3	GOs, NGOs



	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
	<i>Additional measures for each specific population</i>		
<b>9</b>	<b>Ustyurt population (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)</b>		
9.1	Implement the provisions of the Memorandum for Cooperation on the Conservation of Wildlife on the Ustyurt Plateau and its Roadmap.	1	GOs, relevant stakeholders
9.2	Continue transboundary collaboration at the operational level, including the organization of meetings of rangers to ensure effective anti-poaching and conservation actions for this transboundary landscape.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions,
9.3	Continue to support the Landscape Sanctuary "Saigachiy" and the newly established Aralkum National Nature Park (Uzbekistan), including, where possible, the involvement of voluntary rangers from local communities.	1	GOs, NGOs
9.4	Consider the expansion of the protected and conserved area network in the Ustyurt population range, including the creation of a protected area in Kazakhstan on the Northern Ustyurt Plateau as well as transboundary protected areas in the Aral Sea region.	1	GOs, NGOs
9.5	Consider to establish a transboundary ecological corridor based on protected areas or OECMs, maintaining ecological connectivity, allowing wildlife migration and ensuring support and engagement of local people.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
9.6	Ensure the renewal and implementation of the bilateral cooperation agreement between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to guarantee coordinated actions for Saiga conservation.	2	GOs
9.7	Implement best practices for increasing the resilience of Saiga and other wildlife on the Ustyurt plateau to climate change and anthropogenic impacts (for example, through the creation of water points for wildlife).	2	Scientific institutions, GOs
9.8	Create a specialised breeding centre "Saiga" within the "Saigachiy" sanctuary to support the wild population and the restoration of the distribution range.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, cooperating organizations

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
<b>10</b>	<b>Betpak-Dala population (Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)</b>		
10.1	Design participatory methodologies to study conflicts between local communities and Saiga and to identify conflict mitigation measures, building on the plan of common actions for the implementation of the “Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan on the protection, reproduction and use of transboundary Saiga populations ( <i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i> )”.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
10.2	Implement mitigation measures for identified conflicts to make co-existence of people and Saiga possible (see the Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Saiga in Kazakhstan and the Strategy for Saiga Conservation in the Russian Federation).	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
10.3	Implement activities under the “Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan on the protection, reproduction and use of transboundary Saiga populations ( <i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i> )”.	2	GOs
<b>11</b>	<b>Ural population (Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)</b>		
11.1	Ensure the implementation of the “Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan on the protection, reproduction and use of transboundary Saiga populations ( <i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i> )”, taking into account <a href="#">the Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Saiga in Kazakhstan and the Strategy for Saiga Conservation of the Russian Federation</a> .	1	GOs
11.2	Organize an exchange of experience for appropriate specialists in the field of sustainable management of migratory species, listed on CMS Appendix II.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, CMS as a facilitator
11.3	Conduct research on the intensity and nature of the impact of grazing pressure from Saiga, and other potential impacts from their presence on territories, including disease transmission, use of water sources, considering aspects such as ecosystem type, season, crop type and other parameters, aiming to develop a method for the assessment of damage, caused by saiga for farmers and land users taking into account national legislations.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.4	Investigate potential mechanisms to avoid or reduce damage to agricultural crops, hayfields and pastures caused by Saiga.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.5	Investigate potential compensation mechanisms based on agreed methods to assess damage caused by Saiga to agricultural crops, hayfields and pastures.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
11.6	Investigate potential financial incentive mechanisms for farmers/landowners for hosting Saiga on their land.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.7	Strengthen cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation for the management of this transboundary population in the framework of the “Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan on the protection, reproduction and use of transboundary Saiga populations ( <i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i> )”.	2	GOs
11.8	Consider the expansion of the protected and conserved area network in the Ural population range, including protected areas, ecological corridors and OECMs, to maintain ecological connectivity and allow Saiga migration.	2	GOs, scientific institutions
<b>12</b>	<b>Mongolian population (Mongolia)</b>		
12.1	Expand the protected and conserved area network and OECMs to cover at least 20% of historic Mongolian Saiga habitat and pilot dynamic protected areas with flexible boundaries and management regulations, which are adaptable to changes in critical habitats during calving and breeding seasons.	1	GOs
12.2	Enhance the capacity of rangers by providing up-to-date equipment, including vehicles, binoculars, and communication tools, for staff working in protected areas, OECM and other critical habitat of Saiga.	1	GOs, NGOs
12.3	Establish a national electronic platform linked to the Saiga Resource Centre to exchange information on a regular basis among stakeholders in Saiga conservation about activities and initiatives.	1	NGOs
12.4	Develop alert systems for diseases affecting the saiga population, implement emergency response protocols, and support livestock vaccination policies within and around the saiga range.	1	Scientific institutions, GOs, NGOs
12.5	Reinforce small populations and re-establish new populations through translocations into suitable sites within the historical range.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
12.6	Incorporate Saiga conservation into policy and decision-making at the local level (e.g. soum or aimag levels).	1	GOs
12.7	Strengthen the Great Gobi 6 (GG6) platform to secure adequate funding for Saiga conservation and investigate all other potential sources of funding.	1	GOs, NGOs
12.8	Identify critical Saiga movement corridors, assess their permeability and ensure that they are patrolled by rangers and/or local community rangers.	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs, GOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
12.9	Mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events (droughts and dzuds) by providing supplemental fodder and water sources and restoring natural springs or water points in the Saiga range.	2	GOs
12.10	Empower herder communities as stewards of saiga conservation by integrating traditional grazing practices, community monitoring, and participatory decision-making, while fostering collaboration and capacity-building for self-driven species' recovery.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
12.11	Enhance disease surveillance and response by ensuring the safe, well-documented management of horns from carcasses to prevent illegal trafficking and potential disease spread.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
12.12	Strengthen the chain of custody and stockpile management plan for confiscated saiga products by ensuring transparent storage and disposal while reinforcing measures to prevent their re-entry into the illegal market.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
12.13	Adopt and implement a National Saiga Conservation Plan with clear objectives, sustainable funding, strong enforcement, and integrated conservation strategies to ensure the species' long-term survival.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
<b>13</b>	<b>North-West Pre-Caspian population (Russian Federation)</b>		
13.1	In light of population growth, survey the area within the range outside existing adjacent protected areas to assess the potential for restoring migratory routes of the animals, the level of landscape fragmentation, and the carrying capacity of the habitat.	1	Scientific institutions
13.2	Ensure the effective cooperation of state authorities and protected area managers to support the functioning of federal and regional <sup>3</sup> protected areas located in the range.	1	GOs
13.3	Develop a network of protected areas of federal and regional importance as well as conservation activities to optimize nature use in steppe ecosystems of the range to ensure protection of key habitats (rutting and calving areas, pastures, migration routes).	1	GOs
13.4	Implement the <a href="#">Strategy for Saiga conservation in the Russian Federation</a> and the roadmap (action plan) for Saiga conservation and restoration.	1	GOs
13.5	Increase funding for conservation at the regional level, if possible, thereby improving the effectiveness and quality of the work of protected areas and captive breeding centres.	1	GOs
13.6	Maintain the institutional capacity and effectiveness of the national and local authorities responsible for Saiga management and strengthen their links with the National Focal Point for the Saiga MOU, CITES Management Authority and other administrative units of the Russian Federation and internationally.	2	GOs, NGOs

<sup>3</sup> Federal protected areas in the Russian Federation are established and maintained by the national administration, while regional protected areas are under the authority of the provincial (oblast) government.

	Measures to be taken	Priority <sup>1</sup>	Responsibility lead <sup>2</sup>
13.7	Ensure, at the federal level, the effective work of the Saiga conservation and restoration expert section of the working group on conservation and restoration of certain rare and endangered wildlife species in the Russian Federation under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology.	2	GOs
13.8	Provide support to centres breeding Saiga in an artificially created habitat to conserve the reserve gene pool and refine <i>ex situ</i> and <i>in vitro</i> research and conservation methods.	3	GOs, scientific institutions