

**Technical Workshop for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative**

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**DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE  
2026-2031**

**Summary:**

The Technical Workshop for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative jointly organized by the International Academy for Nature Conservation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the CMS Secretariat. The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI), established under CMS Resolution 11.24 by COP11 along with its associated Programme of Work, provides a strategic framework for the conservation of migratory mammals in Central Asia. Activity 29.7 of the Programme of Work calls for its update and submission to CMS COP15.

**Expected result:** The draft Programme of Work for CAMI is to be reviewed by the participants of the Workshop for further consideration by CAMI Range States at their Third Meeting.

## DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE 2026-2031

### Background

1. The Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) including its Programme of Work was established by the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS (COP11) through Resolution 11.24 to provide a common strategic framework for the conservation of CMS-listed mammals and their habitats in the wider Central Asian region. It takes a coordinated approach for addressing threats to these species through policy development, capacity building, targeted conservation actions and international collaboration. Since the establishment of CAMI, its Programme of Work has been updated every six years. The Secretariat proposes to change the title of the CAMI Programme of Work (CAMI POW) to Work Programme for CAMI (CAMI WP) and thus it is referred to as CAMI WP hereunder.
2. In accordance with CMS Decision 14.167, adopted at COP14 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan (12–17 February 2024), the CAMI WP is to be revised for the period 2027–2032. The revision aims to streamline activities by focusing on cross-cutting actions that benefit multiple species and to incorporate updated CMS mandates relevant to the region. These timelines were originally aligned with the expected schedule of CMS Conferences of the Parties. However, as the dates of COP14 and COP15 have not followed the anticipated cycle—COP15 is now scheduled for March 2026, more than six months earlier than expected—the Secretariat proposes adjusting the period covered by the next CAMI WP to 2026–2031 to ensure alignment with the revised COP schedule.
3. Given the vast and overlapping ranges of many Central Asian mammals as well as the convergence of many threats to these species, the revised CAMI WP incorporates a set of cross-cutting activities, aiming to improve conservation of multiple species. These include measures related to: habitat connectivity, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, sustainable use & trade, sustainable land-use practices, population (including health and disease) monitoring, anti-poaching, and community engagement and are aligned with current obligations of Range States under CITES, CMS, CBD and other relevant international treaties. The Draft CAMI WP aims to foster long-term conservation success by guiding the creation of up to date national policies coordinated between Range States to safeguard transboundary populations of CMS-listed species.
4. The CMS Secretariat commissioned the drafting of the CAMI WP to Ms. Tanya Rosen, Director of the Central Asia Program at Conservation X Labs, as part of the Central Asian Mammals and Climate Adaptation project under the International Climate Initiative of the German Government. Experts from CAMI Range States also contributed valuable input to the drafting process. In addition to the CAMI WP, the following species-specific instruments have been adopted by Range States and are part of CAMI:
  - [Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali \(2024-2032\)](#);
  - [Range-wide Action Plan for the Asiatic Wild Ass \(2024 - 2033\)](#);
  - [Range-wide Strategy for the Conservation of the Persian Leopard \(2023-2032\)](#);
  - [Work Programme for the Bukhara Deer \(2025-2032\)](#); and
  - [Medium-term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope \(2025-2030\)](#).

5. Preparation of the 2026–2031 CAMI WP was informed by recent scientific assessments, stakeholder consultations, and conservation project evaluations. In particular, it integrates recommendations and activities from the following reports: the CMS reports “Transboundary conservation hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative”, “Potential for community-based wildlife management in Central Asia” and “Report on the identification of funding options for the implementation of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative”; and the species-specific instruments listed above as well as Concerted Action Proposals for the [Pallas's Cat](#) and for the [Eurasian Lynx](#).
6. The area-based activities proposed in the draft CAMI Work Programme (WP) are grounded in geographical areas of high importance for the conservation of CAMI species, referred to as Conservation Units (CUs). These units were defined based on the transboundary conservation hotspots identified in the CMS report *“Transboundary Conservation Hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative.”* The approach was further expanded to include habitats of additional species listed by CMS COP14 and proposed for inclusion in CAMI, such as the Pallas’ Cat and the Eurasian Lynx. Subsequently, priority CUs for the period 2026-2031 were selected based on the following criteria:
- their transboundary nature;
  - the importance of each CU for the conservation of the respective species and the total number of CAMI species<sup>1</sup> occurring there;
  - alignment with Range State obligations under other conventions;
  - existing priority areas for biodiversity conservation;
  - the need and urgency for implementing conservation action in each CU;
  - the requirements for implementation of CMS instruments and mandates, as well as other existing agreements and transboundary projects; and
  - the political feasibility of implementing transboundary cooperation to enhance conservation of the CU.

Each criterion was assigned a score and those CUs reaching a score of 18 and above were taken up in this WP.

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<sup>1</sup> Pallas’ Cat and Lynx are not yet formally part of CAMI, but were recommended by CMS COP14 to be included in CAMI.

**Scoring Table for the Selection of Conservation Units of CAMI WP.**

For the purpose of priority ranking for every CU, each of the criteria was assigned a score. Criteria Score: importance of each CU = number of species; 1 = occurrence irregularly or previously; 2 = regularly; and 3 = substantial numbers. All other criteria: (0= none; 1=low; 2=medium; 3 high).

Proposed CU	Criteria						Score	Priority	Rank in TH Study
	Importance of each CU area for the conservation of the respective species and the number of CAMI species occurring there	Alignment with Range State obligations under other conventions	Existing priority areas for biodiversity conservation in the region	Need, urgency and feasibility for implementing conservation action in each CU	Requirements for implementation of CMS instruments and mandates, as well as other existing agreements and transboundary projects	Political feasibility of implementing effective transboundary cooperation to enhance conservation of the CUs.			
<b>Southwestern Ustyurt</b>	8	3	3	3	3	3	23	1	2
<b>Eastern Ustyurt</b>	6	3	3	3	3	3	21	3	10
<b>Kopetdag</b>	7	3	3	3	3	2	21	3	3
<b>Western Tien Shan</b>	5	3	3	2	3	3	19	5	11
<b>Aral Sea/Western Kyzylkum Desert</b>	5	3	3	3	3	3	20	4	7
<b>Khan Tengri region</b>	7	3	3	3	3	3	22	2	4
<b>Trans-Altai Gobi</b>	8	3	3	3	3	2	22	2	1
<b>Western Trans-Himalaya</b>	8	3	3	3	3	2	22	2	3
<b>High Pamirs</b>	7	3	3	3	3	1	20	4	7
<b>Daurian Steppe</b>	5	3	3	3	3	1	18	6	8
<b>Koytendag/Kugitang</b>	4	3	3	3	3	3	19	5	10

**Taxonomic and Geographical Scope:****Species covered by the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)**

	<b>Species (common name)</b>	<b>Species (scientific name)</b>	<b>CMS Appendix name</b>
1	Argali	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	App. II
2	Asiatic Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	App. I
3	Asiatic Wild Ass	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	App. II
4	Bukhara Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>	App. I & II
5	Gobi Bear	<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	App. II
6	Goitered Gazelle	<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	App. II
7	Kiang	<i>Equus kiang</i>	App. II
8	Mongolian Gazelle	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	App. II
9	Persian Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus tulliana</i>	App. II
10	Przewalski's Horse	<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>	App. I
11	Saiga Antelope	<i>Saiga spp.</i>	App. II
12	Snow Leopard	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	App. I
13	Urial	<i>Ovis vignei</i>	App. II
14	Wild Camel	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	App. I
15	Wild Yak	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	App. I

**Species additionally proposed to be included into CAMI by COP14: Pallas's Cat (*Felis manul*) and Eurasian Lynx (*Lynx lynx*), occurring in the CAMI Range States. The present draft WP includes all seventeen species listed above.**

The scientific names follow Mammal Species of the World, 3rd edition (Wilson & Reeder 2005), the standard taxonomic reference for mammals used by CMS. The names used do not consider nomenclatural changes made since 2005 and in several cases the species names differ from those used [currently] by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other authorities. The species concerned are the Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Wild Camel (*Camelus ferus*), Przewalski's horse (*Equus ferus*), Pallas' Cat (*Otocolobus manul*), Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica tatarica* and *Saiga tatarica mongolica*) and Bukhara Deer (*Cervus hanglu bactrianus*).

The following are considered Range States to CAMI as per Resolution 11.24 (Rev.COP13): AFGHANISTAN, Bhutan, China, INDIA, the Islamic Republic of IRAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, MONGOLIA, Nepal, PAKISTAN, the Russian Federation, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN and UZBEKISTAN (the names of CMS Parties are capitalized).

Note: In line with Activity 19.1 of the Programme of Work 2021–2026, the following countries participated in the First Range State Meeting for the Persian Leopard, despite falling outside the current geographical scope of the CAMI initiative and not being listed as CAMI Range States in the corresponding resolution: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iraq, and Türkiye. CMS Parties among these countries may consider submitting a draft decision for adoption at CMS COP15 to formally join CAMI as Range States in the intersessional period, also proposing any adjustments to the Work Programme of importance to their specific geographic area, subject to the availability of sufficient additional resources for the Secretariat to include more participants in respective meetings.

## WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (2026-2031)

**Vision:** Secured and functional populations of migratory mammals that range across the landscapes of the wider Central Asian region in healthy ecosystems, are valued by, and bring benefits to, all stakeholders and particularly the local communities that share their range.

**Goal:** To ensure coordinated actions for the conservation of CMS-listed mammals and their habitats in the wider Central Asian region by strengthening cross-border cooperation to address illegal trade, enhance habitat connectivity, sustainable use of natural resources and promote the coexistence between wildlife and local communities.

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
<b>1. CAMI WP Implementation and Coordination</b>				
1.1	CMS Secretariat to organize: a) a mid-term meeting in 2027/28 to assess the status of implementation of this WP, discuss successes and address challenges, and report to CMS COP16 b) the Fourth Meeting of CAMI Range States in 2031 to assess implementation, discuss successes and address challenges, revise and submit a new WP to CMS COP17.	CMS Secretariat, GOs, NGOs	Two meetings held back-to-back with other appropriate meetings, where possible, in coordination with GSLEP, CMS and CITES COP, CBD, Central Asian Flyway Initiative and others, as appropriate, to utilize possible synergies to enhance the implementation of the WP.	High
1.2	Report on the implementation of the WP every 3 years using the reporting forms provided by the CMS Secretariat.	GOs, NGOs	Reports prepared utilizing the reporting forms distributed by the CMS Secretariat	High
1.3	Establish Terms of Reference (ToRs) for cooperating organizations providing technical support to the implementation of the CAMI WP, as well as relevant Strategies and Action Plans, and publish them on the CAMI website.	CMS Secretariat	ToRs developed and published	High
1.4	Agree on technical support organization(s) covering all conservation units of this WP.	GOs, NGOs	Technical support organizations identified	High
1.5	Conduct at least one meeting annually for the CAMI focal points and the CITES Management Authorities (MA) responsible for the liaison with counterparts in other Range States and cooperating organizations to exchange information on the implementation of the WP, the CITES Decisions on relevant CAMI species, and technical expertise on CAMI species conservation actions.	CAMI focal points, CITES MAs	Meeting participant list, summary of the type of information exchanged and CITES decisions, and nature of technical expertise provided.	High

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
1.6	At the renewal of CITES-CMS joint work programme integrate relevant aspects of CAMI to further align and strengthen joint activities on CAMI species and pursue collaborative funding opportunities.	CMS and CITES Secretariats	CITES/CMS Parties to propose new CITES-CMS work programme 2026-2031	High
1.7	Consider requesting both CMS and CITES Secretariats on issues of joint interest, affecting CAMI species.	CMS and CITES parties, in consultation with CMS and CITES Secretariats	Relevant Decision drafts submitted, proposals to Standing Committee of both conventions.	High
1.8	Consider proposing to CITES and CMS Parties to develop a joint CMS-CITES Central Asian Mammals Initiative following the example of the African Carnivore Initiative by CITES COP 21 and CMS COP 16.	CMS and CITES Parties in consultation with CMS and CITES Secretariats	Relevant proposal made to CITES and CMS Decision-making Bodies	Medium
1.9	Request non-Party Range States to nominate a Focal Point for CAMI, in cases where no CMS Focal Point is identified.	CMS Secretariat	Focal points nominated	High
1.10	Conduct technical, thematic, ecoregional workshops, on issues of mutual interest (such as community-based wildlife management (CBWM), illegal take of wildlife and ecological connectivity), to facilitate collaboration and exchange of information among relevant institutions, produce guidance and, where appropriate, establish working groups on thematic issues of the WP, linking them to relevant CMS Scientific Council working groups, and CMS initiatives (i.e. Global Initiative on Illegal and Unsustainable Take of Species and Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity) as appropriate.	CMS Secretariat, GOs, NGOs	3 or more workshops held by 2031	Medium
<b>2. Funding</b>				
2.1	Identify suitable funding mechanisms, develop joint funding proposals each involving several Range States for the conservation of CUs identified in this WP and submit to relevant donors.	GOs, NGOs, in consultation with SFPs, CMS Secretariat (if needed)	New transboundary projects funded.	High

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
2.2	Consider introducing a requirement for financial contributions from large businesses located in, or close to, CAMI species habitats to fund CAMI species conservation, research, and monitoring activities.	GOs	Decree/laws issued across CAMI Range States	Medium
2.3	Conduct an online workshop for CAMI Parties, concerned stakeholders and NGOs to present the findings of the Report on Financing Options for CAMI.	CMS Secretariat, GOs, NGOs	Online workshop	High
2.4	Provide an in-depth training course on the instruments presented in the Report on Financing Options that are of interest to NGOs and Range State Governments; Conduct policy and institutional reviews on national levels.	NGOs, GOs	Training held, report prepared	High
2.5	Identify the most suitable funding approaches in each Range State complying with national regulations, market conditions and local stakeholders in Range Countries.	GOs, NGOs	National approaches identified and described in report	High
<b>3. Legislation</b>				
3.1	Integrate the activities of the CAMI WP into appropriate national legislation/policies and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and report to the CMS Secretariat on this within one year of the WP's adoption.	GOs	CAMI WP integrated in relevant national legislation and NBSAPs and the report on this submitted to the CMS Secretariat.	High
3.2	Join the CMS National Legislation Programme (NLP), if not already done so, by submitting the NLP questionnaire.	CMS Parties	NLP questionnaires submitted to CMS Secretariat	High
3.3	Promote the adoption of national legislation (in line with the CMS National Legislation Programme) regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) stronger enforcement measures and fines to deter illegal hunting, possession, use and trade of CAMI species (including bonuses and incentives for rangers and border guards;</li> <li>b) mechanisms to reinvest fines in conservation;</li> <li>c) support of enforcement powers of community rangers</li> <li>d) recognition of cybercrime and strict monitoring and control of online platforms involved in illegal wildlife trade; and</li> <li>e) compliance with CITES regulations.</li> </ul>	GOs, NGOs, IGOs	Updated legislation, guidelines, roadmap	High
3.3	Submit cases on possible implementation matters affecting CAMI species listed on Appendix I to the CMS Secretariat withing the CMS Review Mechanism, also including information about impacts on Appendix II species.	GOs, NGOs	At least one case submitted	High

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
3.4	Use <a href="#">the IUCN Guidelines for Conserving Connectivity through Ecological Networks and Corridors</a> and examples from the region (e.g. developed within CAMCA project in Kyrgyzstan) to define ecological corridors and integrate such corridors into national legislation to support their appropriate conservation for the benefit of habitat connectivity, building on experience in the region and beyond.	GOs, NGOs	IUCN Guidelines used, methodology for defining eco corridors established and legislation on Eco corridors developed in all CAMI Range States	High
3.5	Prevent barriers to migration, where possible by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Integrating the Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia into national legislation, in particular by requiring a rigorous EIA process before the granting of construction permission and the use of the Mitigation Hierarchy in line with internationally recognized standards IFC1 and IFC6.</li> <li>b) requiring impact assessment procedures for projects affecting CAMI species to consult CMS Secretariat and CAMI SFPs, as well as to take into account recommendations of the Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas</li> <li>c) requiring impact assessment for planned fences, e.g. along roads and railroads.</li> </ul>	GO, NGOs, scientific Institutions	Legislation with clear instructions for cases of adverse impacts by a planned project or existing infrastructure on CMS-listed species.	High
3.6	Prepare an evaluation of potential benefits of listing CAMI species (and lower taxa) that are already listed on CMS Appendix II, also on Appendix I, and submit relevant proposals to CMS COP, where necessary.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Evaluation conducted, proposal submitted to COP16/COP17, where necessary	Medium
3.7	Where relevant, bring species assessment procedures for national Red Books in line with IUCN guidelines for red list assessments.	Scientific institutions, NGOs	Manual/guide	Medium
3.8	In cases of Appendix II listed species, allow limited (in time and quantities) extractive use of selected National Red Book-listed species if it can be shown in a scientifically robust way that this will contribute to the conservation of the species, as well as towards the Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 5 and 9.	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs	Legislation/Quota decree	Medium
3.9	Enact legislation to allow the management of protected and conserved areas (including hunting areas) by private community-based organizations.	GOs, NGOs	Legislation enacted	Medium

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
3.10	In cases of abundant populations of CMS-Appendix II species, consider preparing national conservation and management plans for the species in a transparent way, involving all relevant stakeholders and ensuring benefits to local communities from any sustainable use of the species.	GOs, scientific institutions	Conservation and management plans developed for abundant populations of Appendix II species, in accordance with <a href="#">Resolution 14.17 on Community Participation and Livelihoods</a> and using recommendations of the study <a href="#">Potential for Community-based Wildlife Management in Central Asia</a> , where relevant.	High
<b>4. Transboundary Cooperation</b>				
4.1	Update the report “Transboundary conservation hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative” by 2028 by including species listed by CMS COP14 and if relevant by CMS COP15, submit it to the CMS Standing Committee and CAMI Range State Focal Points for their endorsement. Once endorsed, reflect relevant changes in the activities for specific CUs of this WP.	CMS, GOs, NGOs	Updated report published in 2028. CAMI WP updated to include new species and activities for them if needed.	High
4.2	Support CAMI Range States in their efforts to enter into bilateral/multilateral agreements to strengthen conservation of specific transboundary areas, based on the CUs identified in the WP.	CMS, GOs, NGOs, IGOs	Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding	High
4.3	Engage border authorities in the transboundary conservation of natural ecosystems and migratory species, specifically by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) supporting recognition of border areas as OECMs; and</li> <li>b) establishing inter-agency task forces involving both border security and nature protection agencies for regular inter-agency cooperation and information exchange on transboundary conservation of natural ecosystems and migratory species, illegal trade and other relevant conservation issues at the national and transboundary levels.</li> </ul>	GOs, NGOs, IGOs	at least two border areas in CUs recognized as OECM; Task forces established in areas in 2 CUs; Inter-agency information exchange takes place through calls and meetings. Monitoring programs set up in border areas in at least 2 CUs;	High
4.4	Leverage existing capacity-building programmes to develop and deliver wildlife conservation training for border guards in national languages, clarifying their roles and responsibilities, and, where possible, collaborate with national and international organizations and development partners.	CMS, GOs, NGOs, IGOs, CITES	Training materials produced, training conducted for at least three CUs	High

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
<b>5. Species Monitoring and Research</b>				
5.1	Assess CAMI species population sizes, distribution, reproduction and sex ratios regularly, using the best available science to obtain reliable and comparable estimates to assess population trends and inform conservation and where relevant management policies.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Population data reports and publications (e.g., scientific publications) available	High
5.2	Conduct online and in-person meetings between specialists and conservation authorities from Range States to agree on standardized methodologies and guidelines to be applied for monitoring transboundary populations.	GOs, NGOs, scientific organizations	Meetings conducted for monitoring transboundary populations of ungulates (Argali, Urial and Goitered Gazelle, Saiga Antelopes, Bukhara Deer) and carnivores (Persian Leopard, Pallas' Cat and Lynx)	High
5.3	Train rangers, border guards (where applicable), and staff of scientific institutions in the use of standardized guidelines /manuals for monitoring transboundary populations, as necessary.	GOs, NGOs, IUCN SSC, scientific institutions	Guidelines/manuals available and training reports	High
5.4	Coordinate monitoring activities for transboundary populations by applying agreed methodologies, including standardized survey designs, timing and locations.	GOs, NGOs,	Coordination meetings/communication to agree on monitoring methodology, monitoring databases accessible to GOs on both sides of the border	High
5.5	Conduct species climate vulnerability assessments based on climate change predictions and the collected habitat and species occurrence information and consider the outcomes in conservation planning.	NGOs, scientific institutions	Vulnerability assessments of Argali, Bukhara Deer, and Snow Leopard prepared in the frame of the CAMCA project posted on CMS Website and used in conservation planning by relevant stakeholders and assessments of all other CAMI species conducted, published on CMS website and made accessible to Government Focal Points.	Medium

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
<b>6. Land use and human-wildlife conflict</b>				
6.1	Conduct national workshops for landscape-scale planning, involving relevant stakeholders across agencies and sectors and including local communities, to identify priority areas for both CAMI species and land use.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	One planning workshop conducted in each country	High
6.2	Conduct research to estimate the level of damage caused by CAMI species to farmers/landowners, considering such aspects as livelihood types, ecosystem characteristics, seasons, weather patterns, crop types, and other parameters, and clearly indicating the levels of uncertainty and variability surrounding these estimates.	Scientific institutions, NGOs, IUCN SSC	Report published, scientific publications	High
6.3	Investigate potential mechanisms to avoid or reduce damage to domestic animals, crops, beehives, hayfields, pastures and other properties caused by CAMI species.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, IUCN SSC	Report published, scientific publications	High
6.4	Conduct scientific research and pilot studies, and participatory processes with the landowners concerned to investigate the potential effectiveness and sustainability of financial and non-financial incentives and compensation mechanisms (e.g. compensations by money or agricultural goods, tax cuts, agricultural insurance schemes, performance payments, access to initiatives such as tourism) for farmers/landowners to support those who tolerate wildlife on their land and reduce retaliatory/preventive wildlife destruction.	NGOs, GOs, scientific institutions, IUCN SSC	Report published, scientific publications	High
6.5	Organize a workshop to build capacity for decision-makers on applying the IUCN SSC guidelines on human-wildlife conflict and coexistence as well as other relevant guidelines, including the recommendations of the CMS report on the Potential for Community-based Wildlife Management in Central Asia.	CMS, NGOs, GOs, IUCN SSC	One workshop organized by 2027	High
6.6	Organize exchange of experiences between specialists and practitioners from the CAMI region and other countries on managing wildlife and reducing conflict between local communities and migratory species.	CMS, GOs, NGOs, IUCN SSC	Exchange visits organized for decision-makers and practitioners	High
6.7	Where water is a main source of conflict, assess the availability of water and grazing grounds for CAMI species and develop as necessary and scientifically justified measures to improve their conservation, including the safeguarding of water points, artificial and natural, and livestock exclusion zones.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Assessment reports and recommendations, review of scientific publications	High
6.8	Conduct assessments of feasibility of developing community-based wildlife-watching tourism offers based on CAMI species observations in their natural habitat in order to allow local communities to benefit from presence of wildlife and taking into account <a href="#">Resolution 14.17 on Community Participation and Livelihoods</a> , the recommendations of the study Potential for Community-based Wildlife Management in Central Asia, where relevant, and other guidance into account.	NGOs, Scientific Institutions, GOs	Assessments available	Medium

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
6.9	Develop and implement funding programmes to support the creation of community-based wildlife tourism offers in the CAMI Range States through initial investment portfolios, promotion, capacity-building and pledged returns of tourism revenues as conservation investments.	GOs, NGOs	Funding programmes in place in at least three countries.	Medium
6.10	Monitor attitudes of local people towards conservation activities for and threats to CAMI species using local-level social research including participatory community monitoring and adjust management plans accordingly.	NGOs, Scientific Institutions	Social research reports and publications	Medium
<b>7. Protected and Conserved Areas</b>				
7.1	Implement the IUCN's " <a href="#">Guidance on other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)</a> to promote good practices relating to identifying, reporting, monitoring and strengthening OECMs, including privately managed protected areas in support of GBF Target 3.	CMS, NGOs, GOs, IUCN WCPA	Workshop on OECMs	High
7.2	Support ongoing processes to recognize OECMs in CAMI species habitats, starting with transboundary habitats in line with GBF Target 3.	CMS, NGOs, GOs, IUCN WCPA	New sites recognized as OECMs in UNEP WCMC database	High
7.3	Support CAMI Range States in efforts to achieve the GBF Target 3's 30 x 30 goal by creating and/or expanding effective, equitable, ecologically representative and well-connected protected areas and OECMs including ecological corridors to ensure that the protected area network is relevant for the range and movements of CAMI species.	GOs, NGOs, IUCN WCPA	Meetings/communication, progress reported to CBD and CMS Secretariats	High
7.4	Assess the effectiveness of protected areas individually and collectively under climate change and adapt management as appropriate by protecting water sources for wildlife, expanding protected areas, and implementing other local adaptive measures.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Report on identified climate change-related challenges and measures implemented produced	Medium
<b>8. Illegal Hunting, Possession and Trade</b>				
8.1	Increase and strengthen the wages, prestige, social security and technical capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting, possession, use and trade of CAMI species, including the provision of training and equipment and scaling up the use of SMART.	GOs, NGOs, IGOs	Capacity building workshops, improved equipment of rangers, including computers, mobile phones and SMART.	High
8.2	Introduce new technologies, methods and tools for enforcement, where not yet in use (including SMART, wildlife detection dogs, portable DNA toolkits; point to point security camera network, LoRa network or satellite powered AI camera traps), whichever are locally most practical.	GOs, NGOs, IGOs, scientific Institutions	At least one new technology introduced in each CAMI Range State	High
8.3	Monitor and measure anti-poaching efforts and impacts through SMART and use these analyses to inform improved anti-poaching strategies.	GOs, NGOs	SMART reports.	High

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
8.4	In collaboration with CMS Global Initiative on Illegal and Unsustainable Take of Species identify priorities for increasing capacity of Parties for monitoring and enforcement of national legislation and regulations and other measures pertaining to the illegal taking of CAMI species.	CMS Secretariat, GOs, NGOs	Report and recommendations by 2027.	High
<b>9. Ecological Connectivity</b>				
9.1	Collect data on movements and migrations of CAMI species using appropriate technology (including satellite tracking and remote sensing), with a particular focus on improving the understanding of impacts of infrastructure developments, climate change, and environmental and land use change and with the goal to inform decision-making, aiming to maintain connectivity of wildlife habitat and its migratory behaviour, and store this data in appropriate online databases.	GOs, NGOs, database holders	Relevant databases established and used.	Medium
9.2	Update the Central Asian Mammals Migration and Linear Infrastructure Atlas, including changes in infrastructure and new information on species distribution, e.g. in cooperation with GIUM and other data obtained by international and national researchers.	CMS, GOs, NGOs	Updated Atlas by 2031	High
9.3	Inform the CMS Secretariat of industrial development plans, well in advance of the approval process, which are likely to impact CMS-listed species to obtain guidance from the CMS Secretariat and CAMI SFPs.	CMS Parties and CAMI Range State Focal Points, NGOs	Information submitted to CMS Secretariat.	High
9.4	Conduct online meetings to facilitate discussion of the issues reported in 9.3 and identification of solutions involving infrastructure developers and planners, the CMS Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity, CAMI Species Focal Points (SFP) and NFPs of CAMI Range States.	CMS Secretariat, SFPs, NFPs, other relevant GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	At least one online meeting conducted, protocols produced.	High
9.5	Compile available information, in cooperation with partners, on the CMS-listed species-specific mitigation solutions, including lessons learned, for landscapes and types of barriers in the CUs; and identify those species that need further analysis/research.	CMS, GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Report outlining available mitigation measures for various types of linear infrastructure and species, their effectiveness and lessons learned, and species and solutions requiring further research.	High
9.6	Oblige development planners to use the CAMI Atlas in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes to determine impacts on migratory species and plan mitigation measures according to the Mitigation Hierarchy, as well as to monitor the impact of the development and mitigation measures on migratory species and adjust the measures in place accordingly.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Requirements for EIA and IFI standards to use available tools for migratory species, such as the CAMI Atlas.	High

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
9.7	Conduct capacity-building workshops in line with CMS COP decisions on linear infrastructure, incorporating available CMS tools, such as atlases and guidelines.	CMS, GO, NGOs, scientific institutions	At least one workshop is conducted for the region.	High
9.8	Plan and create Protected Areas, OECMs and eco-corridors to ensure habitat connectivity for CAMI species and to facilitate conservation of larger areas of their habitat (see 7.3).	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Number of protected areas enlarged, OECMs and ecological corridors between protected areas established.	High
<b>10. One Health</b>				
10.1	Identify measures related to spatial planning, other conservation and management measures for CAMI species, which promote one health and include these measures respectively in programmes to promote one health in the conservation and public health sectors.	Scientific Institutions, NGOs, GOs, IUCN, CMS Secretariat	Report on linkages between one health and landscape-level and population level conservation and management measures as well as a list of related funding programmes where these measures can be integrated.	High
10.2	Carry out inter-disciplinary research on the health of CAMI species and other relevant species (including livestock) to inform mitigation, control, action and timely reporting of the health status and disease outbreaks or mass mortality episodes to the appropriate national and international authorities, the public and researchers.	Scientific institutions, NGOs, IUCN SSC	Scientific publications, veterinary reports	Medium
10.3	Use existing platforms, such as WAHIS and establish transboundary contact groups on wildlife disease to enable timely cross-border information exchange on disease outbreaks and coordinated actions	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Existing platforms used, relevant contact groups established for CUs	High
<b>11. Education, Community and General Public Outreach</b>				
11.1	Produce and disseminate a brochure and a promotional video to raise awareness and understanding about the importance of the Central Asian region for CAMI species (and potentially also birds) for different audiences.	CMS Secretariat, NGOs, scientific institutions, GOs	Video and brochure featuring CAMI and other CMS-listed species of the region produced and promoted online	High
11.2	Conduct side events at CMS COP, UNCCD COP16 linked to international year of rangelands and other relevant meetings to raise awareness of CAMI WP and its implementation.	CMS Secretariat, NGOs, GOs	side events at CBD and/or CITES COP	Medium

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
11.3	Publish annual CAMI newsletter in two languages and if possible other languages in cooperation with CMS Secretariat.	CMS Secretariat, GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, GOs	Newsletter published once a year	Low
11.4	Raise awareness on threats affecting CAMI species and necessary behavioural change as well as planned or existing conservation measures in specific CUs among relevant sectors, local national and international decision-makers, local communities and general public in a coordinated manner in all relevant Range States of transboundary areas.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions.	Number of awareness-raising activities at national and international levels.	High
10.4	Support and expand current incentive-based and conservation-linked livelihood-improvement projects and develop new programmes in all appropriate parts of the CAMI range.	NGOs, GOs	Livelihood improvement projects, e.g. improving local schools, infrastructure linked to conservation of CAMI species in place.	High
<b>Conservation Units (CUs)</b>				
<b>11. Southwestern Ustyurt (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan)<sup>23</sup></b>				
<b>Species: Asiatic Wild Ass, Goitered Gazelle, Persian Leopard, Urial, Saiga</b>				
11.1	Facilitate joint funding proposals between the Parties to the Memorandum for Cooperation on the Conservation of Wildlife on the Ustyurt Plateau (Ustyurt Memorandum) to support the implementation of the Ustyurt Roadmap, Range-Wide Strategy for the Conservation of the Persian Leopard and of MTIWP for the Saiga Antelope 2025- 2030.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, MSF, CMS Secretariat	Joint funding proposals submitted to various donors	High
11.2	Conduct a meeting to facilitate avoidance, compensation or mitigation of impact of industrial infrastructure development on CMS-listed species, including CAMI and avian species.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Meeting either in person or online conducted, measures agreed at the latest by 2027.	High
11.3	In cooperation with the Coordinator of the Roadmap, support organization of the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Ustyurt Memorandum in 2030.	CMS Secretariat, GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions	Support to Meeting organization provided	Medium

<sup>2</sup> For all CUs with Saiga fully implement activities 9.1-9.8 of the [Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope 2025-2030](#)

<sup>3</sup> For all CUs with Persian leopard fully implement the respective activities of the Range-Wide Strategy for the Conservation of the Persian Leopard 2023-2032

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
<b>12. Western Tian Shan (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)<sup>4</sup></b>				
<b>Species: Argali, Lynx, Snow Leopard</b>				
12.1	Conduct coordinated population monitoring and research to assess population status and threats to target species.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Survey reports, joint surveys	High
12.2	Expand Zaamin SPA and Zaamin National Park by annexing the adjacent north-facing slopes of the Turkestan Range.	GOs	New zoning/maps, expanded Zaamin SPA and National Park areas.	Medium
12.3	Exchange experience on development of protected area management plans and conservation of the Western Tien Shan World Natural Heritage Site.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Meeting to exchange experiences conducted.	High
12.4	Monitor infrastructure development projects in this area and ensure that CMS Secretariat and appropriate national organizations are informed and can provide their recommendations (see. 9.3 and 9.4)	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Event GOs, NGOs and scientific institutions contribute to EIA processes.	High
<b>13. High Pamirs (Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, Tajikistan)<sup>5</sup></b>				
<b>Species: Argali, Lynx, Pallas's Cat, Snow Leopard</b>				
13.1	Map existing and planned linear infrastructure, including existing and planned border fences, as well as remnants of old fences (e.g. between China-Tajikistan, China-Pakistan and China-Afghanistan, Tajikistan -China), assess their impacts and identify mitigation and compensation measures by involving all relevant national stakeholders, CAMI SFPs and national experts with the facilitation from the CMS Secretariat.	CMS Secretariat, GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Meeting (in person or online held), outcomes of the meeting published by 2028	Medium
13.2	Implement measures agreed at the meeting above to increase connectivity, transboundary migrations and range expansion for CAMI species.	GOs	Report on implemented mitigation measures by 2031	High
13.3	Coordinate monitoring and research of population status and threats to target species between all four countries.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, GSLEP, IUCN SSC	Coordinated monitoring carried out by 2028	High
13.4	Exchange data on target species, particularly camera trap and non-invasive DNA data, including Snow Leopard data in coordination with GSLEP and the PAWS Scientific Advisory Panel and IUCN Cat SG.	GOs, NGOs, GSLEP, Scientific Institutions	Survey reports, scientific publications	High

<sup>4</sup> For all CUs with Argali fully implement the respective activities of the [Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali 2024-2032](#).

<sup>5</sup> For all CUs with Argali fully implement the respective activities of the [Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali 2024-2032](#).

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
13.5	Hold a workshop between protected areas in the 4 countries to strengthen collaboration on prevention of illegal take and trade.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Meeting held by 2031	Medium
<b>14. Eastern Ustyurt (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan)<sup>6</sup></b>				
<b>Species:</b> Goitered Gazelle, Asiatic Wild Ass (re-introduced), Saiga, Urial				
14.1	Strengthen bilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan within the framework of the cooperation agreement signed in 2010, Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope 2025-2030 (Section 9.1-9.8), Range-wide Asiatic Wild Ass Action Plan and Ustyurt Memorandum Roadmap (see 11.1-11.3 above).	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Official documents prepared and ratified, enforcement mechanisms developed	High
14.2	Monitor Saiga population trends, movements and impacts of railways and border fences by using satellite tracking and other techniques and evaluate existing mitigation measures at both railways and fences and provide recommendations for improvement.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Monitoring reports	High
14.3	Continue re-introduction of the Asiatic Wild Ass (Kulan) in Uzbekistan by applying improved methodology, such as the use of adaptation pre-release enclosures and better post-release monitoring by satellite tracking.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Reintroduction report, scientific publications	Medium
<b>15. Kopetdag (Iran, Turkmenistan)<sup>7</sup></b>				
<b>Species:</b> Asiatic Cheetah, Asiatic Wild Ass, Goitered Gazelle, Lynx, Pallas's Cat, Persian Leopard, Urial				
15.1	Organize a workshop between the DoE of Iran and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan with a view of strengthening transboundary collaboration between the borderline protected areas on CAMI species monitoring and conservation.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Workshop conducted and report prepared by the end of 2026	High
15.2	Conduct camera trap monitoring to identify corridors for wildlife movements, especially for Persian Leopard, Asiatic Cheetah, Urial, Goitered Gazelle and Asiatic Wild Ass.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Camera trap surveys conducted bi-annually in at least one section of the CU starting in 2027 and reports published	High
15.3	Convene a meeting with environmental, border and security authorities to discuss the feasibility of creating wildlife passages in the most intensively used parts of the border fence (as identified by camera traps) to enable ecological connectivity for affected CAMI species.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Camera trapping report published. One workshop held by end of 2027	High
15.4	Regulate livestock grazing in wildlife habitats and enforce grazing bans and restrictions in borderline protected areas.	GOs, NGOs	Reports and official enforcing documents on no-grazing zones	High
15.5	Strengthen anti-poaching patrols and measures using SMART and other innovative technologies as practical.	GOs, NGOs	Quarterly SMART reports published in at least one site and at least one additional innovative technology deployed	High

<sup>6</sup> For all CUs with Saiga fully implement activities 9.1-9.8 of the [Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope 2025-2030](#)

<sup>7</sup> For all CUs with Persian leopard fully implement the respective activities of the Range-Wide Strategy for the Conservation of the Persian Leopard 2023-2032

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
15.6	Organize a workshop for herders on applying the IUCN SSC Guidelines on Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence and facilitate implementation of conflict reduction tools and practices.	GOs, NGOs, IUCN SSC	2 workshops in Iran and Turkmenistan held by 2027	High
15.7	Map existing water points for CAMI species and as needed build additional artificial water points.	GOs, NGOs,	Water Points mapped in sections of the CU	High
<b>16. Aral Sea / Western Kyzylkum Desert (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan) <sup>8</sup></b>				
<b>Species:</b> Asiatic Wild Ass, Goitered Gazelle, Saiga				
16.1	Continue monitoring of Asiatic Wild Ass population trends in and around Barsa-Kelmes SPA.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Survey reports, scientific publications	High
16.2	Continue monitoring of Goitered Gazelle and Saiga populations near the Aral Sea including Barsa-Kelmes/Resurrection Island, and the impacts of current oil and gas development on these.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Survey reports, scientific publications	High
16.3	Continue monitoring of the border fence crossings by wildlife with camera traps from the Kazakh and Uzbek sides to determine wildlife movement and main crossing sites and inform creation of potential new such sites.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Survey reports, scientific publications	High
16.4	Work with oil and gas industry on strategies to mitigate impacts of their activities in the region.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Recommendations developed by 2027 and interventions implemented by 2028	High
16.5	Carry out joint Kazakh-Uzbek research expedition in Central Kyzylkum to monitor CAMI species, including the status assessment of the Goitered Gazelle population.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Expedition carried out by 2027, reports produced	High
16.6	Assess feasibility of community-based eco-tourism with CAMI species observation tours and provide support for respective business development in most promising locations.	GOs, NGOs	Feasibility study carried out by 2027	Medium
16.7	Evaluate possibilities for creating new protected areas, expanding Barsa Kelmes SPA and supporting conservation measures in this SPA, including the potential for a transboundary protected area based on the Aralkum NP and Resurrection Island.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	New zoning/maps, assessment reports	Medium

<sup>8</sup> For all CUs with Saiga fully implement activities 9.1-9.8 of the [Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope 2025-2030](#)

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
16.8	Evaluate possibility of establishing new protected areas on the Kazakh side bordering with Uzbek protected areas in Navoi Province (Central Kyzylkum NP, Tamdy-Aktau zapovednik).	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	New zoning/maps, assessment reports	Medium
16.9	Evaluate possibilities for reintroduction of the Asiatic Wild Ass in the newly established Uzbek protected areas.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Reintroduction assessment report completed by 2027	Medium
<b>17. Khan Tengri region (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)<sup>9</sup></b> <b>Species: Argali, Lynx, Pallas's Cat, Snow Leopard</b>				
17.1	Hold a workshop to map existing and planned linear infrastructure projects, assess their impacts, and develop mitigation and compensation measures.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Workshop held by 2027, report prepared	High
17.2	Conduct transboundary assessment and monitoring of CAMI species and habitats, including mitigation of the barrier effects of the existing and planned border fences.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Assessment and monitoring carried out by 2028, report prepared	High
17.3	Conduct training of border guards in monitoring of CAMI species via camera traps.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	One training held by 2027	High
17.4	Support the development of community-based nature-based solutions through: a) initial investment and assistance to wildlife tourism product development and marketing; b) ensuring the link between benefits and conservation efforts; c) assignment of Argali habitats to community-based organizations, including the sustainable use of Argali when its abundance has reached the established thresholds; and d) support other sustainable and wildlife-friendly alternatives to livestock rearing.	GOs, NGOs	One community-based NbS developed by 2028	High

<sup>9</sup> For all CUs with Argali fully implement the respective activities of the [Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali 2024-2032](#).

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
<b>18. Koytendag / Kugitang</b> (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)				
<b>Species:</b> Goitered gazelle, Lynx, Urial				
18.1	Enforce the full ban on livestock (cows, horses, donkeys, and sheep) presence inside Koytendag Strict Nature Reserve.	GOs	Ban in place by the end of 2026	High
18.2	Create a passage ("Bili-synyk") through the border fence inside Koytendag Reserve to facilitate movements and resulting genetic diversity of wild animals, including genetic exchange between the Urial and other ungulate populations, and to preserve an overall integrity and connectivity within the reserve.	GOs	Passage created by the end of 2026	High
18.3	Establish the ecological corridor "Airibaba" (Koytendag-Surkhan Reserve/Uzbekistan) with the main objective of conserving the movements and genetic diversity of the Urial, Lynx and other species populations.	GOs	Legislation adopted recognizing the corridor by the end of 2027	High
18.4	Strictly control grazing in the Hojeypil and Hojagaraul Wildlife Sanctuaries (Turkmenistan).	GOs	Legislation adopted regulating grazing in wildlife sanctuaries by the end of 2027	High
18.5	Improve the pasture areas adjacent to the protected areas by drilling 3-4 wells in territories adjacent to the protected areas and promoting more sustainable and rotational use of pasture lands with local shepherds (Turkmenistan).	GOs	Wells drilled and rotational use of pastures implemented by the end of 2027	High
18.6	Coordinate CAMI species monitoring and data sharing between Surkhan and Koytendag Reserves.	GOs /Institute of Zoology, AoS Uzbekistan	Coordinated surveys and sharing of data protocols implemented by the end of 2027	High
18.7	Continue using SMART in Surkhan and Koytendag Reserves and strengthen patrol frequency.	GOs	SMART reports published quarterly	High
18.8	Submit a request to UNESCO World Heritage Commission for preliminary assessment of the feasibility of the nomination of "Mountain Ecosystem of Koytendag" for the UNESCO World Heritage List	GOs, NGOs	Request submitted by 15 September 2026	High
18.9	If response from UNESCO is positive, submit a full nomination dossier to UNESCO World Heritage Commission	GOs, NGOs	Nomination dossier submitted at the latest by February 2028	High

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
<b>19. Trans-Altai Gobi (China, Mongolia)</b> <sup>10</sup>				
<b>Species:</b> Argali, Asiatic Wild Ass, Gobi Bear, Goitered Gazelle, Lynx, Pallas's Cat, Snow Leopard, Wild Camel				
19.1	Continue collaboration between China and Mongolia through increasing awareness of transboundary issues and improving communication between agency personnel, biologists, and conservationists working on Wild Camel conservation in China and Mongolia.	GOs and NGOs	One online meeting by 2028	High
19.2	Map water points and monitor them with camera traps in the borderline area.	GOs and NGOs	Maps of water points, camera trapping report	High
19.3	Conduct joint monitoring of wildlife movements along the border of China and Mongolia, with continuous monitoring by camera trapping on both sides.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Survey conducted by 2028, report prepared	High
19.4	Identify, describe and map a wildlife movement corridor across the state border fences based on a joint monitoring by the Mongolian and Chinese teams.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Wildlife passage identified, described and mapped by 2028	High
19.5	Conduct EIA of borderline mining sites in China.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	EIA conducted by 2028	High
19.6	Manage livestock in critical areas of the buffer zone along the boundaries of Great Gobi A SPA.	GOs and NGOs	Grazing exclusion zones identified by 2028	High
19.7	Explore possibilities for establishing a transboundary conservation area of Great Gobi A SPA and Anxi Extreme Arid Desert ANR	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Online meeting held by 2027	Medium
19.8	Raise awareness for the importance of Great Gobi A for the conservation of a range of CMS/CAMI species and as a potential World Heritage Site and the threat to the PAs integrity and the conservation of its key species which would come with developing linear, mining related infrastructure inside and along the PAs western and southern boundary.	GOs, NGOS	At least one outreach meeting held by 2027	High
<b>20. Jungarian Gobi (China, Mongolia)</b> <sup>11</sup>				
<b>Species:</b> Argali, Asiatic Wild Ass, Goitered Gazelle, Lynx, Pallas's Cat, Snow Leopard, Przewalski's Horse				
20.1	Regulate stocking rates and livestock grazing along the boundaries of Great Gobi B SPA and critical areas of the buffer zone as well as on the summer pastures in the Altai mountains in close cooperation with local communities, soum, and aimag administrations	GOs and NGOs	Develop pasture management plans by 2027	High

<sup>10</sup> For all CUs with Argali fully implement the respective activities of the [Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali 2024-2032](#).

<sup>11</sup> For all CUs with Argali fully implement the respective activities of the [Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali 2024-2032](#).

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
20.2	Create a transboundary wildlife corridor between Kalamaili, Trans-Altai Gobi and Dzungarian Gobi, including the border security areas on the Mongolian and Chinese sides, for the Asiatic Wild Ass, Przewalski's Horse, Goitered Gazelle, Argali and Snow Leopard.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	One online meeting held by 2027	High
20.3	In accordance with 8.7, map and monitor water points in the borderline area and develop measures to ensure their accessibility for wildlife.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Water points mapped by 2027	High
20.4	Coordinate joint research and monitoring, including activities to jointly monitor wildlife movements along the border between China and Mongolia, e.g. by camera trapping.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	One online meeting held by 2027, regular reports prepared	High
20.5	Initiate communication and wildlife-related data sharing between both countries, starting from the border crossing points.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Communication lines set up by 2027	High
<b>21. Western Trans-Himalaya (China, India, Nepal) <sup>12</sup></b> <b>Species:</b> Argali, Lynx, Kiang, Snow Leopard, Pallas's Cat, Wild Yak				
21.1	Assess range areas, habitat use, and population sizes and trends of target species.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Reports prepared, scientific publications	High
21.2	Conduct a meeting involving technical experts and government representatives in collaboration with GSLEP to determine target species conservation needs in this area, to enhance transboundary collaboration and exchange experiences.	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	One meeting conducted, coordinated activities determined, report on implementation within CAMI.	High
21.3	Monitor climate change effects, especially on water availability, define and implement mitigation measures.	GOs, NGOs and scientific institution	New water points set up, livestock exclusion zones defined and enforced	Medium

<sup>12</sup> For all CUs with Argali fully implement the respective activities of the [Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali 2024-2032](#).

Activities to be implemented by 2031		Responsible	Indicator	Priority
<b>22. Daurian Steppe</b> (China, Mongolia, Russian Federation)				
<b>Species:</b> Mongolian Gazelle, Pallas's Cat				
22.1	Maintain and improve transboundary migration routes of Mongolian Gazelle through the modification of the fence so that gazelles could pass underneath while still allowing it to serve for effective border and railway security.  Important intervention locations include all linear infrastructure within the range of Mongolian gazelles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• along the east-west axis between Erentsaav and the Russian Federation / Mongolia / China border;</li> <li>• between the Russian Federation / Mongolia / China border and the Kherlen River in the south</li> <li>• from the Kherlen River east to the Lake Buir (no recent data on gazelles on the Chinese side);</li> <li>• from Nomrog west to the border town Erlan (no recent data on gazelles).</li> </ul>	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Surveys conducted and the assessment report prepared by 2027, passages for Mongolian Gazelles constructed	High
22.2	Conduct a workshop to train rangers in wildfire control and prevention.	GOs, NGOs	Workshop conducted by 2027	High
22.3	Map the impacts of mining activities and conduct workshops with relevant stakeholders to explore mitigation measures.	GOs, NGOs	Impact assessment report prepared by 2028	High
22.4	Carry out the monitoring of the Pallas' Cat and implement measures to reduce human-caused mortality (free-ranging dogs, poisoning, etc.).	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions	Monitoring conducted, report and recommendations prepared by the end of 2026	High