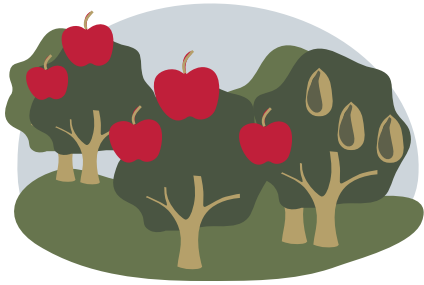


## Global significance of Central Asia's biodiversity



Wild fruit-and-nut forests



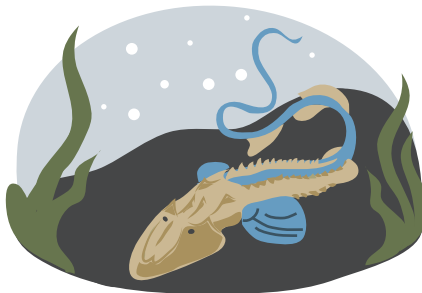
Numerous endemic species,  
wild crop relatives



Rich genetic resources



Flagship animals



Endangered relict endemic species



Broad vertical range of  
species and ecosystems  
in the mountainous areas

## Types of large-scale infrastructure in Central Asia



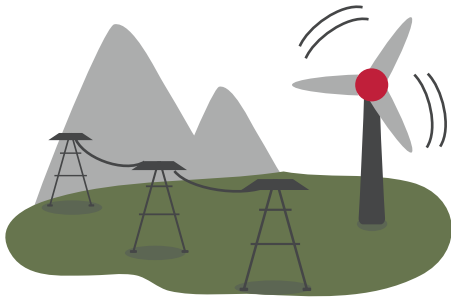
Mass tourism



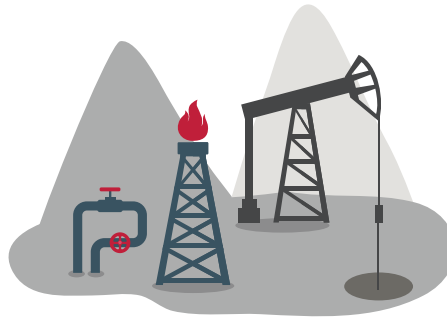
Mining



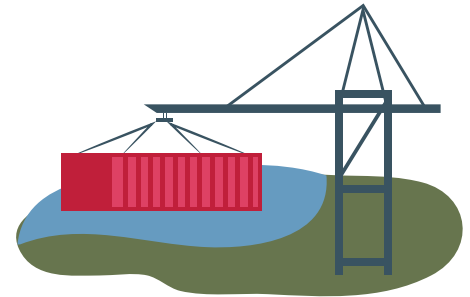
Transport and roads



Power engineering

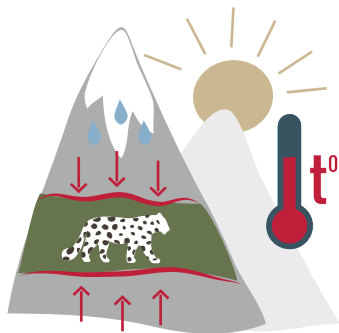


Oil and gas industry

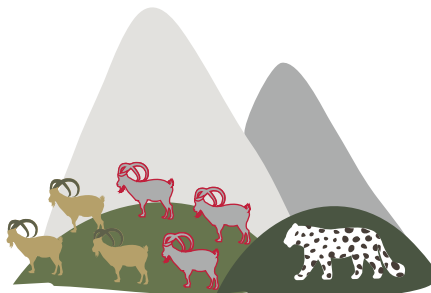


Logistical hubs and ports

# Main threats to and drivers of the decline of unique and endangered flora and fauna species in the Mountains of Central Asia



Climate change affects snow, glaciers and species habitats



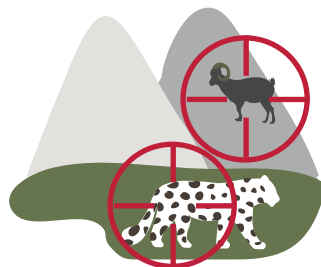
Reduction in food supply: decrease in the number of prey species and quality of pastures



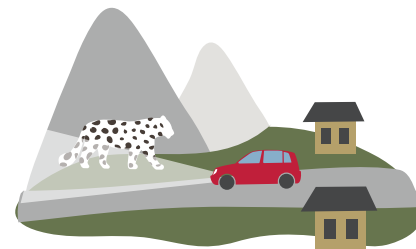
Retaliatory killings for the attacks on livestock



High pressure on forests and pastures

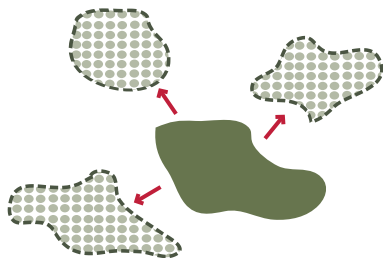


Poaching



Unchecked infrastructure development

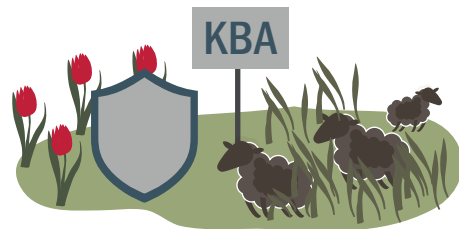
## How can the nature protection be improved?



Expanding the network of protected areas



Minimizing barriers for migratory species



Mapping and designating key biodiversity areas

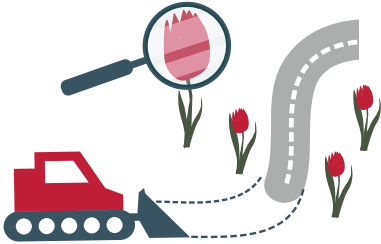


Improving the technical capabilities and skills of nature conservation staff and outposts



Coordination of nature protection maps and plans with local development and business plans

## What can companies do to preserve nature?



Conducting environmental impact assessments (EIA)



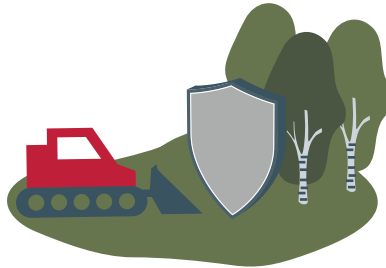
Implementing practical solutions to reduce environmental impacts



Informing field staff about rare and vulnerable species of animals and plants



Sponsoring local projects on nature protection, biodiversity offsetting



Preventing damage to protected areas



Sharing environmental information, improving transparency

## What role can civil society organizations and citizens play?



Public nature protection teams



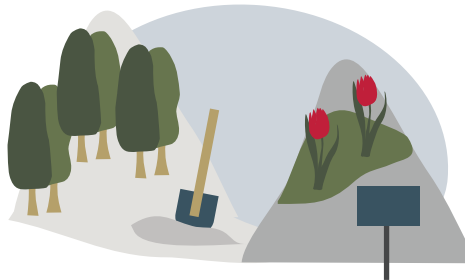
Contribution to science monitoring of species,  
SMART patrolling



Organization and participation  
in public hearings on  
environmental matters



Festivals, exhibitions  
and community actions  
to raise awareness



Planting forests, establishing  
local nature conservation sites



Informing companies and  
governmental agencies in cases  
of environmental violations

# Technologies and methods for wildlife monitoring, including prey species and habitats



Remote observations,  
field surveys



Camera traps,  
GPS collars



Documenting traces,  
DNA markers

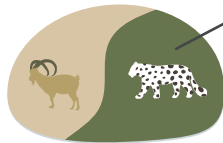
Data and logs from park rangers and local residents on species observation, photo evidence



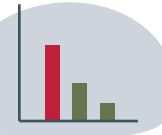
Reports on poaching and environmental crimes



Reports on the situation inside and outside of the protected areas



SMART patrolling,  
SLIM monitoring



Science reports,  
data, statistics



GIS and maps



Regional and  
global data