



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals



THIRD RANGE STATE MEETING OF THE CMS CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI)

24-26 June 2025, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

UNEP/CMS/CAMI/RS3/Inf.7

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN MAMMALS INITIATIVE (CAMI) REPORTING FORM

CAMI Species: Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*); Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*); Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (*Equus hemionus*); Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*); Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*); Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*); Kiang (*Equus kiang*); Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*); Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*); Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*); Saiga Antelope (*Saiga* spp.); Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*); Urial (*Ovis vignei*); Wild or Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*); Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*).

QUESTIONNAIRE TO ASSESS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CAMI PROGRAMME OF WORK 2021-2026 IN THE RANGE STATES.

Please provide the name, position and e-mail address of the person(s) who coordinated the completion of this form.

Name: [Uranchimeg Tserendorj and Buuveibaatar Bayarbaatar \(CMS Scientific Councillor for Mongolia\)](#)

Position: [National Focal Point](#)

Department: [Department of Natural Resources](#)

Agency/Ministry: [Ministry of Environment and Climate Change](#)

1. Transboundary Cooperation

1.1 Please list transboundary cooperation agreements and projects in your country that are relevant to CAMI species in the following table.

Project/agreement title	Wildlife species covered	Start date	End date	Link to project website	Does this correspond to an identified hotspot in the study Transboundary conservation hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative ?	Have workshops taken place? (provide dates and links to website, if applicable)	Has a transboundary working group been established?

Saiga Antelope MoU (CMS)	Saiga Antelope	2006	Ongoing	https://www.cms.int/en/legalinstrument/saiga-antelope	Yes	2nd Meeting of Signatories – Sep 2010, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia https://www.cms.int/en/document/mongolias-report-implementation-saiga-mou	Yes
Altai-Sayan Ecoregion Conservation Initiative (WWF)	Snow Leopard, Argali, Goitered Gazelle and others	1996	Ongoing	https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/altai_sayan_ecoregional_strategy_2030.pdf	Yes	WWF-led workshops ongoing since 1996 across Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, and China	Yes
Range-Wide Action Plan for the Asiatic Wild Ass	Khulan	2023	Ongoing	https://www.cms.int/en/document/range-wide-action-plan-asiatic-wild-ass	Yes	Technical Workshop, 26 June – 1 July 2023, Isle of Vilm, Germany https://www.cms.int/en/meeting/first-meeting-range-states-asiatic-wild-ass-0	Yes
Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP)	Snow Leopard	2013	Ongoing	https://globalsnowleopard.org/	Yes	8th GSLEP Steering Committee Meeting, Feb 2024, Samarkand, Uzbekistan https://globalsnowleopard.org/ministers-uphold-their-support-for-snow-leopard-conservation/	Yes
Dauria International Protected Area (DIPA)	Mongolian Gazelle	1994	Ongoing	https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1448	Yes	Joint monitoring & research meetings held regularly by Mongolia, Russia, and China	Yes

International Action Plan for Argali Conservation (CMS)	Argali Sheep	2020	Ongoing	https://camcaproject.org/resources/cms-international-action-plan-argali-conservation-english/	Yes	Regional CMS coordination workshops held; details available via CAMCA/CMS platforms	Yes
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1.2 Do the National focal points of your country for CMS, CITES, UNCCD and CBD meet regularly to exchange information on the different MEAs and identify synergies?

- Yes
- Yes, but not regularly**
- No

1.3 Since 2021, have activities taken place to strengthen information exchange and coordination of conservation activities between your country and other Range States for the following species? (Please select species)

- Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*)
- Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (*Equus hemionus*)
- Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*)
- Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)**
- Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*)
- Kiang (*Equus kiang*)
- Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)
- Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)
- Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)
- Saiga Antelope (*Saiga* spp.)
- Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*)**
- Urial (*Ovis vignei*)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild or Bactrian Camel (<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> Wild Yak (<i>Bos grunniens</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> No				
1.4 a) Have networks of well-managed protected areas been established in your country for the ranges of any of the species listed below? Please select.				
	Does it include transboundary areas, shared with other countries?	Does it include land managed by local communities?	Name of the protected area network	Links to online resources
Argali Sheep (<i>Ovis ammon</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Altai-Sayan PA Network; Great Gobi SPA; Hustai NP	https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis
Asiatic Wild Ass (<i>Equus hemionus</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Great Gobi SPA, Small Gobi SPA, Ergeliin Zoo NR	https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis
Gobi Bear (<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Great Gobi "A" SPA	https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis
Goitered Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Great Gobi SPA, Small Gobi SPA, Khomiin Tal NP, Gobi Gurvansaikhan NP	https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis
Mongolian Gazelle (<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Eastern Mongolian Protected Area Network; Toson Hulstai NR	https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis
Przewalski's Horse (<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Hustai NP; Great Gobi "B" SPA, Khomiin Tal NP	ITG Takhi; https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis

Saiga Antelope (<i>Saiga spp.</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Sharga-Mankhan NR, Khomiin Tal NP, Khas Us Lake NP	https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis
Snow Leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Gobi Gurvansaikhan NP, Great Gobi SPA, Tost, Tosonbumba NP, Mongol Altain Nuruu SPA, Munkhhaikhan NP, Khasagt Khairhan SPA, Otgontenger PA, Uvs Lake Basin SPA, Ulaan Taiga SPA, Khan Khuhiin Nuruu NP, Khuvsgul NP, Khokh serhin nuruu NP, Small Gobi SPA	https://snowleopard.mn/ https://snowleopard.org/ https://mecc.gov.mn/ https://wwf.panda.org
Wild Bactrian Camel (<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Great Gobi A SPA	Wild Camel Protection Foundation; https://mpa.gov.mn/new/gis

2. Illegal Hunting, Possession and Trade

2.1 Please describe any measures of your country to strengthen the technical capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting, possession and trade.

Since 2021, Mongolia has implemented several measures to improve the technical capacity of rangers and enforcement personnel to combat illegal hunting, possession, and wildlife trade, especially in protected areas and critical habitats of CAMI species:

- 1. SMART Patrol System Expansion**
 - a. The use of the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) system has expanded across many Protected Areas, enabling more effective data collection, patrol planning, and threat response.
 - b. Implemented in areas such as Tost and Tosonbumba NR, Great Gobi SPA, Small Gobi SPA, and Hustai NP.
 - c. Supported by WCS, WWF, and UNDP.
- 2. Targeted training programs**

- a. Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (SLCF) conducted ranger trainings focused on crime scene investigation, interviewing techniques, and illegal wildlife trade identification.
- b. Trainings also included modules on professional conduct, use of patrol technologies (e.g., GPS, camera traps), and legal procedures for evidence handling.

3. Cross-Sector enforcement workshops

- a. Collaborative workshops between PA rangers, environmental inspectors, border control, and police have improved cross-agency coordination.
- b. Focused on identifying poaching hotspots and improving prosecution processes.

4. Equipment and infrastructure support

- a. Rangers received field gear (GPS units, smartphones, binoculars, radios, uniforms) through support from the Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP), WCS, and WWF.
- b. Solar-powered ranger stations and patrol outposts have been established in remote Gobi areas.

5. Community ranger integration

- a. In areas like the Tost Mountains, local herders have been recruited and trained as community rangers, increasing surveillance in buffer zones and fostering collaboration with government agencies.

2.2 Is SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) being used in your country?

Yes

SMART is actively implemented in Mongolia to enhance wildlife protection and patrol effectiveness, with technical support from the Wildlife Conservation Society. A national SMART working group has been established under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Additionally, the Protected Areas Department has issued a directive requiring all protected areas to adopt SMART for standardized patrol planning, data collection, and reporting. This nationwide rollout aims to strengthen monitoring, identify threats such as poaching, and support evidence-based conservation decisions.

Only in some areas (please specify)

No

2.3 a) Please rate inter-agency cooperation on illegal trade in your country. (1- poor, 10-excellent)

Rating: 6 out of 10. While joint inspection teams and enforcement guidelines exist, efforts remain fragmented due to weak centralized coordination, limited data sharing, and capacity gaps among agencies. Strengthening collaboration and communication is needed to improve overall effectiveness.

What measures were taken to improve it?

Mongolia has improved inter-agency cooperation on illegal trade by reorganizing wildlife crime units, launching public awareness campaigns, developing standardized enforcement guidelines, and establishing data-sharing systems to enhance coordination and enforcement.

2.3 b) Please rate cooperation of your country with agencies of other countries to address illegal trade (1- poor, 10-excellent)

Rating: 6 out of 10. Mongolia's cooperation with foreign agencies to address illegal trade is moderate. The country is a signatory to CITES and CMS and works with partners such as WWF, WCS, and ZSL on joint initiatives, including enforcement training and capacity building.

What measures were taken to improve it?

To strengthen international cooperation on illegal trade, Mongolia has partnered with conservation NGOs to conduct joint enforcement trainings, expanded canine detection units, launched public awareness campaigns, and reviewed its legal framework to improve policy alignment and enforcement effectiveness.

2.3 c) Please rate the level of cooperation between nature protection agencies, customs, border control, police and judiciary on issues of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife in your country (1- poor, 10-excellent)

Rating: 5 out of 10. Mongolia shows moderate inter-agency cooperation on wildlife crime, with joint enforcement actions and capacity-building efforts in place. However, coordination is fragmented, data sharing is weak, and limited resources continue to hamper effective response.

2.4 Have any awareness campaigns been conducted for local communities on law enforcement in relation to wildlife?

Yes (please provide details)

- WWF-Mongolia launched the “Green Voice” campaign in 2020 in collaboration with the Ecological Police Unit and the Crime Prevention Council. This nationwide outreach used posters, videos, television, and radio to reach over 5.6 million people. In Uvs Province, an “Anti-Crime and Violation Day” event engaged more than 5,000 residents, including herders, to raise awareness about environmental law enforcement.
- Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation trained nine instructors under the course “Crime Scene Investigation and Identifying Poaching,” aiming to train 50 rangers. The course covered interviewing techniques, instructional methods, crime scene protocols, note-taking, professional ethics, and evaluation—skills essential for addressing threats to snow leopards and other mountain ungulates.
- Zoological Society of London supported the development of community surveillance networks that empower local herders and citizens to detect and report illegal wildlife trade.
- Wildlife Conservation Society Mongolia has trained both volunteer and protected area rangers across the country in SMART patrols, pasture monitoring, and detection of illegal activities, directly enhancing protection for migratory mammals. WCS also partnered with Legal Atlas to

assess Mongolia's wildlife trade legislation, producing a comprehensive review of legal gaps and enforcement needs. In addition, WCS conducted public outreach campaigns through national newspapers and television to raise awareness of the risks and impacts of illegal wildlife trade.

No

2.5 a) Do citizen informant networks to address illegal wildlife trade exist in your country?

Yes

No

2.5 b) How else are local communities involved in protecting wildlife in your country?

Local communities in Mongolia play a vital role in wildlife protection through various mechanisms that integrate traditional knowledge, stewardship, and modern conservation strategies. Key forms of involvement include:

- **Community-Based Wildlife Monitoring:** Local herders and rangers participate in species monitoring (e.g., snow leopard, khulan, Mongolian gazelle) using tools like SMART patrols, camera traps, and wildlife sign surveys. These efforts are often coordinated by NGOs such as WCS, WWF, and the Snow Leopard Trust.
- **Pasture User Groups (PUGs):** Established across the country, PUGs manage grazing schedules, monitor pasture conditions, and help reduce human-wildlife conflict, especially in areas where wildlife and livestock compete for resources.
- **Citizen Informant Networks:** Community members are encouraged to report poaching and illegal trade through surveillance networks supported by organizations like ZSL, acting as frontline informants in remote areas.
- **Volunteer Ranger Programs:** In national protected areas and community-managed areas, local volunteers are trained as rangers to conduct patrols and deter wildlife crime, contributing to protection efforts for migratory species.
- **Conservation Incentive Agreements:** Some communities engage in agreements where they commit to wildlife protection (e.g., no poaching zones) in exchange for support with livelihoods, veterinary services, or infrastructure improvements.
- **Environmental Education and Outreach:** NGOs and government agencies organize workshops, school programs, and public campaigns to raise awareness of species protection laws and the ecological value of wildlife.

2.6 What measures to stop illegal wildlife trade on the internet have been taken in your country?

Mongolia has taken several legal and enforcement measures to address illegal wildlife trade, including activities conducted online:

- Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals and Plants (2002) and the Law on Fauna (2012) regulate the trade of rare and endangered species, with provisions applicable to online transactions involving wildlife and their derivatives.
- The Law on Advertisements (2002) prohibits the promotion of sales involving endangered species, extending to online and social media platforms.
- The Criminal Code of Mongolia (Revised 2015) establishes criminal liability for illegal hunting, possession, and trade in wildlife, which includes digital marketplaces.
- Mongolia has also established a multi-agency wildlife crime unit, which includes monitoring of online platforms for illegal wildlife trade as part of joint enforcement operations.
- In partnership with organizations such as WCS and Legal Atlas, Mongolia has assessed and updated its legal framework to address cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking and identified enforcement gaps.
- Public awareness campaigns have been launched through national media to educate the public about the risks and legal consequences of participating in or facilitating illegal wildlife trade online.

3. Industry and Infrastructure Development / Barriers to Movement

3.1 Does your agency have GIS maps of the following (please select):

- Up to date distribution maps of all CAMI species
- Nationally designated protected areas
- Internationally designated protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)
- Areas managed by local communities/ local community organizations
- Corridors for each species
- Existing and planned barriers for wildlife movement

3.2 Has your agency conducted any meetings with the neighbouring countries to exchange knowledge on infrastructure as a barrier to wildlife migration and possible mitigation measures?

- Yes (please list meetings)
- No

3.3 a) Have the impacts of linear infrastructure on large mammals (CAMI species) and its cumulative effects been assessed at a landscape-level (with particular relevance to Asiatic Wild Ass and the Gobi-steppe ecosystem),

Yes (please provide links to any reports or publications)

1. Kaczensky, P., B. Buuveibaatar, and N. Dejid. 2024. Khulan: Mongolian Gobi. Global Initiative on Ungulate Migration, editors. Atlas of Ungulate Migration. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. https://jellyfish-app-li2vd.ondigitalocean.app/data/factSheets/Khulan_SouthernGobi_MNG.pdf
2. Dejid, N., K. Olson, and T. Mueller. 2024. Mongolian Gazelle: Eastern Mongolia. Global Initiative on Ungulate Migration, editors. Atlas of Ungulate Migration. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. https://jellyfish-app-li2vd.ondigitalocean.app/data/factSheets/MongolianGazelle_EasternGobi_MNG.pdf
3. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Mongolia) 2023. Establishing a Biodiversity and Linear Infrastructure Database for Mongolia: The ALIGN Project on Planning and Implementing Environmentally Friendly Linear Infrastructure, Ulaanbaatar. https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/biodiversity-and-li-report_spellchecked.pdf?381517/----Y---Y---YY-

Partially (please explain)

No

3.3 b) Have mitigation measures been put in place, including development and implementation of wildlife friendly infrastructure standards?

Yes (please provide links)

Partially (please explain)

In 2019, a pilot conservation intervention was implemented by Wildlife Conservation Society's Mongolia Program to restore connectivity of wildlife across the TMR, in collaboration with local government authorities and partners. As part of this effort, 1,500 meters of fence were temporarily 55 removed at three locations. These gaps remained open throughout 2019–2021 (c. 30 months), and camera traps were set up to monitor wildlife movement across the area. The monitoring confirmed the use of the corridor by Mongolian gazelles (*Procapra gutturosa*), goitered gazelles (*Gazelle*

subgutturosa), and argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*). On 16 March 2020, a khulan was photographed crossing the southernmost gap, marking the first confirmed crossing of the TMR by the species in 65 60 years.

In the Mongolian Gobi, 930 km of railways, some fenced, were built between 2020 and 2022, hindering ungulate movements. These railways have 195 potential wildlife crossings, including multiuse box culverts (62%), open-span bridges over dry riverbeds (25%), and ground-level passes (13%), partially in compliance with national for passage of nomadic ungulates (MNS 6515:2015). These potential crossing structures are on average spaced at distance of between 4.5 and 5.8 kilometres. The most potential crossing structure type of is open-span bridges. These bridges are between 15 and 225 m wide, and there are a total of 38 bridges along the three railways. An evaluation of their effectiveness is currently being assessed via camera trappings installed at these potential crossing structures.

No

3.4 Is information on mitigating the impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife included in university curricular for civil engineers?

Yes

Yes, information on mitigating the impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife is included in university curricula for civil engineers. Through a partnership between WWF-Mongolia and the National University of Mongolia, supported by USAID's ALIGN Project, courses have been developed that integrate topics such as biodiversity impacts, wildlife-friendly infrastructure design, and green development principles. These courses, introduced in 2023, are offered to students across bachelor's, master's, and doctoral programs, including those in engineering fields.

No

This information is not available to my agency

3.5 Has information on spatial planning and climate change impact modelling in your country been compiled in any reports or other publications?

Yes (please attach the report or provide an electronic reference)

No

3.6 Have meetings between infrastructure developers and conservation workers in your country taken place to develop risk management plans?

Yes (please provide details)

No

3.7 Does your country have national standards for mitigating the impacts of infrastructure on wildlife?

Yes (please provide titles of specific laws/guidelines)

Mongolia has adopted national standards aimed at mitigating the impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife. These standards include:

- MNS 7042:2024 – Barrier Fences for Railways and Highways. General Requirements: This standard provides technical specifications and general requirements for the design and construction of wildlife-friendly barrier fences along railways and highways. It aims to prevent wildlife entanglement and reduce barrier effects while maintaining the safety and functionality of transportation infrastructure.
- MNS 6515:2015 – Wildlife Crossings for Highways and Railroads in the Steppe and Gobi Desert Areas. General Requirements: This standard sets out the requirements for the construction of wildlife crossing structures in open landscapes such as the steppe and Gobi Desert, with a focus on facilitating the safe movement of migratory ungulates and maintaining ecological connectivity.
- MNS 6735:2018 – Wildlife Crossings for Highways and Railroads in Mountainous and Forested Areas. General Requirements: This standard addresses the design and implementation of wildlife crossings in ecologically sensitive mountainous and forested areas, supporting the preservation of migration routes and reducing habitat fragmentation.

No

3.8 Have the Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia been taken into consideration in the national standards/guidelines?

Yes (please provide titles of specific laws/guidelines)

Yes, the three national standards listed above incorporate recommendations from the Central Asia guidelines to align with best practices for mitigating wildlife impacts.

No

3.9 Are the Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia being used in environmental impact assessment in your country?

Yes

The Central Asia guidelines have been considered in Mongolia's EIA processes, informing national standards and policies to mitigate linear infrastructure impacts on wildlife. Wildlife-friendly design, including crossing structures such as overpass, underpass, and level crossing, is integrated into road and railway standards, especially in sensitive areas like the Gobi. While not explicitly required in EIA law, these measures are applied during planning and assessment.

No

3.10 Since 2021, have inter-agency consultations taken place to gain an understanding of corridors and barriers to connectivity and to develop mitigation options that include protection of movement corridors? Collaborations could be national and/or transboundary, including border security agencies, customs, ministries of foreign affairs, environmental agencies, and transboundary areas.

On a national level?

Yes (please list the meetings, species concerned and their main outcomes)

Since 2021, inter-agency consultations have been conducted in Mongolia to evaluate ecological corridors, identify barriers to landscape connectivity, and develop appropriate mitigation measures. Notably, an interministerial working group—led by the Ministry of Road and Transport in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism—convened meetings with railway companies, conservation scientists, and engineers to address the impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife movement. As a result of these consultations and the enforcement of national standards, railway lines constructed in the South Gobi between 2020 and 2022 have incorporated wildlife crossing structures, including underpasses and level crossings for khulan, goitered gazelle, and Mongolian gazelle. Although these structures are not yet fully optimized, they represent a significant initial step by the private sector toward implementing wildlife-friendly infrastructure practices.

No

Involving other countries?

Yes (please list the meetings, species concerned and their main outcomes)

No

3.11 Does landscape planning include considerations for wildlife needs in your country?

Yes

Partially (please explain)

Yes, consideration of wildlife needs in landscape planning is currently being piloted at the project level in Mongolia. A prominent example is the GEF-7

<p>project titled <i>“Promoting Dryland Sustainable Landscapes and Biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia”</i>, implemented by WWF-Mongolia in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. This initiative focuses on integrating land-use planning with wildlife movement patterns and key migration corridors across 6.86 million hectares in Dornod, Khentii, and Sukhbaatar provinces. The project aims to maintain ecological connectivity for migratory species such as the Mongolian gazelle and white-naped crane, while promoting sustainable dryland management and local livelihoods.</p> <p>https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/7f213a38-755e-4fd9-ac43-5f9ddd6815dc/content</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please list specific laws and how they include considerations for wildlife:</p>
<p>3.12 Did your Government conduct any awareness-raising activities with participation of the transportation, infrastructure and environmental sectors to explain the needs of wildlife and environmental implications of barriers?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain)</p> <p>The Mongolian government has actively engaged in awareness-raising initiatives involving the transportation, infrastructure, and environmental sectors to address the impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife. A significant effort is the establishment of an interministerial working group by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Road and Transport Development. This group has facilitated dialogue and collaboration between the two ministries, which is invaluable in developing a wildlife-friendly transportation network across Mongolia. Additionally, the USAID-funded Asia's Linear Infrastructure Safeguarding Nature (ALIGN) Project, implemented by WWF-Mongolia in partnership with the Center for Large Landscape Conservation, has organized meetings to enhance the development and implementation of effective linear infrastructure safeguards that protect people and nature from harm.</p> <p>https://files.worldwildlife.org/wwfcmsprod/files/Publication/file/94fo8n6756_ALIGN_Factsheet_Mongolia_Final_11.8.2023.pdf</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>3.13 Have multi-agency task forces been established in your country to conduct an impact assessment of big infrastructure projects?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please list)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>3.14 Are there any obligatory standard evaluation criteria for assessing potential impacts of infrastructure projects on migratory species in your country?</p>

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Mongolia's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) law includes mandatory criteria for evaluating the effects of infrastructure projects on biodiversity, including migratory species. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change oversees these assessments, which must identify potential risks and outline appropriate mitigation measures. <input type="checkbox"/> No
3.15 Are infrastructure developers in your country required to apply International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (IFC PS6)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Infrastructure developers in Mongolia are not legally obligated to follow the International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (IFC PS6). However, projects seeking financing from institutions like the IFC must comply with these standards. For instance, the Oyu Tolgoi copper and gold mine in the South Gobi received IFC funding as part of a broader project finance package, which required adherence to IFC's environmental and social standards, including PS6, to address biodiversity and ecosystem impacts. Although not mandated by national law, aligning with IFC PS6 is often necessary to access international funding and to meet global benchmarks for environmental and social risk management.
3.16 Are companies that build infrastructure in the habitat of CMS-listed species required to adopt best practices in line with CMS Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Explain other requirements for such projects in CAMI species habitat (please provide links and reports or explain the procedure) No, infrastructure developers in Mongolia are not legally required to adopt the CMS guidelines. However, they must adhere to national standards for wildlife passages and wildlife-friendly fencing, which incorporate key recommendations from these CMS guidelines. In practice, some infrastructure projects in southern Mongolia—such as newly built railways—have included wildlife crossing structures intended for species like khulan, goitered gazelle, argali sheep, and Mongolian gazelle, although these structures are not fully optimized for the specific needs of all target species.
3.17 Are companies that build infrastructure in the habitat of CMS-listed species required to allocate funds for conservation as part of their mitigation or off-setting plans?

Yes (please explain)

In Mongolia, infrastructure developers are not legally required to allocate funds specifically for the conservation of species listed under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). However, national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations obligate developers to assess and mitigate environmental impacts, which may include funding conservation activities—particularly when projects are financed by international institutions with strict environmental standards. Additionally, under Mongolia’s national biodiversity offset regulation, all developers are required to offset their impacts through conservation measures, some of which target CMS-listed species, habitat protection, and poaching reduction.

No

4. Overgrazing and Livestock Competition

4.1 Has research been undertaken on the following topics and their impact on CMS-listed species? (Please select)

- Productivity and suitability of pasture in wildlife habitat
- Seasonal pasture use
- Livestock-transmitted diseases
- Grazing and livestock management
- Extent and scale of standing herds as investments
- Feasibility and advantages and disadvantages of traditional pastoralism
- Livestock vs. wild grazers and soil / rangeland carbon sequestration
- Human-wildlife conflicts
- Effects of climate change on pasture use

Please provide links to any reports and publications

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-024-84215-4>

<https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/pan3.10784>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7122222/>

<https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ecs2.4665>

<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/preserving-nomadic-tradition-changing-climate-path-forward-mongolian-herders>

https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/mn/FeasibilityStudy_PastureUseFee_BaselineStudyReport_Mongolia_2017_Eng.pdf

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0167880915300281>

<https://library.wcs.org/Scientific-Research/Research-Publications/Publications-Library/ctl/view/mid/40093/pubid/DMX3880800000.aspx>

<https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/csp2.509>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2024/03/12/how-mongolia-s-herders-faced-climate-change>

4.2 Does the following have implications for pasture use regulations?

Yes (please explain)

- **Pasture carrying capacity**

- Research has shown that many Mongolian rangelands are overstocked beyond their ecological carrying capacity, especially in the Gobi and Eastern Steppe regions. This leads to degradation of pasture quality and reduced forage availability for both livestock and wild ungulates.

- Overgrazing contributes to competition with CMS-listed species like Asiatic Wild Ass, Mongolian Gazelle, and Saiga Antelope, especially in arid regions where forage is limited.
- **Presence of CMS-listed species habitat in this territory**
 - Several CMS species (e.g., Khulan, Saiga, Snow Leopard, Mongolian Gazelle) occupy areas shared with traditional pasturelands. Their presence necessitates seasonal or spatial restrictions on livestock grazing to maintain wildlife corridors and reduce competition or conflict.
 - In response, Rangeland Use Agreements (RUAs) and community co-management systems have been introduced in some protected and buffer areas to limit grazing intensity and better align livestock use with biodiversity conservation goals.

Partially (please explain)

No

4.3 What strategies or mechanisms are being implemented in your country to incentivize livestock owners to prioritize investments in quality, such as breed improvement over increasing herd size?

Rangeland Use Agreements (RUAs)

- The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDC) Green Gold and Animal Health Project has facilitated the establishment of RUAs, enabling herder groups to manage pastureland sustainably.
- These agreements encourage herders to maintain livestock numbers within the land's carrying capacity, promoting quality over quantity.
[Green Gold: Livelihoods in Mongolia Federal Department of Foreign Affairs+1en.greenmongolia.mn+1](#)

Breed Improvement and Productivity Programs

- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supports Mongolia in enhancing livestock quality through improved breeding services, animal health, and pasture management.
- These initiatives aim to increase productivity per animal, reducing the need for larger herds.
- [Mongolia and FAO FAOHome](#)

Sustainable Cashmere Initiatives

- Projects like STeP EcoLab promote sustainable practices in the cashmere sector, encouraging herders to focus on fiber quality and environmental stewardship.
- By adopting sustainable herding practices, herders can access premium markets, providing financial incentives for quality over quantity.
- [Sustainable Cashmere Project CSCP](#)

Climate-Resilient Herding Support

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) collaborates with Mongolian herders to implement climate-smart herding practices.
- These practices include maintaining smaller, more productive herds to enhance resilience against climate-induced challenges.

- [Fewer, Stronger: Scaling Climate-Smart Herding](#)

4.4 Have awareness and educational programmes for herding communities been developed on the following topics? (Please select)

- Wildlife protection
 Human-wildlife conflict resolution
 Unintended impact of livestock intensification on wildlife and environment
 No

4.5 Have any strategies to reduce the dependence of rural population on livestock been applied? (Please select)

- Alternative livelihoods projects
 Temporary grazing restrictions
 Others (please describe)

Green Gold RUAs and pasture user groups reward herders who reduce herd size and practice rotational grazing; youth programs also support off-herding employment (<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/sdc/aktuell/newsuebersicht/2022/06/gruenes-gold-mongolei.html>).

4.6 Have working groups been established in your country, involving relevant organizations and pastoralist communities, to address pasture use and wildlife protection issues?

- Yes (please list)

Pastureland Management and Rangeland Use Agreement (RUA) Working Groups

- Established under the Green Gold and Animal Health Project (SDC)
- Includes herder groups, local governments, and environmental officers
- Focus: sustainable pasture use, carrying capacity, and rotational grazing
[Green Gold Project Summary – SDC](#)

Snow Leopard Landscape Management Groups (under GSLEP)

- Regional planning bodies involving herders, PA staff, and NGOs (e.g. SLCF, WWF)
- Focus on co-management of rangelands in core snow leopard habitats like Tost and Segs Tsagaan Bogd
[GSLEP Mongolia Page](#)

Community-based Wildlife Monitoring Teams

- Trained community rangers involved in both wildlife monitoring and pasture use compliance
- Supported by WWF, SLCF, and regional PAs in and around the Altai Mountain ranges
<https://mongolia.panda.org/>

No

4.7 Are there any mechanisms in your country to limit livestock grazing on wildlife migration routes?

Yes, but they are voluntary

Yes, there are obligatory restrictions

No, but such mechanisms have been explored

Please provide links to any reports or publications

Voluntary Mechanisms (Community-based and Rangeland Use Agreements)

- In key areas like the Eastern Steppe and South Gobi, Rangeland Use Agreements (RUAs) under the Green Gold Project encourage herder groups to voluntarily avoid critical wildlife corridors, particularly during calving or migration seasons of CMS-listed species like Mongolian gazelles and khulan.
- These are not legally enforced but linked to technical support and pasture improvement assistance.
- <https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/sdc/aktuell/newsuebersicht/2022/06/gruenes-gold-mongolei.html>

4.8 Is it possible for livestock owners to insure their livestock against natural disasters?

Yes

Partially

No

4.9 Are there certification schemes in your country for sustainably produced livestock products?

Yes (please list)

Mongolia has several certification schemes and initiatives that promote sustainable livestock production, focusing on rangeland health, animal welfare, product traceability, and community resilience. Key examples include:

1. **Responsible Nomads (MNS 6891:2020):** This national standard, developed under the Swiss-funded Green Gold and Animal Health Project, certifies sustainable nomadic livestock production. It emphasizes rangeland condition, animal welfare, and traceability. A complementary digital system ensures that certified livestock products are responsibly sourced, enhancing market competitiveness both domestically and internationally.
2. **Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA) Certification:** The SFA operates a globally recognized certification scheme for sustainable cashmere. In Mongolia, over 1,450 herders from 17 cooperatives participate in the program, with 300 herders already certified. The scheme promotes rangeland stewardship, animal welfare, and fiber traceability, and supports herder communities through green financing, youth training, and women's empowerment initiatives.
3. **AVSF Sustainable Cashmere Program:** Implemented by Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF), this program supports more than 4,500 herder households in Bayankhongor province. It encourages sustainable rangeland management, improved animal husbandry, and quality assurance through certification. It also strengthens local cooperatives and links herders to sustainable value chains in the Mongolian textile sector.
4. **White Gold Initiative:** Jointly led by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry and UNDP, this initiative aims to transform Mongolia's livestock sector. Building on the Mongolian Sustainable Cashmere Platform, it supports policy improvement, raw material quality, traceability, and market access—contributing to a more sustainable and inclusive livestock production system.
5. **Disease-Free Certification Pilot:** Supported by the Asian Development Bank, this pilot project introduced herd-level certification for disease-free status. By encouraging better animal movement control and veterinary practices, the initiative aimed to improve livestock health and increase product marketability.

No

4.10 Have the risks of ungulate-livestock disease transmission been studied?

Yes (please explain which species have been studied and provide links to any reports or publications)

Mongolian saiga: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6924898/>

Mongolian gazelle: <https://meridian.allenpress.com/jwd/article/48/1/33/122291/SEROSURVEILLANCE-FOR-FOOT-AND-MOUTH-DISEASE-IN>

No

4.11 Do response protocols exist in case of disease outbreaks in wild ungulate populations in your country?

Yes (please explain to which species this applies and provide links to relevant documents)

- Following the 2016–2017 Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) outbreak, which severely impacted the Mongolian saiga antelope, the country implemented integrated surveillance and response systems that encompass both livestock and wildlife. These protocols involve coordinated efforts among veterinary, environmental, and public health sectors, aligning with the One Health approach to manage and mitigate disease risks at the human-animal-environment interface.

No

4.12 Does your government support vaccination of livestock in wildlife habitat?

Yes (please explain)

- Yes, the Mongolian government actively supports livestock vaccination in areas overlapping with wildlife habitats to reduce the risk of disease transmission. During the 2016–2017 Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) outbreak, which severely impacted Mongolian saiga, the government vaccinated livestock in affected zones and buffer areas to prevent spillover to wildlife.
- Similarly, to mitigate Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) risks, the General Authority for Veterinary Services conducts biannual vaccination campaigns, particularly in eastern provinces where livestock and wild ungulates like the Mongolian gazelle co-occur.

No

4.13 Does your government support vaccination of herder dogs?

- Yes (please explain)
- No

4.14 What methods to reduce the number of herder dogs and feral dogs are used in your country?

- Culling
- Castration and release
- Other (please describe)
- No method used

4.15 Are the following measures being promoted and used in your country to avoid wildlife-livestock conflicts? (Please select)

- Predator-proof corrals
- Land use planning, taking into account seasonal aggregations of wildlife
- Fencing
- Other (please describe)

4.16 Select from the following options to describe rangeland management plans in your country.

- They are based on scientific research (please provide links to any reports and publications)

Mongolia's rangeland management plans increasingly incorporate scientific approaches, such as Ecological Site Descriptions, state-and-transition models, and adaptive monitoring. These tools support evidence-based decisions for grazing management and ecosystem restoration, grounded in the principles of resilience-based rangeland ecology. Examples include:

<https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ecs2.4665>

https://jornada.nmsu.edu/files/Mongolia-Rangeland-health-Report_EN.pdf

- They involve local communities (outside of protected areas)

Community-Based Rangeland Management (CBRM) is widely implemented across Mongolia through the formation of Pasture User Groups. These herder-led groups are responsible for developing seasonal grazing plans, monitoring rangeland conditions, and co-managing pastures in partnership with local authorities and NGOs. Examples of CBRM in practice can be found in the following resources:

<https://warnercnr.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/09/ENGMOR2-Policy-Brief-2-CBRM6.10.15FINAL.pdf>

<https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/conl.12267>

5. Community Engagement and Sustainable Use

5.1 Are sustainable livelihood schemes, linked to conservation and local conditions, being promoted in your country to benefit both conservation efforts and entire communities?

Yes (please explain)

Mongolia promotes several sustainable livelihood schemes that link biodiversity conservation with economic resilience for local communities, especially in areas supporting CMS-listed species. Key examples include:

1. Sustainable Cashmere Initiatives (STeP EcoLab, SFA)

Encourage low-impact grazing, rangeland rotation, and wildlife-sensitive herding.

Herders receive premium pricing for meeting ecological and social standards.

<https://stepmongolia.mn/>

<https://sustainablefibre.org/herder-livelihoods/>

2. Green Gold Pasture Management and Livelihood Program (SDC)

Works with pasture user groups to implement Rangeland Use Agreements (RUAs).

Supports rotational grazing, pasture restoration, and alternative income (e.g., felt, cheese).

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/sdc/aktuell/newsuebersicht/2022/06/gruenes-gold-mongolei.html>

3. WWF Livelihood Projects in Snow Leopard and Saiga Ranges

Provide herders with eco-tourism training, bankhar dogs, and craft cooperatives in exchange for reducing poaching and grazing pressure in core habitats.

<https://mongolia.panda.org>

No

5.2 Does your Government support any projects which combine local community development and conservation?

Yes

No

5.3 Does your country have regulations on water use by livestock to allow wildlife access to water points?

Yes

No

5.4 What kind of community-based insurance schemes exist in your country for farmers? (Please select)

Against predation by wild animals

Against wildlife-related economic losses

Against extreme weather

Other (please describe)

None of the above

5.5 What kind of projects for local communities living close to wildlife exist in your country? (Please select)

Rewards for motivated community members and teachers

Wildlife clubs

Species days (e.g. Saiga Day, Snow Leopard Day, etc.)

Other (please describe)

5.6 Have functional associations been established between local communities living along migration routes of CAMI species?

Yes (please describe)

No

5.7 Do local community-based management plans exist in your country which incorporate local knowledge and participatory research?

Yes (please describe)

Mongolia has established community-based natural resource management plans that incorporate local knowledge and participatory research. For instance, the Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (SLCF) worked with 38 herder communities in snow leopard habitats to develop management plans that align traditional practices with conservation objectives.

No

5.8 Is community-based conservation integrated into protected area legislation and practice?

Yes (please describe)

Mongolia has formally integrated community-based conservation (CBC) into both its protected area (PA) policies and field-level practice.

Legal Framework

- The Law on Special Protected Areas (1994, amended 2005) includes provisions that allow for buffer zone co-management by local communities.
- Local communities can establish “buffer zone councils”, which are empowered to participate in natural resource management and receive funding for conservation-linked livelihoods.

No

5.9 a) Does your country's development agency integrate biodiversity conservation issues (for migratory species) into the strategies for rural development?

Yes (please list specific national documents)

Mongolia's government integrates biodiversity and migratory species conservation into its rural development and sustainable land use strategies, recognizing the ecological and economic importance of rangelands and wildlife corridors.

1. Mongolia's Vision 2050 – Long-Term Development Policy (2020)

- Includes: Commitments to preserve biodiversity and protect migratory species habitats within land use and economic planning.
- Recognizes the ecological role of species like khulan, saiga, snow leopard, and gazelles.
- https://cabinet.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2050_VISION_LONG-TERM-DEVELOPMENT-POLICY.pdf
- <https://vision2050.gov.mn/eng/>

2. National Biodiversity Program (2023–2030)

- Integrated with rural development through pasture management, community conservation, and land-use planning.
- Highlights conservation corridors for CMS-listed species and includes community engagement mechanisms.
<https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/mn-nr-06-en.pdf>

3. UNDP Country Programme Document for Mongolia (2023–2027)

- Objective: To support Mongolia's sustainable development goals, including environmental sustainability and climate resilience.
- Integration of Biodiversity: Aims to advance ecosystems and biodiversity contributing to Vision 2050's green development priorities.
- Relevance to Migratory Species: Supports integrated land use planning and sustainable management of natural ecosystems, benefiting migratory species.
- https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-09/mongolia_cpd_2023-2027_final.pdf

No

5.9 b) Are there any development projects of foreign development agencies which integrate biodiversity conservation issues (for migratory species) into rural development programmes in your country?

Yes (please list specific projects)

Examples of Foreign Development Projects in Mongolia Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Development (with Focus on Migratory Species):

1. Green Gold and Animal Health Project

- Agency: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Focus: Sustainable pasture management, community herder groups, rangeland use agreements (RUAs)
- Biodiversity Link: Protects habitats of migratory species (e.g., saiga, gazelles, khulan) by reducing overgrazing and maintaining rangeland health
<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/sdc/aktuell/newsuebersicht/2022/06/gruenes-gold-mongolei.html>

2. SCALA Programme (Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture)

- Agencies: UNDP and FAO
- Focus: Climate-smart livestock management and sustainable land use
- Biodiversity Link: Addresses pasture degradation, livestock-wildlife conflict, and resilience of ecosystems supporting migratory species
https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/scala_mongolia_inception_workshop_report.pdf

3. Global Environment Facility (GEF) – SLM Project (Sustainable Land Management)

- Agencies: UNDP / GEF
- Focus: Combats land degradation through integrated land use and community participation
- Biodiversity Link: Protects wildlife migration corridors and improves ecosystem connectivity in rangelands
<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=country%3A164>

4. Wildlife-Friendly Herding and Sustainable Cashmere Projects

- Agencies: USAID, EU, and private sector partners
- Focus: Sustainable livestock practices that reduce grazing pressure in snow leopard and khulan ranges
- Biodiversity Link: Targets conservation of CMS species through livelihood-linked land stewardship
<https://sustainablefibre.org/>

No

5.10 a) Is the involvement of local communities and benefit-sharing, through engagement in the following, being promoted in your country? (Please select)

- Private reserves
- Wildlife monitoring
- Combatting poaching
- Ecotourism

5.10 b) Do local communities have an official role in wildlife management?

- Yes (please explain)

Under the Law on Environmental Protection of Mongolia, local communities are officially involved in wildlife and natural resource management. They participate through environmental councils, buffer zone governance, and co-management initiatives recognized by national legislation.

<https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mon42019E.pdf>

- No

5.11 Are there any investments from NGOs and business, especially local large industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining), which support community initiatives that contribute to conservation of CAMI species?

- Yes (please list specific projects/NGOs and companies)

1. OT Biodiversity Offset Program (Oyu Tolgoi Mining Company)

Industry: Oyu Tolgoi LLC (Rio Tinto) – Mining

Focus: Offsets ecological impacts from mining by supporting conservation of khulan, goitered gazelle in the South Gobi.

<https://www.ot.mn/environmental-impact-assessment>

2. WCS Mongolia – Saiga Conservation and Community Livelihoods

NGO: Wildlife Conservation Society

Focus: Supports community patrols, anti-poaching teams, and local livelihood diversification in Gobo-Steppe, key habitats for Khulan and goitered

gazelle.

<https://mongolia.wcs.org/>

3. Snow Leopard Trust & SLCF – Community Conservation Agreements

NGO: Snow Leopard Trust and Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation

Focus: Partner with herder communities in Tost Mountains to implement conflict mitigation, eco-enterprises, and conservation education.

<https://www.snowleopard.org/our-work/community-based-conservation/>

4. Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA) – Industry-NGO Partnership

Partners: European brands & herder cooperatives

Focus: Promotes sustainable cashmere production in gobi-steppe through certification and pasture co-management.

<https://sustainablefibre.org/>

No

5.12 a) Which of the CAMI species can be legally hunted in your country? (Please list)

Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*)

Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*)

Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)

5.12 b) Is this hunting sustainable?

Yes

No

5.12 c) Are their populations regularly and soundly monitored, and their wide-ranging movement (where applicable) considered when monitoring?

Yes

No

5.12 d) Has the option of sustainable use involving local communities to incentivize conservation of huntable species and their habitats been explored in your country?

Yes

Please provide links to any reports or publications

Mongolia has explored the use of community-based trophy hunting (CBTH) programs—particularly for Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)—as a model to incentivize local conservation. These programs allow communities to benefit from carefully regulated trophy hunting, aligning rural development with wildlife protection.

A student field study, [Killing to Save: Trophy Hunting and Conservation in Mongolia](#), highlights how income from hunting permits is shared with local communities. It also discusses governance issues and the potential for improved benefit-sharing and transparency.

In addition, broader community-based wildlife management (CBWM) approaches are being implemented in Mongolia. These go beyond hunting and include local monitoring, anti-poaching patrols, and habitat protection. The CMS report *Potential for Community-Based Wildlife Management in Central Asia* outlines Mongolia's application of these methods, especially in relation to migratory ungulates and large carnivores.

https://www.cms.int/cami/sites/default/files/publication/Study_CBWM_final_for%20posting_en_complete.pdf

Finally, Mongolia's commitment to integrating community-based conservation into national planning is reflected in its *CBD Sixth National Report*, which confirms that sustainable use and community engagement are recognized strategies for achieving biodiversity goals. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/mn-nr-06-en.pdf>

In progress

No

5.13 Has the feasibility of sustainable use of any of the CAMI species been assessed in your country since 2021?

Yes (please list and provide links to reports)

Since 2021, Mongolia has undertaken assessments and developed strategies focusing on the sustainable use and conservation of CAMI-listed species. These efforts involve evaluating community-based wildlife management (CBWM) approaches and formulating conservation strategies for specific species.

1. Community-Based Wildlife Management (CBWM) Assessment

The report titled "*Potential for Community-Based Wildlife Management in Central Asia*", published in 2023, assesses the applicability of CBWM approaches in countries including Mongolia. The study focuses on four CAMI-listed species: Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica*), Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*), Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*), and Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus bactrianus*). It evaluates the potential for involving local communities in the sustainable management and conservation of these species.

https://www.cms.int/cami/sites/default/files/publication/Study_CBWM_final_for%20posting_en_complete.pdf

2. Conservation Strategy for Khulan in Mongolia

In 2020, a comprehensive conservation strategy for the Khulan (*Equus hemionus*) in Mongolia was developed. This strategy addresses the challenges faced by Khulan, such as habitat fragmentation and competition with livestock, and emphasizes the need for landscape-level planning and community engagement to ensure the species' long-term survival.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348296723_A_conservation_strategy_for_khulan_in_Mongolia_background_and_key_considerations

No

5.14 What kind of community-based practices (including hunting, photography, eco-tourism) create incentives for conservation of CAMI species in your country? (Please list)

Eco-tourism Initiatives

- *Snow Leopard Tourism*: In South Gobi and Western Mongolia, eco-camps and homestays offer tourists opportunities to track snow leopards and observe wildlife with local guides.

Wildlife Clubs and Species Days

- *Saiga Day, Snow Leopard Day, Khulan Conservation Day etc*: Annual events organized with schools and local communities to celebrate and raise awareness of endangered species.

Handicraft and Livelihood Projects

- *Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE)*: Women produce and sell traditional handicrafts under a conservation agreement that no snow leopards will be killed.

Predator-Proof Corrals & Risk-Sharing Funds

- Communities are supported to build predator-proof livestock enclosures and join risk-sharing or insurance funds that compensate for losses due to predators like snow leopards or wolves.

Community Patrols and Wildlife Monitoring

- Local community members are trained and employed as rangers or citizen scientists to monitor wildlife (e.g., camera trapping, SMART patrols).

5.15 Are CAMI-listed species (specifically the Asiatic Wild Ass, Goitered Gazelle, and Urial), being promoted as flagship species in their current and former habitats, for wildlife and ecosystem conservation, and functional connectivity of (desert-)steppe ecosystems in Central Asia?

Yes (please give examples)

In Mongolia, CAMI-listed species like the Asiatic wild ass (khulan) and goitered gazelle are promoted as flagship species to advance wildlife and ecosystem conservation and to maintain the functional connectivity of desert-steppe habitats. The khulan is legally protected and officially recognized as a flagship species of the Gobi Desert ecosystem, with October 25th designated as its national conservation day. At the provincial level, Umnugovi has selected the goitered gazelle as its flagship species, supporting targeted efforts such as habitat protection and ecological monitoring.

No

5.16 Have CAMI-listed species been promoted as symbols of local, subnational, and national identity to promote conservation of these species and their habitats? (Please select the species)

- Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*)
- Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (*Equus hemionus*)
- Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*)
- Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)
- Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*)
- Kiang (*Equus kiang*)
- Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)
- Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)
- Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)
- Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*)
- Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*)
- Urial (*Ovis vignei*)
- Wild or Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*)

- Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)
- No

6. Good Governance of Natural Resource Management

6.1 What kind of 'best practice' policy guides for governance issues that affect CAMI species exist and are being used in your country? (Please list)

1. National Biodiversity Program (2015–2025)

- Overview: This program outlines Mongolia's strategic approach to biodiversity conservation, including habitat protection, sustainable use, and integration of biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies.
- Relevance: It serves as a foundational framework guiding conservation efforts for CAMI species across various ecosystems.

2. National Conservation Program on Endangered Species

- Overview: Implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), this program focuses on the conservation of endangered species, including several CAMI-listed species.
- Relevance: It provides species-specific action plans and conservation measures.

3. National Standards for Wildlife-Friendly Infrastructure

- MNS 6515:2015: Guidelines for constructing wildlife crossings in steppe and Gobi desert regions to facilitate safe animal movement.
- MNS 6735:2018: Standards for wildlife crossings in mountainous areas, ensuring connectivity of habitats.
- MNS 7042:2024: Specifications for barrier fences along railways and highways to prevent wildlife mortality and habitat fragmentation.

4. Pastureland Use Law and Rangeland Management Guidelines

- Overview: These guidelines aim to promote sustainable rangeland management practices, balancing livestock grazing with wildlife conservation.
- Relevance: They are crucial for maintaining the habitats of migratory species like the Mongolian gazelle and saiga antelope.

5. Protected Areas Law

- Overview: This law provides the legal framework for the establishment, management, and protection of special protected areas in Mongolia.
- Relevance: It supports the conservation of critical habitats for CAMI species.

6. Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP)

- Overview: An international initiative that Mongolia is part of, focusing on the conservation of snow leopards and their habitats.
- Relevance: It promotes transboundary cooperation and ecosystem-based management approaches.

7. Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) Patrol Protocols

- Overview: A tool used by protected area rangers in Mongolia to monitor wildlife, track illegal activities, and manage conservation data effectively.
- Relevance: Enhances the enforcement of conservation laws and the protection of CAMI species.

6.2 Have workshops for conservation of CAMI species, with participation of agriculture ministry and natural resource extraction companies or representatives of other industrial sectors which affect conservation of CAMI species, been conducted in your country?

Yes (please list such workshops and explain what kind of industry representatives were involved)

SCALA Mongolia Inception Workshop

- Date: December 9, 2021
- Organizers: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Participants: Representatives from key stakeholders, line ministries, national agencies, and international development agencies
- Focus: Gathering inputs on climate actions related to agriculture and assessing transformative potential for sustainable practices
- Source: [SCALA Workshop Report](https://www.wcs.org/8UNDP+Adaptation+8Montsame+8) [measures.wcs.org+8UNDP Adaptation+8Montsame+8](https://www.wcs.org/8UNDP+Adaptation+8Montsame+8)

No

6.3 Has legislation affecting CAMI species been reviewed and adjusted? For example, in relation to supporting Asiatic Cheetah and Persian Leopard conservation.

Yes (please explain)

1. Strengthening Legal Frameworks Against Wildlife Trade

- Overview: Mongolia has conducted comprehensive reviews of its wildlife trade laws to combat illegal activities affecting CAMI species.
- Details: The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia, in collaboration with Legal Atlas and the International Conservation Caucus Foundation, released a report analyzing Mongolia's legal frameworks concerning wildlife trade. The report highlights Mongolia's commitment to

wildlife conservation, noting penalties for offenses related to Very Rare and Rare species and hunting within protected areas. However, it also identifies gaps, such as challenges in addressing organized crime's involvement in wildlife trafficking and limitations concerning CITES-listed species.

- Source: [Exploring Legal Insights into Mongolia's Wildlife Trade](#)

2. Implementation of Wildlife-Friendly Infrastructure Standards

- Overview: To mitigate the impact of infrastructure on migratory species, Mongolia has developed national standards for wildlife-friendly infrastructure.
- Details: The standards include guidelines for constructing wildlife crossings and barrier fences to facilitate safe animal movement and reduce habitat fragmentation. These measures are crucial for species like the Asiatic Wild Ass (Khulan) and Mongolian Gazelle.
- Source: [WWF Mongolia on Wildlife-Friendly Infrastructure](#)

3. Development of Species-Specific Conservation Strategies

- Overview: Mongolia has formulated conservation strategies tailored to specific CAMI species.
- Details: For instance, a national conservation strategy for the Asiatic Wild Ass (Khulan) has been developed, focusing on landscape-scale land-use planning, impact mitigation, and long-term monitoring. This strategy aims to assemble stakeholders, build a common understanding of threats, and develop a shared vision for khulan conservation.
- Source: [A Conservation Strategy for Khulan in Mongolia](#)

No

6.4 Has the management of protected areas been reviewed to improve protection of wildlife and introduce management plans? For example, relevant for Asiatic Cheetah.

Yes (please explain)

Key Developments in Protected Area Management in Mongolia

1. Adoption of the Conservation Standards for Protected Area Planning

- Overview: In January 2021, Mongolia officially adopted the Conservation Standards as the guiding methodology for planning and managing all protected areas.
- Impact: This standardized approach ensures that management plans are evidence-based, incorporate climate change considerations, and involve participatory processes.

2. Implementation of Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT)

- Overview: Mongolia has utilized the METT framework to assess and improve the effectiveness of protected area management.
- Impact: These assessments have identified strengths and areas for improvement, facilitating the development of targeted action plans.

3. Expansion of the Protected Area Network

- Overview: Mongolia has committed to expanding its protected area network to cover 30% of its territory by 2030, aligning with global conservation targets.
- Impact: This expansion aims to enhance habitat connectivity and safeguard critical ecosystems for migratory and endangered species.

No

7. Capacity Development

7.1 Are there any funding schemes and training programmes developed in cooperation with national scientific institutions and the IUCN Species Specialist Groups to train students and emerging conservationists in wildlife monitoring, participatory involvement, conservation planning etc.?

Yes (please list)

Capacity Development Initiatives in Mongolia

1. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Training Programs

- Overview: WCS Mongolia collaborates with national universities, such as the National University of Mongolia, to provide scholarship.
- Activities: Programs include field-based training, internships, and workshops focusing on species like the Khulan, Saiga Antelope, and Snow Leopard.

2. Wildlife Science and Conservation Center (WSCC) Collaborations

- Overview: WSCC partners with international experts and organizations, including IUCN Species Survival Commission Specialist Groups, to host workshops and training sessions.
- Activities: Notably, WSCC hosted the 20th meeting of the IUCN Goose Specialist Group, facilitating knowledge exchange among global experts and Mongolian researchers.

3. Nomadic Nature Conservation (NNC) Educational Programs

- Overview: NNC conducts community-based wildlife monitoring and conservation education programs targeting students and local communities.
- Activities: Initiatives include the "Nomadic Nature Trunk" program, which provides educational materials and training to rural schools, promoting participatory conservation efforts.

No

7.2 Have protected area rangers and, where applicable, community rangers received training on the following topics? (Please select)

- Wildlife Management
- Human-wildlife-conflict resolution
- Combatting illegal hunting
- Developing participatory conservation projects

Please provide details

1. National Ranger Training Program (2024)

In July 2024, Mongolia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism approved a comprehensive ranger training program developed in collaboration with WWF-Mongolia. This program was designed based on feedback from over 700 rangers nationwide and includes modules on:

- Legal and regulatory frameworks
- Biodiversity monitoring methodologies
- Proper use of self-defence tools
- Wildlife species identification
- Inspection and communication techniques for detecting illegal activities

The program aims to provide systematic and intensive training opportunities, with annual refresher courses and capacity development sessions included in state and local budgets.

2. SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) Training

As of 2023, Mongolia has widely adopted SMART across its protected area network. Over 120 State Protected Areas are now integrating SMART to enhance patrol effectiveness, wildlife monitoring, and anti-poaching efforts. Recent training, supported by WWF-Mongolia, equipped over 120 rangers from nine Protected Area Administrations with the skills to use SMART for data-driven conservation management.

3. WWF-Mongolia and METM Training Initiatives

WWF-Mongolia, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, has been developing standardized training modules for rangers. These modules cover topics such as:

- Wildlife management
- Human-wildlife conflict resolution
- Combatting illegal hunting

The training materials are expected to be completed by October 2024, with plans to train 180 rangers from 10 protected areas initially.

4. Community Ranger Programs

Community rangers, often elected by local herder communities, have been actively involved in wildlife monitoring and conservation efforts. They patrol community-managed areas, conduct wildlife surveys, and monitor for illegal activities. These rangers receive training to enhance their capabilities in conservation and community engagement.

7.3 Please list the most important activities conducted to strengthen the capacity of rangers and other government personnel to counteract illegal hunting and trade and secure necessary funding (i.e. human resources, equipment, training).

Key Capacity-Building Activities in Mongolia

1. Adoption of a National Ranger Training Program

- **Overview:** In July 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia approved a comprehensive ranger training program developed in collaboration with WWF-Mongolia.
- **Focus Areas:**
 - Legal and regulatory frameworks
 - Biodiversity monitoring methodologies
 - Proper use of self-defence tools
 - Wildlife species identification
 - Inspection and communication techniques for detecting illegal activities

- **Implementation:** The program aims to provide systematic and intensive training opportunities, with annual refresher courses and capacity development sessions included in state and local budgets.

2. Community Ranger Programs

- **Overview:** Community rangers, often elected by local herder communities, have been actively involved in wildlife monitoring and conservation efforts.
- **Activities:**
 - Patrolling community-managed areas
 - Conducting wildlife surveys
 - Monitoring for illegal activities
- **Training:** These rangers receive training to enhance their capabilities in conservation and community engagement.

4. Provision of Equipment and Resources

- **Equipment Supplied:**
 - GPS devices
 - Binoculars
 - Cameras
 - Motorcycles
- **Purpose:** To enhance the mobility and effectiveness of rangers in monitoring and protecting wildlife.

5. International Collaboration and Support

- **Organizations Involved:**
 - Snow Leopard Trust
 - WWF
 - WCS
- **Support Provided:**
 - Training in disrupting poaching and illegal wildlife trade
 - Crime scene investigation techniques
 - Emergency healthcare training
- **Funding:** Establishment of trust funds to sustainably support ranger awards and conservation activities.

7.4 What has been done to improve the capacity of implementing organizations to undertake participatory and technically sound conservation and management planning, research and sustainable use? (Please list)

- **FAO-GEF Eastern Steppe Project:** Strengthened institutional and technical capacity for sustainable rangeland and biodiversity management through inclusive landscape planning and value chain development. It supports community-based conservation with strong stakeholder participation.
- **“Eternal Mongolia” Climate Finance Agreement:** A landmark initiative aimed at conserving over 30% of Mongolia’s grasslands by 2030. It includes long-term funding to improve government and community capacity for conservation, sustainable land use, and climate resilience.
- **Participatory Sustainable Forest Management Project:** Focused on building the capacity of local Forest User Groups (FUGs) and government partners to jointly develop and implement sustainable forest management plans using participatory methods and community knowledge.
- **WCS Mongolia Programs:** Contributed to capacity building through field-based training for Protected Area staff and community members, implementation of SMART patrol monitoring, and co-development of management plans based on scientific research and local engagement.
- **Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (SLCF):** Worked with 38 herder communities in snow leopard range to develop participatory management plans that integrate traditional ecological knowledge and promote community-based conservation and research.

7.5 Have measures been taken to ensure adequate funding, technical support and equipment for rangers and protected area staff for conservation activities, including wildlife monitoring, surveys, and poaching prevention?

Yes (please explain)

- The SMART Patrol System has been expanded nationwide with support from WWF-Mongolia, providing rangers across multiple protected areas with training and equipment to improve environmental monitoring and enforcement. The government has committed to integrating SMART across all state protected areas.
- The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program, introduced by the Snow Leopard Trust, equips and trains rangers in snow leopard habitats, enhancing their ability to prevent poaching and monitor wildlife effectively.
- The Ministry of Environment adopted standardized ranger training modules developed by WWF-Mongolia and the U.S. Forest Service. These modules include theoretical and practical instruction on wildlife monitoring, enforcement, and field operations.
- WWF-Mongolia has strengthened the capacity of ecological police officers through training on species identification, environmental crime detection, and the use of digital tools, in collaboration with national law enforcement agencies.
- WCS Mongolia continues to deliver law enforcement and anti-poaching training to rangers, border guards, and inspectors, with a focus on southern and western regions. It has also introduced practical resources such as translated crime analysis manuals to support field investigations.
- ZSL has contributed to the development of Mongolia’s Ecological Police Department by providing specialized training to address illegal wildlife trade and improve inter-agency enforcement coordination.

- The KfW-funded Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change Program provides protected areas with essential equipment, such as vehicles, monitoring tools, and firefighting gear, alongside ranger training and scientific support.
- The SPACES II Project, led by GIZ, strengthens protected area governance by addressing gaps in staffing, technical expertise, and long-term management planning.

No

8. Scientific Knowledge

8.1 a) Has research been conducted to determine the following? (Please select)

- Population size (Snow Leopard, Saiga Antelope, Mongolian Gazelle, Khulan, Gobi Bear, Argali)
- Distribution (Snow Leopard, Khulan, Saiga, Wild Camel, Mongolian Gazelle, Goitered Gazelle)
- Connectivity and demography (Snow Leopard, Khulan, Mongolian Gazelle, Saiga, Argali)
- Taxonomy clarification/genetic diversity (Snow Leopard, Saiga Antelope, Mongolian Gazelle, Khulan, Gobi Bear, Argali)
- Habitat quality (Saiga Antelope, Mongolian Gazelle, Khulani)
- Ecosystem function
- Landscape permeability (Snow Leopard, Saiga Antelope, Mongolian Gazelle, Khulan, Gobi Bear, Argali)
- Land use change

Please list species covered

8.1 b) Were the following techniques utilised? (Please select)

- Camera trapping
- Satellite telemetry
- DNA sampling
- No

8.1 c) Was the data obtained used in the following? (Please select)

- IUCN red list assessments
- National assessments
- Regional conservation planning
- National conservation planning
- No

8.2 a) Have any activities to foster collaboration between CAMI scientists from neighbouring countries taken place? (Including universities and scientific institutes)

- Yes (please explain)
- No

8.2 b) Have these collaborations supported next-generation scientists?

- Yes
- No

8.3 a) Have range-wide monitoring and research programmes been developed and implemented for the following species? (Please select)

- Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*)
- Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (*Equus hemionus*)
- Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*)
- Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)
- Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*)
- Kiang (*Equus kiang*)
- Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)

- Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)
- Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)
- Saiga Antelope (*Saiga* spp.)
- Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*)
- Urial (*Ovis vignei*)
- Wild or Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*)
- Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)

8.3 b) Have these programmes been used to explore future pathways and scenarios?

- Yes
- No

8.4 Has a climate change vulnerability and resilience assessment been conducted for the following species? (Please select)

- Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*)
- Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (*Equus hemionus*)
- Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*)
- Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)
- Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*)
- Kiang (*Equus kiang*)
- Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)
- Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)
- Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)
- Saiga Antelope (*Saiga* spp.)
- Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*)
- Urial (*Ovis vignei*)
- Wild or Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*)
- Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)

Please provide links to any reports or publications
<p>8.5 For which species have suitable habitat and possibility of reintroduction been assessed, since 2021, in your country?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Argali Sheep (<i>Ovis ammon</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asiatic Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (<i>Equus hemionus</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bukhara Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Gobi Bear (<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Kiang (<i>Equus kiang</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Persian Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus saxicolor</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Przewalski's Horse (<i>Equus ferus przewalskii</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saiga Antelope (<i>Saiga spp.</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Snow Leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wild or Bactrian Camel (<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wild Yak (<i>Bos grunniens</i>)</p>
<p>8.6 Have the threats to the survival of the following species been investigated and identified in your country since 2021?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argali Sheep (<i>Ovis ammon</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asiatic Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (<i>Equus hemionus</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bukhara Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gobi Bear (<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Kiang (<i>Equus kiang</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>)</p>

- Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)
- Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)
- Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*)
- Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*)
- Urial (*Ovis vignei*)
- Wild or Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*)
- Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)

Please provide links to reports and publications

8.7 a) Are the following species populations being monitored regularly in your country? (Please select)

- Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*)
- Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
- Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (*Equus hemionus*)
- Bukhara Deer (*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*)
- Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)
- Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*)
- Kiang (*Equus kiang*)
- Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)
- Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)
- Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)
- Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*)
- Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*)
- Urial (*Ovis vignei*)
- Wild or Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*)
- Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)

8.7 b) Have standardized methodologies been applied for monitoring any of these species?

Yes (please list species)

- Plains ungulates such as Mongolian gazelle, saiga antelope, and khulan are monitored using distance sampling along line transects, a widely accepted method for estimating population densities in open habitats.
- Mountain ungulates, including argali and ibex, are typically surveyed using point count methods and double observer techniques, which are effective in rugged terrains where line transects are impractical.
- Elusive species like the snow leopard and Gobi bear are monitored using systematic camera trap surveys, often integrated with spatially explicit capture-recapture models to estimate population size and distribution.

No

8.7 c) In case of transboundary populations, is monitoring being coordinated with other Range State's agencies?

Yes (please list species and countries)

Mongolia and Russia have undertaken parallel but coordinated efforts to monitor transboundary populations. In 2020 and 2024, researchers from both countries independently conducted Mongolian gazelle surveys, aligning methodologies to support shared understanding of cross-border population dynamics.

No

9. Argali Sheep (*Ovis ammon*)

9.1 Has your Government integrated the CMS Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali 2025-2031 into the national biodiversity legislation and policies?

Yes

Mongolia's National Conservation Programme on Endangered Species (2025–2028) incorporates the CMS Action Plan for Argali conservation, aligning national measures with international priorities for protecting argali.

In progress (please explain)

<input type="checkbox"/> No
9.2 Has the feasibility of reintroducing Argali in your country been assessed? (Particularly in Dauria SPA)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

10. Asiatic Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)
10.1 Complete the fencing of the hot zone of highway 44 along Touran National Park to eliminate vehicle-Cheetah collisions in a way that maintains connectivity and allows Cheetah to safely cross the road e.g. through underpasses or other suitable measures. Has this been implemented?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain) <input type="checkbox"/> No
10.2 What measures have been implemented to remove livestock or at least reduce the impact from herding in the Miandasht and Touran reserves? (Please list)
10.3 Have actions been taken to increase, or at least maintain, the Asiatic Cheetah prey base?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain) <input type="checkbox"/> No

10.4 Has a landscape-approach been taken to enhance the effectiveness of protected areas, including through identification and conservation of corridors, such as the corridor between Touran and Miandasht?

Yes (please explain)

No

10.5 Has potential range been modelled in border areas with Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, and Turkmenistan?

Yes

No

10.6 Has an international conference on the Asiatic Cheetah been held in Teheran, with all relevant stakeholders to develop a regional programme for fundraising and Cheetah conservation?

Yes (please provide details of the conference and outcomes)

No

10.7 Has a population management plan been developed, that includes captive and semi-captive breeding and a study on population genetics?

Yes (please provide links to any relevant documents)

In progress (please explain)

No

10.8 Are capacity-building exchange programs being promoted to support game wardens/reserve managers in further developing their skills?

Yes

No

11. Asiatic Wild Ass / Khulan (<i>Equus hemionus</i>)
<p>11.1 Has the Range-Wide Action Plan for the Conservation of the Asiatic Wild Ass been integrated into your country's national policies and legislation on biodiversity?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>The key goals and actions of the Range-Wide Action Plan (RWAP) have been integrated into Mongolia's National Conservation Programme on Endangered Species (2025–2028). This programme includes targeted measures for the conservation of the Asiatic wild ass, aligning with RWAP priorities and reinforcing Mongolia's commitment to implementing international conservation objectives within its national policy framework.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>11.2 What measures have been enacted to increase the population size and range of Asiatic Wild Ass in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (Badhyz, Kaplankyr, Meanachacha)? (Please list and describe)</p>
<p>11.3 Has the possibility for reintroducing Wild Ass and existence of suitable habitat been assessed? E.g. in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
12. Bukhara Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i> ¹)
<p>12.1 Has the Programme of Work for the Bukhara Deer 2025-2031 been integrated into your country's national policies and legislation on biodiversity?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

¹ *Cervus hanglu bactrianus* according to the IUCN Red List 2016.

13. Gobi Bear (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*)

13.1 Has the existing National Action Plan on the Gobi Bear been revised, with a monitoring approach included?

Yes (please provide links to any reports or publications)

The National Conservation Programme on Endangered Species (2025–2028), which includes targeted measures for the Gobi bear, has been officially adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The revised programme incorporates a structured monitoring approach to strengthen the long-term conservation of the species. As the programme was only recently approved, it has not yet been made publicly accessible online.

No

13.2 Has there been cooperation between Chinese and Mongolian scientists to implement transboundary collaboration on monitoring and investigation? Outcomes should mitigate impacts from the international border fence and maintain landscape permeability.

Yes (please explain outcomes)

No

13.3 Has the conservation of the Gobi Bear been enhanced at the international level through inviting relevant existing organisations and expanding current ongoing projects?

Yes (please explain)

Mongolian delegates participated in the 28th Conference of the International Association for Bear Research and Management held in Edmonton, Canada. During the event, they held a meeting with members of the IBA Steering Committee to discuss expanding collaborative research efforts on Gobi bears. Additionally, the ongoing Gobi bear collaring project continues to generate valuable data to support conservation planning and monitoring.

No

14. Goitered or Black-Tailed Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>)
<p>14.1 Has a national action plan been developed in your country for the conservation of Goitered Gazelles?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide links to any relevant documents)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>14.2 Have the impacts of trade and poaching of Goitered Gazelles been reviewed and assessed?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain and provide links to any reports or publications)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>14.3 Has the conservation of Goitered Gazelle key habitat been assessed, and recommendations developed for improvement of conservation measures taking into consideration movement patterns?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (please include links to any reports and publications)</p> <p>Although a nationwide assessment is lacking, key habitat for the goitered gazelle has been studied in Mongolia's Southern Gobi region since 2012. Habitat modeling indicates that about half of the 100,000 km² study area in the Southern Gobi is suitable for the species. Also, GPS tracking has revealed consistent seasonal movements of up to 230 km, underscoring the importance of maintaining landscape connectivity. Based on these results, recommendations have been made to minimize human disturbance, avoid development in critical habitats, and enhance connectivity to support the species' movement and long-term conservation.</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2016.09.013</p> <p>https://mongolia.wcs.org/About-Us/News/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/24143/A-Glimpse-into-the-Changing-Lives-of-Goitered-Gazelles.aspx</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>14.4 Have field surveys been conducted of potential Goitered Gazelle habitat, and investigations into competitive interactions between gazelles and livestock?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please include links to any reports and publications)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In progress (please explain)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

14.5 Have the following topics been studied? (Please select)

- The needs of communities in Goitered Gazelle habitats
- The possibility of using alternative energy sources to prevent the impact of local people on desert vegetation
- The possibility of sustainable livestock production

No

Please include links to any reports and publications

14.6 Is conservation of transboundary populations of Goitered Gazelle being coordinated among Range States? Including a platform for communicating and analysing data?

Yes (please describe)

No

14.7 Has a day in the year been designated as Goitered Gazelle Day in your country?

Yes

No

15. Kiang (*Equus kiang*)

<p>15.1 Have range-wide and periodic population monitoring protocols been devised in your country?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please describe and provide links to any relevant documents)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, do you use agreed methodologies and coordinate monitoring activities with neighbouring countries?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please list countries and provide details)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>15.2 Using specifically designed field surveys, have the following been identified? (Please select)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Core populations?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Core habitats?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal range use patterns?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>15.3 Have the competitive interactions between Kiang and livestock been investigated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide links to any reports and publications)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>15.4 Have any trends between the cashmere economy and Kiangs on rangelands been investigated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide links to any reports and publications)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>15.5 It is important to understand the specific nature of conflicts between herders and Kiang. Have hotspots of perceived or real conflicts been identified and consultative action plans been developed to mitigate these conflicts?</p>

Yes (please explain)

No

15.6 Has forage competition with domestic animals and potential pasture tramping by Kiang been investigated?

Yes (please provide details and links to any reports or publications)

No

15.7 Is a community-participatory approach (citizen science) for monitoring Kiang abundance and occurrence being supported as part of large-scale monitoring efforts?

Yes (please explain)

No

16. Mongolian or White-Tailed Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*)

16.1 It is important to maintain the Mongolian Gazelles nomadic movements and identify options within the existing policy/legal framework for land protection in Mongolia.

Have sites been identified across Mongolian Gazelle range that are suitable for IUCN category V “Protected Landscape” status or OECMs?

Yes (please list sites)

To maintain the wide-ranging movements of Mongolian gazelles, Mongolia has integrated landscape-level planning to identify areas suitable for IUCN Category V “Protected Landscapes” or OECMs. In the Eastern Mongolian Grasslands—key habitat for the species—priority sites were selected based on ecological condition, habitat representation, and connectivity. This approach led to the designation of over 60,000 km² of new protected areas, including national and local sites. Local protected areas, in particular, support both biodiversity and traditional pastoralism, making them well-suited to OECM or Category V designation under existing Mongolian policies. For details: <https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/csp2.110>

No

16.2 Has the potential for preserving the steppe for carbon storage and volunteer carbon markets been assessed?

Yes (please explain and provide links to any reports or publications)

No

16.3 Has a situation analysis on the effects of intensifying and expanding mechanized hay cutting across the eastern steppes on Mongolian Gazelle and other biodiversity been developed which includes the following steps?

- Conduct a policy study on the current legal framework for mechanized hay cutting;
- Collect historical records of hay cutting trends;
- Map hay cutting occurrences;
- Develop a stakeholder list, including entities conducting hay cutting;
- Map out the supply chain for hay supplies from Eastern Steppes.

Yes (please include links to any reports or publications)

Partially (please explain)

No

16.4 Has a situational analysis on Mongolian Gazelle and livestock disease policy been prepared and disseminated, which includes the following steps:

- Conduct literature review;
- Establish a working group for sub-regional disease experts;
- Identify current policy on vaccination and response to disease outbreaks;
- Develop recommendations and identify funding for implementation.

Yes

Partially (please explain)

No

16.5 a) Have the impacts of hunting on Mongolian Gazelles been reviewed and assessed?

- Yes (please explain)
 In progress (please explain)
 No

16.5 b) Have options for sustainable use of the species that provides benefit to local communities and incentives for their conservation been assessed?

- Yes (please explain and provide links to any reports or publications)
 No

17. Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*)

17.1 Does your country publish activities related to the conservation of the Persian Leopard in the region in a specific bulletin?

- Yes (please describe and provide links)
 No

18. Przewalski's Horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*)

18.1 Have the actions needed to secure migration corridors between reintroduction sites, e.g. from the Great Gobi B Special Protected Area (SPA) and other protected areas in Mongolia, been identified?

- Yes (please briefly describe actions required)
 No

18.2 Have efforts been made to foster negotiations with China for the conservation and protection of the Przewalski's Horse habitat between Great Gobi B SPA in Mongolia and the Kalamaili Nature Reserve in China, and to open the border fences between the two countries for wildlife migrations?

- Yes (please outline progress)

No

18.3 Have other possible reintroduction sites for the Przewalski's Horse been explored in the steppes of your country (Mongolia, China, Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan)?

Yes (please describe)

Mongolia has identified a new reintroduction site for the Przewalski's horse (*Equus ferus przewalskii*), complementing the existing populations in Hustai National Park, Takhin Tal, and Khomyn Tal. Following a feasibility study in and around the Numrug Strictly Protected Area in eastern Mongolia, the Valley of Monasteries (Sumiin Khooloi) was selected as a suitable location. This initiative, a collaboration between the Mongolian government, Prague Zoo (Czech Republic), and other partners, is currently in preparation, including the construction of acclimatization enclosures. The first group of horses from Europe and Mongolian populations is expected to be released at the site in the summer of 2028. This will establish Mongolia's fourth reintroduction site—and the first in the eastern region—further strengthening conservation efforts for this endangered species.

No

18.4 Has a communication platform been established between Mongolia, China, Russia and other Range States to share expertise about Przewalski's Horse reintroduction?

Yes (please explain)

The Przewalski's Horse Conservation Alliance has been proposed to enhance collaboration among zoos, reintroduction sites, and breeding centers involved in takhi conservation. Although the alliance has been agreed upon in principle, it is not yet officially established, as the formal agreement is still pending. The alliance intends to encompass all existing takhi populations; however, Russia and China are not currently included, as they are not signatories to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

No

18.5 Have management plans been developed and appropriate national legal environments established in regions of reintroduction, to avoid hybridization with domestic horses?

Yes (please explain and provide links)

The Takhi Reintroduction Plan for Mongolia, officially approved in 2023 by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, provides a unified framework for all reintroduction sites across the country. It outlines key strategies for research and conservation, including measures to prevent hybridization with domestic

horses. However, the document has not yet been made publicly available online.

In progress

No

18.6 Have effective monitoring systems been set up to control the livestock disease situation (e.g. anthrax) and outbreaks, and control transmission to Przewalski's Horse?

Yes

To safeguard the health of Przewalski's horses, the 2023 Takhi Reintroduction Plan includes measures for monitoring and managing livestock disease outbreaks, including anthrax. The plan outlines coordinated actions for early detection and response, with emphasis on collaboration between environmental and veterinary authorities to prevent disease transmission at all reintroduction sites.

No

18.7 Are genetic monitoring systems in place in each reintroduction project, with elaborate plans to exchange horses between populations?

Yes (please explain)

Genetic monitoring is being implemented across Przewalski's horse reintroduction sites in Mongolia, with varying levels of progress. Khomiin Tal currently monitors genetic diversity using non-invasive fecal sampling methods. Hustai National Park and Takhiin Tal are in the process of developing formal genetic monitoring plans. The 2023 Takhi Reintroduction Plan includes provisions for coordinated genetic assessments and outlines a strategy for exchanging individuals between populations to maintain genetic diversity and reduce inbreeding risk.

No

19. Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*²)

² *Panthera uncia* according to the IUCN Red List 2017.

19.1 Is the implementation of the Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Programme (GSLEP), the National Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Plans (NSLEP), and the landscape management planning guidelines being supported?

- Yes
 Partially (please explain)
 No

19.2 It is important to reduce Human-Snow Leopard conflict and prevent retaliatory killing. Are holistic approaches to conflict prevention, mitigation and conservation incentives, as well as raising awareness, being supported to ensure this?

Yes (please describe approaches)

Mongolia supports a range of holistic approaches to prevent and mitigate human–snow leopard conflict, promote coexistence, and reduce retaliatory killings. These efforts include:

- **Conflict prevention and mitigation:**
 - Installation of predator-proof corrals to protect livestock and reduce losses.
 - Implementation of community-based livestock insurance schemes to compensate herders for snow leopard-related losses and build tolerance.
- **Conservation incentives:**
 - The *Snow Leopard Enterprises* program provides alternative income sources for herder families through the sale of handicrafts, linking local livelihoods to conservation outcomes.
- **Awareness and education:**
 - Ongoing community outreach, training, and environmental education programs to raise awareness about snow leopard ecology and the importance of conservation.
 - Media campaigns, including films and radio programs, promote public understanding and support for snow leopard protection.

No

19.3 Have measures against illegal wildlife trade in Snow Leopards been improved through the following in compliance and cooperation with CITES? (Please select)

<input type="checkbox"/> Improved legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intensifying law enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Better prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> Addressing drivers of poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improving data collection, analysis, and information sharing <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>19.4 Has your country been supporting the four-country agreement on transboundary conservation of Snow Leopards between Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan as a model for other countries?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>19.5 Has national and transboundary management of the species been enhanced (including existing GSLEP landscapes) to include the development of functional and effective, science-based, and participatory management plans?</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially (please explain) <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>19.6 Has range-wide functional connectivity among Snow Leopard populations been analyzed, described and mapped?</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain and provide links to any reports or publications) WWF Mongolia has conducted a nationwide habitat connectivity analysis for snow leopards to identify key linkages between core habitats and highlight conflict zones where these corridors intersect with existing or planned linear infrastructure in Mongolia. Although the report is not publicly available, it can be accessed upon request from WWF Mongolia.
<input type="checkbox"/> Partially (please explain) <input type="checkbox"/> No

<p>19.7 Are livestock grazing practices in Snow Leopard habitat being managed to minimize negative impacts on the ecosystem, and foster coexistence between Snow Leopards and humans?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain) To support coexistence and protect snow leopard habitats, Mongolia has adopted several strategies to manage livestock grazing and reduce its ecological impact. These include the use of predator-proof corrals, community-based livestock insurance programs, and income-generating initiatives like Snow Leopard Enterprises.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partially (please explain) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>19.8 Are there livestock-free zones in important Snow Leopard habitats?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in protected areas only <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, also outside protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>19.9 Are negative impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries across Snow Leopard landscapes being prevented and mitigated, in compliance with established safeguard policies? Including the targeted allocation of offset payments (compensation).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, negative impacts are being mitigated (please explain) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, offset payments from companies are invested in Snow Leopard conservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

<p>20. Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>)</p>
<p>20.1 Has your country included conservation of Urial in national conservation strategies and action plans?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please describe and provide links) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>20.2 Have comprehensive species conservation action plans at national level been prepared?</p>

Yes (please describe and provide links)

No

20.3 Has landscape level conservation of Urial been promoted through the establishment and/or support of a network of well-managed protected and game management areas, including community-managed areas and transboundary areas?

Yes (please describe)

No

20.4 Have the following options been explored to address Urial habitat loss? (Please select)

Mitigation and compensation of impact of infrastructure and urbanization

Regulation of livestock grazing

Incentives for the conservation, rehabilitation, and sustainable use of natural rangeland and woodland vegetation

Other approaches (please describe)

20.5 Have approaches to reduce conflict caused by crop raiding, through prevention and compensation of damages (crop selection, scaring off from sensitive crops, benefit sharing from sustainable use), been developed, tested and implemented?

Yes (please explain approaches and progress)

No

21. Wild or Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*³)

21.1 Has an action plan been developed that includes a wildlife monitoring approach for the international transboundary Wild Camel populations in the Gobi?

Yes (please provide links)

³ *Camelus ferus* according to the IUCN Red List 2008.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<p>21.2. Have field studies been conducted, using camera-traps and patrol-based monitoring, to assess the migration of the transboundary Wild Camel population in Mongolia and China?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please explain and provide links to any reports or publications)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially (please explain)</p> <p>Monitoring of the wild camel population near the border fences between Mongolia and China has been ongoing since 2019, using camera traps. An initial survey conducted between 2019 and 2022 produced a brief report. The research is continuing in 2024 with additional camera-trap surveys aimed at further assessing migration patterns and habitat use. More information is available at www.wildcamels.com.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>21.3 a) Has your country contributed to organizing cooperation between Chinese and Mongolian scientists, to implement transboundary collaboration on monitoring Wild Camel populations, mitigate impacts from the international border fence and maintain landscape permeability?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (please describe)</p> <p>Mongolia has engaged with Chinese scientists to support parallel efforts in transboundary monitoring of wild camel populations and to address the impacts of the international border fence on their movement. On the Mongolian side, automatic camera traps have been installed along the border, while in China, five wild camels are being tracked using GPS satellite collars. Although these are not formally joint projects, data and findings are periodically shared to improve understanding of migration patterns and support efforts to maintain landscape connectivity across the border region.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>21.3 b) Has this cooperation been incorporated in a Memorandum of Understanding?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>21.4 Are wild population dynamics being monitored, and have responses to habitat fragmentation and destruction of migratory routes caused by illegal mining been investigated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please describe and provide links to any reports or publications)</p>

Partially (please explain)

No

22. Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*)

22.1 Have core populations and habitats, and seasonal range use pattern been identified, with specially designed field surveys?
Have the following been identified using specially designed field surveys? (Please select)

- Core populations
 Core habitats
 Seasonal range use patterns
 No

22.2 Have samples been collected to study the genetic variation in Wild Yak?

- Yes
 No

22.3 Has Wild Yak population and distribution status been updated...? (Please select)

- At national level
 At regional level
 It has not been updated

22.4 Have the risks of hybridization of Wild Yak with domestic yak, and yak-cow hybrids, been investigated?

- Yes (please provide links to any reports or publications)
 No

22.5 Has forage competition between domestic animals and Wild Yak been investigated?

- Yes (please provide links to any reports or publications)
- No

23. Gobi-Steppe Ecosystem

Countries: China, Mongolia, Russia

Species: Asiatic Wild Ass, Gobi Bear, Goitered Gazelle, Mongolian Gazelle, Przewalski's Horse, Saiga Antelope, Wild Camel

23.1 Has a Gobi steppe ecosystem action plan **including species-specific actions** been developed that involves all adjacent Range States, to ensure the following? (Please select)

- Long-term permeability of the landscape
- Avoidance or mitigation of barriers
- Availability of areas without human use
- Action plan has not been developed
- Action plan has been developed but does not include species-specific actions
- Action plan has been developed but does not involve all range states

23.2 Has a platform of all interested and invited scientists been established to scale up species-specific actions, encourage transboundary collaboration on monitoring and research, and to mitigate impacts from international border fences?

- Yes (please describe and provide links to platforms)
- No

23.3 Has an "Environmental Mitigation Fund" financed by contributions from private sector, government and donors, been established for safeguarding the migratory species of the Gobi Eastern Steppe ecosystem, and to implement mitigation measures for existing and newly constructed infrastructure, research and monitoring?

- Yes (please describe measures)
- Partially (please explain)

No

24. Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau

Countries: Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan

Species⁴: Argali, Kiang, Snow Leopard, Wild Yak

24.1 Have conservation intervention gaps among existing protected areas been identified through research into the distribution and movement of these species at large landscape scale? Including the effectiveness of the existing protected areas (national parks, national nature reserves, world nature heritage site) in protecting CAMI species.

- Yes (please include links to any reports and publications)
 Partially (please explain)
 No

24.2 Have common threats and landscape-level solutions for these key species been identified?

- Yes
 No

24.3 Have locally suitable mechanisms for cooperative work between sectors (such as wildlife, forestry, animal husbandry and tourism) been identified which may need intervention in policy at the national, provincial and local levels.

- Yes (please describe)
 No

25. Coordination, Data Sharing and Review Processes

25.1 Has the Work Programme for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative been officially endorsed by your country and integrated into national biodiversity policies and legislation?

⁴ Chiru and Tibetan Gazelle occur in this landscape but are not listed under CMS.

Yes (please explain)

Although the CAMI Programme of Work has not been formally incorporated into Mongolia’s national biodiversity policies or legislation, its goals are well aligned with major national frameworks, including the National Biodiversity Programme, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and the Endangered Species Conservation Plan. These frameworks prioritize the conservation of threatened species, habitat protection, and the sustainable management of natural resources—objectives that closely reflect those of CAMI.

No

26. Outreach and Awareness Raising

26.1 Has your country initiated systematic awareness raising in the private sector to encourage funding for conservation of CAMI species via Corporate Social Responsibility

Yes (please explain)

No

Mongolia has not established a systematic mechanism to engage the private sector in funding CAMI species conservation through CSR, but related policies and initiatives exist. While no CSR programs directly target CAMI species, broader efforts like the *Eternal Mongolia* partnership and forums such as the Business Council of Mongolia have raised awareness of environmental issues. A formal, targeted approach is still needed.

27. Funding

27.1. Have conservation actions for migratory species, as outlined in the POW, been included in the existing / updated / elaborated state programmes on nature protection?

Yes (please list state programmes)

- “Vision 2050” Long-term Development Policy of Mongolia
- Endangered Species Conservation Plan, 2025-2028
- National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change Mongolia, 2024-2030
- National Biodiversity Programme (2015–2025)

No

27.2 Have national environmental funds existing under state bodies of your Government been channelled to support the implementation of the POW?

Yes (please explain)

Partially (please explain)

The *Eternal Mongolia* initiative, launched in 2024, is a major climate finance agreement aimed at preserving Mongolia's grasslands and biodiversity. It includes a \$71 million transition fund supported by international donors, along with a \$127 million commitment from the Mongolian government over 15 years. The initiative seeks to expand the country's National Protected Area network, with the potential to generate additional funding streams that could support conservation activities benefiting CAMI species.

No

27.3 a) Has fundraising been scaled by applying the following approaches to project development? (Please select)

Ecoregional

Landscape

Transboundary

b) Has your country explored funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF), including GEF Small Grants Programme projects, for joint proposals with other countries? With involvement of GEF implementing agencies (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP) in the processes of project application.

Yes

Partially (please explain)

No

27.4 Have mechanisms been developed for using revenues from sustainable wildlife management for conservation activities (e.g. trophy hunting and others), in cooperation with CITES?

Yes (please describe)

Mongolia has established mechanisms to channel revenues from sustainable wildlife management—particularly trophy hunting—into conservation activities, in accordance with CITES guidelines. The government sets annual hunting quotas for species such as the Argali sheep, allowing for regulated trophy hunting. Revenue generated from these activities is distributed among national authorities, local governments, and hunting organizations.

<input type="checkbox"/> No
27.5 Has a trust fund been established for CAMI, including with funding from the private sector?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

28. Synergies and Stakeholder Involvement
28.1 Has a private sector engagement process been initiated to more closely involve the private sector and relevant stakeholders in conservation of CAMO species, <i>inter alia</i> by attending relevant conferences and inviting them to CAMI meetings?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (please describe) <input type="checkbox"/> In progress (please explain) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
28.2 Are biodiversity conservation measures included in contracts with mining companies? For example, Product Sharing Agreements.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (please provide examples) Under Mongolia's legal framework, mining companies are required to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) prior to commencing operations. These assessments must include biodiversity conservation strategies and mitigation measures. Additionally, the Mongolian government has introduced procedural guidelines for biodiversity offsets linked to the EIA law. These guidelines outline methodologies for calculating compensation for biodiversity impacts and define specific actions required to fulfil offset obligations.
<input type="checkbox"/> No
28.3 The Secretariat is requested to explore options together with the CITES Secretariat in establishing CAMI as a Joint CMS-CITES Initiative, similar to the Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivores Initiative (see also 1.2). Is your government in favour of establishing a joint CMS-CITES Initiative for CAMI?
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, representatives of CITES management authorities will raise this matter at the next relevant CITES meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, in principle <input type="checkbox"/> No