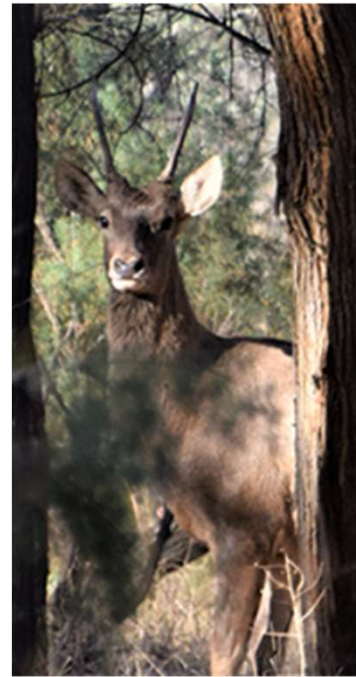




Third Meeting of Range States to the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)

Третья встреча стран ареала
Инициативы по сохранению
млекопитающих
Центральной Азии (ЦАИМ)

24-26 June 2025, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
24-26 июня, Ташкент, Узбекистан



Three main conservation successes / Три основных природоохранных успеха

1. Flagship Species Recovery:

- China has significantly improved protection for flagship mammals using scientific monitoring and reintroduction programs:
- Przewalski's Horse: Increased from fewer than 20 in the 1980s to over 700 today.
- Snow Leopard: China holds the world's largest population (2,000–2,500); camera traps in Nagqu recorded 126 individuals (2020–2023) .
- Mongolian Wild Ass: Stable population with over 4,500 individuals in Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia.



2. Expanded Protected Areas and Wildlife Corridors

- China's protected area network now covers more than 1.5 million km²—over 15% of the country's land. Newly established parks such as Sanjiangyuan National Park (123,100 km²) and Altai Mountain Nature Reserve protect vital habitats for large mammals. More than 200 ecological corridors have been created or planned, including some cross-border projects that enable migration and genetic exchange for species like the kulan and snow leopard.



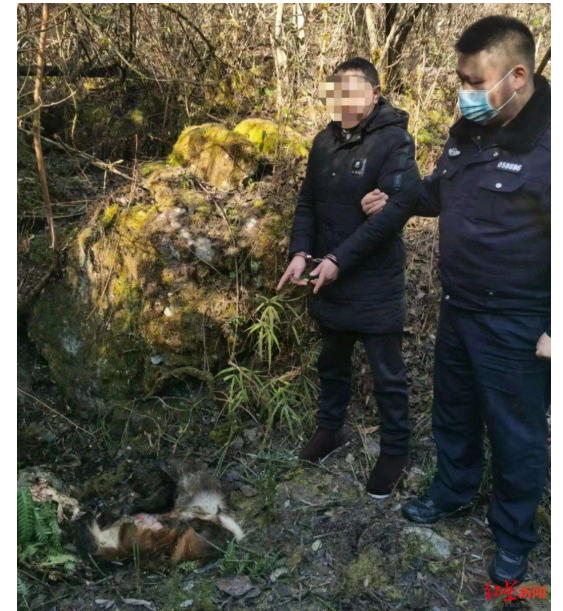
3. Community Engagement and Stronger Law Enforcement

- Engaging local communities is a priority, with local residence participating in wildlife monitoring and awareness programs. Ecological compensation and eco-friendly livelihoods, such as community tourism, provide incentives for conservation. Law enforcement has also been stepped up to better prevent poaching and illegal trade.



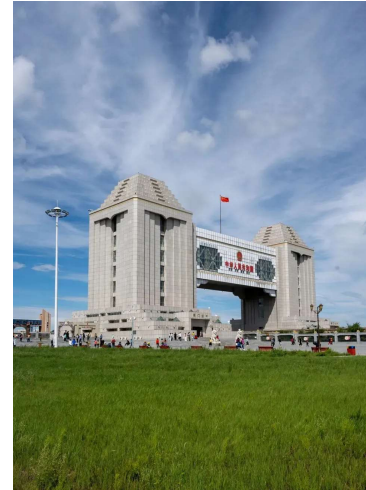
What challenges have you faced? / С какими трудностями вы столкнулись?

- Endangered mammals in Central Asia continue to face major threats, including poaching and illegal trade driven by organized networks and cultural demand. Habitat loss and fragmentation from infrastructure expansion and agriculture restrict natural movements and isolate populations. Cross-border cooperation remains difficult, further complicating migratory species protection. Human-wildlife conflict is also rising, with animals like snow leopards preying on livestock and causing losses for local herders.



What should be done in the future? /Что следует сделать в будущем?

- Invest in Science, Technology, and Capacity Building:
- Expand the use of advanced technologies—including satellite tracking, UAVs, and real-time monitoring—to enhance wildlife and habitat management. Increase training for rangers, local youth, and community scientists to build strong local expertise.
- Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Community Participation
- Continue ecological compensation programs and support sustainable livelihoods for local communities. Empower residents to co-manage protected areas, and run education campaigns to build support for conservation and reduce human-wildlife conflict.





Thank you for your attention!
Спасибо за внимание!

