

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Seventy-eighth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 3 – 8 February 2025

PARTIES' RESPONSES TO NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES NO. 2024/097 ON
ILLEGAL TRADE IN CHEETAHS (*ACINONYX JUBATUS*)

1. This document has been submitted by the Secretariat in relation to agenda item 40 on *Illegal trade in cheetahs (Acinonyx jubatus)*.*

Ethiopia

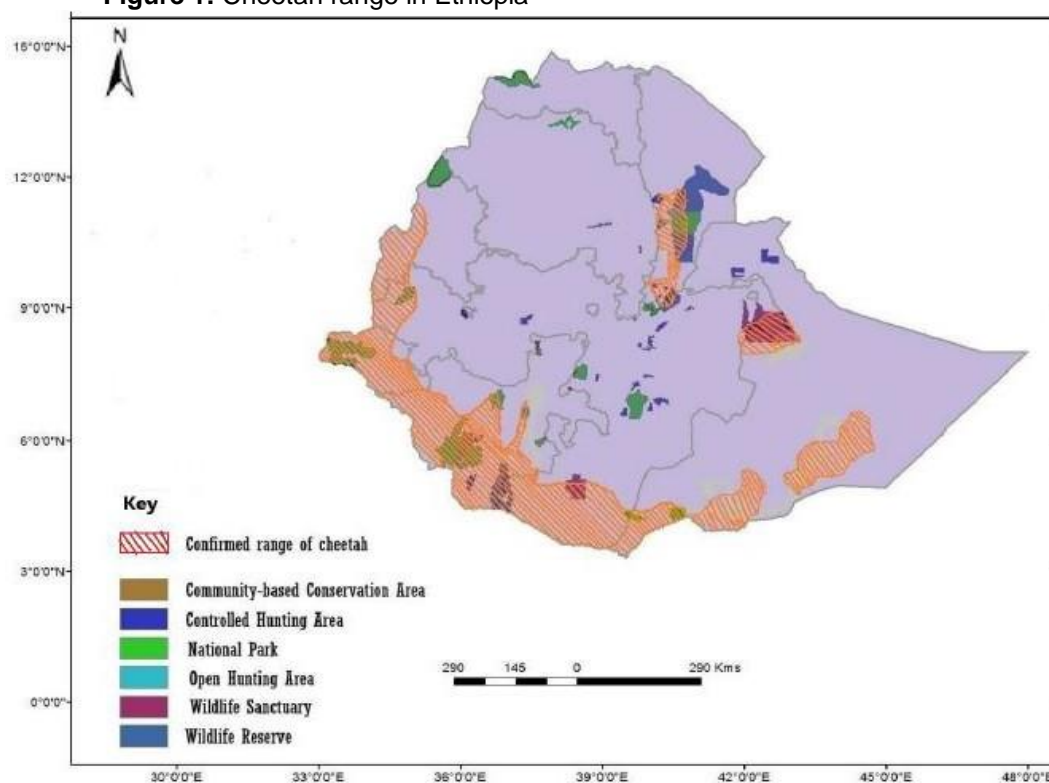
1. Background

Ethiopia is indeed home to a remarkable variety of wildlife species. The country has established over 65 different types of protected areas, including national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, to protect and conserve these valuable biological resources. Despite government efforts to ensure sustainable conservation, the country faces significant challenges, particularly from poaching and illegal trade, which threaten many wildlife species.

The cheetah is one of the big cats present in Ethiopia, with a distribution across various regions of the country. For a detailed overview on cheetahs distribution, see Fig.1. This distribution highlights the importance of targeted conservation efforts in different areas to ensure their protection and survival.

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

Figure 1: Cheetah range in Ethiopia



Source: Review Paper 2022

2. Nature and status of illegal trade in cheetah in Ethiopia

The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) is one of the wild animals significantly impacted by illegal trade in Ethiopia. Addressing this issue is essential for protecting this iconic species and preserving the country's valuable wildlife resources. Effective measures must be implemented to combat poaching and trafficking to ensure the survival of cheetahs and other threatened wildlife.

The illegal trade in cheetahs in Ethiopia involves trafficking both body parts and cubs for the pet trade. Evidence indicates that this activity is particularly prevalent in the eastern regions of the country, especially near the border with Somalia. This cross-border trafficking poses significant threats to cheetah populations and underscores the urgent need for coordinated conservation and enforcement efforts in the area. Through the joint law enforcement effort, more than 23 cheetah cubs have been confiscated from traffickers and some died due to mishandling and miss management of the cubs by the traffickers.

3. Efforts to combat the challenges

3.1 Review of the national legislation

The national wildlife policy & strategy and legislation are currently under revision, this provides consideration of gaps observed in combating illegal trade. on cheetah and other CITES Appendix I species.

3.2 Use of the secure communication channels provided by INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization to strengthen information and intelligence exchange, and the resources available through the Cheetahs web page on the CITES website

Before the adoption of Decision 19.104 by the Conference of Parties, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority collaborated closely with the INTERPOL NCB Addis Ababa office to exchange relevant information on illegal trade in wildlife (including cheetahs) and other related matters.

3.3 Scale up activities to address illegal online trade in cheetah specimens,

Online illegal trade in wildlife is becoming one of the most common ways to trade wildlife and their products, including cheetahs. EWCA has been receiving some information that indicates presence of online illegal market promotion used to sell wildlife in Ethiopia. It is crucial to identify the people and organizations engaged in this activity. In this regard, it has been realized that EWCA needs to closely work with the Ethio-telecom to address such illegal acts for the sake of save guarding the country's wildlife resources.

3.4 Other activities performed by Ethiopian Government to address the illegal cheetah trade includes:

- The Cheetah crime database has been established in 2023, through financial support from the African Wildlife Foundation.
- Assessment on cheetahs status and trade conducted in the Somali Regional States (SRS).
- Awareness creation education regarding cheetahs has been provided to communities in Somali Regional States, Afar Regional States and some parts of Oromia Regional States.
- A Wildlife rescue center established with the support of Born Free Foundation. Confiscated cheetahs are rescued and rehabilitated at the rescue center.
- Regional Task Force (RTF) including relevant government offices established in Somali Regional States to address wildlife crime issues in a coordinated manner.
- In Somali Regional States, two years mentoring program has been conducted in two phase to enhance the capacity of Investigators, prosecutors and Magistrates. (a total of 20 investigators, prosecutors and Magistrates participated in the mentoring program.)
- Capacity building training has been given to officers and some officials drawn from source and transit countries.
- Ethiopia hosted the first Global Cheetah Summit workshop, organized by the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) in Addis Ababa, in 2023.
- Ethiopia officially nominated Athlete Gotytom Gebrseslase, one of the famous Ethiopian athletes as 'Cheetah;s Good will Ambassador, to advocate about cheetahs across the world.

4. Conclusion

In General Ethiopia would like to confirm that the implementation of CITES convention as per the CoP19 decisions and resolution. The current revision of national legal framework will allow us to consider and fill the gaps realized in the country's legal frameworks, such as the growing use of technologies for Illegal in trade wildlife that specifically affects the CITES appendix I species.

The revised legal frameworks will be submitted to the Prime Minister Office and other appropriate government bodies soon for approval and endorsement.

The United States of America

U.S. Response to Notification to the Parties No. 2024/097 Illegal trade in cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*)
Measures and activities taken by the United States to implement Decision 19.104 on *Illegal trade in cheetahs* (*Acinonyx jubatus*)

Decision 19.104

Directed to Parties affected by illegal trade in cheetahs

Parties affected by illegal trade in cheetahs are encouraged to:

- a) review their national legislation taking into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 c), d), f), and g) in Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev.CoP19) on *Compliance and enforcement*, and where needed revise such legislation to ensure that it adequately addresses illegal wildlife trade, including illegal trade in cheetahs;
- b) make use of the secure communication channels provided by INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization to strengthen information and intelligence exchange, and the resources available through the Cheetahs webpage on the CITES website;
- c) scale up activities to address illegal online trade in cheetah specimens, including by drawing upon the support available through INTERPOL, the Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet: Practical Guidelines for Law Enforcement Practitioners, and as appropriate, reviewing their implementation of the provisions under "Regarding wildlife crime linked to the Internet", in Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on Compliance and enforcement, and pursue the full implementation of these provisions; and
- d) report to the Secretariat in advance of the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee on the implementation of this Decision.

Although the United States is not considered a Party affected by illegal trade in cheetahs we have strong legislative and regulatory measures in place to halt illegal trade in cheetahs and other big cat species, some of which are described below.

The Lacey Act

The Lacey Act is a powerful tool in combating illegal wildlife trade, including cheetahs and other big cats, by making it unlawful to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase wildlife taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any law, treaty, or regulation of the United States or any Indian tribal law; or to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce any wildlife that was taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any law or regulation of any State or in violation of any foreign law. It also prohibits the falsification of documents for most shipments of wildlife and provides for significant civil and criminal penalties.

The Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) provides comprehensive protection for endangered and threatened species, including cheetahs and other big cats, by outlining several prohibitions related to their take, import, export, transport, and sale. Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service implements regulations under the ESA that further restrict trade in these species, including specific permitting requirements for the import, export, and interstate commerce of endangered big cats.

In addition to and separate from its status under CITES, the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) is listed as an “endangered species” under the ESA. Conservation measures provided to species listed under the ESA as endangered include recognition of conservation status, requirements for Federal protection, and prohibitions against certain practices. Section 8(a) of the ESA authorizes the provision of limited financial assistance for the development and management of programs that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary or useful for the conservation of endangered or threatened species in foreign countries. Sections 8(b) and 8(c) of the ESA authorize the Secretary to encourage conservation programs for foreign listed species, including cheetah, and to provide assistance for such programs, in the form of personnel and the training of personnel. Section 9(a) of the ESA and implementing regulations at 50 CFR 17.21 set forth a series of general prohibitions that apply to all endangered wildlife. These prohibitions, in part, make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to “take” (which includes harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect; or to attempt any of these) endangered wildlife within the United States or upon the high seas. It is also illegal to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any such wildlife that has been taken illegally. In addition, it is illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to import; export; deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce, by any means whatsoever and in the course of commercial activity; or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any listed species. It is also unlawful to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any of these ESA offenses. Permits may be issued under section 10 of the ESA to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving endangered wildlife under certain circumstances. Regulations governing permits for endangered species are codified at 50 CFR 17.22. With regard to endangered wildlife, a permit may be issued for the following purposes: for scientific purposes, to enhance the propagation or survival of the species, and for incidental take in connection with otherwise lawful activities.

Animal Welfare Act

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) was signed into law in 1966 and regulates the treatment of animals in research, exhibition, transport, and by dealers. It requires that minimum standards of care and treatment be provided for certain animals bred for commercial sale, used in research, transported commercially, or exhibited to the public. The AWA is enforced by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS). Under the regulations implementing the AWA, any person operating or intending to operate as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale, except for persons eligible for certain exemptions from licensing, must possess a valid license. A licensee must meet minimum standards regarding the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of the regulated animals, and must open his or her facility for inspection by USDA/APHIS to ascertain the facility’s compliance with the standards and regulations.

Big Cat Public Safety Act

The Big Cat Public Safety Act (BCPSA) was enacted on December 20, 2022, to end the private ownership of big cats as pets and prohibit exhibitors from allowing public contact with big cats. It placed new restrictions on the commerce, breeding, possession, and use of certain big cat species, including cheetahs. Additional information on the BCPSA can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/what-you-need-know-about-big-cat-public-safety-act>.

Joint enforcement activities to halt illegal trade in cheetahs

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), and other relevant U.S. Government agencies routinely undertake joint investigations, both internally and with external partners, aimed at halting the activities of organized criminal networks involved in the poaching of and illegal trade in cheetahs.

Contribution to understanding trade routes for illegal trade in cheetahs

A staff member of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of International Conservation coauthored the following:

Evangelista, P.H., N.E. Young, D.K. Schulte, P.D. Tricorache, M.W. Luizza, S. Durant, N. Mitchell, A.H. Ali, T. Maule, P.S. Engelstad, and R.T. Tesfai (In Press). Mapping illegal trade routes of live cheetahs from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula. *Conservation Biology*.

Financial assistance for on-the-ground conservation efforts for cheetahs

Attached are a summary of financial awards issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of International Conservation in FY2022 to support efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of cheetah.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Division of
International Conservation Combating Wildlife
Trafficking Program

**Species Conservation Catalyst Fund FY
2022 Summary of Projects – Cheetah**

In FY2022, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) awarded funding to four projects totaling \$3,625,773 to combat poaching and trafficking of cheetah through the Combating Wildlife Trafficking (CWT) Program's Species Conservation Catalyst Fund.

SAUDI ARABIA

Award # F22AP03602: International Fund for Animal Welfare

Catalyzing cheetah conservation through law enforcement and demand reduction efforts in the Arabian Peninsula. In partnership with International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). The purpose of the project is to leverage IFAW's trusted relationships in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to blend law enforcement capacity building with baseline research into the drivers of demand and initial efforts to tackle it. By addressing both the institutional priorities of national law enforcement agencies and developing the formative research and pilot campaign to better understand and address demand, the project will seek to navigate the inherent, complex political challenges and create a model for sustained engagement with states that can be adapted to other contexts and species.

Expected project outcomes include improved interagency, national, and regional collaboration to address cheetah trafficking, improved capacity to combat cheetah trafficking online and at border points, improved understanding of the drivers of cheetah ownership, and improved communications of the risks of cheetah ownership to eventually reduce demand for cheetahs in Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Peninsula. Specific activities include 1) Conducting a multi-agency law enforcement needs assessment with Saudi Arabia's National Center for Wildlife (NCW) and convening workshops for using open-source intelligence for investigating wildlife cybercrime, as well as for multiagency training courses to address wildlife trafficking through border points; 2) building strategic multi-agency partnerships across government agencies; 3) initiating a big cat confiscation network; 4) hosting a judicial sensitization symposium; 5) developing baseline research on the rate of consumption and/or the social, cultural, economic, political factors that drive demand for cheetah; 6) based on those baseline data, develop strategic activities to reduce consumer demand of cheetah.

Period of performance: 10/01/2022 - 09/30/2027

ETHIOPIA

Award # F22AP03472: African Wildlife Foundation

Countering Cheetah Trafficking from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula. In partnership with African Wildlife Foundation. The Horn of Africa (source) and Arabian Peninsula (destination) regional cooperation that is essential to effectively disrupt cheetah trafficking networks has been minimal and ad hoc, constrained by limited resources, low prioritization and a complex and multi-layered political situation that can make even routine law enforcement activities and communication challenging. The Somali Regional State (SRS) in Ethiopia has been identified as a cheetah trafficking hotspot where cubs are trafficked out via neighboring Somaliland and on to the Arabian Peninsula.

Enforcement interventions initiated to date include judicial and prosecutorial training for Ethiopia's enforcement officials. Major gaps remain in enforcement capacity particularly on identification, detection, and interdiction of wildlife contraband; crime scene management; weakness in collaboration among existing laws, policies and international agreements. Lack of a centralized database for collecting data on confiscation and illegal cheetah trafficking crime cases is a hindrance to effective prosecution of IWT cases in Ethiopia. This project will address several critical areas that have previously had insufficient focus: the importance of working with the entire criminal justice system, especially prosecutors and judges; the need to catalyze and create formal and informal relationships between national law enforcement agencies in the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa; the continuation of efforts to promote the work of regional mechanisms for facilitating increased collaboration and coordination to combat wildlife crime via Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs); the requirement to establish common mechanisms for dealing with the large number of live cheetahs seized, with an emphasis on handling, care evidentiary security and repatriation; and the need to establish a centralized database to house all information on cheetah trafficking through Ethiopia.

Specific activities include: 1) Undertaking a desk-based assessment to gauge current regional systems for law enforcement cooperation and information sharing and make recommendations for improvement; 2) Organize Peer-to-Peer visits between Saudi Arabian National Center for Wildlife (NCW) staff and counterparts in Ethiopia (Federal and Somali Regional State) and Somaliland and one delegation from the Saudi Arabian NCW to attend the HAWEN member meeting; 3) Support to the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN); 4) Support capacity building for live cheetah confiscations; 5) Carry out ground-truthing of cheetah trafficking cases in Somali Regional State in Ethiopia to get an overview of the number of cases, number of prosecutions and conviction rates; 6) Support the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Agency (EWCA) to establish a centralized data base to house all information on cheetah trafficking through Ethiopia and monitor cheetah trafficking cases in Somali Regional State; 7) Increase capacity for handling confiscated live cheetahs.

Period of performance: 10/01/2022 - 09/30/2026

MULTIPLE - HORN OF AFRICA

Award #F22AP03526: Colorado State University

Combating Illegal Cheetah Trafficking: An Adaptive Management Strategy for Building Regional and National Capacity in the Horn of Africa. In partnership with Colorado State University. Between 2010-2019, more than 3,517 cases of seized or marketed live cheetah have been documented, primarily trafficked through the Horn of Africa and to the Arabian Peninsula where they are sold as pets. Despite the high number of reported live cheetah, it is unknown where they come from. This project seeks to confirm the presence of free-living cheetah, as well as assess the status of prey species and competing predators, through systematic surveys that will assist with creating an updated cheetah range and habitat map in the Horn of Africa. Information obtained through the surveys will serve to prioritize activities in regions and/or cheetah sub-populations at greatest risk, which will guide planning and development of management and conservation strategies. Specific activities include: 1) Conduct systematic surveys of rural households and pastoralists on the presence and commonality of cheetah, potential prey species and other predators in the immediate area, and develop species distribution models to create updated range and habitat maps of cheetah in East Africa and identify priority areas with a high probability of undocumented free-range cheetah; 2) use camera traps in targeted areas to confirm cheetah presence and estimate population densities; 3) host annual workshop for wildlife official to engage in adaptive management processes; 4) Assist and train wildlife officials in conducting cheetah/wildlife surveys; 5) assist wildlife officials to develop / update national cheetah plans; 6) conduct surveys to understand the drivers of cheetah poaching and trafficking as well as people's attitudes, motivations, and behaviors toward cheetah and other wildlife; 7) Establish outreach and engagement strategies where cheetah populations are found to occur; 8) Collaborate with Jijiga and Hargeisa Universities to generate academic materials and programs on wildlife management and wildlife crime.

Period of performance: 10/1/2022 - 09/30/2025

Award #F22AP03606: Cheetah Conservation Fund

Creating systems to monitor wild cheetahs and determine drivers of illegal trade in the Horn of Africa. In partnership with Cheetah Conservation Fund. The goal of this project is to provide robust scientific data to governments in Somaliland, Somali Regional State (SRS) of Ethiopia, and Puntland (Somalia) to enable development of data-driven National Conservation Plans to reduce cheetah trafficking, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict, and to improve animal care, welfare, and law enforcement practices in the Horn of Africa (HoA). Specific activities include: 1) conducting camera trap surveys to estimate population density and occupancy of cheetahs, their prey, and competitor carnivores in the Awdal Region, Somaliland, and to determine the density-occupancy relationship for cheetahs in Awdal and apply it to other regions in the HoA where less intensive camera trap surveys will be conducted to gather occupancy data; 2) to build the capacity of Somaliland, SRS of Ethiopia, and Puntland governments by training their staff to conduct occupancy surveys for long-term monitoring of cheetahs and other wildlife, which they will then implement in their own jurisdictions with local community engagement; 3) work with Dr. Angela Fuller, Cornell University and Leader of the New York Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, who will mentor a postdoctoral researcher in deriving the occupancy-abundance relationship for the first time in cheetahs, and in developing a user-friendly Graphical User Interface (GUI) tool which will be used by HoA government staff to enter and analyze survey data which will also allow governments to model the data collected through this project and create new datasets and obtain updated models, thus building their capacity for long-term trend monitoring of cheetahs; 4) obtain genetic data on cheetahs in the HoA from cheetah scat collected in the same areas as the camera trap surveys to estimate genetic structure at the landscape level. This genetic data will help identify the sources of cheetah cubs that are trafficked; 5) analyze cheetah scat with a new molecular technique to understand their diet and therefore actual versus perceived human-wildlife conflict; 6) train Masters' students from Amoud University (Somaliland), Puntland State University (Puntland) and Jijiga/Haramaya Universities (SRS Ethiopia) to model prey and carnivore populations; and 7) build capacity of local veterinary doctors and students to care for confiscated cheetah cubs and to collect forensic evidence to assist conservation planning and law enforcement.

Yemen

Implementation of Decisions No. (19.104 and 19.105) On the illegal trade in cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*)

Report prepared by the CITES Management Authority – Yemen In response to CITES Notification No. 2024/097

Introduction:

Throughout history, Yemen has been formed The most important trade routes due to the strategic location in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, as it is bordered to the west by the Red Sea, which separates it from the other end of the Horn of Africa. At a distance of 20-25 km in the Dhubab region, the closest Yemeni region on the Red Sea to the Horn of Africa, there is a long land border between Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the north. Yemen also has a coastal strip of approximately 2,200 km, most of which is on the Arabian Sea, which borders it to the south, and part of it extends to the Red Sea. To the east, it is bordered by the Sultanate of Oman.

There are about 71 species of wild mammals in Yemen including (*Acinonyx jubatus venaticus*), as well as 363 species of birds, 103 species of reptiles, and 8 species of amphibians.



Fig.1. Map of Yemen

Current status:

Yemen has been a member of the CITES Convention since 1997. Since then, Yemen has faced major challenges in implementing the CITES Convention. However, the state's efforts have been great and successful in confronting these challenges, unlike the current situation that the country has been

experiencing since 2015. Due to the war, the state has been absent from many areas, and the implementation of regulations and laws has declined significantly. It has even become difficult for employees of the administrative and scientific authorities to reach many areas to conduct control and verification operations. With the beginning of the rapid economic decline, some cases of illegal trade in endemic species in the Yemeni environment have been recorded.

The incoherent economic and security situation as a result of the overlapping influence of several forces in the Yemeni environment was also clear over the years and still is despite the government's move to Aden. However, there is an improvement and the state's agencies have regained their activity, including environmental protection, by reaching out to a greater extent to many areas that had not been reached before. Perhaps this is due to the opportunities for peace and calm that have begun to bear fruit at various levels in those areas.

Yemen's efforts to combat the illegal trade in cheetahs

No explicit field studies and investigations have been conducted on the ongoing smuggling of cheetahs into Yemen, nor have studies been conducted on the presence of the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus venaticus*) has been endemic in Yemen for decades, but most likely the recent years that Yemen has experienced as a result of the war have given indications of cases of smuggling from the Horn of Africa towards Yemen. However, the prevailing economic situation in Yemen will most likely not allow Yemenis to buy these species and keep them in homes and private gardens for display. Therefore, Yemen supports what is logically proposed that the trade in cheetahs may have one of its paths to Yemen and then to other countries in a clear exploitation of the deteriorating situation that the country is experiencing.

Despite the current security situation that the country is still experiencing, Which caused the failure of the management and scientific authorities to perform their role effectively several times , there are efforts that have been made, despite their limitations, including:

- International cooperation and capacity building are almost at a standstill in this regard, but in an effort to join cooperation and training opportunities with some international organizations working to combat the cheetah trade, a number of employees of the Environment Protection Authority were trained in Addis Ababa in 2022 in cooperation with the Cheetah Conservation Fund and the International Fund for Animal Welfare - Nairobi
- The CITES Management authority in Yemen has implemented several awareness campaigns at a number of checkpoints at the entrances to Aden on the road coming from Sana'a and also the Red Sea.

- The Management authority collects information about people suspected of trading in cheetahs, but often, due to the different security situation in the areas of influence- sharing, access to those areas is almost impossible. However, the authority is in contact with the security authorities, specifically the Coast Guard, to limit this activity, and some initial meetings have been held.
- Next November, arrangements are underway to hold a comprehensive training for the agencies assisting in implementing the CITES in the city of Mocha on the Red Sea. Its results will contribute to increasing knowledge of the regulations and laws that criminalize the smuggling and trafficking of cheetahs. The city of Mocha was chosen for its location on the Red Sea and its proximity to the countries of the African corner.
- There were several visits to some sites on the Red Sea after receiving unconfirmed information, but the nature of illegal traders does not settle in one area, so it was not possible to reach those sites in a timely manner due to the frequent stops on the main roads to complete the security procedures according to the prevailing transportation system between the different regions of Yemen.
- There were no recorded cases of confiscation of cheetahs as a result of the reasons explained about the situation in Yemen, which still lacks the influence of countries and the extension of their control over many sites.

Difficulties:

- Wildlife crime issues have not received international support despite the absence of a general state budget due to the economic conditions the country is experiencing.
- It has been more than a decade since the last training programme for ports in Yemen on combating wildlife crime and CITES was completed, and most of the trained crews have moved on to other job sites.
- Wildlife smuggling is one of the most important issues for the countries of the region, and therefore regional cooperation will have a positive impact in confronting this problem.
- The legal status on which the fight against illegal wildlife trafficking is based needs to be updated to keep pace with new trafficking issues and methods every year.
- Lack of funding to conduct research and studies and build capacity at the level of cadres working in the administrative and scientific authorities
- Lack of awareness among decision-makers and the country's preoccupation with the economic crisis and the consequences of the war

Annex 1.1 Pictures of an awareness campaign implemented at some check points



1.2 Awareness materials prepared by the CITES Management Authority in cooperation with SPOTS



SPOTS
Save & Protect Our Treasures



دليل اساسي تعريفى لبعض انواع الحياة البرية ومنتجاتها

(التي ترتبط فى كثير من الأحيان بالاتجار أو الأسر غير القانونى)



Basic Identification Guide for Wildlife and Wildlife Products
(which are frequently associated with wildlife
trafficking or illegal captivity)



SPOTS
Save & Protect Our Treasures



الإتجار بالحيوانات البرية جريمة خطيرة ! كن معنا في منع تهريب الحيوانات من/إلى اليمن مكافحة الإتجار بالحياة البرية الآن!



سلحفاة بحرية



غزال سومرنج



النمر الحبري



الوبل التوبي



الشهد الصياد



عقاب أصحم



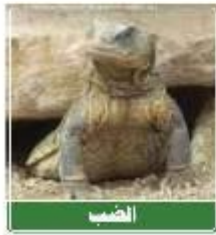
غزال جبلي



ضبع رنطاء



بعض أنواع الحردون



الضب



الحريص



النعام الصومالي



غزال البرية



السلحفاة البحرية



الغزال الجبلي