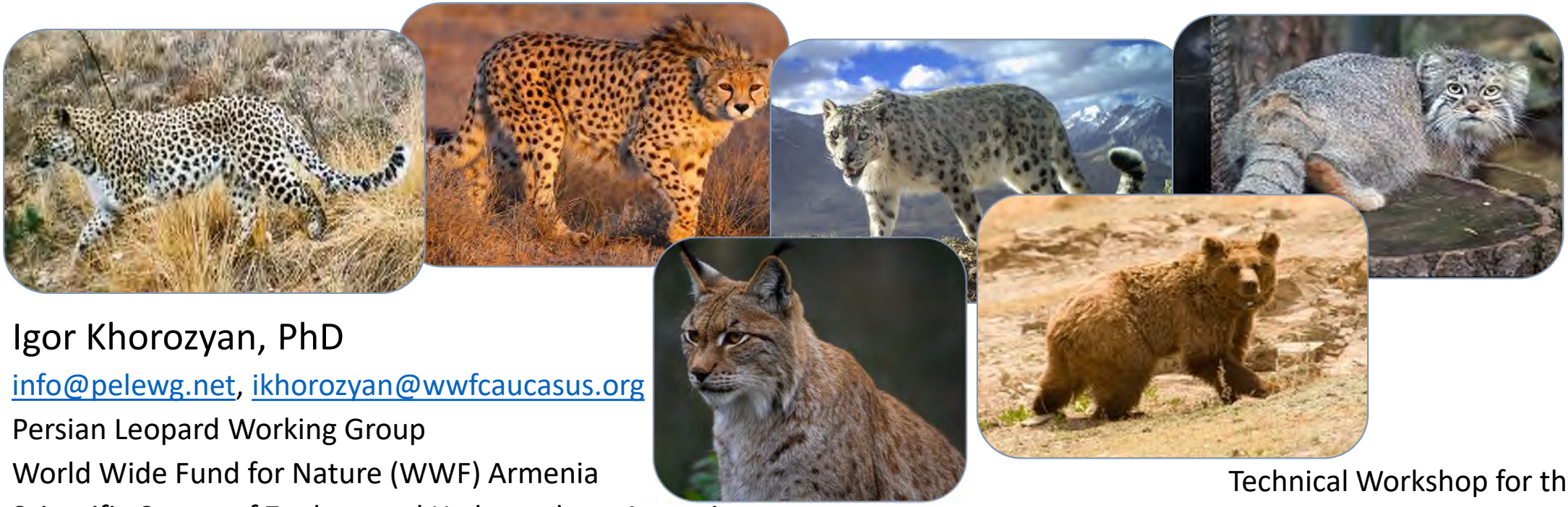
Mitigation of conflicts between humans and CAMI carnivores:
An overview



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Technical Workshop for the
Central Asian Mammals Initiative
Vilm, Germany, 6-8 May 2025

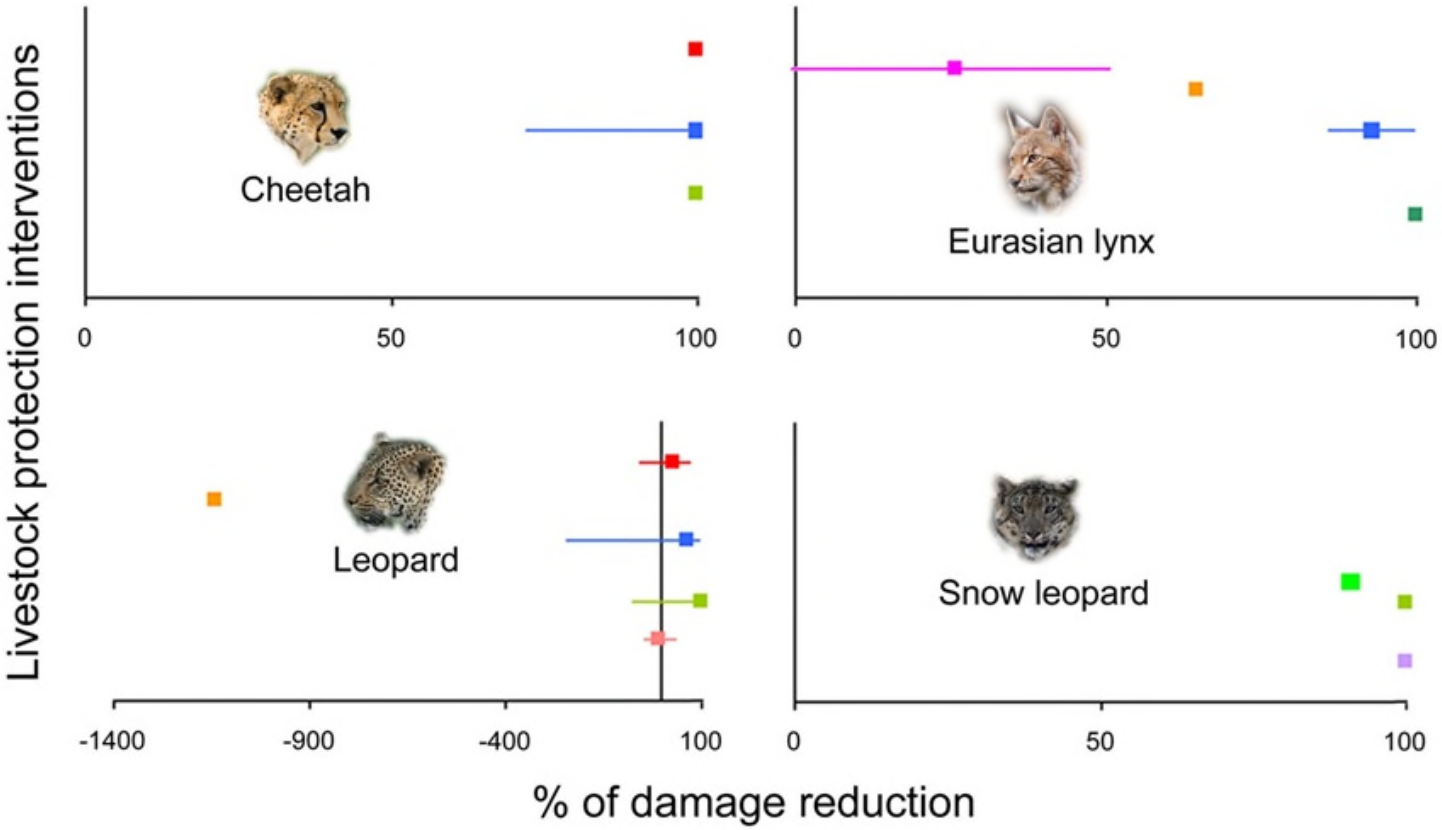
CAMI carnivores

Most recent taxonomy, somewhat different from the draft CAMI Work Programme 2026-2031.

Species/subspecies	Conflicts
Asiatic cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus venaticus*)	Rare, local **(+)**
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	Rare, local **(+)**
Gobi bear (*Ursus arctos gobiensis*)	None
Pallas's cat, manul (*Otocolobus manul*)	None
Persian leopard (*Panthera pardus tulliana*)	Frequent, local **(+)**
Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*)	Frequent, local **(+)**

(+) Shown in this presentation.

Effectiveness



Interventions:

- Enclosures and capacity building
- Enclosures
- Electric fences
- Deterrents
- Capacity building
- Calving control
- Translocation
- Lethal control
- Herding
- Guarding and enclosures
- Guarding animals
- Geofence

Khorozyan I. and Waltert M. 2021. Conserv. Sci. Pract. 3, e317.

Cheetah

Effective – guarding dogs, swing gates, translocations

Shy to large and aggressive dogs

Can enter the fenced areas through the holes made by digging animals, but not when swing gates are available

Translocations have many factors to consider them as success or failure, not only livestock killing

Lynx

Effective – guarding dogs, shepherds, electric fences

Ineffective – removal by selective shooting or recreational hunting due to replacement by newcomers

Depredation hotspots have persistent favorable conditions, like proximity to forests, and lynx removal does not work

Low depredation rates make hunting impractical

Leopard

Effectiveness is very variable due to tolerance to humans and loose applications

Effective – well-trained large guarding dogs, bomas fortified by bushes (not poles), night sheds, swing gates, and translocation but only to low-density areas

Ineffective – dogs (usually) and shepherds, translocation to high-density areas and to close localities

High depredation rates by incoming dispersing individuals, conflicts in release sites – **translocation can be counterproductive**

Snow leopard

Effective – livestock insurance program, night sheds, covering of shed roof and wall openings by mesh, professional training and incentive programs

Ineffective – deterrents, loose and inconsistent applications of otherwise effective interventions

Occurrence in conservation units

As in the draft CAMI Work Programme 2026-2031.

Species/ subspecies	SW Ustyurt	W Tian Shan	High Pamirs	E Ustyurt	Kopetdag	Aral Sea/ W Kyzylkum	Khan Tengri Region	Koytendag/ Kugitang	Trans-Altai Gobi	Jungarian Gobi	W Trans-Himalaya	Daurian Steppe
Cheetah					■							
Lynx		■	■		■		■	■	■	■	■	
Gobi bear									■			
Pallas's cat			■		■		■		■	■	■	■
Leopard	■				■							
Snow leop		■	■				■		■	■	■	

Where to apply conflict-reducing interventions?

Effectiveness and **practicality** depend on **local contexts**, not conservation units

1. Technical parameters
2. Environmental factors
3. Behavioral patterns

E.g. **electric fences**:

1. Technical parameters – height, wire-ground distance, voltage
2. Environmental factors – terrain, climate (soil conductivity)
3. Behavioral patterns – local acceptance, practicality, care/responsibility