

Information for the review of the implementation of CITES Resolution 12.5 on the Conservation and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species

Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under INSTRUMENTS, paragraph a)

7.1.1. Status of Asian big cats in the wild in Cambodia

- **Tiger**

There are no breeding populations of tigers in Cambodia, and there have been no confirmed field records since 2010. The last camera-trap photo of a tiger was taken in 2007, despite intensive survey effort. A recovery and restoration strategy is being developed, with support from the Global Tiger Initiative.

- **Clouded leopard**

The species is relatively little-known from Cambodia, and few confirmed records exist. Clouded leopards are vulnerable to cable-snaring (as are most carnivores) so the relatively large amount of snaring predicted to be in eastern Cambodia is a serious concern. There is very little data available to assess the status of the species.

Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

There are three records of Clouded leopard from Seima Protected Forest. Two are camera trap photographs from 2003, and one is a record from 2007 of a clouded leopard that was caught in a snare.

There are a number of recent records from the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS). There were 3 recent records from PPWS in 2009, 10 and 11 (Gray et al, in press), and the species was also recorded three times in PPWS between 2002 and 2005 (Gray et al. 2012). A 2013 camera trapping survey obtained one photo (Kamler, in prep). There are no records from the adjoining Mondulhiri Protected Forest (MPF); habitat is considered the main reason for this, as PPWS has a more suitable mosaic of mixed deciduous and semi evergreen forest types.

Northern Plains

Two individuals were photographed in the PreahVihear Protected Forest in 2012-13. (Suzuki et al. 2013; Cat News 59). These were the first camera trap records from this area.

Cardamom Mountains

Clouded leopard has been camera-trapped by FFI in the last two years in Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary, and by a joint FFI/WildCRU expedition in the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest in the last year. These data are still being cataloged, with 17 photos of clouded leopard cataloged so far (Phan, in prep).

- **Leopard**

Leopard is expected to be sparsely distributed across large areas in Cambodia, but little detail is known of their status or trends.

Eastern Plains Landscape

Leopards were the most frequently encountered cat in the EPL with 391 encounters in camera trapping during 2009-11– the next best was Leopard Cat with 122 (Gray et al. 2014)

though it is not clear how this compares to other sites (or to previous data from EPL i.e. whether it is in decline). Several hundred leopard scats were collected in the EPL 2009-11 during scat surveys to find evidence of tigers (which were unsuccessful). 12 individuals were photographed in the MPF during surveys in 2009, and this data was used to develop the first density estimate for any large carnivore in Cambodia. This indicated a density of ~3 individuals per 100-km² and a potential population of up to approximately 100 individuals (Gray and Prum, 2012). Camera trapping in PPWS in 2013 resulted in 12 leopard photos, with an unknown number of individuals (Kamler, in prep). There are also a number of records of leopards from the Seima Protection Forest from 2000 - 2007, but no recent information.

Northern Plains

Recent research has photographed at least one individual leopard (on multiple occasions) in the PreahVihear Protected Forest.

Other parts of Cambodia

Leopards are believed to be locally extinct from several protected areas. Recent camera trapping in Phnom Samkos and the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest did not record this species, despite intensive effort (and several records of clouded leopard – see above).

We expect any remaining populations are likely declining due to habitat loss, disturbance, and decreasing prey densities, as well as targeted hunting for trade. It is likely that some proportion of the leopards and clouded leopards that are in the wildlife trade in Vietnam, and possibly elsewhere in South-east Asia, have been hunted in Cambodia.

- **Future work**

Biodiversity research and monitoring programmes will continue to be implemented by WCS, WWF and government partners (FA and MOE) in the Eastern Plains and Northern Plains, to monitor population trends of key wildlife species where possible, determine the impact of conservation interventions, and facilitate adaptive protected area management. This includes robust monitoring of ungulate tiger prey, through distance-based line transects, as part of the national tiger recovery action plan (Cambodian Tiger Action Plan). Leopard will continue to be monitored via capture-mark-recapture based on camera-trap photographs in Mondulkiri Protected Forest, Eastern Plains Landscape. In addition diet studies (through scat-analysis) and home-range and habitat use assessment (through satellite telemetry) are recommended.

Questionnaire on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) on Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species

The Secretariat has created this questionnaire to assist Parties in responding to CITES Decision 16.68, paragraph a), which encourages the Parties to support the Secretariat in conducting a review of the implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), for submission of a report at the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee (scheduled for July 2014). The Secretariat invites Parties to use this Questionnaire as the basis for the format of their reports on implementation of the Resolution, in order to facilitate analysis of the reports.

The Asian big cat species listed in Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) are: the tiger (*Panthera tigris*), the snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), the clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) within its Asian range, and the Asiatic lion (*Panthera leopardsica*).

If your responses to the questions below vary for different species, please provide the requested information for each.

The range States for Asian big cat species include: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iraq*, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan*, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan*, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen.

* non-Party to CITES.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	RESPONSE
1	LEGISLATION	
1.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraphs a) and b)	
1.1.1	Has your country adopted legislation that prohibits international commercial trade (import, export and re-export) in wild-taken specimens of Appendix-I Asian big cat species, and products labelled as, or claiming to contain, their parts and derivatives?	Yes.
1.1.2	If your answer to 1.1.1 is 'yes', specify the titles and provisions of such legislation, penalties (administrative, civil or criminal), and how the legislation is implemented. If your answer to 1.1.1 is 'no', explain the reasons for not adopting such legislation.	Forestry Law 2001 (criminal), PA Law 2008 (criminal). Court verdicts related to Forestry Law implemented through FA with the exception of imprisonment.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
1.1.3	What are the minimum and maximum penalties that can be imposed in accordance with your national legislation, upon conviction of a person for the illegal trade in or illegal possession of specimens of Asian big cat species?	Under the Forestry Law for offences involving Tiger and Clouded Leopard (considered "Endangered") the penalty is 5-10 years in prison sentence. For Leopard (considered "Rare") the penalty is 1-5 years in prison sentence and/or fine of 10,000,000-100,000,000 riels. There is flexibility within the legislation, allowing the categorisation of species (e.g. considered Endangered, Rare, or Common) to be amended with appropriate information, via a Ministerial Proclamation (Prakas) from MAFF. The status of leopard, as a Rare species, can be reviewed based on evidence of the species' trends in Cambodia and may merit up-listing to Endangered. Under the Protected Area Law (within MOE areas) the maximum penalty is 15,000,000-150,000,000 riels or 1-5 years in prison.
1.1.4	Does your national legislation clearly define the administrative responsibilities of the various government agencies responsible for regulating wildlife tradewithin and outside of protected areas and in outlets for parts and derivatives, such as in wildlife markets and shops, etc.? If your answer is 'yes', explain the division of responsibilities.	Yes. FA is responsible for Wildlife Crime enforcement, nationally, and in areas under it's management. MOE is responsible for enforcement within areas under it's management.
1.1.5.	Has your country voluntarily introduced any measures to prohibit internal trade in Asian big cat parts and derivatives? If 'yes', describe these measures and how they are implemented.	Yes. Under the Forestry Law and Protected Area Law it is prohibited to hunt, possess, trade, or transport Asian big cat species.
2	NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT	
2.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)	
2.1.1	Which enforcement agencies in your country are responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of crime involving Asian big cat species?	FA MOE
2.1.2	Have anti-poaching teams or enforcement units been established in your country to combat wildlife crime?	Yes.
2.1.3	If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate the number of staff assigned to work	FA: 250

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
	in anti-poaching teams or enforcement units.	MoE: 300 FIA: 150 RCAF: 300
2.1.4	If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate whether these units are adequately resourced to perform their duties. If they are not, indicate what their needs are.	No – government budget allocations are insufficient. Significant requirements for additional resources, including additional personnel, vehicles and equipment, and funding for salaries.
2.1.5	If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate to what extent these anti-poaching teams and enforcement units engage in activities to counter the illegal killing of and trade in Asian big cat specimens.	
2.1.6	Do your national enforcement agencies require any special permission to cooperate with each other, for example to share intelligence? If your answer is yes, kindly explain if this requirement benefits or poses any challenges to effective cooperation?	Yes. Some challenges with inter-ministerial cooperation.
2.1.7	Is there any formal multi-agency cooperation structure at the national level that brings law enforcement authorities and relevant departments, such as police, Customs, environmental agencies, revenue departments and judicial authorities, together to combat wildlife crime and to promote information and intelligence sharing? If your answer is 'yes', describe how the structure operates.	In 2007 the government adopted the Criminal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure, within which the Judicial Prosecutor leads all of the enforcement agencies. There is regular cooperation among prosecutors and Forestry Law enforcement agencies related to wildlife crime generally. ASEAN-WEN also provides a structure for cooperation at the national level, including Customs, judicial authorities, police, and environmental agencies (FIA, FA).
2.1.8	Have joint investigations involving different enforcement agencies in your country been conducted in relation to illegal trade in Asian big cats? If your answer is 'yes', provide a summary of the investigations and their outcomes (excluding sensitive information). Also include information on best practices identified if any.	Joint investigations are often made by the military police, FA, local police, and other relevant agencies, for confiscations/arrests related to wildlife crime. However, there have been very few cases of wildlife crime in relation to Asian big cats in Cambodia and none in recent years.
2.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph e)	
2.2.1	Do your national enforcement authorities receive any training to enhance the effectiveness of anti-poaching patrols, for example, training in the use of	Yes – SMART. Not directly included in training curricula, but rangers seconded to

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
	<p>the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) or the Monitoring System for Tigers-Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STRIPEs). If your answer is 'yes', indicate whether this training is included in the training curriculum of the enforcement authorities, and elaborate on the nature of the training and on the benefits or challenges associated with such training.</p>	<p>relevant NGOs receive training.</p>
2.2.2	<p>Do your national enforcement authorities responsible for the prevention and investigation of wildlife crime receive any training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of Asian big cat specimens; b) Information and intelligence gathering and management; c) Risk-profiling and targeting of offenders; d) Identification of suspicious financial transactions; e) Crime-scene management; f) Evidence collection; g) The use of wildlife forensics; and h) Any other wildlife crime investigation techniques (specify which). 	<p>Some training from NGOs in these areas. Additional training required.</p>
2.2.3	<p>If your answer is to 2.2.2 is 'yes', indicate whether this training is included in the standard training curriculum of staff, or if it is delivered on an ad hoc basis. Please elaborate on the benefits or challenges associated with such training.</p>	<p>No – ad hoc, and supported by external donors and technical partners.</p>
2.3	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c)</p>	
2.3.1	<p>Describe any innovative enforcement methods that may have been introduced in your country to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens, for example the use of new technology, wildlife forensics, specialized investigation techniques, anti-money laundering and asset-recovery legislation, etc.</p>	<p>None.</p>
2.3.2	<p>Has your country implemented any measures to strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions to prevent illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens?</p>	<p>Some training for Customs officials in Sihanoukville (port) and airports has been provided by Wildlife Alliance. These have recently resulted in one seizure of ivory, originating in Africa, at Seam Reap International Airport.</p>

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION	
Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c), and under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph d)	
3.1.1	Does your country participate in any regional wildlife enforcement network (WEN)? If 'yes', which ones and through which national agencies?
3.1.2	Is your country party to any bilateral or multilateral agreements, memoranda of understanding or other similar instruments on enforcement cooperation to combat illegal trade in Asian big cat species? If it is, describe the nature of these agreements, for example indicating whether they relate to the exchange of information, skills sharing, joint training, etc.
3.1.3	Has your country established any cooperative bilateral or multilateral arrangements with other countries for the management of shared wildlife populations and of protected habitats with common boundaries, in order to achieve more effective control over illegal international trade in specimens of Asian big cat species? If your answer is 'yes', please provide details.
3.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph e)
3.2.1	Has your country, between 2010 and 2013, convened or participated in any regional workshop on law enforcement needs associated with illegal cross-border movement of specimens of Asian big cat species?
3.2.2	If your answer to 3.2.1 is 'yes', indicate which enforcement agencies responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of wildlife crime in your country participated in these regional workshops.

Yes; ASEAN-WEN. FA coordinates ASEAN-WEN in Cambodia.

CITES.
 Cambodia has signed an MoU with Vietnam. This facilitates cooperative law enforcement activities and information exchanges between the Cambodian Forestry Administration and its Vietnamese equivalent.

No.

Not specifically on big-cats.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
3.2.3	<p>If your answer to 3.2.1 is 'yes', indicate whether these workshops covered any of the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Extent of illegal trade in Asian big cat species; b) Smuggling routes used for illegal trade in Asian big cat species; c) Methods used to smuggle specimens of Asian big cat species; and d) Final consumer markets for Asian big cats(live specimens and parts and derivatives). 	
4	RECORDING OF INFORMATION	
4.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph d)	
4.1.1	<p>Has your country put in place a national system for recording information on the illegal trade in Asian big cats? If 'yes', please indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) what sort of data is recorded; b) how the data are collected; c) which authorities are authorized to enter information into the system; d) whether the data are analysed; e) any other relevant information. 	No.
4.1.2	<p>If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'no', explain what has prevented the implementation of such a system until now and indicate whether its implementation is foreseen.</p>	<p>Cambodia has had very few cases of illegal trade in Asian big cats to date. However, we would be keen to learn best-practice approaches to developing such systems in the region.</p>
4.1.3	<p>If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'yes', elaborate on best practices identified, if any.</p>	
4.1.4	<p>If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'yes', has this national system resulted in increased information sharing leading to coordinated investigations and enforcement? If your answer is 'yes', provide an example if possible. If your answer is 'no', elaborate on the possible reasons for this.</p>	
5	CAPTIVE BREEDING	
5.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph g)	
5.1.1	<p>Are Asian big cat species bred in captivity in your country?</p>	<p>No breeding currently. The feasibility of establishing an EAZA-standard captive breeding</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
5.1.2	If your answer to 5.1.1 is yes, provide detailed information on the management practices and controls that have been put in place to prevent parts and derivatives from entering illegal trade through these facilities.	population for tiger in Cambodia is being assessed as part of the Cambodian Tiger Action Plan.
6	STOCKPILES	Deceased captive tigers from the FA-run rescue centre have been burned or buried in the past.
6.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph h)	
6.1.1	Are there, in your country, stocks of parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species (such as tiger bones)? Exclude pre-Convention specimens from your answer.	No stockpiles exist as there has yet to be a need. However support to initiate best-practice regional approaches for managing stockpiles would be valuable and appreciated.
6.1.2	If your answer to 6.1.1 is 'yes', explain what steps have been taken to consolidate and ensure adequate control of these stocks.	
6.1.3	Have parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species been lost from stockpiles in your country since 1 January 2010? If your answer is 'yes', describe the incidents and the results of any follow-up investigations.	No
6.1.4	Has your country destroyed stocks of parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species?	Only deceased captive tigers from FA-run rescue centre.
7	CONSERVATION MEASURES	
7.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under INSTRUMENTS, paragraph a)	
7.1.1	Provide detailed information on the status of Asian big cats in the wild in your country, including comparative statistics on population growth or decline.	See additional document for status update.
7.1.2	Provide detailed information on ongoing activities in support of Asian big cat conservation in your country.	Cambodia has developed a ten-year National Tiger Action Plan, to restore and conserve Tiger Recovery Sites in Cambodia. Camera-trapping/occupancy surveys are being conducted for clouded leopard and other species in three landscapes (Northern

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16)	
7.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under URGES, paragraph i)	
7.2.1	Does your country support or participate in any international conservation programme, such as the Global Tiger Forum, the Snow Leopard Network, the Global Tiger Initiative?	Yes. Cambodia is active in the Global Tiger Forum and Global Tiger Initiative.
8	EDUCATION, AWARENESS, OUTREACH, CAPACITY BUILDING	
8.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)	
8.1.1	Have education or awareness campaigns directed at urban and rural communities and other targeted groups been conducted in your country on the ecological and cultural significance of Asian big cats, and the significance for ecotourism of these species, their prey and habitats?	Not specifically.
8.1.2	If your answer to 8.1.1 is 'yes', describe when and where these campaigns have been conducted, their nature and effectiveness, and best practices or challenges identified, if any.	General wildlife trade demand-reduction awareness campaigns conducted by Wildlife Alliance.
8.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)	
8.2.1	Have measures been put in place to increase awareness of wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade among prosecution and judicial authorities in your country? If your answer is 'yes', please elaborate, indicating whether such activities included specific reference to Asian big cat species.	Yes. Training for customs, police, judicial officials, etc in relevant legislation and identification of species in trade.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
8.3	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph f)
8.3.1	Have studies been conducted in your country to examine the motivation behind the illegal killing of Asian big cats?
8.3.2	If your answer to 8.3.1 is 'yes', have these studies resulted in the recommendation of any measures to address this motivation? If so, describe these measures.
9	DEMAND REDUCTION
9.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)
9.1.1	Have programmes been implemented in your country to work with traditional medicine communities and industries to develop and implement strategies for gradually replacing, reducing and eventually eliminating the use of Asian big cat parts and derivatives?
9.1.2	If your answer to 9.1.1 is 'yes', describe the nature and results of these programmes. If your answer is 'no', explain what has prevented the implementation of such programmes.
9.2	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)
9.2.1	Have measures been taken in your country to remove references to parts and derivatives of Appendix-I Asian big cats from the official pharmacopoeia and to include acceptable substitute products that do not affect the survival of other wild species?
9.2.2	If your answer to 9.2.1 is 'yes', describe these measures, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any.
9.2.3	Have programmes been implemented in your country to educate the

Yes.

Big cat hunters were studied in 2007-9. Hunting for trade was found to be the major motivation. This supports ongoing efforts to enforce wildlife laws and reduce trade.
One major hunter was prosecuted during this process.

No.

There is not a strong use of Asian big cats in traditional medicine practices in Cambodia.

No.

No.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
9.2.4	industry and user groups in order to eliminate the use of substances derived from Appendix-I Asian big cats and to promote the adoption of appropriate alternatives?	
9.3	If your answer to 9.2.3 is 'yes', describe these programmes, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any.	
9.3.1	Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph c) Have education and awareness campaigns been carried out in your country to eliminate illegal trade in and use of illegally acquired Asian big cat skins as trophies, ornaments and items of clothing, or for the production of other materials?	No, not targeted specifically at big cats.
9.3.2	If your answer to 9.3.1 is 'yes', describe these campaigns, how they have been implemented, the results achieved, and best practices identified, if any.	

At its 16th meeting (Bangkok, 2013), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 16.70 on Asian big cats (Felidae spp.) which includes the following text:

The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external funds, in cooperation with partner organizations in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and, as appropriate, other experts and organizations:

- a) *arrange national seminars in Appendix-I Asian big cat range States, involving all relevant enforcement agencies, to promote a multi-disciplinary approach that will facilitate improved coordination and cooperation in the detection, investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime offences;*

The following questions are designed to help the Secretariat in implementing this Decision.

No.	NATIONAL SEMINARS IN APPENDIX-I ASIAN BIG CAT RANGE STATES	
10	Decision 16.70, paragraph a)	
10.1	Has your country hosted any national seminar similar to those contemplated by Decision 16.70 during the period 2010 to 2013? Elaborate	No.

	if your answer is 'yes'.		
10.2	Would a national seminar such as those contemplated by Decision 16.70 benefit enforcement authorities in your country? Please explain your answer.	Yes. We hope this would support our enforcement efforts, and provide impetus to develop improved controls.	
10.3	If your answer to 10.2 is 'yes', can funding to host such a seminar be secured from your national budget or any international conservation programmes, such as those referred to in Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under "URGES", paragraph i)?	No.	
10.4	Provide the full name and contact details of a focal point in your country with whom the Secretariat can liaise in connection with the implementation of Decision 16.70, paragraph a).	Dr.KeoOmaliss, omaliss@gmail.com	
10.5	Provide any additional information, comments or suggestions that you would like to bring to the attention of the Secretariat in relation to Decision 16.70, paragraph a), or questions 10.1-10.4.	Materials, trainers, and relevant technical specialists are available. Funding is required to deliver a national seminar.	

