

**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 leo persica*).

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, Mongolia, 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.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
LEGISLATION	
No.	
1	
1.1	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraphs a) and b)</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

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	parts and derivatives?
Ans.	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.
Ans.	For effective enforcement of CITES provisions in Pakistan an exclusive legislation at federal level; The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 was enacted. Federal government (Climate Change Division) in collaboration with the provincial and territorial wildlife authorities and Pakistan Customs implements this law. Any violation (illegal trade of CITES-listed species), is punishable under the said Act; with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year or more than two years or with fine which shall not be less than 0.500 million rupees or more than 1.000 million rupees. (A copy of the document enclosed for reference).
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?
Ans.	Any violation (illegal trade of CITES-listed species), is punishable under the said Act; with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year or more than two years or with fine which shall not be less than 0.500 million rupees or more than 1.000 million rupees.
1.1.4	Does your national legislation clearly define the administrative responsibilities of the various government agencies responsible for regulating wildlife trade within 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.
Ans.	Yes. Under the Constitution, protection of wildlife is a provincial subject. However, policy formulation implementation, and coordination with international agencies, Conventions and Provincial/Territorial authorities is carried out at Federal level. Import/export of wild fauna and flora is dealt at federal level by Climate Change Division. Federal government (Climate Change Division) in collaboration with the provincial

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No	and territorial wildlife authorities and Pakistan Customs implements the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012.
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.
Ans.	In June 2011, a comprehensive document entitled; "Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of <i>Felids</i> (Cat Species) in Captivity" was approved by the than Ministry of Environment. It was drafted in consultation of all stakeholders. It provides detailed guidelines regarding acquisition and management of felids in captivity. (copy of the document enclosed for reference)
<b>NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT</b>	
2.1	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)</b>
2.1.1	Which enforcement agencies in your country are responsible for the detection, prevention and investigation of crime involving Asian big cat species?
Ans.	Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division (at federal level) in collaboration with the provincial and territorial wildlife authorities and Pakistan Customs.
2.1.2	Have anti-poaching teams or enforcement units been established in your country to combat wildlife crime?
Ans.	Yes. Provincial/territorial wildlife Departments have deputed their staff to carryout enforcement and anti-poaching activities in their respective protected as well as other areas. However such activities include all wildlife in general.
2.1.3	If your answer to 2.1.2 is 'yes', indicate the number of staff assigned to work in anti-poaching teams or enforcement units.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. COP16)	
No	
Ans.	Vary from case to case.
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.
Ans.	Yes
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.
Ans.	Provincial/territorial wildlife Departments staff carryout strict enforcement through watch and ward; however such activities include all wildlife in general.
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?
Ans.	No
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.
Ans.	Under 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendments in the Constitution of Pakistan in 2011, wildlife conservation and management is a provincial subject now; however policy formulation, coordination with international agencies, conventions and coordination with Provincial/Territorial authorities is carried out at Federal level.  At Federal level Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division coordinates and collaborates with the provincial/territorial authorities on biodiversity related issues and implementation of biodiversity related conventions and MoUs. CITES Management Authority under Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division includes

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	representation from all stakeholders to regulate international trade of wild fauna and flora.
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.
Ans.	Vary from case to case.
2.2	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph e)</b>
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 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.
Ans.	No specific training with reference to big cats.
2.2.2	Do your national enforcement authorities responsible for the prevention and investigation of wildlife crime receive any training on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identification of Asian big cat specimens; ✓</li> <li>b) Information and intelligence gathering and management; ✓</li> <li>c) Risk-profiling and targeting of offenders;</li> <li>d) Identification of suspicious financial transactions;</li> <li>e) Crime-scene management;</li> <li>f) Evidence collection;</li> <li>g) The use of wildlife forensics; and</li> <li>h) Any other wildlife crime investigation techniques (specify which).</li> </ul>
2.2.3	If your answer is to 2.2.2 is 'yes', indicate whether this training is included in the standard training curriculum of staff,

<b>Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)</b>	
<b>No.</b>	
Ans.	<p>or if it is delivered on an ad hoc basis. Please elaborate on the benefits or challenges associated with such training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There is no standard training curriculum for staff, however various courses (graduate, post graduate and doctorate level) on wildlife management have been offered in universities. Such courses provide excellent opportunity for in-service capacity building of staff of line departments as well as for students for future induction in the line departments.</li> <li>○ Moreover any training opportunity at regional or international level is also explored. e.g. one officer from CITES Management Authority participated in an International Training Workshop on "Environmental Crime Intelligence and Information Management" which was organized jointly by Government of Nepal, INTERPOL and South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) in Dhulikhel, Nepal during 17-21 December 2012. <a href="http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News-media-releases/2012/N20121221">http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News-media-releases/2012/N20121221</a></li> </ul>
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c)</b>
2.3.1	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.
Ans.	No
2.3.2	Has your country implemented any measures to strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions to prevent illegal trade in Asian big cat specimens?
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2011, a two-day training workshop "Controlling Illegal Wildlife Trade in Pakistan" held at Islamabad. The workshop was focused on training of Customs authorities and other wildlife law enforcement agencies involved in controlling illegal wildlife trade from ports of entry and exit in Pakistan.</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.pakistanwetlands.org/urdu/Controlling_illegal_wildlife_trade_training.php">http://www.pakistanwetlands.org/urdu/Controlling_illegal_wildlife_trade_training.php</a></p>

No.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011\11\21\story_21-11-2011_pg7_24">http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011\11\21\story_21-11-2011_pg7_24</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=79273&amp;Cat=6">http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=79273&amp;Cat=6</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three "Awareness and Capacity Building Workshops on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trafficking" were held in Lahore Karachi and Islamabad during January-February 2013. Officials of Pakistan Customs and provincial wildlife departments attended the workshops. These Workshops were aimed at training field officers of both departments who watch the entry and exit points at airports and sea-ports to prevent smuggling of wildlife.</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/23/city/lahore/workshop-held-on-preservation-of-wildlife/">http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/23/city/lahore/workshop-held-on-preservation-of-wildlife/</a></p>
3	<p><b>INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION</b></p>
3.1	<p><b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph c), and under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph d)</b></p>
3.1.1	<p>Does your country participate in any regional wildlife enforcement network (WEN)? If 'yes', which ones and through which national agencies?</p>
Ans.	<p>Yes. Pakistan is a member of SAWEN -South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network. Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division if focal point for SAWEN in Pakistan.</p>
3.1.2	<p>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.</p>
Ans.	<p>o During October 2013, a high-level delegation from Pakistan attended Global Snow Leopard Forum at Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, at which Bishkek Declaration on Snow Leopard Conservation and the Global Snow Leopard Ecosystem Recovery Program (GSLEP) was endorsed.</p>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
3.1.3	<p>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.</p>
Ans.	No
3.2	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph e)</b>
3.2.1	<p>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?</p>
Ans.	<p>Yes. Pakistan attended following relevant meetings/workshops during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Meeting on "Trans-boundary Movement of Biological Specimens and Species" on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2012 in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. This meeting was jointly organized by Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Iranian Department of Environment. The meeting was attended by the ECO member countries to discuss issues related to trans-boundary movement of biological specimens and species in general. Issues related to illegal trade in big cats were also discussed.  <a href="http://www.ecosecretariat.org/ftp/proof/Press_Rls/2012/Trans-Boundary.htm">http://www.ecosecretariat.org/ftp/proof/Press_Rls/2012/Trans-Boundary.htm</a></li> <li>o International Training Workshop on "Environmental Crime Intelligence and Information Management" which was organized jointly by Government of Nepal, INTERPOL and South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) in Dhulikhel, Nepal during 17-21 December 2012. The workshop was focussed on illegal trade in Asian big cats.  <a href="http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News-media-releases/2012/N20121221">http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News-media-releases/2012/N20121221</a></li> </ul>



Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No	
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.
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division (CITES focal point in Pakistan)</li> <li>o Provincial/territorial wildlife departments</li> </ul>
3.2.3	If your answer to 3.2.1 is 'yes', indicate whether these workshops covered any of the following subjects:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Extent of illegal trade in Asian big cat species; ✓</li> <li>b) Smuggling routes used for illegal trade in Asian big cat species; ✓</li> <li>c) Methods used to smuggle specimens of Asian big cat species; and ✓</li> <li>d) Final consumer markets for Asian big cats (live specimens and parts and derivatives). ✓</li> </ul>
4	<b>RECORDING OF INFORMATION</b>
4.1	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph d)</b>
4.1.1	Has your country put in place a national system for recording information on the illegal trade in Asian big cats? If 'yes', please indicate:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) what sort of data is recorded;</li> <li>b) how the data are collected;</li> <li>c) which authorities are authorized to enter information into the system;</li> <li>d) whether the data are analysed;</li> <li>e) any other relevant information.</li> </ul>
Ans.	There is no national system exclusively for recording trade in big cats; however Provincial/territorial wildlife departments maintain record of illegal trade in wildlife in their domain. Such data include all relevant information about the offences and legal actions taken. Such data is made available to any agency/organization on request for research or information purpose.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. COP16)	
No.	
4.1.2	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.
Ans.	Under the Constitution of Pakistan, wildlife conservation and management is a provincial subject and dealt by provincial wildlife departments; however policy formulation, coordination with international agencies, conventions and coordination with Provincial/Territorial authorities is carried out at Federal/ national level.  At Federal level Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division coordinates and collaborates with the provincial/territorial authorities on biodiversity related issues and implementation of biodiversity related conventions and MoUs. Relevant information is obtained from provincial wildlife departments as and when required.
4.1.3	If your answer to 4.1.1 is 'yes', elaborate on best practices identified, if any.
Ans.	NA
4.1.4	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.
Ans.	NA
<b>5</b>	<b>CAPTIVE BREEDING</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. COP16), under URGES, paragraph g)</b>
5.1.1	Are Asian big cat species bred in captivity in your country?
Ans.	Yes
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.

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	
Ans.	<p>There are two types of captive big cats in the country;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ within government zoos/facilities</li> <li>○ within private zoos/facilities</li> </ul> <p>In government facilities parts of any felid expired in captivity are disposed off properly to prevent illegal trade. Some parts like pelt and bones are donated to public sector museums for research and education purpose; however record of such parts is maintained by the provincial wildlife departments and verified from time to time.</p> <p>In private facilities felids are kept in accordance with the approved "Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of <i>Felids</i> (Cat Species) in Captivity" which has provision of proper disposal of expired big cats and Provincial wildlife departments ensure implementation.</p>
<b>6</b>	<b>STOCKPILES</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph h)</b>
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.
Ans.	No information.
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.
Ans.	NA
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.
Ans.	NA

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	
6.1.4	Has your country destroyed stocks of parts and derivatives of Asian big cat species?
Ans.	NA
<b>CONSERVATION MEASURES</b>	
7.1	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under INSTRUCTS, paragraph a)</b>
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.
Ans.	<p>In Pakistan following two species of Asian big cats are found in wild:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Common leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)</li> <li>2. Snow leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>)</li> </ol> <p><u>1. Common leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>)</u></p> <p><b>Distribution and Status:</b> In Pakistan common leopard is confined to Himalayan forest regions up to limit of the tree-line or the lower altitude valleys in the more arid mountainous regions further north. It is mainly found in the mountain forests of Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, lower Gilgit and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. It is also found in the highlands of Baluchistan and Sindh. The common leopard is critically endangered in Pakistan. Except a few thick forest patches and protected areas, where a reasonable degree of protection has helped the species to grow in numbers, it is dwindling in other parts of its distribution range. The total population of this beautiful cat in Pakistan may be in between 150-250.</p> <p><b>Threats:</b> The main threats to this species include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Habitat degradation, disturbance in the form of forest cutting, livestock grazing and fodder collection due to which their natural habitat is shrinking day by day.</li> </ul>

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Growing livestock population can create forage competition with wild ungulates, resulting in overgrazing and decline or local extinction in natural prey of common leopard.</li> <li>o Human-animal conflict; killing of common leopard by locals as retaliatory killing due to its predation on their livestock.</li> <li>o Lack of awareness among the local community.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Snow leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>)</b></p> <p><b>Distribution and Status:</b> In Pakistan Snow leopard is found in northern mountainous systems; Hindu Kush, Pamirs, Karakoram, and Himalayas. An estimate of 200-420 snow leopards, exist across Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. A national-level assessment deemed the species "critically endangered" within the country (Sheikh and Malour, 2004).</p> <p><b>Threats:</b> The main threats to this species are more or less similar to those of common leopard, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Habitat loss and degradation</li> <li>o Livestock-based livelihood, impacting natural prey base</li> <li>o Human-animal conflict and retaliation killing</li> <li>o Weak institutional Capacity</li> <li>o Lack of awareness</li> <li>o Climate Change</li> </ul>
7.1.2	Provide detailed information on ongoing activities in support of Asian big cat conservation in your country.
Ans.	<b>Conservation activities for Big Cats in Pakistan:</b> Provincial/territorial wildlife departments undertake various activities for conservation and protection of big cats. In these efforts, there is active collaboration and supports form NGOs; Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, WWF Pakistan, Wildlife Conservation Society, Himalayan Wildlife

No	Implementation of Resolution Cont. 12.5 (Rev. CoP.16)
	<p>Foundation and IUCN Conservation activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Legal Protection:</b> Both big cats in Pakistan (Common leopard and Snow leopard) are " Protected" under respective provincial wildlife legislations and their hunting, killing and capturing has been completely banned. Any violation is punishable with imprisonment or a fine or with both.</li> <li>• <b>Establishment of Protected Areas:</b> For conservation and preservation of the species a system of protected areas has been established in the country. In Pakistan total protected area comprise of more than 12% of the total area.</li> <li>• <b>Watch and Ward:</b> Provincial wildlife authorities ensure strict enforcement through watch and ward in and around the protected areas.</li> <li>• <b>Community-based Trophy Hunting Programme:</b> Trophy hunting of wild ungulates (Markhor, Urial, Ibex and Blue Sheep) is being successfully implemented in Pakistan and is world recognized. The local communities get 80% shares of the revenue generated, which is used for their socio-economic uplift, in return the communities protect wildlife with a sense of ownership. This programme has great potential in changing public attitude toward wildlife.</li> <li>• <b>Predator Proof Corrals:</b> To reduce livestock depredation by big cats predator proof corrals are being constructed in big cats habitat areas.</li> <li>• <b>Livestock Vaccination:</b> To control transmission of disease from livestock to wildlife and vice versa livestock vaccination is carried out in big cat habitats.</li> <li>• <b>Livestock Insurance Scheme:</b> To address community grievances from big cat's depredations livestock insurance scheme has been launched in some areas. Scope of these schemes is to be extended in other areas.</li> <li>• <b>Research and monitoring:</b> To enhance understanding of the big cat species many research activities have been undertaken on various aspects that include; population status and distribution, habitat mapping, ecology, food habits, ranging movements, as well as to properly document human-leopard conflicts in its</li> </ul>

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No	<p>range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improving habitat:</b> Activities to protect and restore habitat of the big cats include; protecting forests, stabilizing landslides and providing alternative energy to local communities to reduce pressure on forest for fuelwood.</li> <li>• <b>Awareness Raising:</b> Awareness raising activities are undertaken to increase acceptance of big cats by highlighting their importance and role in ecosystem. Local communities, students and other stakeholders are involved in these campaigns.</li> </ul>
7.2	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under URGES, paragraph i)</b>
7.2.1	Does your country support or participate in any international conservation programme, such as the Global Tiger Forum, the Snow Leopard Network, and the Global Tiger Initiative?
Ans.	Yes. Pakistan along-with other range states of snow leopard has endorsed the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of Snow Leopards (Global Snow Leopard Conservation Program).
<b>EDUCATION, AWARENESS, OUTREACH, CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	
8.1	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)</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?
Ans.	Yes
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.

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16)
Ans.	<p>Awareness raising about wildlife (including big cats) and their habitat has been regular component of different initiatives of government and non-government organizations; Climate Change Division, provincial wildlife departments, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, WWF Pakistan, Himalayan Wildlife Foundation, Agha Khan Rural Support Programme and IUCN. These activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of information material and its dissemination</li> <li>• Use of print and electronic media</li> <li>• Nature carnivals</li> <li>• Workshops and seminars</li> <li>• School Nature Clubs</li> </ul>
8.2	<p><b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. Cop16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)</b></p>
8.2.1	<p>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.</p>
Ans.	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2011, a two-day training workshop 'Controlling Illegal Wildlife Trade held at Islamabad. The workshop was focused on training of Customs authorities and other wildlife law enforcement agencies involved in controlling illegal wildlife trade from ports of entry and exit in Pakistan.</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.pakistanwetlands.org/urdu/Controlling_illegal_wildlife_trade_training.php">http://www.pakistanwetlands.org/urdu/Controlling_illegal_wildlife_trade_training.php</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011\11\21\story_21-11-2011_pg7_24">http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011\11\21\story_21-11-2011_pg7_24</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=79273&amp;Cat=6">http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=79273&amp;Cat=6</a></p>



No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three Awareness and Capacity Building Workshops on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trafficking were held in Lahore Karachi and Islamabad during January-February 2013. Officials of Pakistan Customs and Provincial Wildlife attended the workshops. These Workshops were aimed at training field officers of both departments who watch the entry and exit points at airports and sea-ports to prevent smuggling of wildlife.</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/23/city/lahore/workshop-held-on-preservation-of-wildlife/">http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/23/city/lahore/workshop-held-on-preservation-of-wildlife/</a></p>
<b>8.3</b>	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the first RECOMMENDS, paragraph f)</b>
8.3.1	Have studies been conducted in your country to examine the motivation behind the illegal killing of Asian big cats?
Ans.	Yes
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.
Ans.	<p>Studies on big cats in Pakistan have revealed that due to habitat degradation and fragmentation natural prey species have reduced. As a result big cats attack domestic livestock available in and around their habitat giving way to the problem of human-animal conflict. It is major threat to big cats as depredation on livestock (and humans in some cases) has resulted in retaliatory killing of big cats. Various steps have been taken to resolve these conflicts which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising</li> <li>Building predator proof corrals</li> <li>Livestock insurance scheme</li> </ul>

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. COP16)	
No.	
<b>DEMAND REDUCTION</b>	
<b>9</b>	
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. COP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph a)</b>
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?
Ans.	No
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.
Ans.	There are no authentic reports on use of big cat parts in traditional medicines in Pakistan.
<b>9.2</b>	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. COP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph b)</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?
Ans.	No. There are no authentic reports on use of big cat parts in traditional medicines in Pakistan.
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.
Ans.	NA
9.2.3	Have programmes been implemented in your country to educate the 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?
Ans.	NA

Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)	
No.	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.
Ans.	NA
<b>9.3</b>	<b>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16), under the second RECOMMENDS, paragraph c)</b>
9.3.1	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?
Ans.	Yes. Awareness raising about illegal wildlife trade been regular component of different initiatives of government and non-government organizations; Climate Change Division, provincial wildlife departments, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, WWF Pakistan, IUCN. However no specific activity with reference to big cats was undertaken.
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.
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In November 2011, a two-day training workshop 'Controlling Illegal Wildlife Trade held at Islamabad. The workshop was focused on training of Customs authorities and other wildlife law enforcement agencies involved in controlling illegal wildlife trade from ports of entry and exit in Pakistan.</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.pakistanwetlands.org/urdu/Controlling_illegal_wildlife_trade_training.php">http://www.pakistanwetlands.org/urdu/Controlling_illegal_wildlife_trade_training.php</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011\11\21\story_21-11-2011_pg7_24">http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011\11\21\story_21-11-2011_pg7_24</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=79273&amp;Cat=6">http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=79273&amp;Cat=6</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three Awareness and Capacity Building Workshops on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trafficking were held in Lahore Karachi and Islamabad during January-February 2013. Officials of Pakistan Customs and provincial wildlife departments attended the workshops. These Workshops were aimed at training field</li> </ul>

No.	Implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16)
	<p>officers of both departments who watch the entry and exit points at airports and sea-ports to prevent smuggling of wildlife.  <a href="http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/23/city/Lahore/workshop-held-on-preservation-of-wildlife/">http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2013/01/23/city/Lahore/workshop-held-on-preservation-of-wildlife/</a></p>

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	<b>Decision 16.70, paragraph a)</b>	
10.1	Has your country hosted any national seminar similar to those contemplated by Decision 16.70 during the period 2010 to 2013? Elaborate if your answer is 'yes'.	
Ans.	<p>No specific activity with reference to Decision 16.70 was undertaken. However as Pakistan along-with other range states of snow leopard has endorsed the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of Snow Leopards (Global Snow Leopard Conservation Program). Under this Program a National Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection Priorities (NSLEP) has been developed. Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan organized consultation workshops at provincial/territorial level to discuss the draft NSLEP.</p>	

10.2	Would a national seminar such as those contemplated by Decision 16.70 benefit enforcement authorities in your country? Please explain your answer.
Ans.	<b>Yes. Such capacity building activities would strengthen wildlife enforcement.</b>
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)?
Ans.	<b>Such activities may be undertaken in future under Global Snow Leopard Conservation Program.</b>
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).
Ans.	<p><b>Administrative Focal Point:</b>  <b>Name:</b> Syed Mahmood Nasir</p> <p><b>Designation:</b> Inspector General Forests</p> <p><b>Organization:</b> Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Pakistan</p> <p><b>Address:</b> Local Government and Rural Development Complex, Sector G.5/2 Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Ph:</b> +92-051-9245589</p> <p><b>Fax:</b> +92-051-9245590</p> <p><b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:igf.moenv@gmail.com">igf.moenv@gmail.com</a>, <a href="mailto:ig.forests@mocc.gov.pk">ig.forests@mocc.gov.pk</a>, <a href="mailto:mnasirn@yahoo.com">mnasirn@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>For Correspondence:</b>  <b>Name:</b> Muhammad Samar Hussain Khan</p>

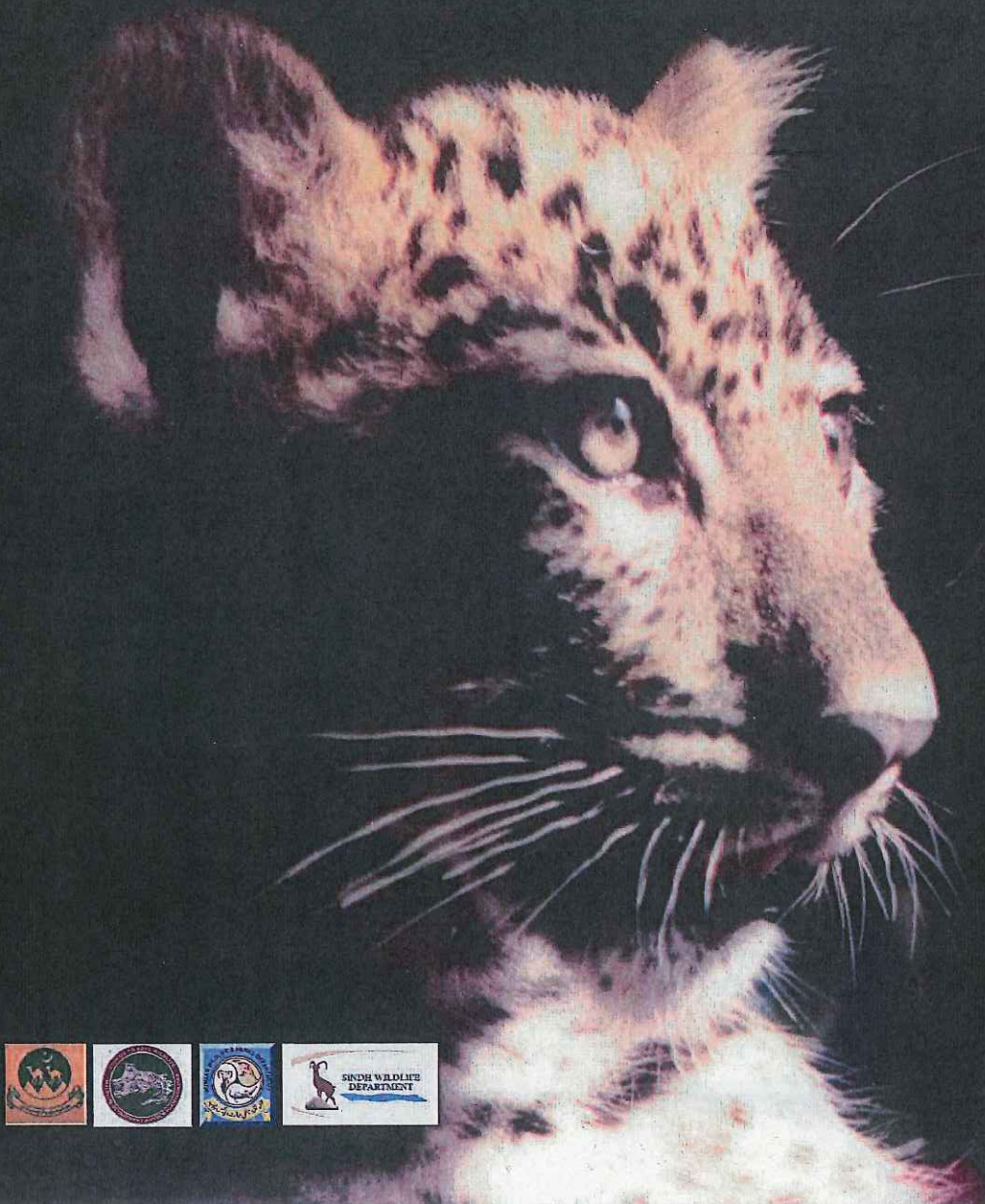
	<p><b>Designation:</b> Assistant Secretary (Wildlife)</p> <p><b>Organization:</b> Forestry Wing, Climate Change Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Pakistan</p> <p><b>Address:</b> Building, 14-D, Second Floor, Markaz F-8 Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Ph:</b> +92-051-9262848</p> <p><b>Fax:</b> +92-051-9262270</p> <p><b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:samar_baloch@yahoo.com">samar_baloch@yahoo.com</a>; <a href="mailto:asst.secretary.wl@mocc.gov.pk">asst.secretary.wl@mocc.gov.pk</a></p>
10.5	<p>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.</p>
Ans.	<p>Capacity of the field staff to detect parts and derivatives of big cats in trade needs to be enhanced. There is a need of a training programme on use of modern techniques (such as wildlife forensics) in detection of wildlife parts and derivatives in trade. CITES Secretariat may coordinate with Parties to explore the possibility of arranging such trainings.</p>



# GUIDELINES

## FOR THE ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT OF FELIDS (CAT SPECIES) IN CAPTIVITY

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
JUNE 2011



**This document has been approved by the Federal Ministry of Environment on 30th June 2011. It was developed by a subcommittee of the National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW) and involved consultation with the Provincial wildlife departments.**

Contributors (alphabetical order):

**Abdul Aleem Chaudhry, PhD, Aleem Conservation Consultants**  
**Abdul Munaf Qaimkhani, National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW), MoE**  
**Mehmood Akhtar Cheema, IUCN Pakistan**  
**Muhammad Samar Hussain Khan, National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW)**  
**Muhammad Mumtaz Malik, PhD, Chief Conservator (Rtd.) KP Wildlife Department**  
**Raja Muhammad Javed, Punjab Wildlife Department**  
**Syed Mehmood Nasir, Ministry of Environment**  
**Uzma Khan, WWF – Pakistan**



## Contents

Summary	I
Definitions	II
<b>Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of Felids (Cats Species) in Captivity</b>	
Registering zoos/wildlife breeding farms/dealers	1
Acquisition	2
Wild Caught Felids	2
Performing Felids	3
Disposal	3
Collection Plan/ Management	4
CITES and Felids	4
Breeding Felids	5
Husbandry	6
Diet, Veterinary, Emergency and Education Plan	6
<b>Annexure</b>	
Annex A	8
Annex B	10
Annex C	11

## List of Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CrPC	Criminal Procedure Code
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NCCW	National Council for Conservation of Wildlife
PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
SAZARC	South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation
WAZA	World Association of Zoos and Aquaria
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of Felids (Cat Species) in Captivity

### Summary

National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW) is the CITES management and scientific authority in Pakistan as per Article IX of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) signed in 1973. It is the duty of the CITES Management Authority to issue permits for import/export of the CITES listed species and strengthen legal framework for the implementation of CITES. As per article III (3-b) 'the Scientific Authority is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it' and (3-c) 'a Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes'. Considering 3-b and 3-c guidelines for the acquisition and management of cat species (Felids) have been developed and finalized by a committee constituted in the NCCW meeting held on 18th May 2011.

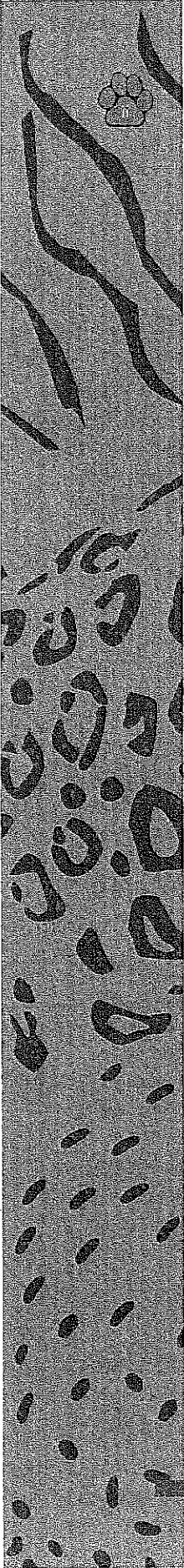
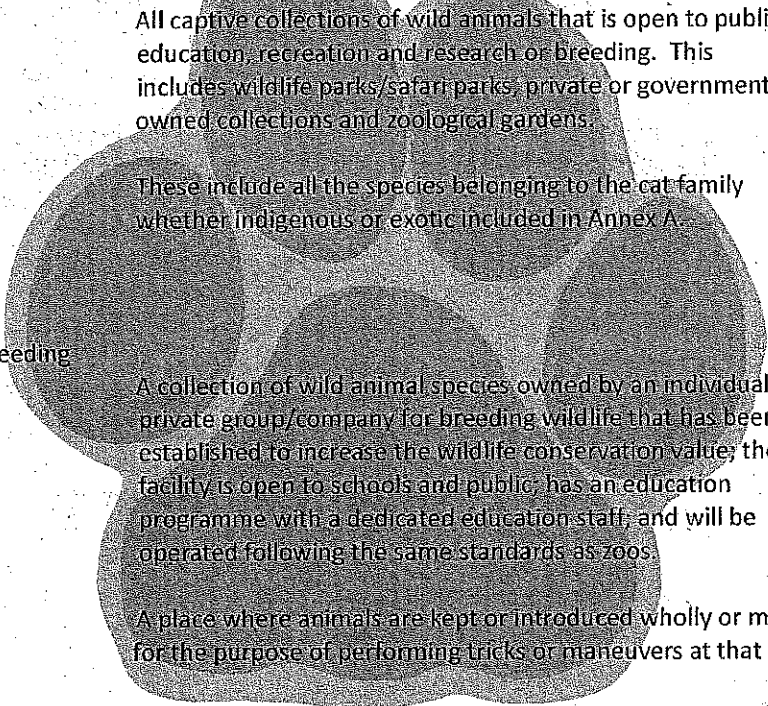
These guidelines have been developed with the purpose to control illegal trade of big cats and unjustified acquisition of animals for zoo exhibits overlooking the higher objectives of conservation and education. These guidelines of NCCW priorities felid species because they are listed under CITES Appendix I and II and are threatened worldwide. These guidelines cover registration of all zoos, private zoos/ breeding farms inclusive/circuses/privately owned single species exhibits with the NCCW covering details of the master plan, owner/administration, exhibits and facilities. If a facility already exists and does not have these pre-requisites then it must develop in

a given time as agreed. Zoos have been encouraged to exchange/loan felids and must demonstrate that such effort has been made before any sale/purchase is allowed and any type of sale/purchase will be carried out after the approval of NCCW and will be dealt on case to case basis. Felids can only be acquired through animal exchange with registered facilities (if within Pakistan) and if outside the country then with zoos that are members of a regional zoo association. All requests for the CITES permits must be made through the head of the relevant provincial wildlife department.

Each zoo will develop their animal collection plan and will take into account the level of expertise, space and resources required for the long term maintenance of a species, will explore how a species has done in other zoos (nationally and internationally) and the conservation education message that a species will give to the visitors before deciding to add it into their collection. The guidelines also cover protocols for the wild caught felids, performing felids, disposal, management, breeding and maintaining studbooks (sample has been provided). Minimum enclosure sizes for housing Felids have been included from the standard of the World Association of Zoos and Aquaria. It also makes it mandatory for the zoos to have full time education officer, veterinarian and animal keepers.

These guidelines stress zoos to become active members of a regional zoo association that would help in coordination and sharing of knowledge.

## Definitions

- 
- 
- Zoo:** All captive collections of wild animals that is open to public for education, recreation and research or breeding. This includes wildlife parks/safari parks, private or government owned collections and zoological gardens.
- Felids:** These include all the species belonging to the cat family whether indigenous or exotic included in Annex A.
- Wildlife Breeding Farm:** A collection of wild animal species owned by an individual or private group/company for breeding wild life that has been established to increase the wild life conservation value; the facility is open to schools and public; has an education programme with a dedicated education staff, and will be operated following the same standards as zoos.
- Circus:** A place where animals are kept or introduced wholly or mainly for the purpose of performing tricks or maneuvers at that place;
- Animal dealer:** An individual or company that deals in captive bred wildlife for commercial purposes.

## Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of Felids (Cat Species) in Captivity

### 1. Registering zoos/wildlife breeding farms/dealers<sup>1</sup>

1.1 NCCW will issue a standard form for the registration and monitoring of zoos/wildlife breeding farms that keep Felids. This will include, but not limited to, details of objectives, facilities and lay out, species list, regular staff profile, master plan, budget, animal care, education programme etc.

1.2 Provincial wildlife departments shall notify an independent committee to ensure transparency to check the documentation provided by the applicants and inspect the facilities before registering them.

1.3 Once a facility has been registered, periodic/regular monitoring visits shall be conducted by the provincial departments. These visits will ensure that felids are managed in the manner as prescribed in the management guidelines issued by NCCW from time to time.

1.4 A database will be maintained by the respective provincial wildlife departments. The same shall be shared with NCCW.

1.5 Exchange of animals will be allowed between registered entities only. Felids can be exchanged with other species. Donations, gifts and breeding loans are also acceptable.

1.6 In case a registered zoo/wildlife breeding farm intends to acquire a Felid on payment, it will have to demonstrate that all efforts to obtain the same through 1.5 above failed. The permission to purchase/sell Felids from only registered entities shall be granted upon the complete satisfaction of NCCW and will be dealt on case to case basis.

1.7 All transactions under 1.5 and 1.6 shall be transparent and open to public in accordance with Freedom of Information Ordinance 2002.

1.8 Wild felids can be housed only at registered facilities. Individuals cannot keep wild felids as they do not contribute to education, research and conservation, and this is not in line with CITES and can be dangerous. Such an action shall be liable to punishment under Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) 1860 section 289 and Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) 1989, Public Nuisance, Section 133.

1.9 Wildlife Breeding Farms under private ownership will have an insurance to protect human life.

<sup>1</sup> No zoos database is currently available, there is no information about the number of zoos in Pakistan and species they house and under what conditions.

## 2. Acquisition

2.1 All zoos/ wildlife breeding farms will ensure that when acquiring or disposing any Felids or their parts shall be done in accordance with all relevant National and International laws/policies and conventions that the Government of Pakistan is signatory to for example important Pakistan Environment Protection Act 1997, Capital Territory Wildlife Act, Provincial Wildlife laws, Customs Act, Trade policy (Ministry of Commerce), Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, CITES, CBD etc.

2.2 Animal acquisition or transfer/exchange must only be carried out from/with other registered zoos/wildlife breeding farms that are listed under regional zoo association or under the respective Government that fulfill conditions 1.5 and 1.6. Private collections not accredited by the concerned authorities, national government authority or a regional zoo association will not be eligible for any species acquisition or transfer/sale.

2.3 The provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890 must be

followed in letter and spirit. Such as in section 3. If any person;

(a) Overdrives, beats, or otherwise treats any animal so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering, or

(b) binds, keeps, carries or consigns for carriage any animal in such manner or position as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering, or

(c) offers for sale or without reasonable cause has in his possession any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation, thirst, over-crowding or other ill-treatment, or Pregnant; sick, old and young dependent on mothers shall not be transported.

2.4 All animal transactions must be accompanied by a quarantine certificate.

2.5 No import permit shall be granted to a cross bred Felid; whether occurred accidentally or planned.

## 3. Wild Caught Felids

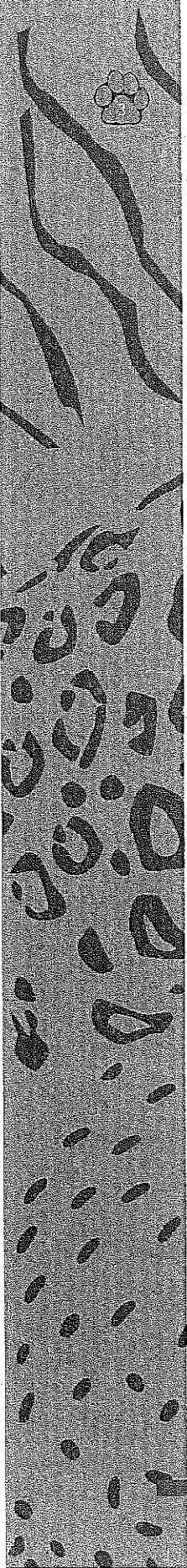
3.1 No indigenous Felid species will be caught from the wild to be housed at a zoo/wildlife breeding farm as an exhibit or for pairing an already captive animal.

3.2 Indigenous Felid species shall be caught from the wild only if it is a problem animal.

3.3 Wild caught animals will only be kept in a zoo if there is a consensus

established by conservation institutions (NCCW, Provincial department, Zoological Survey Department, IUCN and WWF – Pakistan) that this is the only solution to save the species from possible extinction.

3.4 Zoos / wildlife breeding farms will not acquire animals that cannot be maintained in their natural social groups because of various reasons such as restricted space, resources, expertise etc.



## Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of Felids (Cat Species) in Captivity

3.5 Provincial / territorial wildlife departments will develop guidelines for the capture of wild Felids if it is ascertained that

there is no other option except capture for ex situ conservation for the survival of species, under intimation to NCCW.

### 4. Performing Felids

4.1 Zoos/ wildlife breeding farms will not acquire/exchange a Felid species with circuses or any other facilities where animals are not likely to be housed under good welfare conditions or likely to be subjected to unethical treatment, abuse, malnutrition, unnatural social housing, experimentation, performances, poor husbandry etc.

share their data with NCCW. NCCW shall maintain the data provided by all the provinces and federating units.

4.2 No zoo or wildlife breeding facility will train cats to perform a behaviour which is not part of their normal behavior repertoire.

4.4 No circus will be allowed to keep any felid listed in Table A except circus bred African Lion.

4.3 Circuses will not use any wild caught animals. Circuses can only exchange animals with other circuses. All such facilities (circuses) that keep wild animals must register themselves with the respective provincial wildlife department that will

4.5 No wild animal will be cross bred and if this happens accidentally the offspring will be disposed off as mentioned in 5.3.

4.6 Old or pregnant Felids will not be used for performances or for training.

4.7 A circus when applying for registration must present complete details of the husbandry, transportation methods, and public safety procedures in case it houses any Felid.

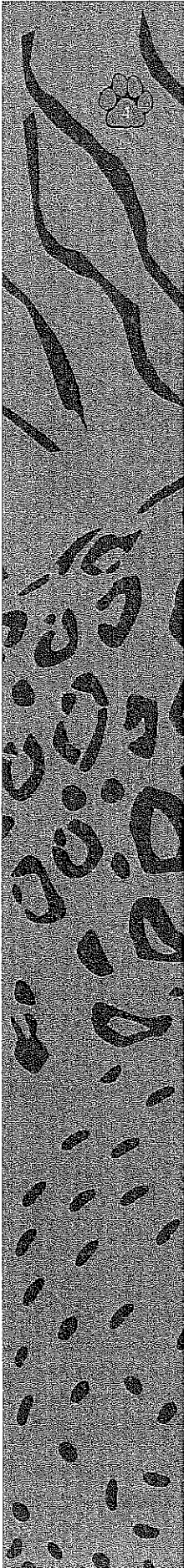
### 5. Disposal

5.1 A captive felid when expired must be disposed off in a manner (e.g. incineration) that its body parts do not come under any trade whether national or international. None of the body part can be sold.

for educational purposes at zoos or donated to reputed educational / research institutions. The body parts should be used to enhance the awareness and highlight conservation issues relevant to the species and felids in general.

5.2 The pelt or any other part with educational or research value can be used

5.3 If a felid is terminally sick and keeping



it alive is adding to the suffering of the animal then a zoo/ wildlife breeding farm may consider euthanizing the animal humanely by the person qualified to do so.

However, photographic evidence must be maintained and the body disposed off as above.

## 6. Collection Plan / Management

6.1 A public zoo must demonstrate expertise, facilities and resources to house small cat species before permission is granted for the permit/license to house small cats.

6.2 Small Felids cannot be kept by privately owned entities.

6.3 Zoos/Wildlife breeding farms will keep an account of their level of expertise, space and resources required for the long term maintenance of a species and will explore how the species has done in other zoos (nationally and internationally). Zoos/Wildlife breeding farms will not house a species which has not done well in captivity and requires special care that the zoo cannot provide.

6.4 To enhance inter-institutional collaboration, zoos/wildlife breeding farms should consider becoming active members of a regional zoo association for South Asia; South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation (SAZARC) or World Association of Zoos and Aquaria (WAZA).

6.5 The zoos/ wildlife breeding farms authorities should have clear objectives of housing a particular species and message to

communicate to the visiting public.

6.6 Felids must be maintained in social setting and if solitary then managed in a manner that it meets the natural behavioural requirements. Review of the minimum housing guidelines of felids as per the World Association of Zoos and Aquaria (WAZA) is given in Annex B.

6.7 Zoos/ wildlife breeding farms will not keep an exotic subspecies or conspecifics if it has an indigenous counterpart of that species. For example a zoo cannot keep both African and Asian leopards.

6.8 A collection plan will only include those species that can survive in weather conditions of that zoo/ wildlife breeding farm location without any stress on the Felid.

6.9 A zoo/wildlife breeding farm will not miscommunicate any mutant/melanistic form of a cat trait as a rare species or even a separate species.

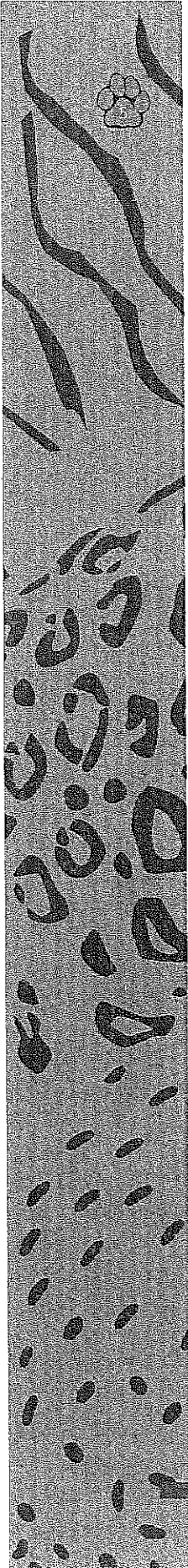
6.10 No physically deformed or terminally sick animal will be put on display.

## 7. CITES and Felids

7.1 Issuance of consent to import a CITES listed species of Felids must be preceded by the consent to export by the

CITES management authority of the country of export.





## Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of Felids (Cat Species) in Captivity

7.2 Issuance of CITES import permit to import a CITES listed species of Felids must be preceded by the issuance of export permit by the CITES management authority of the country of export.

7.3 The 7.1 and 7.2 above are subject to the satisfaction of the National CITES Management Authority of Pakistan i.e. NCCW.

7.4 The facilities from which the animals

are being acquired must be registered with the relevant government agency and must have a good track record.

7.5 In case of any evidence of forged documentation, or/and failure to obtain CITES import/export permits and any other breach of law, the animals will be confiscated and the zoo/ breeder/dealer will be blacklisted and proceeded against under the law.

### 8. Breeding Felids

8.1 Zoos/ wildlife breeding farms will not cross breed species (breeding between two different species). They shall not display any Felid that has bred that way accidentally. Such a cross-bred animal must be euthanized.

8.2 Zoos/ wildlife breeding farms will not breed two subspecies to produce genetic hybrids. They must maintain only pure breeds when exist.

8.3 Zoos will not hand rear an animal unless it is the only solution to ensure the survival of the Felid (offspring).

8.4 Each zoo will take responsibility of maintaining a studbook<sup>2</sup> of at least one Felid

species for the country and coordinating with other zoos / wildlife breeding farms to update it and recommend animals for exchange to control over-representation of a set of genes. A sample studbook developed by WWF in 2003 for *Panthera pardus* is produced as Annex C.

8.5 Zoos/ wildlife breeding farms should be encouraged to give animals on breeding loans to each other; the zoos may mutually agree on terms and conditions.

8.6 Zoos/ wildlife breeding farms must involve research institutions for genetic profiling particularly to study relatedness.

<sup>2</sup> It is easy to have individual recognition of a cat's species. It is important to maintain breeding records and exchange animals to maintain genetic vigour in a captive population.

## 9. Husbandry

9.1 Zoos/ wildlife breeding farms will only be issued registration if they fulfil the conditions of the adequate living space in harmony with the behavioural requirement of their natural social setting (group or solitary living) because of various reasons (restricted space, resources, expertise etc.).

9.2 No zoo/wildlife breeding farm can keep any wild felid in an enclosure that is barren, does not provide *ad libitum* clean water, lacks area with soft ground and does not maintain safe distance from the visitors (2 meters distance between a big cat and a visitor or public barrier). An enclosure must have shade and trees/trunks for scratching. (Refer to Annex B for minimum enclosure size adopted from WAZA-World Association of Zoos and Aquaria). The animal shed must not be of a material such as metal that heats up excessively during the day.

9.3 The enclosure must provide area for the animals to escape from the visitors and their unacceptable behaviours and from each other.

9.4 Enclosures must have facilities to separate females close to giving birth and for raising cubs/kittens.

9.5 No cat species can be housed by the

roadside in access of pedestrians or in areas that are common for public, where there can be a threat to the public or a Felid could be provoked to cause injury to the public.

9.6 No Felid species will be made to walk in public areas whether it is on a leash or in a cage.

9.7 Pregnant, sick, old or young dependent on their mothers will not be transported.

9.8 Enclosures will only be cleaned with chemicals that are safe for animal/human health.

9.9 Keepers must be screened for common diseases such as hepatitis, tuberculosis etc. (at least annually) to ensure the health of keepers, public and animals.

9.10 Enclosures must have proper drainage to avoid stagnation of water while cleaning or in case of outdoor areas during rains.

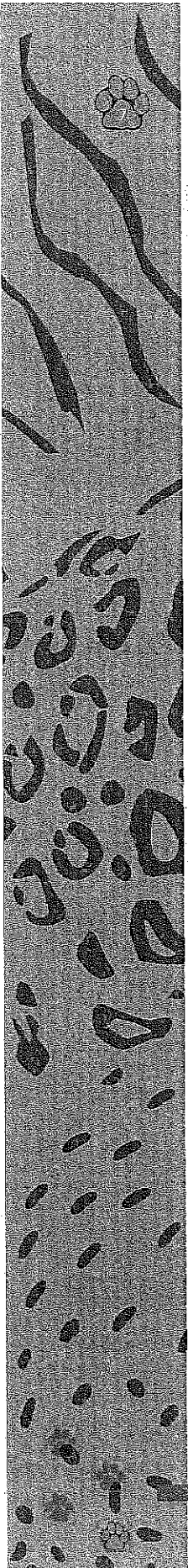
9.11 Felids should not be housed in close vicinity of their prey species to avoid undue stress.

## 10. Diet, Veterinary, Emergency and Education Plan

10.1 Felids in captivity must be provided with fresh, nutritionally balanced food (balanced mix of meat, bones, offal etc). Each species must have a diet plan that considers the needs of Felids. The animals must be dealt at an individual level on the basis of their physiological needs.

10.2 Unconsumed food must be removed from the enclosure.

10.3 Enrichment activities must be integrated in the management to keep cats healthy and active.



## Guidelines for the Acquisition and Management of Felids (Cat Species) in Captivity

10.4 Veterinary care must be provided; vaccination, deworming, tranquilisation protocols (critical in case of an animal escape) must be developed and readily available.

10.5 Each zoo/ wildlife breeding farm must have a full time qualified veterinarian and

qualified education/communication officer and keepers.

10.6 Each exhibit must have visitor information signage that carries brief yet interesting information about the species. Each zoo/wildlife breeding farm must have an education plan.



## Annex A

Cats	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	CITES Appendix	Range area / Region
Big Cats	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Vulnerable A2acd; C1 ver3.1	Appendix I	Sub-Saharan Africa / North America and Southwest Asia
	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>	Near Threatened ver3.1	Appendix I	The Americas
	Leopard (Panther)	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LC 3.1 ver (2001)	Appendix I	Sub-Saharan Africa / North America and Southwest Asia / Tropical Asia
	African Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	VU A2abcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Appendix II	Sub-Saharan Africa
	Asiatic Lion	<i>Panthera leopersica</i>	Endangered	Appendix I	North Africa and Southwest Asia
	Puma (Cougar/ Mountain Lion)	<i>Puma concolor</i>	Least Concern ver3.1	Appendix I	The Americas
	Snow Leopard Ounce	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Endangered C1 ver3.1	Appendix I	Eurasia Asia-sub region
	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Endangered A2bcd+4bcd; C1+2a(i) ver3.1	Appendix I	Tropical Asia
	Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	Endangered	Appendix I	Indian subcontinent
	Sumatran Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	Critically Endangered C2a (i)	Appendix I	Western Indonesia
	Caspian Tiger (Persian Tiger, Turanian Tiger)	<i>Panthera tigris virgata</i>	Extinct	Appendix I	Historically found in: Turkey through Central and West Asia
	Amur tiger	<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>	Endangered	Appendix I	Manchuria (Amur River)
	South Chinese tiger	<i>Panthera tigris amoyensis</i>	Endangered	Appendix I	South central China
	Indo-Chinese tiger	<i>Panthera tigris corbetti</i>	Endangered	Appendix I	Southeastern distribution in China
	Javan Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris sondaica</i>	Endangered	Appendix I	Bali and Java in Indonesia
Balinese Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris balica</i>	Extinct	Not listed	Java in Indonesia	
Small Cats	Andean mountain cat	<i>Oreailurus jacobitus</i>	Endangered C2a(i) ver 3.1	Appendix I	The Americas
	African golden cat	<i>Profelis aurata</i>	Near Threatened ver3.1	Appendix II	Sub-Saharan Africa
	Asiatic golden cat	<i>Catopuma temmincki</i>	Near Threatened ver3.1	Appendix I	Tropical Asia
	African Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	VU A2abcd ver 3.1 (2001)	Appendix II	Sub-Saharan Africa
	Black-footed cat	<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Vulnerable C2a(i) ver 3.1	Appendix I	Sub-Saharan Africa
	Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Least Concern ver3.1	Appendix II	The Americas



## Annex A

Bornean bay cat	<i>Catopuma badia</i>	Endangered C1 ver 3.1	Appendix II	Tropical Asia
Caracal (Desert lynx)	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	Least Concern ver 3.1	Only the populations of Asia; all other populations are included in Appendix II)	Sub-Saharan Africa / North America and Southwest Asia
Chinese mountain cat (Chinese desert cat)	<i>Felis bieti</i>	Not Listed	Appendix II	Eurasia Asia-sub region
Clouded leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Vulnerable C1+2a(I) ver 3.1	Appendix I	Tropical Asia
Fishing cat	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	Endangered A2cd+4cd ver 3.1	Appendix II	Tropical Asia
Flat-headed cat	<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	Endangered C1+2a(I) ver 3.1	Appendix I	Tropical Asia
Geoffroy's cat	<i>Oncifelis geoffroyi</i>	Near Threatened ver 3.1	Appendix I	The Americas
Jaguarundi (Otter cat)	<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i> / <i>Puma yagouaroundi</i>	Least Concern ver 3.1	Appendix I (only the population of Central and North America; All other populations included in Appendix II	The Americas
Jungle cat (swamp cat, reed cat)	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Least Concern ver 3.1	Appendix II	North America and Southwest Asia / Tropical Asia
Kodkod	<i>Oncifelis guigna</i>	Vulnerable A2a; C2a(I) ver 3.1	Appendix II	The Americas
Iriomote cat, (Leopard cat Bengal cat)	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis/iriomotensis /Incertae sedis</i>	Least Concern ver 3.1	Appendix I (Only the populations of Bangladesh, India and Thailand; all other populations are included in Appendix II)	Tropical Asia
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Least Concern ver 3.1	Appendix II	The Americas
Eurasian lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Least Concern ver 3.1	Appendix II	Eurasia Asia-sub region
Iberian Lynx	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Critically Endangered C2a(I) ver 3.1	Appendix I	Eurasia Europe-sub region
Manul (Pallas's Cat)	<i>Otocolobus manul</i>	Near Threatened ver 3.1	Appendix II	Eurasia Asia-sub region
Marbled cat	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Vulnerable C1+2a(I) ver 3.1	Appendix I	Tropical Asia
Margay	<i>Leopardus weidi</i>	Near Threatened ver 3.1	Appendix I	The Americas
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Least Concern ver 3.1	Appendix I	The Americas
Oncilla (Little tiger cat, little spotted cat)	<i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>	Vulnerable A3c ver 3.1	Appendix I	The Americas
Pampas cat	<i>Oncifelis colocolo</i>	Near Threatened ver 3.1	Not listed	The Americas



## Annex A

Rusty-spotted cat	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	Vulnerable C2a(i) <u>ver 3.1</u>	Appendix I (only the population of India). All other populations included in Appendix II	Tropical Asia
Sand cat	<i>Felis margarita</i>	NT 3.1 ver (2001)	Appendix II	North America and Southwest Asia
Serval (chat-tigre, lynx)	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Least Concern <u>ver 3.1</u>	Appendix II	North Africa and Southwest Asia / North America and Southwest Asia
African Wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris, lybica</i> group	Least Concern ver 3.1	Appendix II	Sub Saharan Africa / North America and Southwest
European Wildcat (Forest Wildcat)	<i>Felis silvestris, silvestris</i> group	Not listed	Appendix II	Eurasia
Asiatic Wildcat (Asian steppe wildcat, Indian desert cat)	<i>Felis silvestris, ornata</i> group	Not listed	Appendix II	Eurasia

## Annex B: Enclosure Standards by the World Association of Zoos and Aquaria (WAZA) for Enclosures for felids

Name of species	WAZA Recommended Area in Sq. m
Tiger/lion	500 m <sup>2</sup> per pair, or a female with offspring if kept separate, should be provided. The enclosure should be enlarged by 50 m <sup>2</sup> / increase in individual. Indoor 15 m <sup>2</sup> Height =3.5 m
Leopard/Puma/ Panther	As above
Clouded Leopard	Outdoor 200 m <sup>2</sup> /pair, 50 m <sup>2</sup> with an additional animal, Indoor 15 m <sup>2</sup>
Snow Leopard	500 m <sup>2</sup> per pair, or a female with offspring if kept separate, should be provided. The enclosure should be enlarged by 50 m <sup>2</sup> / increase in individual. Indoor 15 m <sup>2</sup> Height =3.5 m
Cheetah	Germany 80 m <sup>2</sup> for 1.2 adults, Switzerland 200 m <sup>2</sup> for 1.1, and Austria 800 m <sup>2</sup> for 1.2.
Caracal	Outdoor 50 m <sup>2</sup> /pair Indoor 15 m <sup>2</sup> Covered enclosure must be at least 3 m high
Small cats	30 m <sup>2</sup> /pair outdoor, 10 m <sup>2</sup> per pair indoor with 50X50X30 cm wooden box as a den

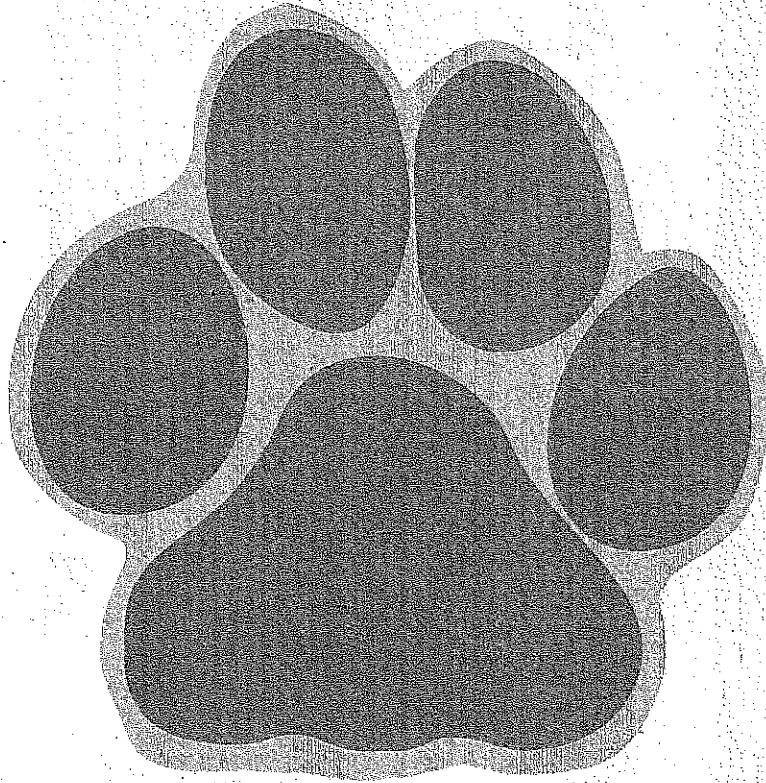


## Annex C

Restricted to Pakistan's Common leopard Studbook  
Studbook keeper: WWF – Pakistan

Taxon Name:		<i>Panthera pardus</i>			Vernacular Name:			Cheetah, Guider			Last updated: December 2003	
Strid ID	Zoo name	Sex	Age*	Birth type	Sire	Dam	Death date	Location	Transferred from	Transferred to	Transferred date	
W1		F	15 y	Wild			21.12.1998	Lahore Zoo				
W2			2 m	Wild			28.05.2001	Lahore Zoo				
W3			2 m	Wild			28.05.2001	Lahore Zoo				
C1		F	14 y	Captive	C5	C4	18.08.2001	Lahore Zoo	Bahawalpur zoo		24.8.2001	
C2		F	12 y	Captive	C5	C4		Lahore Zoo	Bahawalpur zoo		13.02.2002	
C3		F	13 y	Captive	C5	C4		Lahore Zoo	Bahawalpur zoo			
W4		M		Wild				Kund Park, Nowshera District	Manglot Wildlife Park			
W5	Simba	F		Wild				Kund Park, Nowshera District	Donation by an Army Colonel			
W6		F		Wild				Kund Park, Nowshera District	Galliat			
W7		M	10 m	Wild				Kund Park, Nowshera District	Manshera		March 2003	
C4		F		Captive (?)				Manshera			In exchange of lion cubs from a circus 1980	
C5		M		Captive (?)				Bahawalpur Zoo			In exchange of lion cubs from a circus 1980	
C6		F		Captive	C5	C4		Bahawalpur Zoo				
C7		F		Captive	C5	C4		Bahawalpur Zoo				
W8	Raja	M	13 y	Wild				Islamabad Zoo	Kotli, AJK		1990	
W9	Rani	F	6 y	Wild				Islamabad Zoo	Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)		1997	
C8		M	1.5 y	Captive	W8	W9		Islamabad Zoo			23.03.02	
C9		F	1.5 y	Captive	W8	W9		Islamabad Zoo			23.03.02	
W10	Pardus	M	7 m	Wild			13-10.02	Islamabad Zoo	Nathagali		17.07.02	
W11	Ronak	F	9 m	Wild			Sept 2003	Islamabad Zoo	Margalla Hills National Park		24.01.03	

\* based on the approximations  
All the places left blank indicate the unavailability of data from zoo records





**National Council for Conservation of  
Wildlife (NCCW)**

Government of Pakistan  
Building 14-D, 2nd Floor  
F-8 Markaz, Islamabad.  
Tel: 051-9262270  
Fax: 051-9262270

**Balochistan Wildlife Department**

Spinny Road  
Quetta  
Tel: 081-9201137  
Fax: 081-9201139

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Department**

Shami Road  
Peshawar  
Tel: 091-9211479  
Fax: 091-9212090

**Punjab Wildlife and Parks Department**

2-Sanda Road  
Lahore  
Tel: 042-99212361  
Fax: 042-09212367

**Sindh Wildlife Department**

Government of Sindh  
Maulana Din Muhammad Wafai Road  
Opp. PIA Booking Office  
Karachi  
Tel: 021- 99204952  
Fax: 021 - 9204959

**IUCN-Pakistan**

1 Bath Island Road  
Karachi  
Tel: 021-5861540  
Fax: 021-586-1543

**WWF – Pakistan**

P.O. Box 5180  
Ferozepur Road  
Lahore  
Tel: 042 111 993 725  
Fax: 042 3586 2358

