



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE SAIGA ANTELOPE

UNEP/CMS/Saiga/MOS5/Doc.4
/Rev.2

Original: English

FIFTH MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO THE
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING
CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE
USE OF THE SAIGA ANTELOPE
Astana, Kazakhstan, 12 – 14 March 2025

DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE 2025-2030

(To support the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (Saiga spp.))

Summary:

At each Meeting of the Signatories to the Saiga MOU a Work Programme has been developed and adopted to support the implementation of the MOU and the associated Action Plan. This document was revised to correct the formatting and to remove the reference to '5 years' in paragraph 2, in the footnote on page 4 and in the Summary box. Furthermore, references to other measures in 3.2, 7.4 and 7.10 were corrected in Rev.2.

Action requested:

- Review and endorse the Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope 2025-2030
- Use the Work Programme to guide decisions at national and international levels to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of Saiga Antelope.

DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE 2025-2030

Background

- 1 Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga spp.*) (hereafter 'MOU'), Signatories are to implement the provisions of the associated Action Plan, which constitutes part of the MOU, as a basis for conserving all populations of *Saiga spp.*
- 2 At each Meeting of the Signatories to the MOU a Medium-Term International Work Programme (MTIWP) has been adopted to support the implementation of the MOU and its Action Plan. The MTIWP is intended to focus the work and resources of the Range States, the consumer states, non-governmental organizations, as well as the Saiga research and conservation community by agreeing areas of highest conservation concern that require urgent intervention. The MTIWP is further envisioned to form the basis for targeted national and international fundraising and provide a guiding context for donor decisions.
- 3 In accordance with CMS Decision 14.167, adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP14) of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 12-17 February 2024, the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI) Programme of Work (POW) is to be revised for the period 2027-2032 with the aim of streamlining its actions to focus on cross-cutting activities that benefit multiple species and to reflect updated CMS mandates relevant to the region.
- 4 Given that Saiga and the MOU are part of CAMI and its POW, the new Saiga MOU Work Programme for 2025-2030 follows a different approach than the previous MTIWP for 2021-2025. Activities addressing not only the conservation of the Saiga Antelope, but also other species covered by CAMI will be included in the next CAMI POW, whereas the Work Programme for Saiga (formerly 'MTIWP') shall focus on activities of special relevance for one or more populations of Saiga.
- 5 The CMS Secretariat commissioned the drafting of the new Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope 2025-2030 to the Saiga Conservation Alliance and the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan with support from the Frankfurt Zoological Society and funding from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. For input on the population-specific measures, experts from Saiga Range States from the Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA) network have contributed.
- 6 For preparing the draft Work Programme, recent reports and scientific publications on Saiga Antelopes have been taken into account, including the Overview report on conservation status and MoU implementation for 2021-2025. The most relevant sources are the CMS reports "[Mapping transboundary conservation hotspots for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#)", which includes recommendations for sites, where Saiga cross borders, and "[Potential for Community-based Wildlife Management in Central Asia](#)", which outlines options for managing Saiga. A further source was the "[Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Saiga in Kazakhstan](#)", developed in 2023 by stakeholders in Kazakhstan during a workshop organized by the CMS Secretariat. Recommendations and actions from these documents were integrated into the draft Work Programme 2025-2030.

7 The term “population” in the context of this Work Programme is applied to groups or subpopulations of the Saiga Antelope (Figure 1), all of which are currently separated from each other, but in some cases may become linked in the future so that reproductive connectivity and genetic exchange will be possible. The following populations are used for the Work Programme 2025-2030, starting with transboundary populations and structured in accordance with their conservation urgency:

- a) Ustyurt (US): The Ustyurt Saiga population occurs in the West of the Aral Sea and used to migrate between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, limited migration may still be occurring or is likely to occur in the future, if population grows further (Transboundary Hotspot 29).
- b) Betpak-Dala (BD): The Betpak-Dala Saiga population occupies vast areas in Central Kazakhstan. Its range includes Transboundary Hotspot 27, as some animals cross the border to the Russian Federation in summer. A small group of Saiga living at the former Aral Sea bed south of the Betpak-Dala range partly crosses into Uzbekistan when moving southwards (Transboundary Hotspot 30).
- c) Ural (UR): The Ural Saiga population lives in the West Kazakhstan region to the west of the Ural river and migrates partly into Russia (Transboundary Hotspot 26).
- d) Pre-Caspian (PC): A small area in Kalmykia and the Astrakhan region provides habitat to a population found exclusively within the Russian Federation.
- e) Mongolia (MN): The Lake Basin of Western Mongolia is home to the only population of the Mongolian Saiga, which has a number of interconnected sub-populations.

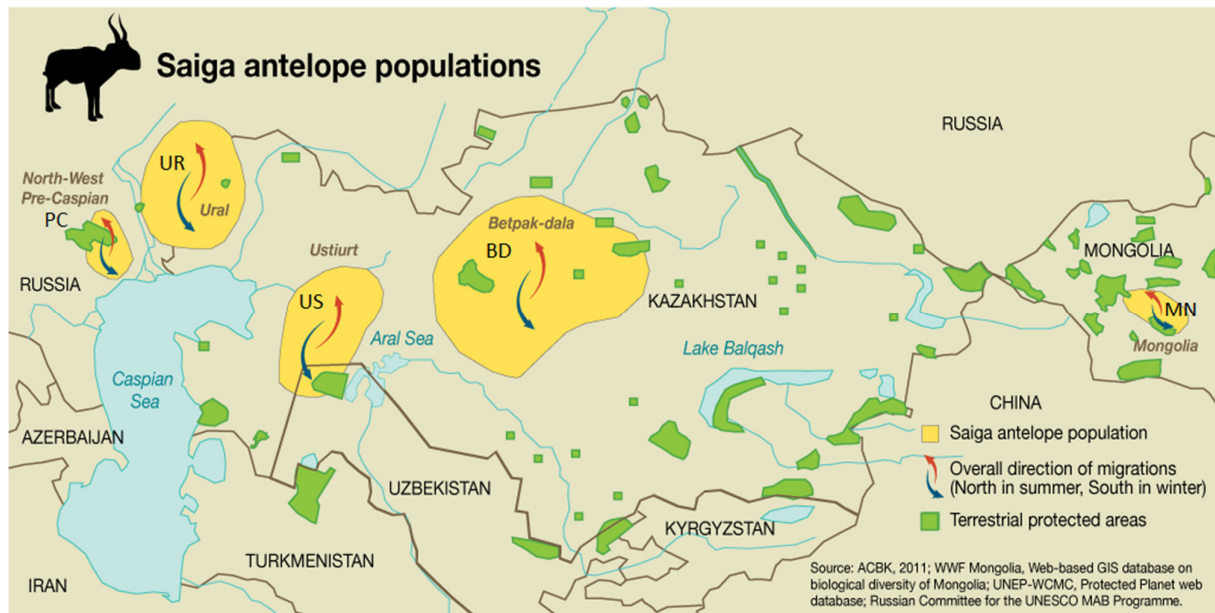


Figure 1.: Overview of Saiga populations globally. (Source: Living planet: Connected Planet, Kurvits et al., 2011)

DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SAIGA ANTELOPE (2025-2030)

Long-term vision: Healthy Saiga populations, coexisting with humans across native Saiga habitat throughout the species' historic range.

Overall goal for 2025-2030: To coordinate actions for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of Saiga Antelopes among Range States.

	Measures to be taken	Priority ¹	Responsibility lead ²
1	MOU implementation, coordination and funding		
1.1	Ensure that this Work Programme is implemented at the national level by integrating its activities into relevant biodiversity action plans and other national legal/policy frameworks, as well as relevant international agreements. Report the measures taken in this respect to the CMS Secretariat within one year after the adoption of the Work Programme.	1	GOs, cooperating organisations
1.2	Report on the implementation of this Work Programme using the reporting forms provided by the CMS Secretariat before the next Meeting of Saiga MOU Signatories.	1	GOs, cooperating organizations, other NGOs.
1.3	Establish Terms of Reference for cooperating organizations providing technical support and publish them on the Saiga MOU website.	1	GOs, cooperating organizations, CMS
1.4	Range States and other parties (e.g. NGOs, scientific organisations, Convention Secretariats) to consider preparing joint proposals to fund implementation of the Work Programme for Saiga.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, CMS
1.5	Consider introducing a requirement for financial contributions from large businesses located in or close to Saiga range to cover Saiga conservation, research, and monitoring activities.	1	GOs
1.6	Conduct at least one meeting biannually for Focal Points of the Saiga MOU and CITES Management Authorities, responsible for liaison with counterparts in other Range States and cooperating organizations, to exchange information on the implementation of this work programme, of the CITES	2	GOs, CMS, CITES Management

¹ Priority for implementing: 1 – high 2 - medium 3 – low

² Potential organizations to lead implementation

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
	Decisions on Saiga and technical expertise on Saiga conservation actions.		Authorities
1.7	Support, regularly update and utilize resources available on the CMS Saiga MOU website and the online Saiga Resource Centre.	2	CMS, NGOs, GOs and NGOs
1.8	Clarify phylogenetic relationships in the genus Saiga using the latest technology to allow for a common taxonomic treatment of Saiga in international policy and conservation including in the implementation of international conventions.	3	NGOs, Scientific institutions
1.9	Based on 1.8 consider using a different taxonomic reference than Wilson and Reeder for Saiga Antelopes both in the context of CMS and CITES to reflect the latest scientific knowledge in international policy.	3	GOs, IUCN Antelope SG, CAMI Saiga SFPs, CMS, CITES
	<i>Measures addressing several or all populations of Saiga spp.</i>		
2	Monitoring (relevant to all populations)		
2.1	Assess Saiga population sizes annually, using scientifically sound methods, including modern technologies, such as drones, photography, and remote sensing, to obtain reliable and comparable estimates to assess conservation success and inform management decisions.	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
2.2	Set up holistic monitoring programmes for Saiga populations (including isolated/translocated groups) to inform their conservation and management, contributing to the continued development of population models, collecting data on their demographic parameters and their wider environment, including their distribution, sex ratio, mortality patterns, reproductive success, age structure, herd structure, genetics, predators, competitors and threats, in the context of environmental and land use change, using modern, non-invasive techniques whenever possible.	1	GOs, Scientific institutions, NGOs
2.3	Conduct online or in person meetings between Range States to agree on standard methodologies to be applied for Saiga monitoring.	2	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
2.4	Train rangers in applying standard monitoring methodologies to monitor Saiga, and ensure collaboration between rangers and others (including scientists, NGOs and GOs) so that their monitoring is well integrated into broader monitoring programmes, as appropriate.	3	Scientific institutions, NGOs, GOs
3	Land use and human-wildlife conflict (relevant to all populations)		
3.1	Using land use maps, Saiga distribution and habitat use maps, identify potential overlaps, synergies and trade-offs between Saiga conservation and different types of land use.	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
3.2	Based on 3.1, conduct landscape-scale planning, involving relevant stakeholders across agencies and sectors and involving local people, to identify priority zones for both Saiga and land use.	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
3.3	Conduct sociological research to improve the understanding of interactions between people and Saigas, identify conflicts and synergies and evaluate the effectiveness of implemented awareness campaigns about Saiga conservation and management.	1	Scientific institutions, NGOs
3.4	Develop human-wildlife conflict mitigation and coexistence schemes based on participatory methodologies, for all populations, where conflict exists, starting with the Ural population and monitor the effectiveness of introduced mitigation schemes to adjust them as appropriate.	2	IUCN HWC SG, GOs, CMS, cooperating organizations
3.5	Initiate research on climate change vulnerability and carrying capacity of each population's range to support national management decisions.	3	Scientific institutions, NGOs
3.6	Assess feasibility of community-based eco-tourism with Saiga observation tours in specific regions and provide support for respective business development in most promising locations.	2	GOs, NGOs
4	Connectivity (relevant to all populations)		
4.1	Require organizations permitted to develop infrastructure, including fences, railway, roads and pipelines within the Saiga range to implement mitigation measures that minimize migration barriers and disturbances to Saiga and following the mitigation hierarchy in accordance with internationally recognized standards IFC1 and IFC6 and as described in the Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia .	1	GOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
4.2	Adapt existing linear infrastructure, such as railways and roads to allow Saiga to cross (these could include the following possibilities: construction of over- and underpasses, temporary traffic stops on roads, turning off the lights at nighttime, or modifications of fences).	1	GOs
4.3	Conduct research on the effectiveness of mitigation measures in reducing impacts of infrastructure on Saiga movements and implement the most effective mitigation measures.	2	GOs, Scientific institutions, NGOs
5	Saiga health and diseases (relevant to all populations)		
5.1	Adopt procedures for emergency responses and protocols for veterinary procedures for mass mortality in Saiga, including special rules for the handling and disposal of carcasses.	1	GOs
5.2	Strengthen collaboration on haemorrhagic septicaemia research between governments and researchers across Range States and international institutions through conducting at least two workshops involving scientists from all Range States before 2030.	1	GOs, Scientific institutions, NGOs
5.3	Carry out general health research on Saiga, including regular monitoring of mortality such as during field missions at calving sites.	1	Scientific institutions
5.4	Carry out research into the factors predisposing the population to mass mortality from disease including transmissible diseases from livestock and identify and implement mitigating measures based on the findings.	2	Scientific institutions
5.5	Develop and implement a long-term research programme on Saiga diseases including national and international expertise, and engage with local people and rangers as well as the general public, nationally and internationally.	2	Scientific institutions
6	Education and awareness raising (relevant to all populations)		
6.1	Integrate Saiga ecology, conservation and, where applicable, management, in curricula of local schools within the Saiga range.	3	GOs, NGOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
7	Sustainable use and trade		
7.1	Ensure that the pre-conditions listed in the CMS report "The Sustainable Use of Saiga Antelopes: Perspectives and Prospects" are fulfilled, prior to allowing sustainable extractive use of Saiga for purposes of domestic consumption or international trade. (BD, UR, US)	1	GOs
7.2	Based on advice from the CITES Secretariat and on international consultations, Range States and consumer countries to develop and apply a stockpile management system for Saiga parts and derivatives including pre-convention stocks, confiscations, natural mortality or legal hunting (where applicable), including proper methods for marking, registration and storage of specimens, which are safe against misuse and are built on best practices as required under CITES. (All)	1	GOs, CITES, NGOs
7.3	Saiga Range States and consumer states to create national databases for trade, purchase, storage and sale of Saiga products. (All)	1	GOs, cooperating organizations
7.4	Range States and other countries trading in Saiga parts and derivatives to establish internal market controls e.g. through registration, labelling, control and monitoring of parts and products, registration of manufacturers and traders and verifying the source and legality of Saiga products in trade (see also 7.2). (All)	1	GOs
7.5	Countries trading in Saiga parts and derivatives to introduce a certification scheme for legally obtained Saiga horn from stockpiles of pre-convention origin. (All)	1	GOs, CITES Management Authorities of trading countries
7.6	Once a stockpile management system for Saiga products as well as market and trade control mechanisms based on CITES guidelines is in place, consider submitting an amendment proposal to CITES COP to remove the zero export quota for Saiga specimen of wild origin. (BD, UR, US)	2	GOs
7.7	Consider the feasibility of trophy hunting tourism as a potential income source for hunting area managers, particularly if the managing entity is a local community-based NGO, if sustainable use of Saiga is permitted. (BD, UR, US)	2	GOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
7.8	Ensure that local communities benefit from large scale or commercial hunting by receiving hunting permits, subsidized meat and/or monetary revenues through a commonly agreed and transparent distribution mechanism. (BD, UR)	2	GOs, NGOs
7.9	Conduct research to understand and reduce the demand for Saiga horn, particularly of illegal origin, in traditional Asian medicines. This includes conducting market surveys both on the ground and online and using the insights gained to develop and implement awareness-raising and behavior change campaigns. (All)	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs, GOs
7.10	If international trade in Saiga specimens of wild origin becomes possible, consider allowing the collection of Saiga horn from natural mortalities, using transparent and safe control mechanisms, thereby increasing benefits of Saiga conservation to local communities, registering the horns in the national stockpile management systems and databases (see 7.2 and 7.3). (All)	3	GOs
7.11	Investigate a certification scheme for legally obtained Saiga horn of wild origin if sustainable use and trade become legal. (All)	3	GOs, NGOs
8	Captive breeding (relevant to all populations)		
8.1	Ensure that captive breeding activities take into account the recommendations and outcomes of the international workshop on captive breeding for Saiga conservation , held in Moscow in 2017.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
8.2	Update the registry of captive breeding facilities holding Saigas on the Saiga Resource Center website, with details on their purpose, the number of Saigas and their origin.	2	GOs, NGOs
8.3	Promote the exchange of expertise in captive breeding, including study tours between captive breeding centres. (BD, MN, PC, UR)	3	GOs, NGOs
	<i>Additional measures for each specific population</i>		
9	Ustyurt population (KAZ, UZB)		
9.1	Implement the provisions of the Memorandum for Cooperation on the Conservation of Wildlife on the Ustyurt Plateau and its roadmap.	1	GOs, relevant stakeholders

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
9.2	Continue transboundary collaboration at the operational level, including the organization of meetings of rangers to ensure effective anti-poaching and conservation actions for this transboundary landscape.	1	GOs, scientific institutions, NGOs
9.2	Continue to support the Landscape Sanctuary “Saigachiy” and the newly established Aralkum National Nature Park (Uzbekistan), including, where possible, the involvement of voluntary rangers from local communities.	1	GOs, NGOs
9.3	Consider the expansion of the protected area network in the Ustyurt population range, including the creation of a protected area in Kazakhstan on the Northern Ustyurt Plateau as well as transboundary protected areas in the Aral Sea region.	1	GOs, NGOs
9.4	Establish a transboundary ecological corridor based on protected areas or OECMs, maintaining ecological connectivity, allowing wildlife migration and ensuring support and engagement of local people.	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
9.6	Ensure the renewal and implementation of the bilateral cooperation agreement between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to guarantee coordinated actions for Saiga conservation.	2	GOs
9.7	Implement best practices for increasing the resilience of Saiga and other wildlife on the Ustyurt plateau to climate change and anthropogenic impacts (for example, through the creation of water points for wildlife).	2	Scientific institutions, GOs
10	Betpak-Dala population (KAZ, RUS)		
10.1	Design participatory methodologies to study conflicts between local communities and Saiga and to identify conflict mitigation measures, building on the Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Saiga in Kazakhstan .	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
10.2	Implement conflict mitigation measures to make peaceful co-existence of people and wildlife possible (see Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Saiga in Kazakhstan and activities for UR below).	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
10.3	Implement activities under the agreement between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan on the protection, reproduction and use of transboundary Saiga populations (<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>).	2	GOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority ¹	Responsibility lead ²
11	Ural population (KAZ, RUS)		
11.1	Implement the Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Saiga in Kazakhstan , starting with Next Steps agreed at the Almaty meeting in 2024.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.2	Organize trips for appropriate decision-makers and technical specialists to learn from and consider the experience of other countries in sustainable management of migratory species, listed on CMS Appendix II (Sweden, Hungary, Australia, Namibia and/or other countries).	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions, CMS as a facilitator
11.3	Undertake social research to improve the understanding of the conflict between farmers and Saigas, placed in the context of other social, ecological and land use changes, and options for addressing this conflict.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.4	Conduct research on the level of damage caused by Saiga to farmers/landowners, considering aspects such as ecosystem type, season, crop type and other parameters.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.5	Investigate potential mechanisms to avoid or reduce damage to agricultural crops, hayfields and pastures caused by Saiga.	1	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.6	Investigate potential compensation mechanisms based on agreed methods to assess damage caused by Saiga to agricultural crops, hayfields and pastures.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.7	Investigate potential financial incentive mechanisms (e.g. tax cuts) for farmers/landowners for hosting Saiga on their land.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions
11.8	Identify and implement the most suitable mechanisms to reduce, avoid or compensate for negative effects of Saiga on pastures, croplands and hayfields.	2	GOs, NGOs, scientific institutions,
11.9	Strengthen cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation for management of this transboundary population in the framework of existing and planned agreements.	2	GOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
12	Mongolian population (MNG)		
12.1	Expand the protected area network to cover at least 20% of historic Mongolian Saiga habitat and pilot dynamic protected areas with flexible boundaries and management regulations, which are adaptable to changes in critical habitats during calving and breeding seasons, seasonal movements or threats.	1	GOs
12.2	Enhance the capacity of rangers by providing up-to-date equipment, including vehicles, binoculars, and communication tools, for staff working in protected areas, OECM and other critical habitat of Saiga.	1	GOs, NGOs
12.3	Establish a national electronic platform to exchange information on a regular basis among stakeholders in Saiga conservation about activities and initiatives.	1	NGOs
12.4	Develop alert systems for Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and other diseases in Saiga and implement emergency response protocols.	1	Scientific institutions, GOs, NGOs
12.5	Reinforce small populations and re-establish new populations through translocations into suitable sites within the historical range.	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
12.6	Incorporate Saiga conservation into policy and decision-making at the local level (e.g. soum or aimag levels).	1	GOs
12.7	Strengthen the Great Gobi 6 (GG6) platform to secure adequate funding for Saiga conservation and investigate all other potential sources of funding.	1	GOs, NGOs
12.8	Identify critical Saiga movement corridors, assess their permeability and ensure that they are patrolled by rangers and/or local community agents.	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs, GOs
12.9	Establish a captive breeding center and strengthen transboundary and cross border collaboration on captive breeding.	2	NGOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
12.10	Mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events (droughts and dzuds) by providing supplemental fodder and water sources and restoring natural springs or water points in the Saiga range.	2	GOs
12.11	Foster ongoing collaboration among all stakeholders and conduct trainings to build capacity to support the natural, self-driven recovery of the saiga in its native habitat.	2	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
13	North-West Pre-Caspian population (RUS)		
13.1	Carry out research on the morphological and genetic diversity of the species to identify individuals, herds, and populations, impacts of climate change, and effects of predators and diseases.	1	Scientific institutions
13.2	In light of population growth, survey the area within the range outside existing adjacent protected areas to assess the potential for restoring migratory routes of the animals, the level of landscape fragmentation, and the carrying capacity of the habitat.	1	Scientific institutions
13.3	Ensure the effective cooperation of state authorities and protected area managers to support the functioning of federal and regional ³ protected areas located in the range.	1	GOs
13.4	Develop a network of protected areas of federal and regional importance as well as conservation activities to optimize nature use in steppe ecosystems of the range to ensure protection of key habitats (rutting and calving areas, pastures, migration routes) .	1	GOs
13.5	Implement the Strategy for Saiga conservation in the Russian Federation (endorsed 2021) and the roadmap (action plan) for Saiga conservation and restoration.	1	GOs
13.6	Increase funding for conservation at the regional level, thereby improving the effectiveness and quality of the work of protected areas and captive breeding centres.	1	GOs, NGOs
13.7	Improve the institutional capacity and effectiveness of the national and local authorities responsible for Saiga management and strengthen their links with the CMS National Focal Point, CITES Management Authority and other administrative units of the Russian Federation and internationally.	2	GOs, NGOs

³ Federal protected areas in the Russian Federation are established and maintained by the national administration, while regional protected areas are under the authority of the provincial (oblast) government.

	Measures to be taken	Priority¹	Responsibility lead²
13.8	Ensure, at the federal level, the effective work of the Saiga conservation and restoration expert section of the working group on conservation and restoration of certain rare and endangered wildlife species in the Russian Federation under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology.	2	GOs
13.9	Restore captive Saiga breeding centres and captive populations, in order to maintain the work of these organisations in the background, which is essential both for many scientific studies and in the event of catastrophic population collapses inherent in the species.	3	NGOs

ANNEX 1

Range-wide measures taken from the Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope for 2021-2025 that shall be integrated in the CAMI POW 2026-2032

	Measures to be taken	Priority	Responsibility
1.0	Implementation		
1.1	Encourage all Range States that are Parties to CMS or CITES to participate in the National Legislation Programme of CMS and, as appropriate, the National Legislation Project of CITES.	3	GOs
1.2	Encourage all Saiga antelope Range and consumer States to join CITES and CMS.	2	CMS and CITES Secretariats
2.0	Anti-poaching		
2.1	Strengthen anti-poaching measures through scaling up the SMART patrolling system across the Saiga range. (All)	1	GOs, NGOs
2.2	Develop and, if necessary, update national anti-poaching strategies, with a focus at the population level in order to maximize effectiveness of patrol deployment and intelligence-gathering.	1	GOs
2.3	Strengthen anti-poaching units and where needed establish more, for the protection of all Saiga populations in all Range States, including where appropriate complementing state anti-poaching units with voluntary rangers from local communities.	1	GOs, NGOs
2.4	Improve anti-poaching activities through close cooperation between wildlife protection services and other law enforcement agencies, involving local people.	1	GOs
2.5	Enable protocols and agreements between relevant Range States to be applied at the operational level, by supporting and facilitating transboundary exchange and communication between enforcement officers and rangers to strengthen protection of Saigas across shared borders.	2	GOs, NGOs
2.6	Strengthen national capacity and legislation, where appropriate, to support improvements in detection, processing and prosecution of offenders, including measures to avoid conflicts of interest.	2	GOs, NGOs
2.7	Improve the prestige, capacity, social security and coordination of, and provide relevant training for, local and national law enforcement and nature protection officers and other officials, at all levels, where appropriate.	2	GOs, NGOs
2.8	Improve legal protection of informants who provide information about poaching incidents.	2	GOs, NGOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority	Responsibility
2.9	Monitor and measure anti-poaching efforts and impacts and use these analyses to inform improved anti-poaching strategies.	2	GOs, NGOs
3.0	Sustainable use and trade		
3.1	Encourage Range States and Saiga trading and consumer countries to comply with CITES Decisions and recommendations relevant to Saiga antelopes.	2	CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, NGOs
3.2	Encourage all Range States, and Saiga trading and consuming countries to report seizures or confiscations through appropriate channels as part of annual reporting to CITES and Interpol and encourage trading partners to do the same.	2	CITES Management Authorities, NGOs
3.3	Encourage all Range States that are Parties to CITES to achieve a Category 1 rating for their CITES implementing legislation.	3	CITES Management Authorities, NGOs
3.4	Seek opportunities for training and cross-border cooperation in CITES implementation, identification of Saiga products and techniques for countering illegal trade.	1	GOs, NGOs
3.5	Improve collaboration amongst Range States to halt illegal trade in Saiga parts and derivatives by further harmonizing legislation and strengthening its implementation (including work with judiciary and prosecutors) and enhancing cross-border enforcement and training.	2	GOs, NGOs
3.6	Involve national and local government agencies, hunting areas, scientists, NGOs and representatives of local communities in decision-making on the conservation and management of Saiga Antelopes using transparent mechanisms, accepted by all these stakeholders.	1	GOs, NGOs
4.0	Work with local people		
4.1	Strengthen the involvement of different stakeholders in Saiga conservation, and encourage local involvement in, and support for, Saiga protection.	1	GOs, NGOs
4.2	Monitor attitudes of local people towards Saiga conservation activities and threats to Saiga, using local-level social research including participatory community monitoring.	1	NGOs, GOs, Scientific institutions
4.3	Recognize and encourage responsible behaviour by external stakeholders in the Saiga range, including border guards, industry employees and managers in order to prevent negative impacts on the Saiga population, either directly or through relationships with local communities.	3	NGOs, GOs
4.4	Promote sustainable rangeland use to enable the cohabitation of people, livestock and Saiga antelopes.	1	NGOs, GOs, Scientific institutions

	Measures to be taken	Priority	Responsibility
4.5	Expand current incentive-based and conservation-linked livelihood-improvement projects and develop new programmes in all appropriate parts of the Saiga range.	2	NGOs
4.6	Ensure that CMS National Contact Points take human factors and the needs and awareness of local people into account when developing and implementing Saiga conservation measures.	2	GOs, NGOs
4.7	Build on pilot projects for Saiga-based tourism and, where appropriate, promote this as a useful approach to increase local engagement in conservation, and create incentives for local people to conserve Saiga antelopes.	1	GOs, NGOs
5.0	Awareness		
5.1	Develop and implement awareness-raising and training activities, and promote the dissemination of best practice examples, information materials, and workshop outputs for professional stakeholders involved in controlling illegal use of Saiga.	1	GOs, NGOs
5.2	Develop and implement awareness-raising campaigns for investors, companies and governments in Range States and elsewhere, whose activities, or the activities of whose employees, could negatively impact on Saiga conservation.	2	GOs, NGOs
5.3	Ensure local communities within the Saiga range remain aware of the conservation and legal status of Saigas.	2	GOs, NGOs
5.4	Continue to develop, update and widely implement a range of educational activities and materials on Saiga ecology and conservation for children in Range States.	2	GOs, NGOs
5.5	Develop and widely implement awareness-raising campaigns, through all relevant media, to raise the profile of Saigas at local, national and international levels.	1	GOs, NGOs
5.6	Monitor the effectiveness of awareness-raising campaigns in changing the behaviour of relevant groups towards better Saiga conservation.	2	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
5.7	Strengthen public awareness and engagement activities, including particularly with respect to conservation value of Saiga and disease control.	2	NGOs, GOs
5.8	Develop and expand education and awareness-raising activities, as well as community engagement and the development of conservation-related income-generating enterprises, including transboundary ones.	3	NGOs
6.0	Habitat and environmental factors		
6.1	Carry out research on Saiga movement and migration using appropriate technology (including satellite tracking and remote sensing), with a particular focus on improving understanding of the impacts of	1	Scientific institutions, NGOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority	Responsibility
	infrastructure developments and climate change, and environmental and land use change and to inform decision-making, aiming to maintain connectivity of Saiga habitat and its migratory behaviour. (All)		
6.2	Remove or mitigate barriers to Saiga movement (fences, roads, railways and other linear infrastructure) in line with CMS guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia (Resolution 11.24) and internationally recognized standards IFC1 and IFC6.	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific Insitutes
6.2	Implement measures to eliminate the negative impact of international border barriers on migrating Saiga.	1	GOs, NGOs
6.3	Encourage government authorities, investors and developers to ensure that all proposed infrastructural, natural resource extraction, and other developments likely to impact Saiga and its habitat are subject to a full Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) and/or Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), following international best practice.	1	GOs, NGOs
6.4	Collate and analyse information on Saiga habitat and range use, present and past; identify key features, including habitat types used and the effects of anthropogenic factors, including climate change, and identify key habitats based on this analysis.	1	Scientific institutions, NGOs
6.5	Analyse scenarios of likely future change in Saiga distribution, range use, abundance, demography and threats due to climate change, infrastructure and other human factors, and recommend responses accordingly, through revisions to the MTIWP.	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs
6.6	Facilitate exchange of data on Saiga and Saiga habitat among Range States and stakeholders, using the Saiga Resource Centre if appropriate.	3	Scientific institutions, NGOs
6.7	Develop integrated rangeland management plans including resource partitioning for key Saiga sites.	2	GOs, NGOs
7.0	Protected areas		
7.1	Enhance national protected area networks to benefit Saiga, with particular emphasis on protecting key areas (birthing and rutting) and migration corridors, based on the recommendations from 6.3.	1	GOs, NGOs
7.2	Establish and promote international cooperation in important transboundary Saiga landscapes and where appropriate develop transboundary protected areas.	2	GOs, NGOs
7.3	Support effective management of protected areas and develop ecological corridors to ensure that the protected area network is relevant to the Saiga's current and particularly its future needs, including in the light of climate change, agricultural and infrastructural development.	1	GOs, NGOs

	Measures to be taken	Priority	Responsibility
8.0	Population monitoring		
8.1	Encourage Range States to coordinate their research and monitoring efforts in order to maximize the synergies between them, where appropriate using standardized, comparable, internationally recognized methods.	2	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
8.2	Review different monitoring techniques and adopt 'best practice' methodologies for producing reliable estimates of Saiga populations, including identifying appropriate sample sizes, timing, and frequency of counts to provide reliable baseline population data.	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs
8.3	Carry out training and build capacity for biological sampling, transportation, storage and clinical diagnostics for researchers and government staff at all levels.	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs
8.4	Develop and expand programmes of monitoring of Saiga in collaboration with local people.	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs
8.5	Develop programmes for long-term monitoring of environmental factors and biological sampling from individual animals, including Saiga, livestock and other wildlife (including potential disease vectors).	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs
8.6	Encourage use of comparable techniques and reporting standards in all Range States, data and report sharing where possible, and joint analysis in the case of transboundary populations.	2	Scientific institutions, NGOs
9.0	Captive breeding		
9.1	Encourage research into behaviour, feeding, disease and other topics, using the ex situ populations.	2	Scientific institutions
9.2	Promote research to address challenges in the captive breeding of Saiga antelopes, taking account of existing experiences and advice [see 9.5], and develop best practices guidance for Saiga husbandry, management and transport.	2	Scientific institutions
10.0	Health and disease		
10.1	Create national wildlife disease surveillance schemes for Saiga antelopes, which include passive monitoring and standard operating procedures for disease outbreaks, and encourage governments to adopt these for other wildlife species as well.	1	GOs, NGOs, Scientific institutions
10.2	Promote specific interventions to reduce risk of exposure and encourage elimination of Peste des Petits Ruminants virus from livestock populations sharing Saiga habitat and in Saiga regions through comprehensive/systematic livestock vaccination (through the global PPR eradication programme coordinated by FAO / OIE and national veterinary authorities).	1	GOs, Scientific institutions

	Measures to be taken	Priority	Responsibility
10.3	Raise awareness of health and Saiga-relevant disease in Saiga, other wildlife and livestock among stakeholders throughout the Saiga range, including veterinarians, government agencies, rangers, local communities and researchers.	2	GOs, Scientific institutions, NGOs
10.4	Encourage cooperation and communication transparency among technical health agencies on disease research results in free-ranging and captive Saiga.	2	GOs, Scientific institutions, NGOs
10.5	Monitor and control the disease risk to Saiga associated with cross-border movement of livestock, their products and derivatives.	2	GOs, Scientific institutions
10.6	Carry out inter-disciplinary research on the health of Saiga and other relevant species (including livestock) to inform mitigation, control, action and timely reporting of the health status of Saiga and disease outbreaks or mass mortality episodes to the appropriate national and international authorities, the public and researchers.	1	Scientific institutions, NGOs
10.7	Create an international working group on diseases affecting or threatening Saiga across its range.	2	Scientific institutions

ANNEX 2

Measures, which have been proposed in other strategy documents and reports, which could be integrated into the CAMI POW

	Measures addressing several or all populations	Priority	Responsibility
	Provide rangers with more modern field equipment and improve their social and material welfare	2	GOs
	Develop and implement incentive mechanisms to encourage hunting areas to fulfil their protection function under the control of respective authorities.	1	GOs
	Develop and distribute information materials about Saiga products to border guards, customs officers and police.	1	GOs, NGOs
	Store data on poaching cases and illegal trade in a central database to allow for an estimation of the impact on Saiga populations.	1	GOs
	Encourage increasing the number of trained sniffer dogs for wildlife products, used by customs, border guards and police for detecting wildlife derivatives.	2	NGOs, GOs
	Conduct regular surveys among local people to understand the level and drivers of Saiga poaching using scientifically sound methods.	2	NGOs, scientific institutions
	Develop or adapt a rapid test system, which allows to identify Saiga products at international borders or inside countries to prevent illegal trade.	1	NGOs, GOs
	Engage with the IUCN SSC Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Specialist Group to receive advice in managing conflicts between people and Saiga. (BD, UR, MN)	2	GOs, NGOs
	Regularly monitor plans for infrastructure developments in the Saiga range to suggest adjustments in the case of expected negative impacts on Saiga. (All)	1	NGOs