



Mongolia's Implementation Progress: CAMI Programme of Work 2020–2026

24-26 June 2025, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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



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Three main conservation successes / Три основных природоохранных успеха

1. The National Action Plan for the Conservation of Rare and Endangered Species was approved in 2024, aligning with CMS species-specific plans.
2. Implemented range-wide, science-based surveys to assess the population status, distribution, movements, and connectivity of CAMI species—Mongolian gazelle, Asiatic wild ass, and Mongolian saiga.
3. A national standard for wildlife-friendly fences along railways and highways (MNS 7042:2024) was developed and adopted.



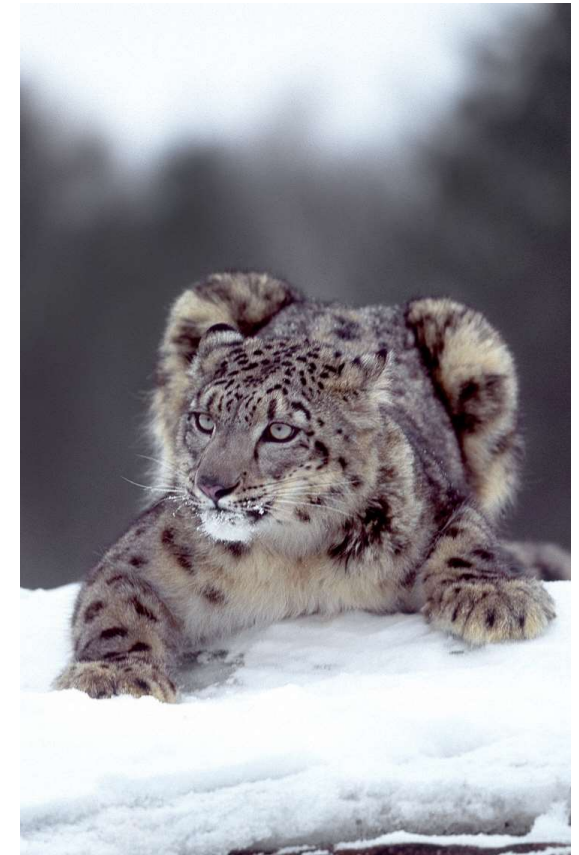
What challenges have you faced? / С какими трудностями вы столкнулись?

1. The rapid expansion of linear infrastructure (e.g., fenced railways) continues to fragment critical habitats and restrict wildlife movements, with additional development projects planned.
2. Increasing numbers of domestic livestock exert pressure on migratory ungulates by displacing them from key resources and increasing the risk of disease transmission (PPR & FMD).
3. Insufficient national funding and limited cross-sectoral coordination are major obstacles to the full implementation of the CAMI Programme of Work.



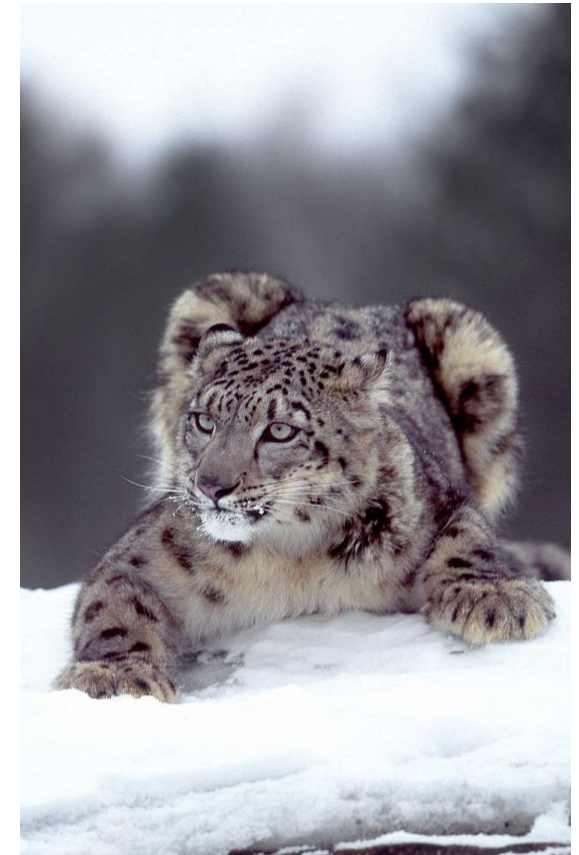
What should be done in the future? / Что следует сделать в будущем?

- National EIA procedures and infrastructure standards should be updated to require wildlife-friendly designs, using CMS guidelines and the CAMI Atlas.
- Ecological corridors and OECMs should be formally recognized through legal and spatial planning to secure connectivity in the Gobi, Daurian Steppe, and Altai.
- Species monitoring should be strengthened using GPS tracking, camera traps, and standardized surveys to inform evidence-based management.
- Anti-poaching efforts must be expanded through SMART patrols, stronger enforcement, and enhanced capacity for border and customs authorities.



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

- Livelihood-linked conservation programs should be scaled up to support community engagement and human–wildlife coexistence.
- A One Health approach should be adopted through joint disease surveillance, targeted livestock vaccination, and rapid response mechanisms.
- National conservation plans for rare and threatened species should be implemented and aligned with relevant CMS instruments.
- Transboundary cooperation should be strengthened with China and Russia to jointly monitor populations and identify ways to facilitate cross-border movements during extreme natural events.





Thank you for your attention!
Спасибо за внимание!

