

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES  
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES



Septuagésima reunión del Comité Permanente  
Rosa Khutor, Sochi (Federación de Rusia), 1-5 de octubre de 2018

Cuestiones específicas sobre las especies

COMERCIO ILEGAL DE GUEPARDOS (*ACINONYX JUBATUS*):  
INFORME DE LA SECRETARÍA

1. El presente documento ha sido preparado por la Secretaría.

Antecedentes

2. En su 17ª reunión (CoP17, Johannesburgo, 2016), la Conferencia de las Partes adoptó las Decisiones 17.124 a 17.130 sobre *Comercio ilegal de guepardos* (*Acinonyx jubatus*), como sigue:

***Dirigida a la Secretaría***

- 17.124 *La Secretaría, sujeto a la disponibilidad de financiación externa, y en consulta con los expertos pertinentes, deberá encomendar la elaboración de un conjunto de recursos CITES sobre comercio de guepardo en el que se recopilen la información y las herramientas pertinentes para asistir a aplicar la Convención en relación con el comercio de guepardos, y se aborden, entre otras cosas: la identificación de guepardos vivos y partes y derivados de los mismos, el asesoramiento sobre los procedimientos que se han de seguir en relación con los decomisos, incluyendo la manipulación, las muestras de ADN, la orientación sobre la disposición inmediata y a largo plazo de los animales vivos (por ejemplo, árboles de decisión basados en las resoluciones pertinentes de la CITES, atención veterinaria, detalles de contacto de expertos o posibles centros de rescate, asesoramiento sobre procedimientos, informes sobre actividades de disposición), y las listas de establecimientos adecuados para alojar a largo plazo guepardos vivos y otros materiales pertinentes.*
- 17.125 *La Secretaría deberá presentar un proyecto de conjunto de recursos CITES sobre comercio de guepardos, junto con recomendaciones sobre los idiomas en que deberían ponerse a disposición, y los formatos en que deberían presentarse (por ejemplo, copia impresa, aplicación para smartphone, basada en la web), a la consideración del Comité Permanente en sus reuniones 69ª o 70ª. La Secretaría, sujeto a la disposición de financiación externa, deberá publicar la versión final del conjunto de recursos en los idiomas y formatos acordados por el Comité Permanente y, sujeto a los recursos disponibles, revisarla según estime necesario a fin de garantizar que sea precisa, esté actualizada y refleje las mejores prácticas.*
- 17.126 *Se solicita a la Secretaría CITES que, sujeto a la disposición de recursos, evalúe la viabilidad de crear en el sitio web de la CITES un foro de Partes, expertos, organizaciones no gubernamentales y otros interesados a fin de intercambiar y compartir información sobre los guepardos.*
- 17.127 *La Secretaría deberá informar al Comité Permanente sobre los progresos logrados en relación con todas las recomendaciones incluidas en el documento SC66 Doc. 32.5, párrafos 17 y 18, del Comité Permanente y sobre los progresos logrados para detener el comercio ilegal de guepardos.*

- 17.128 *La Secretaría deberá mantener informado al Comité Permanente sobre sus medidas para aplicar las Decisiones 17.124 a 17.127 y presentar un informe sobre su aplicación y sus esfuerzos para poner coto al comercio ilegal de guepardos en la 18ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes.*

***Dirigida al Comité Permanente***

- 17.129 *El Comité Permanente deberá revisar el proyecto de conjunto de recursos CITES producido de conformidad con la Decisión 17.125 en sus reuniones 69ª o 70ª, y formular observaciones y recomendaciones a la Secretaría para que prepare su versión final y la difunda.*

***Dirigida a las Partes y a los donantes***

- 17.130 *Se alienta a las Partes y a los posibles donantes a que proporcionen apoyo financiero a la Secretaría para aplicar las decisiones relativas al comercio ilegal de guepardos (Decisiones 17.124 a 17.130), según sea necesario.*

Desarrollo de un conjunto de recursos CITES sobre comercio de guepardo: Aplicación de las Decisiones 17.124, 17.125, 17.128, 17.129 y 17.130:

3. La Secretaría recibió financiación externa para la elaboración del conjunto de recursos CITES sobre comercio de guepardo de conformidad con la Decisión 17.124, a finales de mayo de 2018, y quisiera aprovechar esta oportunidad para agradecer a los Estados Unidos de América por el suministro de fondos para avanzar con esta labor. La Secretaría contrató a la Sociedad Zoológica de Londres (ZSL) para desarrollar un proyecto de conjunto de recursos CITES sobre el comercio de guepardo, pero lamentablemente, debido al escaso tiempo disponible, el proyecto del conjunto de recursos CITES sobre el comercio de guepardo no está listo para el examen del Comité Permanente en la presente reunión. En el momento de redactarse el presente documento (julio 2018), se esperaba que el Proyecto del conjunto de recursos CITES sobre el comercio de guepardo, junto con recomendaciones de conformidad con la Decisión 17.125, en los idiomas y formatos en que debe ponerse a disposición el conjunto, estaría listo para mediados de noviembre de 2018. Por lo tanto, la Secretaría sugiere que el Comité Permanente prorrogue el mandato del grupo de trabajo entre sesiones sobre guepardos para:
- a) *examinar el proyecto de conjunto de recursos CITES sobre comercio de guepardos y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría como se esboza en la Decisión 17.125;*
  - b) *formular observaciones y recomendaciones sobre la finalización y difusión del conjunto de recursos CITES sobre comercio de guepardos para someterlas a la consideración del Comité Permanente, en su 71ª reunión.*

Foro para intercambiar y compartir información en el sitio web de la CITES: aplicación de las Decisiones 17.126 y 17.128

4. Para aplicar la Decisión 17.126, en el momento de redactarse el presente documento, la Secretaría está finalizando el desarrollo de una página web sobre guepardos en el sitio web de la CITES. Esta página web incluirá, entre otras cosas: enlaces a las Decisiones, Resoluciones y Notificaciones pertinentes a las Partes; herramientas y recursos pertinentes a los guepardos; y una sección que podría servir como foro para el intercambio y diseminación de información sobre guepardos. En la presente reunión, la Secretaría ofrecerá una actualización oral de los avances en el desarrollo de la página web. Se alienta a las Partes, expertos, organizaciones intergubernamentales y no gubernamentales y otras partes interesadas que deseen compartir información pertinente sobre guepardos, que utilicen la página web para estos fines, cuando esté finalizada.

Aplicación de las recomendaciones adoptadas en SC66 y SC69, y sobre los progresos logrados para detener el comercio ilegal de guepardos: Aplicación de las Decisiones 17.127 y 17.128

5. Las recomendaciones sobre guepardos adoptadas por el Comité Permanente en su 66ª reunión (SC66, Ginebra, enero de 2016) y 69ª reunión (SC69, Ginebra, noviembre de 2017) se presentan en el Anexo 1 del presente documento.
6. En la SC69, el Comité Permanente estableció un grupo entre reuniones sobre guepardos. El mandato de este grupo de trabajo se presenta en el documento SC69 Sum. 6 (Rev. 1). Con miras a suministrar

asesoramiento a la Secretaría como apoyo al cumplimiento de la Decisión 17.127, y para aplicar el párrafo c) de su mandato, el grupo de trabajo trabajó con la Secretaría en el desarrollo de un cuestionario. El cuestionario se desarrolló para asistir a las Partes en la recopilación de información sobre los avances en la aplicación de las recomendaciones sobre guepardos adoptadas por el Comité Permanente en SC66 y SC69, y sobre los progresos logrados para detener el comercio ilegal de guepardos. La Secretaría puso a disposición de las Partes el cuestionario como anexo a la Notificación a las Partes No. 2018/058 el 4 de junio de 2018. La Secretaría recibió respuestas de 17 Partes<sup>1</sup> y no Partes<sup>2</sup> (diez de África y ocho de Asia), que compartió con el Presidente del grupo de trabajo entre reuniones sobre guepardos. Además, recibió información sobre tres Partes de dos organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG).<sup>3</sup> Antes de compartir la información recibida con el grupo de trabajo, la Secretaría consultó con las Autoridades Administrativas (AA) respectivas de las tres Partes correspondientes. Dos Autoridades Administrativas dieron su aprobación para compartir esta información con el grupo de trabajo, mientras que una no dio su aprobación. Posteriormente, se compartieron las respuestas que recibieron aprobación con el Presidente del grupo de trabajo.

7. El grupo de trabajo utilizó la información para realizar un análisis sobre los progresos alcanzados en la aplicación de las recomendaciones sobre guepardos y detener el comercio ilegal de esta especie. El análisis se presenta en el Anexo 2 del presente documento. La Secretaría quisiera agradecer a las Partes y las ONG que presentaron información, así como al grupo de trabajo por su labor en la recopilación y análisis de esta información.
8. La Secretaría observa que el examen de la aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17) sobre *Conservación y comercio de tigres y otros grandes felinos asiáticos incluidos en el Apéndice I* presentado como anexo del documento SC70 Doc. 51 sobre *Grandes felinos asiáticos*, incluye información adicional sobre el comercio ilegal de guepardos, en particular sobre los guepardos de la población de Asia.
9. Basándose en el análisis del grupo de trabajo entre sesiones, información sobre el comercio ilegal de guepardos incluida en el examen de la aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17), mencionado en el párrafo 8 supra, e información sobre guepardos incluida en los datos anuales de 2016 sobre comercio ilegal presentados por las Partes, la Secretaría, en los párrafos 10-25 más abajo, resume las conclusiones sobre los asuntos tratados en las recomendaciones acordadas por el Comité en SC66 y SC69.

#### En lo que respecta la sensibilización y la educación del público

10. De conformidad con la recomendación a) adoptada en la SC66, 83 por ciento de las Partes que respondieron señalaron que habían realizado algún tipo de sensibilización, a nivel local o nacional. Tanto los Estados del área de distribución, como los Estados fuera del área de distribución del guepardo indicaron que estas actividades eran multifacéticas y en su mayoría no eran específicas a los guepardos. El ochenta por ciento de las Partes indicaron que utilizaron ocasiones clave como el Día Mundial de la Vida Silvestre 2018, celebrado bajo el tema de *Grandes felinos: predadores amenazados*, para iniciar campañas de sensibilización pública para promover la conservación de los guepardos y como una oportunidad de reducir la oferta ilegal y la demanda de especímenes de guepardos comercializados ilegalmente.
11. Los Estados del área de distribución del guepardo enfocaron sus campañas principalmente en dar a conocer los resultados de la aplicación de la ley, explicando los efectos del comercio ilegal de las especies silvestres para la conservación y estableciendo asociaciones con ONG para promover la toma de conciencia. Los Estados fuera del área de distribución se enfocaron principalmente en la sensibilización a través de explicaciones sobre los efectos del comercio ilegal de especies silvestres para la conservación y a través de la movilización de redes sociales. Otras actividades destacadas por las Partes, en cuanto a la aplicación de la recomendación a) adoptada en la SC66, incluyen: sensibilización de las comunidades locales cercanas a las áreas de conservación del guepardo a fin de reducir los conflictos entre humanos y la vida silvestre; desarrollo de material multimedia para la sensibilización de los viajeros y del sector encargado de hacer cumplir la ley; desarrollo de cursos en línea material de aprendizaje digital; y organización de actividades de sensibilización con la participación de estudiantes y jóvenes. En varios de los países que respondieron al cuestionario, las ONG habían realizado campañas de sensibilización pública a nivel local o nacional para reducir la oferta ilegal y la demanda de especímenes de guepardos comercializados ilegalmente.

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<sup>1</sup> Angola, Bahrein, Benin, la Republica Democrática del Congo, Iraq, Jordania, Kuwait, Namibia, Nigeria, Arabia Saudita, Somalia, Sudáfrica, Tailandia, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Yemen, Zambia y Zimbabwe

<sup>2</sup> Sudán meridional

<sup>3</sup> Cheetah Conservation Fund and Endangered Wildlife Trust

12. Las Partes facilitaron poca información sobre novedades en cuanto a la gestión de la demanda relacionada con especímenes ilegales de guepardo. Sin embargo, cabe destacar que Emiratos Árabes Unidos adoptó una nueva ley en 2017 que prohíbe la posesión privada de “animales depredadores, peligrosos y semi-peligrosos”, incluidos los guepardos y otros grandes felinos. Se espera que esto contribuya de manera positiva en la reducción o eliminación de la demanda de guepardos como mascotas. Se alienta a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos, en particular a los países de destino, a que tengan en cuenta el comercio ilegal de guepardos en la aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 17.4 sobre *Estrategias de reducción de la demanda para combatir el comercio ilegal de especies incluidas en la CITES*.

#### En lo que respecta la observancia

13. De conformidad con la recomendación b) adoptada en la SC66, más de la mitad de las Partes que respondieron al cuestionario indicaron que han emprendido pasos para intensificar las medidas de observancia nacionales y regionales relacionadas con el comercio ilegal de especímenes de guepardos. Las medidas aplicadas incluyen la adopción de nuevas leyes o el incremento en la observancia de las leyes existentes, un mejor seguimiento, capacitación, colaboración interinstitucional y transfronteriza y el desarrollo de planes de acción y programas de trabajo nacionales. Cuatro Partes señalaron que han utilizado los canales de INTERPOL y la Organización Mundial de Aduanas (OMA) para el intercambio de información relacionada con el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres en general y varios Estados del Golfo indicaron tener un canal de comunicación efectivo mediante la plataforma de países del Consejo de Cooperación del Golfo para el intercambio de información sobre el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres, en general. Emiratos Árabes Unidos incluyó abordar la posesión de animales peligrosos, como los guepardos, en la elaboración de nuevos programas de trabajo y operaciones de observancia de la ley. Bahrein supervisa periódicamente los mercados y zoológicos locales. Namibia estableció redes comunitarias de informantes para frenar las actividades ilegales relacionadas con las especies silvestres. Sudáfrica fortaleció la cooperación transfronteriza con los agentes encargados de hacer cumplir las leyes de Botsuana y Namibia y capacitó a funcionarios fronterizos, así como a miembros de Fuerza de Defensa Nacional de Sudáfrica que protegen la frontera con Sudáfrica para luchar contra el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres en general. El examen de la aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17), presentado como anexo del documento SC70 Doc. 51 sobre *Grandes felinos asiáticos*, indica que, en 2015, la República Islámica del Irán aumentó las sanciones administrativas por la caza furtiva de guepardos de 200 millones de rials iraníes (aproximadamente USD 6 000) a mil millones de rials iraníes (aproximadamente USD 30 000).
14. En lo que respecta el comercio ilegal de guepardos vivos o de partes y derivados de guepardo, algunas Partes hicieron hincapié en que el comercio ilegal en Internet y las redes sociales plantea un desafío. Se alienta a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos en Internet a que, cuando proceda, examinen su aplicación de los párrafos 11 y 12 bajo *En lo que respecta al comercio electrónico de especímenes de especies incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES*, en la Resolución Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP17) sobre *Observancia y aplicación*, y velen por la plena aplicación de estas disposiciones.
15. En el documento SC69 Doc. 45, la Secretaría indicó que seguirá estudiando con sus asociados del Consorcio Internacional para Combatir los Delitos contra la Vida Silvestre (ICCWC) la posibilidad de organizar cursos prácticos regionales para hacer frente al comercio ilegal de guepardos. En el momento de redactarse este informe, la Secretaría estaba trabajando con INTERPOL para explorar la posibilidad de convocar una reunión regional sobre el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres en África oriental y Oriente Medio, con énfasis en el comercio ilegal de guepardos y otras especies silvestres que afecta estas regiones.

#### En lo que respecta a la cooperación y el intercambio de información

16. Con miras a aplicar la recomendación c) adoptada en la SC66, la Secretaría trabajó con la OMA para establecer un grupo sobre guepardos en la plataforma CENComm de la OMA a fin de facilitar el intercambio de información sobre el comercio ilegal de especímenes de guepardo. El grupo cerrado de usuarios ofrece un sistema de comunicación seguro, similar al correo electrónico, que funciona en una plataforma segura, diseñada para fines de observancia de la ley. Igualmente ofrece acceso a una biblioteca digital de documentos que incluye alertas y otros materiales e información pertinentes.
17. La Secretaría emitió la Notificación a las Partes No. 2018/046 el 7 de mayo de 2018 para invitar a las Partes a unirse al grupo cerrado de usuarios de guepardos.
18. En el momento de redactarse este documento, solamente dos Partes habían solicitado formar parte del grupo cerrado de usuarios de guepardos. En el documento SC70 Doc. 30.1, la Secretaría observa que distintos grupos cerrados de usuarios creados a petición de las Partes no han suscitado suficiente utilización

y parecen inactivos poco tiempo después de su creación. Se alienta a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos a que comuniquen la creación del grupo cerrado de usuarios de guepardo a las autoridades competentes nacionales y fomenten su utilización. Se puede solicitar acceso al grupo cerrado de usuarios como se explica en la Notificación a las Partes No. 2018/046.

#### En lo que respecta a la disposición de guepardos vivos confiscados

19. En cuanto a las recomendaciones d) y e) adoptadas en SC66, más de la mitad de las Partes indicaron en sus respuestas al cuestionario que tenían establecimientos para acoger guepardos vivos confiscados. Siete Partes consideraron que tenían suficientes establecimientos. Tres Partes indicaron que están aplicando las *Directrices CITES para la disposición de animales vivos confiscados* que figuran en el Anexo 1 de la Resolución Conf. 17.8 sobre la *Disposición de especímenes comercializados ilegalmente y confiscados de especies incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES*. Sin embargo, ninguna de estas tres Partes aplicó las directrices sobre guepardos, puesto que no han confiscado guepardos en sus territorios desde que se adoptó la Resolución. Dos Partes informaron que se está examinando un plan de acción sobre especímenes vivos decomisados y/o confiscados, como se recomienda en el Anexo 3 de la Resolución Conf. 17.8, mientras que otras dos Partes informaron que se prevé la elaboración de un plan de acción. Se alienta a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos vivos, de conformidad con el Anexo 3 de la Resolución Conf. 17.8 sobre la *Disposición de especímenes comercializados ilegalmente y confiscados de especies incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES*, a que velen por la elaboración de un plan de acción que pueda ejecutarse de inmediato en caso de que se incaute especímenes vivos.
20. Algunas Partes ofrecieron información sobre los establecimientos para la disposición de guepardos vivos confiscados y sobre expertos que pueden asistir en la manipulación y el trato correcto de guepardos vivos confiscados. La Secretaría ha proporcionado información disponible al ZSL para su consideración en la elaboración del proyecto del conjunto de recursos CITES sobre comercio de guepardo como se describe en el párrafo 3 supra.
21. Algunas Partes indicaron en sus respuestas que los encargados de hacer cumplir la ley carecen de los conocimientos y competencias necesarios para gestionar animales vivos incautados o confiscados. La Secretaría señaló este asunto a la atención de la ZSL y solicitó que se tuviera en cuenta en la elaboración del conjunto de instrumentos sobre comercio de guepardos. En este sentido, el conjunto de herramientas CITES sobre el comercio de guepardos podría, cuando se finalice, apoyar a los organismos nacionales responsables del cumplimiento de las leyes en materia de vida silvestre.

#### Comercio ilegal de guepardos

22. La Oficina del las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDD) facilitó a la Secretaría con una recopilación de los datos anuales de 2016 del comercio ilegal de guepardos presentados por las Partes. De los 58 informes presentados, los informes de seis Partes incluyeron información sobre, en total, 8 incautaciones de especímenes de *Acinonyx jubatus* en 2016, de la siguiente manera:

Parte autora del informe	Descripción del espécimen de guepardo	Cantidad
Francia	piel	2
Namibia	piel	4
Namibia	piel	2
Namibia	cráneo	2
Sudáfrica	vivo	4
Suiza	producto pequeño	1
Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte	piel	1
Estados Unidos de América	piel	2

23. La información ofrecida por las Partes que respondieron al cuestionario indica que, además de las incautaciones declaradas en los informes anuales sobre el comercio ilegal para 2016, se realizaron las siguientes incautaciones: nueve cachorros de guepardo vivos (Arabia Saudita, 2015); tres pieles (Namibia, 2017); una piel (Namibia, 2018); dos kilos de especímenes de guepardo (sin especificar) (Angola, 2017). Al sumar estos datos con los datos presentados en la tabla del párrafo 22 se sugiere que entre 2015 y mediados de 2018, las autoridades incautaron 13 guepardos vivos, 15 pieles de guepardo, dos cráneos de guepardo, una pequeña pieza de un espécimen de guepardo y dos kilos de especímenes de guepardo sin

especificar. La Secretaría observa que trece Partes y no Partes que respondieron al cuestionario indicaron que no se había incautado ningún espécimen de guepardo en sus territorios desde el 1 de enero de 2015.

24. El examen de la aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17) sobre *Conservación y comercio de tigres y otras especies de grandes felinos asiáticos incluidos en el Apéndice I*, presentado como anexo del documento SC70 Doc. 51, hace referencia a un informe de los medios de comunicación de diciembre de 2017 que sugiere que las autoridades de la República Islámica del Irán habían incautado un cachorro de guepardo de una persona que lo mantuvo en cautividad varios meses. En el Anexo 2 del documento SC65 Doc. 39 (Rev. 2) se destacaron indicaciones anteriores sobre un posible comercio ilegal de guepardos vinculado con la República Islámica del Irán. Esto se basó en un sólo informe no verificado de un intento de traficar cachorros de guepardo vivos fuera del país. El documento SC65 también incluyó información sobre dos informes verificados sobre cazadores furtivos que mantenían cachorros capturados “quizás con la intención de venderlos”. Como se indica en el documento SC69 Doc. 45, una evaluación realizada por el grupo de especialistas en felinos de la Comisión de Supervivencia de Especies (SSC) de la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN) sobre el estado de conservación de los guepardos asiáticos en la República Islámica del Irán en 2017 concluyó que esta población de guepardos en Asia se encuentra actualmente en peligro de extinción. El estudio sugirió que, en 2007, esta población contaba con entre 60 y 100 animales, pero que, en 2017, contaba con menos de 50. Cualquier tipo de comercio ilegal puede significar una amenaza importante para la población de guepardos en Asia.
25. A pesar de la existencia de comercio internacional ilegal de guepardos, la información disponible sugiere que sigue siendo escaso. Sin embargo, se alienta a las Partes que se mantengan alerta para ocuparse del comercio ilegal de especímenes de guepardo, incluso a través del seguimiento del comercio ilegal en Internet.

#### Recomendaciones

26. La Secretaría recomienda que el Comité Permanente:
- a) prorrogue el mandato del grupo de trabajo entre sesiones sobre guepardos hasta la 71ª reunión del Comité Permanente, como se propone en el párrafo 3 del presente documento;
  - b) aliente a las Partes a que comuniquen la creación del grupo cerrado de usuarios de guepardo a las autoridades competentes nacionales y fomenten su utilización;
  - c) aliente a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos en Internet a que, según proceda, examinen su aplicación de los párrafos 11 y 12 bajo *En lo que respecta al comercio electrónico de especímenes de especies incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES*, en la Resolución Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP17) sobre *Observancia y aplicación*, y velen por la plena aplicación de estas disposiciones;
  - d) aliente a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos vivos a que, de conformidad con el Anexo 3 de la Resolución Conf. 17.8 sobre la *Disposición de especímenes comercializados ilegalmente y confiscados de especies incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES*, velen por la elaboración de un plan de acción que pueda ejecutarse de inmediato en caso de que se incaute especímenes vivos; y
  - e) aliente a las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos, en particular los países de destino, a que tengan en cuenta el comercio ilegal de guepardos en la aplicación de la Resolución Conf. 17.4 sobre *Estrategias de reducción de la demanda para combatir el comercio ilegal de especies incluidas en la CITES*.

**Recomendaciones a) a e) sobre los guepardos (*Acinonyx jubatus*)  
adoptadas a la 66a reunión del Comité Permanente**

**En lo que respecta a la sensibilización y educación del público**

- a) Se alienta a los Estados del área de distribución de guepardos y a las Partes involucradas en el comercio ilegal de guepardos a desarrollar y poner en práctica con urgencia campañas nacionales de sensibilización del público para reducir la oferta ilegal y la demanda de guepardos comercializados ilegalmente, usando las herramientas y enfoques de comunicación que resulten más eficaces para sus comunidades y, aplicando, entre otros, los siguientes métodos: publicidad de los resultados de las medidas de observancia de las leyes, explicación de los efectos del comercio ilegal para la conservación, movilización en las redes sociales, utilización de ocasiones especiales (por ejemplo, Día Mundial de la Vida Silvestre) y participación de personalidades influyentes clave y establecimiento de asociaciones con ONG según resulte apropiado.

**En lo que respecta a la observancia**

- b) Se alienta a los Estados del área de distribución del guepardo y a los países involucrados en la cadena de comercio ilegal a que:
  - i) intensifiquen aún más las medidas de observancia de las leyes nacionales y regionales en relación con el comercio ilegal de guepardos, con la participación de todos los organismos de observancia pertinentes, y a que las tomen en cuenta al elaborar programas de trabajo y al llevar a cabo operaciones de observancia de la ley;
  - ii) utilicen los sistemas de intercambio de información existentes que facilitan INTERPOL y la Organización Mundial de Aduanas o, según proceda, establezcan mecanismos para garantizar que la comunicación entre estos países en relación con el comercio ilegal de guepardos sea regular, oportuna y eficaz;
  - iii) lleven, tan pronto como sea oportuno, la información sobre caza furtiva y comercio ilegal de guepardos, incluso de sus partes y derivados, a la atención de las autoridades pertinentes de los países de origen, tránsito y destino a fin de que se adopten las medidas de observancia y seguimiento apropiadas;
  - iv) soliciten el apoyo de los socios de ICCWC y, sujeto a la disponibilidad de fondos, realicen operaciones conjuntas entre África Oriental y el Oriente Medio, dirigidas a las rutas de contrabando conocidas o que se sospeche que existen; y
  - v) también soliciten que el ICCWC y otros asociados pertinentes alienten y presten asistencia a las Partes en sus operaciones de observancia contra el comercio ilegal de especímenes de guepardos que esté teniendo lugar a través del comercio electrónico.

**En lo que respecta a la cooperación y el intercambio de información**

- c) Se invita a la Secretaría a que, sujeto a los recursos disponibles y cooperando con la Organización Mundial de Aduanas, analice establecer un grupo cerrado de usuarios de guepardos para las autoridades nacionales competentes pertinentes a fin de facilitar el intercambio de información confidencial sobre comercio ilegal de especímenes de guepardo.

**En lo que respecta a la disposición de guepardos vivos confiscados**

- d) Se alienta a los países del área de distribución, de tránsito y de destino involucrados en el comercio ilegal de guepardos vivos a colaborar en relación con la disposición con arreglo a criterios incruentos de los guepardos vivos confiscados por medio del uso de centros de rescate nacionales o regionales existentes o por medio del establecimiento de tales centros, donde se requiera y según proceda, prestando especial atención a aumentar al máximo la contribución de dichos especímenes a la conservación de la especie en el medio silvestre; y

- e) Se solicita a las Partes que informen a la Secretaría acerca de los establecimientos disponibles para la disposición de guepardos vivos confiscados; dicha información se publicará en el conjunto de instrumentos para los guepardos y en el sitio web de la CITES.

**Recomendaciones sobre guepardos (*Acinonyx jubatus*)  
adoptadas a la 69a reunión del Comité Permanente**

- a) El Comité Permanente alienta a todas las Partes, en particular a los Estados del área de distribución del guepardo y las Partes afectadas por el comercio ilegal de guepardos, las organizaciones intergubernamentales y las organizaciones no gubernamentales a utilizar el Día Mundial de la Vida Silvestre de 2018 para iniciar campañas de sensibilización del público para promover la conservación de los guepardos y reducir la oferta ilegal de guepardos y la demanda de guepardos comercializados ilegalmente.
- b) El Comité Permanente toma nota de los esfuerzos de las Secretarías de la CITES y la CMS, con el apoyo de la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, para aplicar las Decisiones 17.124 a 17.130 de la CITES sobre *Guepardos*, mediante la Iniciativa Conjunta de la CMS y CITES para los Carnívoros Africanos.



## RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHEETAH RANGE STATES AND PARTIES AFFECTED BY ILLEGAL TRADE IN CHEETAH SPECIMENS

(The results are broken out by category and listed by question)

The questionnaire was directed at cheetah-range states and/or affected by illegal trade in cheetah specimens, and consisted of four sections related to: A) general information; B) public awareness and education, C) enforcement, and D) disposal and seizures. Each section opens with a summary report of all responses followed by answers and statistical data of each of the questions. Respondents have been classified as Cheetah-Range Countries (CRC) and Non-Cheetah Range countries (NCR).

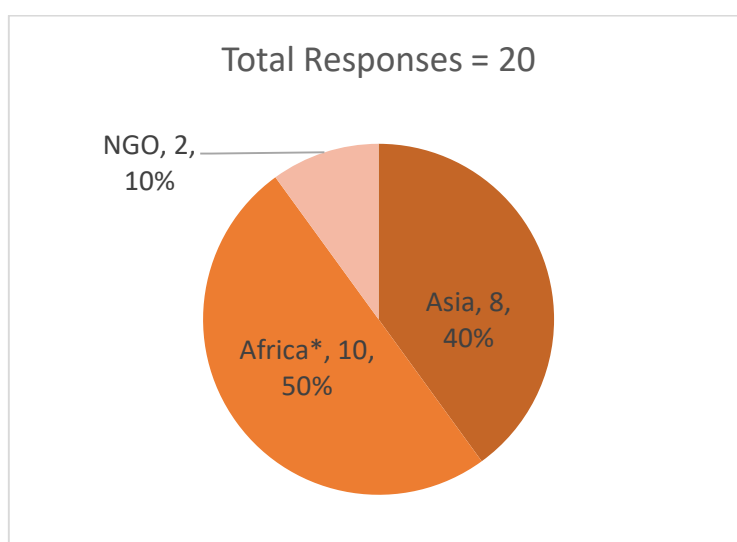
### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

A total of 20 replies were received. These consist of 17 CITES Parties, one Non-Party with a competent national authority, and two NGOs that received prior approval of their national CITES Mas for their submissions. Of the 17 Parties, 15 questionnaires were submitted by Management Authorities and two by Scientific Authorities. Responses were received from two continents:

**Africa (10 + 2 NGOs):** Angola, Benin, Congo (Democratic Republic), Namibia, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Asia (8):** Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

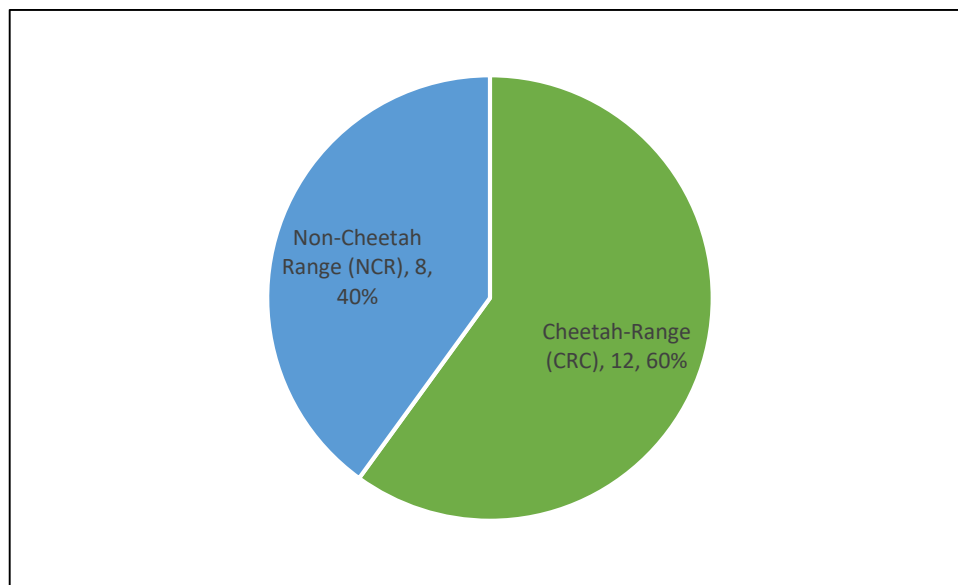
The following figure presents percentages of respondents who contributed in this survey by geographic location.



### Question A.1 Is your country a range State of the cheetah?

All 10 responses from Africa (10 = 60%) involve current or former Cheetah-Range Countries (CRC). All responses from Asia (8 = 40%) are from Non-Cheetah Range (NCR) countries. CRCs include Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria, where cheetah is considered extinct, and Somalia, where cheetah population status is unknown (IUCN).

It is important to note that three of the respondents are not located in a cheetah-range state nor have been affected by illegal trade in cheetahs for at least 10 years. As such, section summaries and analyses take this into consideration for some of the questions that are specific to cheetah confiscations.



## B. REGARDING PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Questions in this section concern recommendations in document SC66 Doc. 32.5 “Regarding public awareness and education”:

- a) *Cheetah range States and Parties implicated in the illegal trade in cheetahs are encouraged to urgently develop and launch national public awareness campaigns to reduce illegal offer of, and demand for illegally traded cheetahs, using the communication tools and approaches most effective for their communities and by, inter alia: publicizing law enforcement outcomes; explaining the conservation impacts of the illegal trade; mobilizing social media; using key occasions (e.g. World Wildlife Day) and engaging key influencers; and establishing partnerships with NGOs as appropriate.*

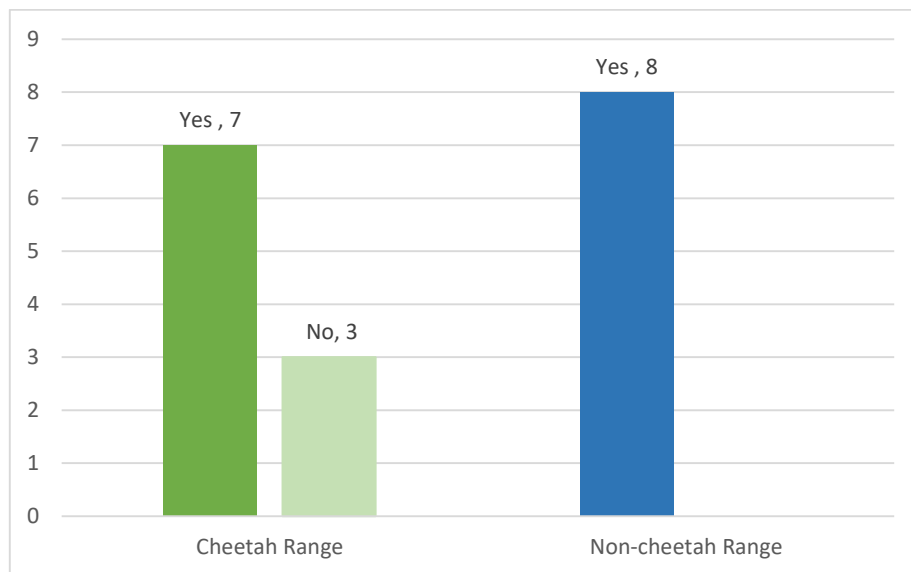
### Section Summary

Eighty-three percent of respondents (7 CRC; 8 NCR) have done some form of public awareness locally or nationally, although none specific to cheetahs. The most utilized methods are in the areas of: utilizing key occasions (80%) and explaining conservation impacts of illegal trade (67%).

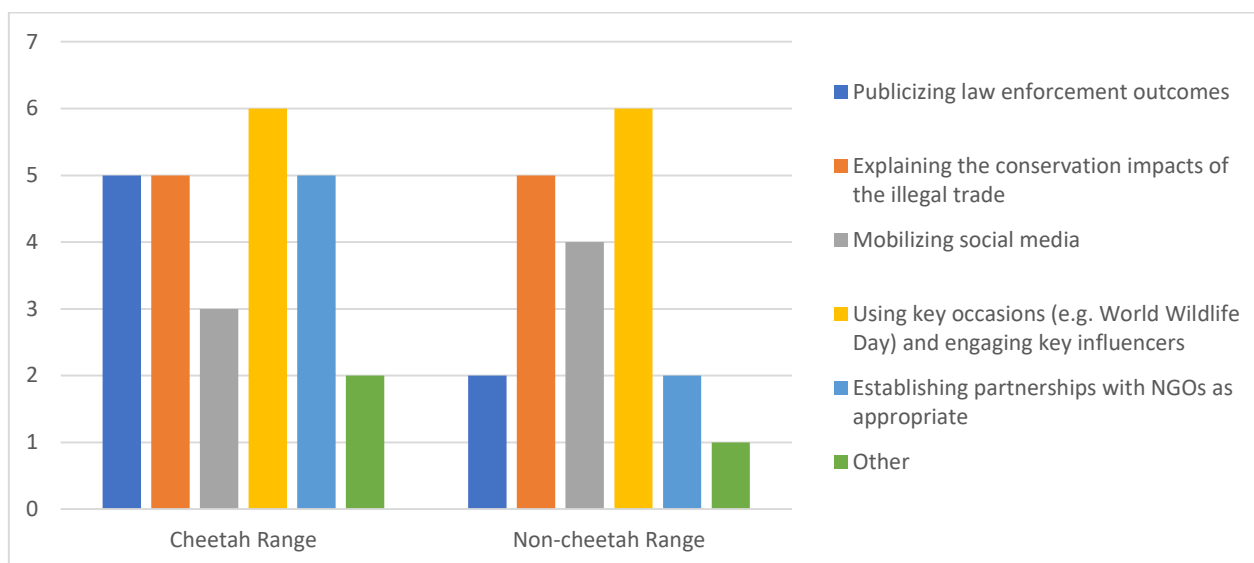
It is important to note that, of the 18 respondents, 4 NCR countries and 3 CRC indicated that illegal trade in cheetahs, live or parts, is insignificant or non-existing. Of the latter, two (CRC) indicated that illegal cheetah trade is not sufficient to warrant cheetah-specific campaigns in their countries, while one indicated that cheetahs are considered extinct.

Thirty-nine percent of respondents (7 CRC; 2 NCR) indicated that NGOs have undertaken the development and implementation of national or local public awareness campaigns to reduce illegal offer of, and demand for illegally traded cheetah specimens. One responding NGOs (CRC) works internationally to reduce demand and offer. The second NGO (CRC) works nationally with a focus on tourism interactions with big cats.

**Question B.1. Has your country developed and launched national or local public awareness campaigns to reduce illegal offer of, and demand for illegally traded cheetah specimens?**



Following is a breakdown of types of campaigns utilized by the 15 countries that responded affirmatively.



The table below shows a breakdown for each of the 12 countries (6 CRC; 6 NCR) that have developed and/or launched any form of public awareness campaigns to reduce illegal offer of, and demand for illegally traded cheetah specimens. Nine-two percent of the countries reported “Using key occasions,” followed by “Explaining the conservation impacts of the illegal trade” at 83%.

Country	Publicizing law enforcement outcomes	Explaining the conservation impacts of the illegal trade	Mobilizing social media	Using key occasions (e.g. World Wildlife Day) and engaging key influencers	Establishing partnerships with NGOs as appropriate	Other
Percentage	47%	67%	47%	80%	47%	20%
AO -Angola	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
BJ -Benin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SO -Somalia				✓		
SS - South Sudan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ZA -South Africa	✓	✓		✓	✓	
ZM -Zambia						✓
ZW -Zimbabwe	✓	✓		✓	✓	
AE - United Arab Emirates		✓	✓	✓		
BH -Bahrain			✓	✓		
IQ - Iraq				✓	✓	
JO -Jordan						✓
KW -Kuwait	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SA - Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓	✓		
TH -Thailand		✓		✓		
YE -Yemen		✓				

Respondents were asked to provide all relevant information such as date launched, audiences targeted, monitoring and evaluation conducted and results, and attach digital copies of materials if possible. Respondents were also asked to elaborate, as appropriate, on the communication tools and approaches used, and why these are considered to be the most effective for use in their countries. Following are the replies by country. Submitted graphics are found in Annex I of this report.

Country	Answer
AO -Angola	<p>Cheetah and Wild Dog Conservation Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audiences target: the community in general and in particular the community residing in areas with incidence of these species.</li> <li>• Implementation date: 2015</li> <li>• As results, we already have the National Action Plan for this Program. We started working with university students to implement the strategies of the plan as an end-of-course work.</li> </ul>
BJ -Benin	<p><b>Launch dates:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- January 02, 2018 to March 2018 (Conflict identification and sensitization of local populations in the cheetah conservation areas of W Benin Park, Pendjari Park and the Sota-Goungoun-Gorobi classified forest to reduce human / wildlife conflicts.)</li> <li>- 07 to 08 March 2018 (meeting with key players for the regional development of actions for the sustainable management of WAP as "cheetah territory."</li> </ul> <p><b>Communication tools and approaches:</b> media, local radio, IEC sessions ...; as approaches: mass media, interviews, door-to-door sessions etc.</p>
SO -Somalia	<p>In Somalia there is still fighting insurgents to the government, however the stability not yet settled it is difficult to make awareness campaign's in public places for security reasons, but any how do through TV and social media.</p>
SS - So Sudan	<p>IT IS IMPORTANT TO INDICATE THAT ALL MENTIONED ABOVE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN GENERAL AND NOT FOR CHEETAH IN SPECIFICATION.</p> <p>THE MINISTRY WORKS IN COLLABORATION WITH THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY SOUTH SUDAN PROGRAM (WCS) IN AREAS OF AWARENESS RISING AND ANTI-TRAFFICKING.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. JUBA TOWN AWARENESS CAMPAIGN 14TH – 22ND SEPTEMBER 2017 IN WHICH (3) PRIMARY SCHOOLS WERE TARGETED</li> <li>2. JEBEL BOMA FROM 15TH- 20 FEBRAURY 2018 WHERE LOCA COMMUNITIES, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, SCHOOL PUPILS AND RAHGERS WERE TARGETED.</li> <li>3. PIPOR TOWN 26TH FEBRAURY – 1ST MARCH 2018 SMILAR GROUPS MENTIONED IN BOMA TOWN WERE TARGETED.</li> </ol> <p>HOWEVER, NO DIRECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION WAS DONE BUT CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE TOWARDS WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WAS REALIZED.</p> <p>COMMUNICATION TOOLS INCLUDED DIRECT COMMUNICATION, LECTURING WITH TRASNLATION TO LOCAL LANGUAGES, VIDEOS. POSTERS AND COMEDY PERFORMANCE WHICH WAS FOUND MOST APPROPRIATE TO DELIVER THE MESSAGES TO THE AUDIENCE.</p> <p>ANOTHER TOOL USED BY THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE SERVICE IN OCTOBER 2017 THAT PROVED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE WAS THE USE OF MOBILE TEXT MESSAGES USING</p>

	THE (3) MOBILE OPERATORS (ZAIN, MTN AND VIVA CELL) USING ARABIC AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES WHICH ARE WIDELY USED IN SOUTH SUDAN.
ZA -S Africa	<p>In March 2018 South Africa celebrated World Wildlife Day at OR Tambo International Airport with the main focus on the illegal killing and subsequent illegal trade of products from Big cats which includes cheetah. We had exhibitions of confiscated wildlife products and handed out pamphlets to inform travellers that they need permits to buy, export and import specimens of CITES listed species. There are now articles and advertisements at the main international airports in South Africa. We further developed the following in collaboration with WWF, which is not cheetah specific but CITES listed and endangered species orientated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of multi-media traveller awareness raising material in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Z-Fold information pamphlet</li> <li>o Awareness Video for display at ports and airline inflight system</li> <li>o Newspaper advertisements</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>All of the above contains critical information relating to international trade and associated permit needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of an online eLearning Platform, to serve as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Landing page providing overview of Environmental laws, the EMI and contact information</li> <li>o Secure access eLearning portal for compliance and enforcement officials</li> <li>o Multimedia training curriculum</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The eLearning Platform is housed and managed from within DEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of multi-media Muthi Traders awareness raising material in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 31 Page information booklet</li> <li>o Awareness Videos linked to booklet content</li> <li>o Translated into 7 South African Languages</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>All containing critical information relating to regulations around collection and trade within the traditional healers sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of multimedia awareness raising material for law enforcement agencies around detection and handling of illicitly traded species in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 128 page photographic rich information booklet on specimens and smuggling techniques</li> <li>o Awareness videos linked to booklet content</li> <li>o 4 x commodity related posters</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Development of multi-media awareness raising material for non-governmental airport operators, such as airport security and airlines in so far: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Awareness around illicit international trade of regulated species</li> <li>o Detection of suspicious commodities and people</li> <li>o Proper communication of detected suspicious commodities and of people</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Development of awareness raising and training curriculum material in support of road traffic officers employed within South African Government. The material developed is in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 100 page photographic rich information booklet on detection of biodiversity crimes commit while on our national roads</li> <li>o As well as proper procedures once detection is made.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Development of multi-media training material for law enforcement officials in so far DNA sequencing, sampling collection and presentation in court in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Theoretical and photographic training curriculum</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>o 17 Training videos on proper procedures All in support of legally defensible DNA collection</p>
ZM -Zambia	<p>IN ZAMBIA, LIVE CHEETAH OR SKINS ARE NOT COMMONLY TRADED ON THE ILLEGAL MARKET. LEOPARD SKINS ARE TRADED MORE.</p> <p>WHILE A CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR WILDLIFE PRODUCTS IS DONE AND ONGOING IN THE MEDIA, IT IS NOT SPECIES SPECIFIC TO CHEETAH BUT ALL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS.</p>
ZW - Zimbabwe	No answer.
AE – United Arab Emirates	<p><b>In 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment launched the ‘Beautiful in the Wild’ campaign for the third consecutive year in partnership with the United for Wildlife Organisations in the UAE. The initiative aims to raise awareness among UAE visitors and residents about the significance of protection of endangered species to ensure biodiversity at local and international levels. The promotional stand allows passengers to enter a virtual wildlife world via the HoloLens technology. With the help of a cutting-edge holographic computer, visitors can experience simulated interaction with wild animals in their natural environment. The presentation also includes a virtual brochure with information on wildlife species. (<i>Annex I Picture 1: Inauguration of the 'Beautiful in the Wild' campaign by H.E Dr. Thani Bin Ahmed AlZeyoudi – UAE Minister of Climate Change and Environment.</i>)</li> <li>• Furthermore, the Ministry organized a youth circle discuss threats facing endangered species including cheetahs and illegal wildlife trade. The circle involved a number of high school students in order to raise their awareness on illegal wild life trade and biodiversity conservation through a lecture and discussions.</li> </ul> <p><b>In 2017:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of climate change and environment participated in the Abu Dhabi Science Festival (ADSF). ADSF is one of the biggest annual science festival’s in the region and has been attended by more than 700,000 visitors since its inception. The Ministry carried out workshop targeted to children and teens to introduce them to CITES and endangered wildlife species including cheetahs. The workshops highlighted the threats faced by cheetahs and what can be done by the public to conserve the wild populations.</li> <li>• The Ministry of climate change and environment organized the ninth edition of the ‘My Environment, My National Responsibility’ exhibition in December 2017. In addition to enhancing environmental awareness, the ‘My Environment, My National Responsibility’ exhibition drives home the need to adopt a sustainable lifestyle to preserve the planet for future generations. The event is jointly hosted with MOCCA’s strategic partners including the Ministry of Energy, Dubai Municipality, Fujairah Municipality, the Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi (EAD), and Dubai Electricity and Water Authority (DEWA). Targeting children and their families, the event highlights six focus areas – the environmental achievements of the founding father of the UAE, late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the basics of agriculture, endangered animals, saving water and energy, waste sorting and recycling, and preserving the UAE’s marine life. The exhibition aims to introduce children to the concepts of sustainability of natural resources and environmental conservation, and comprises eight themed pavilions: Zayed – Man of the Environment, Little Farmer, Forest, Sustainable City, Heroes of the Sea, Waste Sorting, Little Scientist, and Cinema. (<i>Annex I Picture 2: Shows the forest part of the exhibition where endangered species and big cats where</i></li> </ul>

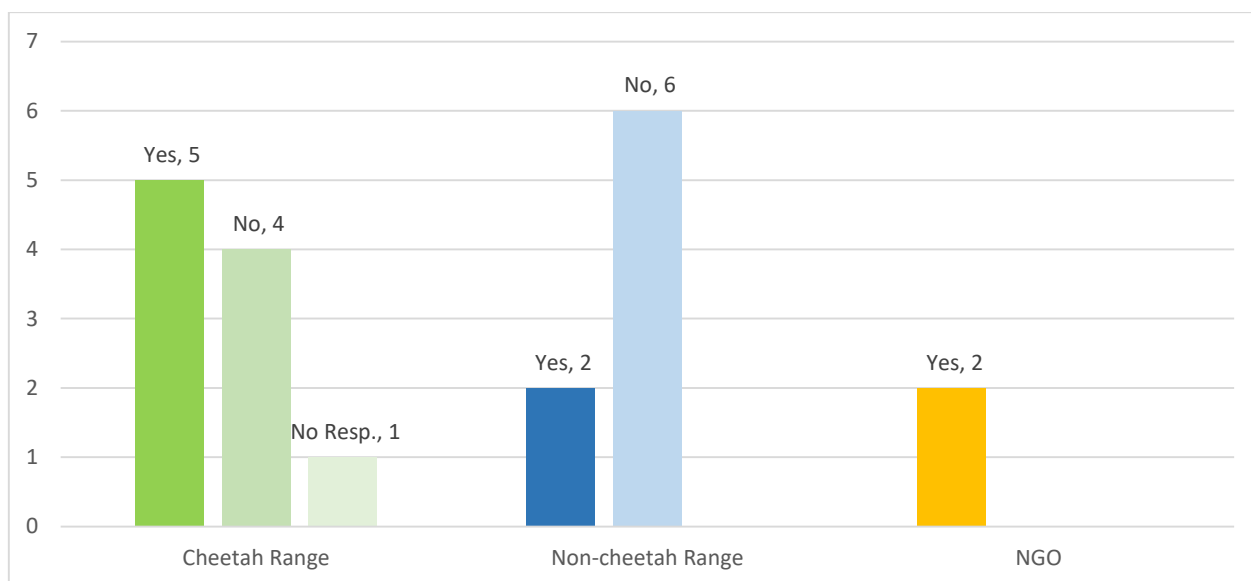
	<p><i>under focus to discuss the challenge facing them including illegal wildlife trade.)</i></p> <p><b>In 2018:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the celebrations of the National Environment Day in February, The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment organized an exhibition with a series of workshops on biodiversity through showcasing samples of confiscated endangered species. The exhibition targeted about 4,000 to 5,000 school students and community members.</li> </ul>
BH -Bahrain	<p>In the occasion of World Wildlife Day, Bahrain has mobilized the Instagram and social media for National awareness to compact illegal offer and demand for illegal trade of Big Cats. Instagram and WhatsApp is the most effective use in Bahrain.</p> <p>In addition, during the CITES national training workshops, Big Cats is take place as an important topic for awareness and capacity building. <i>(Annex I Picture 3)</i></p>
IQ - Iraq	<p>Iraq has launched awareness campaigns program for big cats including cheetah but we do not concern cheetah only we mentioned cheetah in General also we are inform for the same at World Wildlife Day occasion meanwhile some governments and non-government agencies assist us to apply CITES regulations</p>
JO -Jordan	<p>Since Jordan is not a range state, and we did not find any trade for this species, both life or product, we have not specified so far any specific campaigns, however, general awareness training workshops have been held for related stakeholders about the convention, its Annexes, its enforcement in terms of national laws and regulations, and this species was covered throughout these activities.</p>
KW -Kuwait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of the prepared brochures that define the Convention and types of species listed in the appendixes of the Convention, as well as the Environmental Protection law No. 42 of 2014 and its amendments to regulate hunting and trade of species listed in the annexes to the Convention through Article 100 and 101 and the Executive Regulations on Biodiversity by Resolution No. 3 of 2017.</li> <li>• Establish campaigns to spread environmental awareness to conserve types of species listed in CITES Appendix and to introduce the importance of the law and the distribution of environmental requirements.</li> <li>• Communicate with civil society through social media.</li> <li>• Participate in meetings through the media, whether radio or television</li> <li>• Organizing celebrations and workshops related to wildlife conservation.</li> </ul>
SA - Saudi Arabia	<p>No answer.</p>
TH -Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch “Wild Watch TH” Campaign together with varies NGOs to promote public participation on the social networks. In this, the public is encouraged to report any illegal activities that can be found online to their respective departments for further legal proceeding. On 3rd March 2018, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation has celebrated World Wildlife Day under the theme “Big Cats: predators under threat”. On this occasion, there were many activities to raise public awareness such as the exhibition, seminar on conservation and management of wild tigers and captive tiger in Thailand.</li> <li>- Officials of Wildlife Check Points nationwide have educated public, especially students about laws and regulations regarding import and export of CITES – listed species including Asian Big Cats in order to reduce demand for illegally traded Asian big Cats specimens.</li> </ul>
YE -Yemen	<p>No answer.</p>



**Question B.2** If your answer to B.1 above is “No”, please explain why national or local public awareness campaigns were not considered, and any obstacles that may have been experienced.

Country	Answer
CD -DRC	According to the provincial director of the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN) / Katanga, published on Thursday, May 28, 2009, some animal species are extinct in the National Parks of Upemba, Kundelungu and the Reserve de Kando, including Leopard, Cheetah, Black Rhinoceros, Lycaon and Zebra. If, since that time, the species has been declared extinct, no protection program should be initiated to date. Before the species (Cheetah) was extinguished, the Kundelungu National Park had a serious management problem (lack of funding) with the consequences of increased poaching, destruction of habitat (charring) and lack of law enforcement.
NA -Namibia	Illegal trade in cheetahs is currently insignificant in Namibia. Hence, it does not warrant aggressive public awareness campaigns.
NG -Nigeria	THE NUMBER OF CHEETAHS ARE VERY FEW AND THERE IS NO ILLEGAL TRADE OF CHEETAH DERIVATIVES IN NIGERIA

**Question B.3** Have any non-governmental stakeholders in your country undertaken work to develop and implement national or local public awareness campaigns to reduce illegal offer of, and demand for illegally traded cheetah specimens?



If “Yes”, please provide relevant details. If such details were already included in the answer to B.1 above, please indicate accordingly here.

Country	Answer
BJ -Benin	African Parks Network Tropical Nature (AALF) Communication tools and approaches: media support, local radio, IEC sessions ...; as approaches: mass media, interviews, door-to-door sessions
SS - South Sudan	WILDLIFDE CONSERVATION SOCIETY SOUTH SUDAN PROGRAM – JUBA

ZA -South Africa	The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) had various campaigns in the past to make people aware of the illegal trade in spotted cats, including cheetah and they lobby the DEA when needed to ensure that their issues are addressed.
ZM -Zambia	AN NGO CALLED CRIME PREVENTION UNIT IS RUNNING A PUBLIC MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE DEMAND OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS. THERE IS VERY LITTLE DOMESTIC ILLEGAL TRADE IN CHEETAH AND ITS PRODUCTS. THEREFORE, DEMAND REDUCTION FOR WILDLIFE PRODUCTS IS NOT SPECIFIC TO CHEETAH AS A SPECIES BUT ALL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS.
ZW -Zimbabwe	1. Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and African Wild Dogs (Zoological Society of London / Wildlife Conservation Society) 2. Wild is Life
AE - United Arab Emirates	All activities carried out and presented in B1 were implemented in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental stakeholder, such as EWS-WWF and IFAW.
KW -Kuwait	Already answered in B1. But it is illegal wildlife trade in general and not specifically to cheetahs.
NA - CCF (NGO)	<p>Although available data on illegal cheetah trade in Namibia is not significant, CCF is a global NGO working on cheetah conservation and has worked to counter illegal cheetah trade since 2005. CCF utilises social media (Facebook) to raise awareness about the threats that cheetah trafficking represents to the conservation of this species.</p> <p>In Namibia, CCF raises awareness about illegal cheetah trade by sharing information with thousands of youth and learners who participate in CCF's education programmes, as well as with thousands of visitors it welcomes every year at its International Research and Education Centre in Namibia.</p>
ZA - EWT (NGO)	<p>The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) runs campaigns focussing on tourists interacting with large carnivores like Cheetahs and have developed position statements around this issue. This is relevant to the South African context as captive breeding and keeping of Cheetahs is poorly regulated and wild Cheetahs have been recorded in captive facilities and are then able to be laundered out as being captive bred.</p> <p>Additionally, the EWT is working with several tourism organisations who are developing accreditation criteria to better regulate tourist interactions, support for captive facilities and to ensure that tourism does not support the illicit trade in Cheetahs.</p>

## C. REGARDING ENFORCEMENT

Questions in this section concern recommendations in document SC66 Doc. 32.5 “Regarding Enforcement”:

- b) Range states of cheetahs and countries involved in the illegal trade chain are encouraged to:
  - i) Further strengthen national and regional enforcement actions concerning the illegal trade in cheetahs involving all relevant enforcement agencies, and take them into account when developing work programmes and undertaking law enforcement operations;
  - ii) Make use of existing systems for exchange of information provided by INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, or as appropriate, establish mechanisms to ensure regular, timely and effective communication between these countries regarding illegal trade in cheetahs;
  - iii) As soon as appropriate bring information on poaching and illegal trade in cheetahs, including parts and derivatives, to the attention of relevant authorities in source, transit and destination countries for appropriate enforcement actions and follow-up;
  - iv) Request support from ICCWC partners and subject to available funding, conduct joint operations between East Africa and the Middle East, targeting known or suspected smuggling routes; and
  - v) Also request that ICCWC and other relevant partners encourage and support Parties in their enforcement operations targeting illegal trade in cheetah specimens conducted via e-commerce.

### Section Summary

Fifty-six percent of respondents (5 CRC; 5 NCR) indicated that they have taken steps to strengthen national or regional enforcement actions concerning the illegal trade in cheetah specimens, while 39% have not. One respondent (5%) did not answer. Steps include enactment of new laws or enforcement of existing laws, improved monitoring, capacity building, and inter-agency or cross-border collaboration. Some of these actions have led to the development of national action plans and working programs. One NGO (CRC) reported the development of a Flagship Species Training Programme to build enforcement capacity, and “The Wildlife Crime Handbook — a Species Support Tool for Investigating Officers and State Prosecutors.”

Of the seven countries that responded no, two (1 CRC; 1 NCR) indicated that they have plans in the future, while one (NCR) indicated the need for support in terms of awareness, conducting investigations and capacity building.

Four CRCs indicated making use of INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization for the exchange of any information related not only to illegal trade in cheetah specimens, but all CITES-listed species. One of these participated in Operation Thunderbird. The question did not apply to three respondents (NCR) due to absence of illegal trade in cheetah specimens, while 11 respondents (7 CRC; 4 NCR) have not made use of these information exchange tools. Six of them (3 CRC; 3 NCR) cited the absence of cheetahs or little to no illegal cheetah trade to warrant this exchange of information. Two respondents (1 CRC; 1 NCR) mentioned that officials’ lack time and smugglers not carrying any identifications represents obstacles to making use of information exchange tools. Three respondents (CRC) did not answer.

With regards to requesting support from ICCWC and/or its partner agencies to address illegal trade in cheetahs, including e-commerce, four respondents (3 CRC; 1 NCR) reported having requested support such as law-enforcement training/capacity building and awareness campaigns. Of 11 (7 CRC; 4 NCR) who have not requested support from ICCWC, three (2 CRC; 1 NCR) reported that this is planned. Three respondents (2 CRC; 2 NCR) indicated that they will request support if or when needed. Two respondents (1 CRC; 1 NCR) cited no cheetah cases and two respondents (CRC) did not provide details. The question did not apply to three (NCR) respondents.

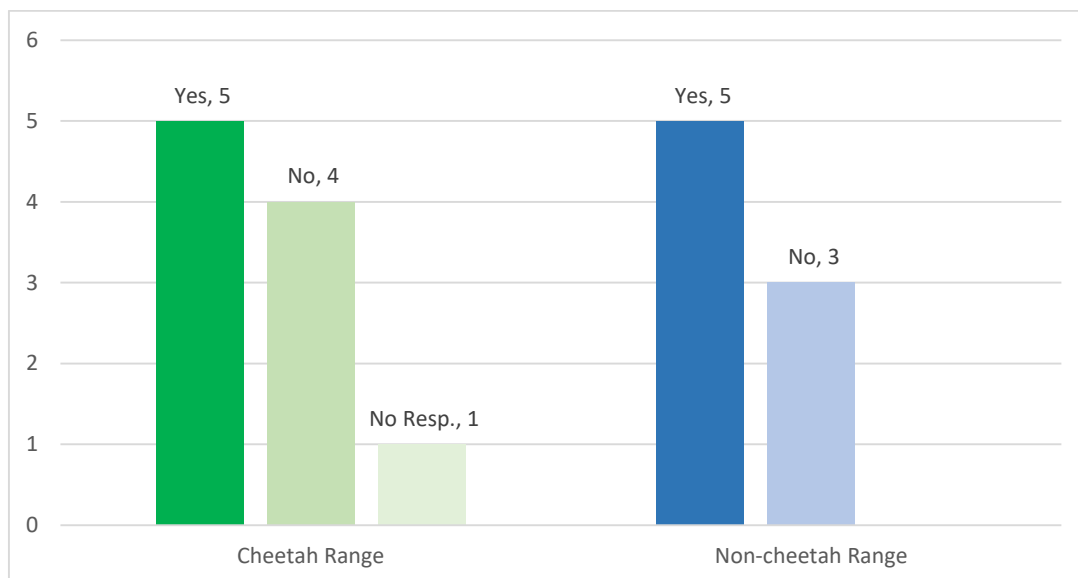
Fifteen respondents considered that the question regarding mechanisms in place to communicate with other countries regarding illegal trade in cheetah applied to them, and 40% of them (3 CRC; 3 NCR) replied affirmatively. Most of them participate in regional CITES groups and other international agreements. Two respondents (1 CRC; 1 NCR) indicated that although they have no such mechanisms, they utilize CITES or INTERPOL contacts or a regional network. Two respondents (CRC) indicated that the absence of cheetahs or insignificant illegal cheetah trade has not warranted such mechanisms, although one of them indicated that they plan to do so in the future when cheetahs are re-introduced in their country. One respondent (CRC) indicated that a mechanism will be established once the Regional Conservation Strategy for Cheetah and African Wild Dog is finalized. Two CRC respondents did not answer. A respondent from a NCR country expressed the need to establish an information network to deal with illicit trade in cheetah.

Two respondents in CRCs reported having communicated information on poaching and/or illegal trade in cheetahs to authorities in other countries; one did not provide specific outcomes and the second one indicated that there was no outcome.

When asked whether any non-governmental stakeholders have supported government efforts to strengthen national enforcement to address illegal trade in cheetahs, 5 (CRC) and 1 (NCR) responded positively. While not all the support is specific to cheetahs, this includes capacity building programs, communications, intelligence gathering, surveys, livelihoods and awareness.

Question C.7 was specific to respondents from Eastern Africa (EA) and the Middle East (ME) and applied to five respondents (2 EA; 3 ME). Of these, one respondent (ME) indicated having been involved in joint operations between the two regions to target known or suspected smuggling routes used for illegal trade in cheetah specimens. One respondent (EA) indicated that this is anticipated. One respondent (ME) indicated its support of such activities when needed. One respondent (ME) reported lack of information in the region and difficulties with political situation. One respondent (EA) did not answer.

**Question C.1 Has your country taken any steps to further strengthen national or regional enforcement actions concerning the illegal trade in cheetah specimens?**



If 'yes', please provide details on the steps taken and the enforcement agencies involved, including if applicable and as appropriate, information on any operations conducted, investigations and prosecutions initiated or concluded.

Country	Answer
BJ -Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vote and implementation of the law 93 -009 of 02 July 1993 governing the forest regime in the Republic of Benin and its implementing decree</li> <li>- Vote and implementation of Law 2002-16 of 18 October 2004 on the Fauna regime in the Republic of Benin and its implementing decree</li> <li>- Ratification in May 1984 by the Republic of Benin of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</li> </ul>
NA -Namibia	There is a Protected Resource Division (PRD) of the Namibian Police which spearhead the enforcement agencies. The PRD works together with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and a well-established community informer networks to enforce laws and curb illegal activities concerning wildlife. PRD routinely carries out operations, investigations and is actively involved in prosecutions of wildlife offenders.
SS - So Sudan	<p>SOUTH SUDAN DEVELOPED A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR CONSERVATION OF CHEETAH AND WILD DOG AND IT WAS A JOINT PROGRAM UNDERTAKEN BY THE LINE MINISTRIES, COMMUNITIES, WCS AND NATIONAL WILDLIFE SERVICE.</p> <p>WILDLIFE SERVICE IS MANDATED TO CARRYOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT, OPEN THE CASES IN POLICE STATIONS WHO ARE MANDATED TO CONDUCT THE INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION. OTHER ORGANIZED FORCES ARE AS WELL INVOLVED LIKE CUSTOMS OFFICERS, POLICE CID AND SECURITY AGENCES.</p> <p>SOUTH SUDAN JOINED REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR THE CHEETAH AND AFRICAN WILD DOG IN EASTERN AFRICA INCLUDING ETHIOPIA, TANZANIA AND KENYA NOT YET FINALIZED.</p>
ZA -S Africa	In 2014/15 DEA had meetings with neighbouring countries Namibia and Botswana after we received information that there is possible cross border smuggling of cheetah from the two neighbouring countries. We then had cross border law enforcement operations with both countries and followed up the information but it did not lead to any arrests nor could we find evidence that the smuggling took place. We have in the meantime trained all border officials as well as the South African National Defence Force members protecting South Africa's borderline with our neighbouring countries on the illegal wildlife trade and related issues. Regular meetings with law enforcement officials from Botswana and Namibia also take place on a bilateral basis.
ZW -Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe works with other security agencies in combating illegal trade in wildlife.
AE – United Arab Emirates	In 2017, a new Federal Law 22 entered into force in the United Arab Emirates banning possession of predatory, dangerous and semi-dangerous animals, the list of which includes cheetahs, tigers and lions. Owners lacking a permit face confiscation of their animals, fines ranging from AED10,000-700,000 (USD2,723-190,582), and potential prison sentences of up to six months.
BH -Bahrain	Steps has been taken to monitor the local market and zoos every week, in addition the hotline of Supreme Council for Environment is ready to deal with any illegal offer or demand in cheetah or Big Cats.
KW -Kuwait	Enforcing the Law No. 42 of 2014 and its amendments

	Enforcing Decision No. 3 of 2017 of the Executive Regulations on Biodiversity (100-110 of the Environmental Protection Act No. 42 of 2014 and its amendments)
SA - Saudi Arabia	A several capacity building workshops have been held by the Saudi Wildlife Authority for combating illegal trade in wildlife to customs officials in addition to the staff of the governmental entities concerned at customs ports and markets.
TH -Thailand	Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network (THAILAND-WEN) is a multi-agency structure which is established to combat wildlife crime and to promote information and intelligence sharing among of 26 agencies at national level.

If 'no', please explain why such steps are not deemed to be necessary, or if any such steps are foreseen to be taken in future.

Country	Answer
CD -DRC	We would like to point out that at the time, the Cheetah was not the subject of illegal trade but rather poaching for its trophies. We do not know the reasons for not taking measures in the past. Although the species is extinct, there are currently plans to reintroduce the Cheetah in the park, along with awareness and education programs for the surrounding population.
NG -Nigeria	THIS IS BECAUSE, THERE IS NO DEMAND OF CHEETAH DERIVATIVES IN NIGERIA BECAUSE OF THE FEW NUMBERS WE HAVE
SO -Somalia	No answer.
ZM -Zambia	NO. THE DEPARTMENT IS CLOSELY MONITORING THE TRADE IN CHEETAH. TRADE IN CHEETAH SPECIMENS IS NOT A BIG CONCERN WITHIN THE COUNTRY. ZAMBIA HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY INTELLIGENCE OR NOTIFICATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ANY REGIONAL ILLEGAL TRADE ORIGINATING FOR THE COUNTRY
IQ - Iraq	Iraq does not take step for the same since Iraq has not implicated at illegal trade regard meanwhile Iraq are aimed to get training for CITES team to prevent any case of Cheetah illegal trade may happen at future
JO -Jordan	No answer.
YE -Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish awareness programs about the illicit trade in cheetah</li> <li>• Support Yemen to conduct intensive training programs</li> <li>• Establish a network information about the illicit trade in cheetah</li> <li>• Support Yemen to conduct studies and investigations on the illegal trade in cheetah</li> </ul>

**Question C.2 If you answered yes to question C.1 above, please explain if and how the steps implemented are taken into account in the development of work programmes and law enforcement operations in your country?**

Country	Answer
BJ -Benin	The development and implementation of the national strategy and action plan for the conservation of cheetah and wild dog.
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	No answer.
NA -Namibia	The PRD carries out operations routinely but the community informer networks are not bound to any time frame as they live within the community where the wildlife is.
SS - South Sudan	THE WILDLIFE SERVICES IS THE INSTITUTION TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS SOMETIMES WITH COLLABORATION WITH OTHER FORCES MAINLY POLICE AND CUSTOM OFFICERS.
ZA -South Africa	Awareness program for border officials and South African National Defence Force on endangered species and the illegal wildlife trade. This program involves both a training and an operational component.
AE - United Arab Emirates	Federal law no. 22 concerning the possession of dangerous animals is taken into consideration when developing new working programs and law enforcement operations related to cheetahs in the UAE
BH -Bahrain	No answer.
KW -Kuwait	The law is aimed to ensure sustainable development and biodiversity conservation; With the cooperation of the Environmental police, and electronic crimes (Ministry of interior) the environment public authority if following up any violation for the Environment law specially article 101 related Wildlife trade and CITES implementation.
SA - Saudi Arabia	No answer.
TH -Thailand	Thailand has implemented measures to strengthen enforcement efforts in key border regions to prevent illegal trade in wildlife specimens for example bilateral meeting between Thailand and Laos PDR, bilateral meeting between Thailand and Malaysia and bilateral between Thailand and China.
ZA - EWT (NGO)	<p>The Endangered Wildlife Trust has developed and implemented a Flagship Species Training Programme, this intervention builds capacity within law enforcement agencies to identify key species and specimens of such species in trade including distinguishing cryptic species (e.g. lion vs tiger skulls) and understanding legislation pertinent to the species. The cheetah was one of the flagship species in the training intervention. This intervention saw five training interventions were held with more than 100 trainees attended the interventions from various enforcement agencies across the country.</p> <p>We developed “The Wildlife Crime Handbook — a Species Support Tool for Investigating Officers and State Prosecutors”. This resource focuses on several species including Cheetah and Elephant, Abalone, Cycads, Pangolin, Sungazers, Vultures, African Wild Dogs and Lion and it provides information on the conservation status and threats of these species, basic ecology of these species and offences they are commonly victims of. The handbook also provides a chapter on</p>

legislation, both environmental and ancillary that prosecutors can make use of when prosecuting environmental offences.

Another intervention was held to implement regional state prosecutor information sharing interventions. This activity aimed to obtain regional buy-in and participation from senior prosecutors in South African neighbouring countries (including Swaziland but excluding Zimbabwe and Lesotho) where illegal wildlife activities have been identified as a major threat to certain species of threatened fauna and flora. A specific guide on international wildlife law was developed: Regional Wildlife Crime Handbook: A Species Specific Support Tool for Investigating Officers and State Prosecutors in Southern Africa.

The Handbook was developed as an advisory tool to support law enforcement officers and prosecutors in combating the illegal trade of wildlife and other wildlife offences through southern Africa. It provides information on the importance of prosecuting wildlife crimes including an overview of the conventions applicable to wildlife and wildlife crimes, commonly traded wildlife and related offences, and a short discussion of some aspects relating to the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime. Through sector—wide consultation ‘champion’ species have been selected as the focus. These species include elephants, rhinos, African wild dogs, cheetahs, lions, pangolins and vultures. For each of these species the Handbook considers why it is important to prosecute offences relating to these species. It also discusses both threats to and the conservation of the species, as well as providing some notes on the general ecology, biology and behaviour of these species.

The handbook was distributed to 42 senior members of the judiciary who are inter alia prosecutors, judges, advocates from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia.

This work was funded by the USA Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

**Question C.3 Has your country in the period from 1 January 2016 to date made use of existing systems provided by INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization for the exchange of any information related to illegal trade in cheetah specimens?**





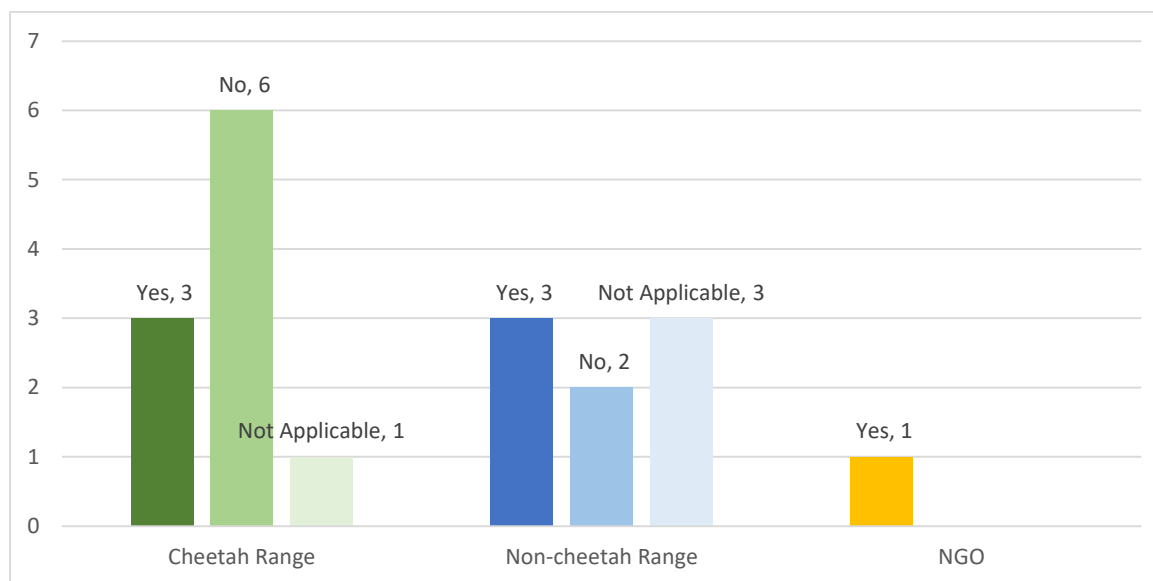
If 'yes', please provide details as appropriate:

Country	Answer
AO -Angola	The program is being taken not only for cheetah but for all large mammals
BJ -Benin	This measure applies to both cheetah and all CITES species
NA -Namibia	There is always communication between the PRD and INTERPOL as it may be necessities.
SS - South Sudan	IN 2016 SOUTH SUDAN PARTICIPATED VOLUNTARILY IN AN INTERNATIONAL OPERATION NAMED THUNDERBIRD OPERATION WHICH WAS LAUNCHED BY INTERPOL LYON OFFICE IN PARIS. IT WAS A THREE WEEKS OPERATION ON WILDLIFE AND FORESTRY CRIMES, THE REPORTS WERE COMMUNICATED TO INTERPOL LYON.

If 'no', please describe the reasons why.

Country	Answer
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Because the species in question has not existed in the DRC since 2009.
NG -Nigeria	NO, BUT INFORMATION ON OTHER WILDLIFE SPECIMENS LIKE ELEPHANT TUSK, PANGOLIN SCALES ETC, ARE SHARED PROMPTLY BETWEEN CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, INTERPOL AND NIGERIA CUSTOMS
SO -Somalia	No answer.
ZA -South Africa	No answer.
ZM -Zambia	NO. WE HAVE NOT INTERCEPTED OR DETECTED ANY ILLEGAL CHEETAH TRADE TRANSACTION DURING THE PERIOD
ZW -Zimbabwe	No answer.
AE - United Arab Emirates	There have been no cheetah confiscations from January 2015 to date.
BH -Bahrain	Since Bahrain is not a range state of Cheetah and Big cats, thus it is not hot issue and the trade of such animals is almost nil.
IQ - Iraq	<i>Not applicable.</i> CITES management authority does not register any illegal trade case in Iraq still, we are following regularly Interpol and world customs organization, there is no complaints for the same regard
JO -Jordan	<i>Not applicable.</i>
KW -Kuwait	The problem of illegal trade of cheetah is minor compare with other problems related to wildlife trade, so for officials' time limitation is the major factor for not using this system.
SA - Saudi Arabia	All cheetah specimens have been smuggled throw borders and not by ports, and the smugglers dos not have any documents.
TH -Thailand	<i>Not applicable.</i> Thailand hasn't made use of these systems because no cheetah related seizure was made during the period of time. However, Thai Customs always use the WCO provided systems for the information exchange when any endangered species related seizure has been made.
YE -Yemen	No answer.

**Question C.4 Has your country established any mechanisms to ensure regular, timely and effective communication with other countries regarding illegal trade in cheetahs?**



If 'yes', please provide details.

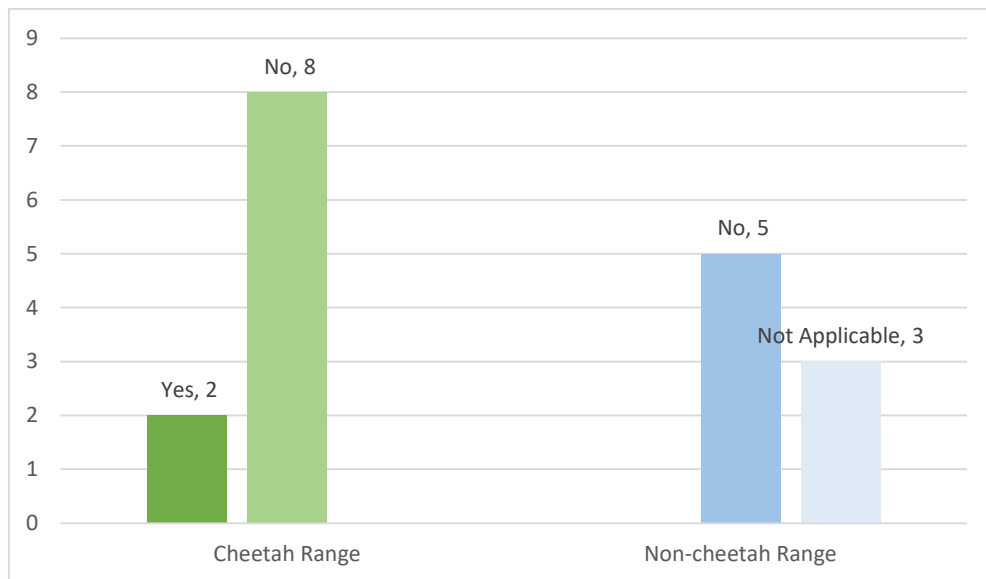
Country	Answer
BJ -Benin	The appointment of a National Cheetah Conservation Coordinator as foreseen in the action plan, which represents Benin at all training sessions and other activities related to the conservation of cheetah and its habitat.  The membership of the Beninese customs service to the WCO
ZM -Zambia	YES. ZAMBIA IS A MEMBER OF SEVERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PLATFORMS WHERE INFORMATION ON ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IS EXCHANGED. THESE INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED TO;  - LUSAKA AGREEMENT TASK FORCE - SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY MINISTERIAL MEETING - PERMANENT JOINT COMMISSION MEETINGS WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES - MALAWI-ZAMBIA AND KAZA TFCA COMMUNICATION CHANNELS - CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES
ZW -Zimbabwe	Yes, Zimbabwe has an established communication network with other countries that will be used for illegal trade in cheetahs
AE - United Arab Emirates	The UAE communicate information related to wildlife confiscations with Interpol to be communicated to other concerned countries. Furthermore, the UAE share information with other GCC countries through the platform of the GC, as well as other CITES parties through its platforms.
KW -Kuwait	In general Kuwait as its position in the League of Arab States (organizing CITES enforcement activities in the region) is proposing to establish a website for Arabic Speaking Countries to increase communication and establish a network related to CITES and wildlife enforcement activities between these countries.

SA - Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia is a member of the CITES working group under the umbrella of Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats in the counters of the Gulf Cooperation Council
ZA - EWT (NGO)	See section C2 involving the regional state prosecutor information sharing interventions. We are also able to contact key stakeholders throughout the Range-wide Cheetah and Wild Dog Project networks if needed.

If 'no', please provide information on whether such mechanisms are planned to be established.

Country	Answer
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	<i>Not applicable.</i> These mechanisms cannot be put in place in the DRC given the non-existence of the species in question. However, they are planned in the future after reintroduction of the species into its natural habitat.
NA -Namibia	No mechanisms have been established, yet due to insignificant illegal trade.
NG -Nigeria	No answer.
SO -Somalia	No answer.
SS - South Sudan	THE MECHANISM OF COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES REGARDING ILLEGAL TRADE IN CHEETAHS WILL BE DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED AFTER FINALIZATION OF THE REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR THE CHEETAH AND AFRICAN WILD DOG IN EASTERN AFRICA.
ZA -South Africa	If needed we use either the CITES Law Enforcement contacts or work through our INTERPOL National Bureau's office to get in touch with the needed countries
BH -Bahrain	Although we don't have any mechanisms, we have an effective communication with Arab Gulf Countries regarding any illegal trade in Cheetahs.
IQ - Iraq	<i>Not applicable.</i> As we mentioned above, Iraq does not implicated at illegal trade of Cheetah but we have contact with other country through our focal point and we have contact with Interpol, once we registered or captured any illegal trade will start our procedure
JO -Jordan	<i>Not applicable.</i>
TH -Thailand	<i>Not applicable.</i> We have no seizures related to illegal trade in cheetah specimens for more than 10 years.
YE -Yemen	Establish a network information about the illicit trade in cheetah

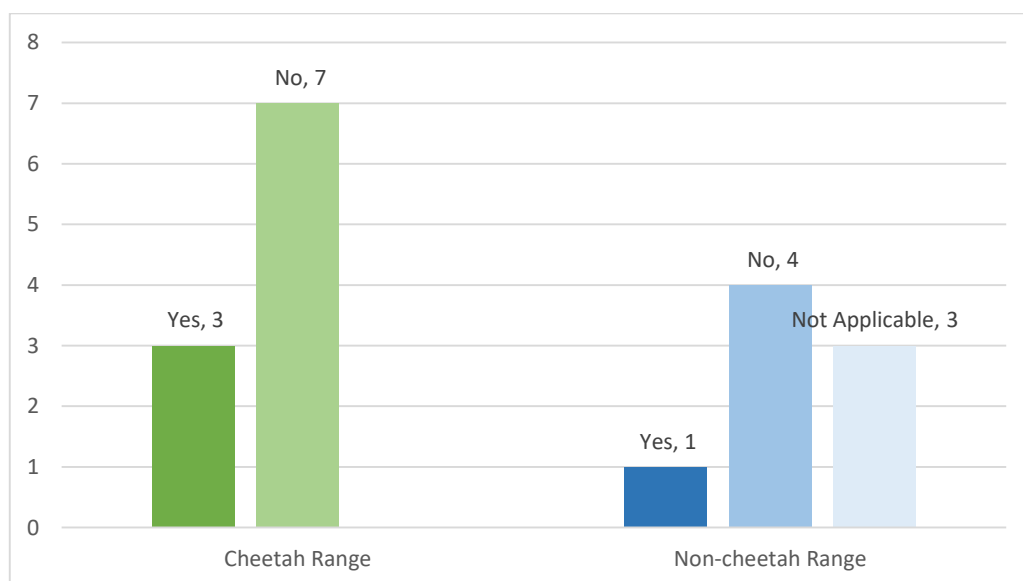
**Question C.5 Did your country communicate any information on poaching and/or illegal trade in cheetahs, including parts and derivatives, to relevant authorities in other source, transit or destination countries for appropriate enforcement actions and follow-up?**



If 'yes', please provide details on any outcomes from such information sharing, as appropriate.

Country	Answer
AO -Angola	One case.
SO -Somalia	No outcome

**Question C.6 Has your country requested support from the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC),<sup>4</sup> any of its partner agencies, or any other entities, to address illegal trade in cheetah specimens, including via e-commerce?**



<sup>4</sup> <https://cites.org/eng/prog/icwc.php>

If 'yes', please provide details.

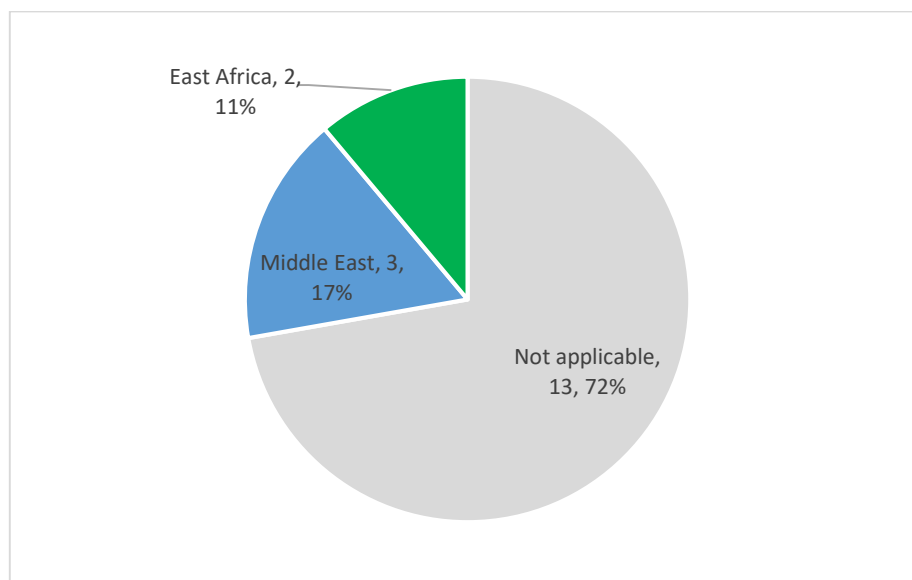
Country	Answer
AO -Angola	The ICCWC is being prepared to be implemented at the current year.
SO -Somalia	Lack of funding are the main obstacles we are facing now, any assistance in future from we are welcoming
SS - South Sudan	SOUTH SUDAN WORKS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH WCS IN THE AREA OF COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME IN WHICH TWO SNIFFER DOGS HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED TO WORK AT THE AIRPORT AND CHECK POINTS ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH WAY BETWEEN UGANDA AND KENYA.  A PROPOSAL WAS SUBMITTED TO HORN OF AFRICA WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (HAWEN) FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING NOT YET IMPLEMENTED
YE -Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement training</li> <li>• Poster Campaign</li> <li>• Radio and TV spots</li> </ul>

If 'no', please indicate if this is foreseen in future.

Country	Answer
BJ -Benin	Yes, it's planned for the future
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	In the future this will be done after reintroduction of the species.
NA -Namibia	Considering that illegal trade in cheetahs has been insignificant in Namibia and pose no effect on the Namibian cheetah population, requesting for assistance is not necessary now. However, Namibia is willing to seek assistance when it is needed.
NG -Nigeria	No answer.
ZA -South Africa	South Africa has the necessary law enforcement resources and expertise to investigate illegal trade in wildlife and we will request support from ICCWC if needed. We already work in close co-operation with law enforcement agencies in neighbouring countries due to the illegal killing of our rhinoceros and subsequent illegal trade in rhino horn. The necessary channels have thus been established and will be used if necessary.
ZM -Zambia	No answer.
ZW -Zimbabwe	Communication is being done for other species but not for cheetah as illegal trade in cheetahs is insignificant to none according to official reports
AE - United Arab Emirates	There have been no cheetah confiscations from January 2015 to date. However, the UAE continue to cooperate with ICCWC partners to compact illegal wildlife trade.
BH -Bahrain	That's will be in our future action plan.
IQ - Iraq	<i>Not applicable.</i>
JO -Jordan	<i>Not applicable.</i>
KW -Kuwait	No cases have been reported in Kuwait
SA - Saudi Arabia	It is foreseen in future

TH -Thailand	<i>Not applicable.</i>
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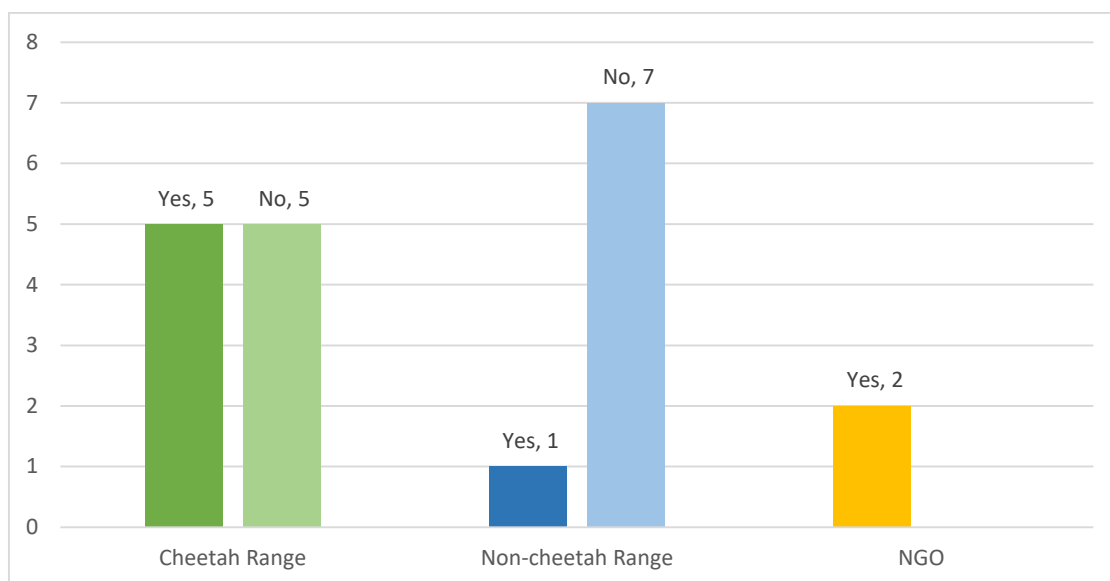
**Question C.7** If your country is located in Eastern Africa or the Middle East, have your authorities been involved in any joint operations between these two regions, targeting known or suspected smuggling routes used for illegal trade in cheetah specimens?



If 'yes', please provide details as appropriate. If 'no', please describe the reasons and whether any future joint operations are anticipated.

Country	Y/N	Answer
SO – Somalia		No answer.
SS - South Sudan	No	THERE IS NO JOINT OPERATIONS ESTABLISHED BY NOW BUT ANTICIPATING FUTURE COOPERATION WITH THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES SOON
AE - United Arab Emirates	No	There have been no cheetah confiscations from January 2015 to date. However, the UAE support all activities aiming to compact illegal wildlife trade in cheetah.
BH -Bahrain	No	<i>Not applicable.</i>
IQ - Iraq	No	<i>Not applicable.</i>
KW -Kuwait	No	No information available within the region, also the difficulties and the political situation is difficult for such activities.
SA – Saudi Arabia	Yes	No answer.

**Question C.8 Are there any non-governmental stakeholders in your country that have supported governmental efforts to strengthen your national enforcement responses to address illegal trade in cheetahs?**



If 'yes', please provide details on how these other stakeholders supported governmental efforts and the activities conducted.

Country	Answer
BJ -Benin	African Parks Network Tropical Nature (AALF) Communication tools and approaches: media support, local radio, IEC sessions ...; as approaches: mass media, interviews, door-to-door sessions
NA -Namibia	There is a Namibian Non-Profit Organisation called Intelligence Support Against Poaching that aims to combat poaching of wildlife through creating awareness and gathering information (Intelligence), from various platforms, in support of the Namibian authorities.
SS - South Sudan	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY (WCS) IS SUPPORTING SOUTH SUDAN GOVERNMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, AWARENESS PROGRAMS IN GENERAL, WILDLIFE AERIAL SURVEYS, SOCECONOMIS AND LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT.
ZA -South Africa	The Endangered Wildlife Trust and TRAFFIC East Southern Africa in partnership with the DEA has received funding from the United States Government to train wildlife law enforcement officers in various aspects of wildlife law enforcement; however, this is not specific to cheetah. WWF collaborated with government in relation to the project set out in the response to B1 above; however, this is not specific to cheetah.
ZM -Zambia	NOTE THAT THE EFFORTS TOWARDS ILLEGAL TRADE COVERS ALL ANIMAL AND PLANTS SPECIES AND NOT SPECIFIC TO CHEETAH. SOME OF THE NGOS ARE LISTED BELOW; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WILDLIFE CRIME PREVENTION UNIT</li> <li>- GAME RANGERS INTERNATIONAL</li> <li>- CONSERVATION SOUTH LUANGWA</li> <li>- CONSERVATION LOWER ZAMBEZI</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY</li> <li>- PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION</li> </ul>
AE - United Arab Emirates	Non-governmental stakeholders in the UAE have supported governmental efforts to strengthen the national enforcement responses to address illegal trade in cheetahs through developing and implementing capacity building programs for the concerned authorities such as customs and the aviation sector, these NGO's are International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and Emirates Wildlife Society in cooperation with World Wildlife Fund (EWS-WWF). Furthermore, EWS-WWF has worked with the management and the scientific authorities of CITES in 2015 to develop an analytical study on the illegal wildlife trade in the UAE. The study included an analysis of the current enforcement methods and different option to further strength the enforcement of combating illegal wildlife trade.
NA - CCF (NGO)	Please see description of CCF's work (B.3)
ZA - EWT (NGO)	Please see the description of the work done by The Endangered Wildlife Trust as outlined in C2



## D. REGARDING DISPOSAL AND SEIZURES

Questions in this section concern recommendations in document SC66 Doc. 32.5 “Regarding disposal of confiscated cheetahs.”

- d) Range, transit and destination countries involved in the illegal trade in live cheetahs are encouraged to collaborate on the humane disposal of confiscated live cheetahs through the use of existing and, where required and as appropriate, the establishment of national or regional rescue centres, paying particular attention to maximizing the contribution of the specimens to conservation of the species in the wild; and
- e) Parties are requested to inform the Secretariat of facilities available for the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs to be published in the CITES cheetah toolkit and on the website.

### Section Summary

Of 18 respondents, 17% (1 CRC; 2 non-CRC) reported applying guidelines contained in Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 17.8 relevant to the Disposal of Illegal Traded and Confiscated Specimens; although all three indicated that the guidelines have not been applied specifically to cheetahs as there have been no confiscations since the Resolution was adopted. Seventy-seven percent of respondents (8 CRC; 4 NCR) have not applied these guidelines. One respondent (CRC) checked ‘Not Applicable’ while two others (NCR) were included in the “Not Applicable” category due to absence of illegal cheetah trade in their countries.

With regards to the development of an action plan with provisions for the confiscation of live cheetahs in line with Annex 3 of Resolution Conf. 17.8; 22% (1 CRC; 3 NCR) responded that they have action plans, although not specific to cheetahs. Actions mentioned by respondents include coordination with relevant government authorities and licensed rescue centers. A fourth respondent (CRC) indicated that national guidelines on the proper handling and processing of live animals include aspects of Resolution Conf. 17.8. One respondent (CRC) checked ‘Not Applicable’ and, as noted above, two others (NCR) were included in the “Not Applicable” category due to absence of illegal cheetah trade in their countries.

Of the 11 respondents (8 CRC; 3 NCR) (61%) who have not developed action plans for the disposal of live cheetahs, three (CRC) did not respond. Two (CRC) cited the low to non-existence of illegal cheetah trade; while four (2 CRC; 2 NCR) indicated that a plan is under review or projected. Two respondents (1 CRC; 1 NCR) cited national instability as obstacles to develop action plans.

Regarding the availability of facilities to handle confiscated live cheetahs, 56% of the 16 respondents for whom this question applies (4 CRC; 5 NCR) responded affirmatively; seven of them included a list (Annex II), while two indicated that they have sent their list to the CITES Secretariat. Forty-four percent of these (4 CRC; 3 NCR) consider their facilities to be sufficient, and 38% of these (4 CRC; 2 NCR) also reported having the relevant expertise to handle confiscated live cheetahs. Three respondents (NCR) did not deem their expertise sufficient to handle confiscated cheetahs, while two of these did not deem their facilities to be sufficient either. Both responding NGOs considered facilities and expertise to be sufficient in their countries.

Of the seven (6 CRC; 1 NCR) respondents that reported having no facilities or expertise to handle confiscated live cheetahs in their countries, six (4 CRC; 2 NCR) cited needs such as funding, space, training, capacity building and technical support. Obstacles mentioned by three (1 CRC; 2 NCR) respondents included weather, and political instability. One respondent (CRC) also indicated a need for training youth as wildlife scouts, anti-poaching facilities and development projects. One respondent indicated the need for a captive breeding operations manager. One respondent (CRC) ‘Not Applicable’ to the questions relevant to facilities and expertise.

Five of the six countries (3 CRC; 2 NCR) with relevant cheetah expertise reported that they have provided a list of approved experts to relevant enforcement authorities; five of them included names in the questionnaire (4 CRC; 1 NCR). In addition, three (2 CRC; 1 NCR) respondents who reported not having relevant expertise included specifics about approved contacts (Annex III).

On whether non-governmental stakeholders have expertise and support of authorities with the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs, three CRCs (19%) of 16 respondents for whom this question applies responded affirmatively. Both responding NGOs provided further details.

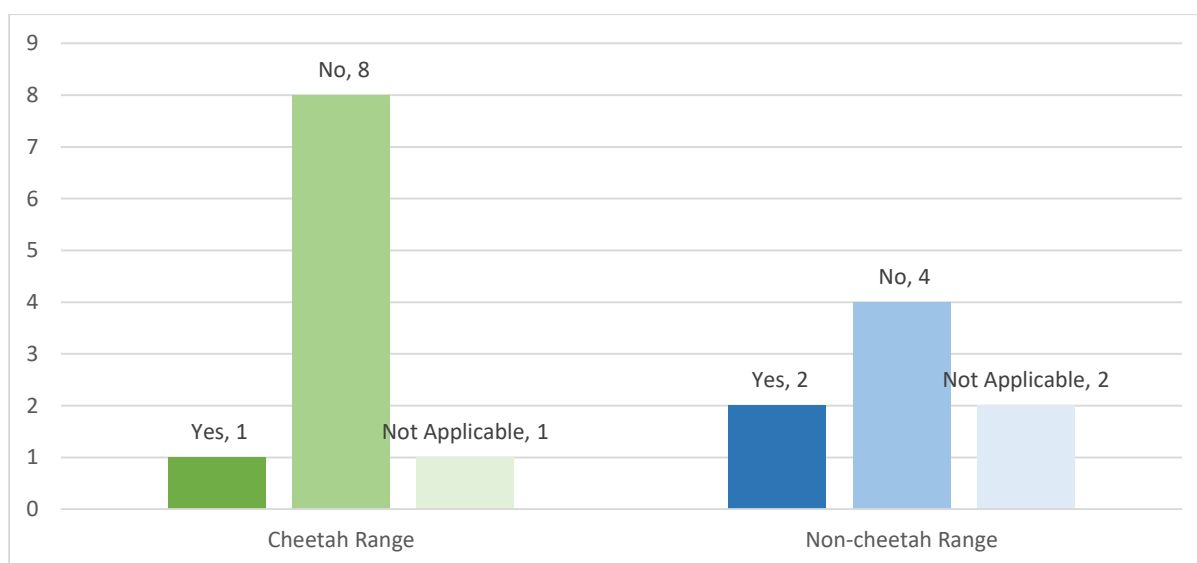
Four respondents (3 CRC; 1 NCR) included information on six seizures of live cheetahs (13) or products (4 skins; 2 kg) since 2015. Four of these (2 CRC) included details regarding prosecutions and criminal convictions. Disposal information was provided for one of the cases relevant to four cheetah cubs.

None of the respondents reported having collaborated with facilities in other countries for the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs.

The final question in this section requested information on best practices or challenges regarding illegal trade in cheetah or parts and derivatives that were not previously addressed. Four respondents (1 CRC; 2 NCR; 1 NGO) cited challenges such as: difficulties in accessing certain areas due to insecurity; national insecurity and human crises making information gathering difficult; differences in environmental priorities between neighboring countries; cyber-enabled wildlife trafficking; difficulties in tracking confiscated cheetahs to ensure that they are not returned to the illegal trade once placed; welfare concern for the animals due to long delays between seizures and court action; cultural perceptions concerning ownership of exotic pets or companions; and public awareness.

One respondent (CRC) made suggestions as follows: develop laws that capture the international concept of wildlife conservation; design adequate penalties to scare violators; involve local communities in the conservation process; and implement awareness campaigns targeting armed forces.

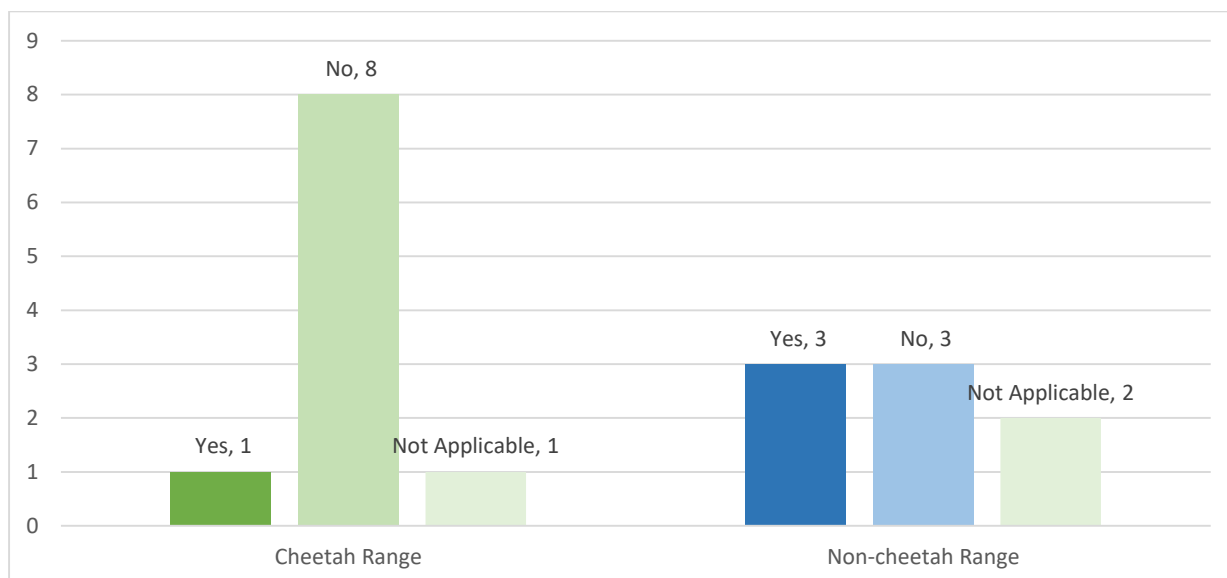
**Question D.1 Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 17.8 on *Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species* contains CITES guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live animals. Has your country since its adoption, applied these guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs?**



If 'yes', please elaborate on your experiences in using these guidelines, including information on anything that worked particularly well or any challenges experienced.

Country	Answer
SO -Somalia	No answer.
AE - United Arab Emirates	There have been no cheetah confiscations from January 2015 to date. However, the UAE has adopted the guideline on disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species and has implemented it on other CITES-listed species confiscations.
KW -Kuwait	Illegal traded cheetahs recorded once in 2013 and were kept captive in Kuwait Zoo.

**Question D.2 Concerning Annex 3 of Resolution Conf. 17.8 on Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species regarding Guidelines to develop an action plan on seized and/or confiscated live specimens, has your country developed an action plan on confiscated live specimens that includes provisions for the confiscation of live cheetah?**



If yes, please provide details, and where possible, a copy of or URL link to the action plan.

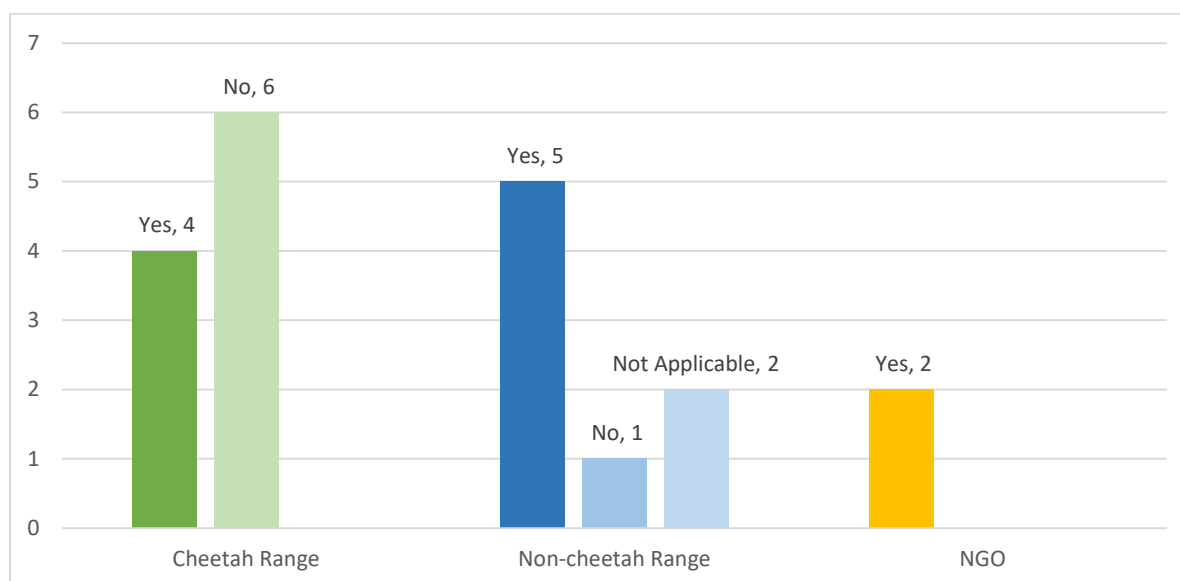
Country	Answer
ZA -South Africa	DEA has developed a guideline document on for the proper handling and processing of seized live animals in terms of Section 34e of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) for our Environmental Management Inspectors to use in cases of seizure of live animals. The Guidelines include aspects of Res. Conf. 17.8.
AE - United Arab Emirates	There have been no cheetah confiscations from January 2015 to date. However, the UAE has adopted the guideline on disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species and has implemented it on other CITES-listed species confiscations. The UAE developed a plan of action that can be executed without delay in the event that live specimens are seized. The action plan has been developed in accordance with the CITES guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live animals detailed in Annex 1 and Annex 2 of Resolution Conf. 17.8

BH -Bahrain	For live animals, we have a coordination with ministry of interior, Agriculture affairs and Al Areen wildlife Park to confiscate the live animals.
JO -Jordan	We have national rescue centre that licenced and qualified to host illegal confiscated species within the region of our country, and we have signed an MOU with this centre to support implementation of laws national laws and international conventions such as CITES.

If 'no', please describe the reasons and whether the development of such an action plan is anticipated.

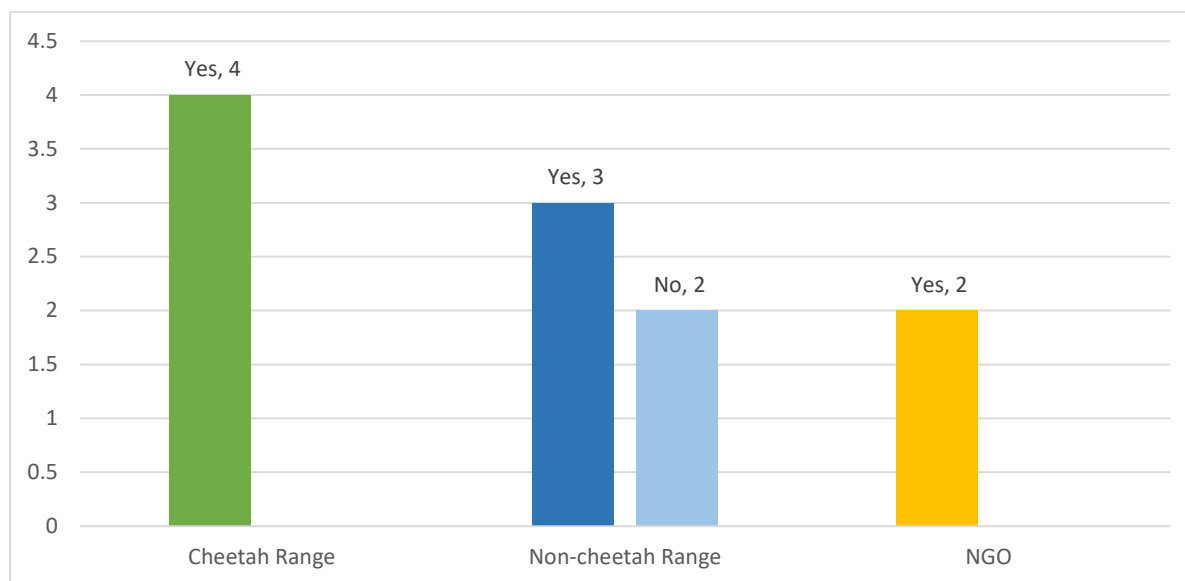
Country	Planned Y/N	Answer
AO -Angola		No answer.
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Y	Because it posed a serious problem of management of the Park (unmotivated staff). The development of the action plan will be done and implemented with the reintroduction of the species.
NA -Namibia	N	The development of an action plan on the seized or confiscated of live cheetah is not anticipated as there is no illegal trade in live cheetahs in Namibia.
NG -Nigeria	N	THE FEW POPULATION OF CHEETAH ARE IN THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WELL PROTECTED
SO -Somalia	N	The instability of the country compelled us always make failure for all plans that we need to do in future. One our employee is still recovering by an injury in his chest and eye.
SS - South Sudan	Y	NO ACTION PLAN FOR THE DISPOSAL OF ILLEGALLY TRADED AND CONFISCATED SPECIMENS OF CHEETAH DEVELOPED BUT ANTICIPATED TO DEVELOP ONE SOON.
ZM -Zambia		No answer.
ZW -Zimbabwe		No answer.
IQ - Iraq	N	<i>Not applicable.</i> Iraq is not implicated for Cheetah illegal trade.
KW -Kuwait	Y	The Environment Public Authority of Kuwait is in the process now to study a project "Wildlife breeding, rehabilitation and rescue centre"
SA - Saudi Arabia	Y	The National legislation and all regulations are under review.
TH -Thailand		<i>Not applicable.</i>
YE -Yemen	N	The situation in Yemen has not allowed any activities to combat illegal trafficking

**Question D.3 Are there facilities in your country for the handling of confiscated live cheetahs?**



Country	Answer
NA -Namibia	See Annex II
ZA -South Africa	See Annex II
ZM -Zambia	See Annex II
ZW -Zimbabwe	See Annex II
AE - United Arab Emirates	Not applicable. There have been no cheetah confiscations from January 2015 to date
BH -Bahrain	See Annex II
JO -Jordan	See Annex II
KW -Kuwait	See Annex II
SA - Saudi Arabia	See Annex II
NA - CCF (NGO)	See Annex II
ZA - EWT (NGO)	See Annex II

**Question D.4 If 'yes' to D.3 above, please indicate if you deem the facilities available to be sufficient.**



If 'yes', please provide details.

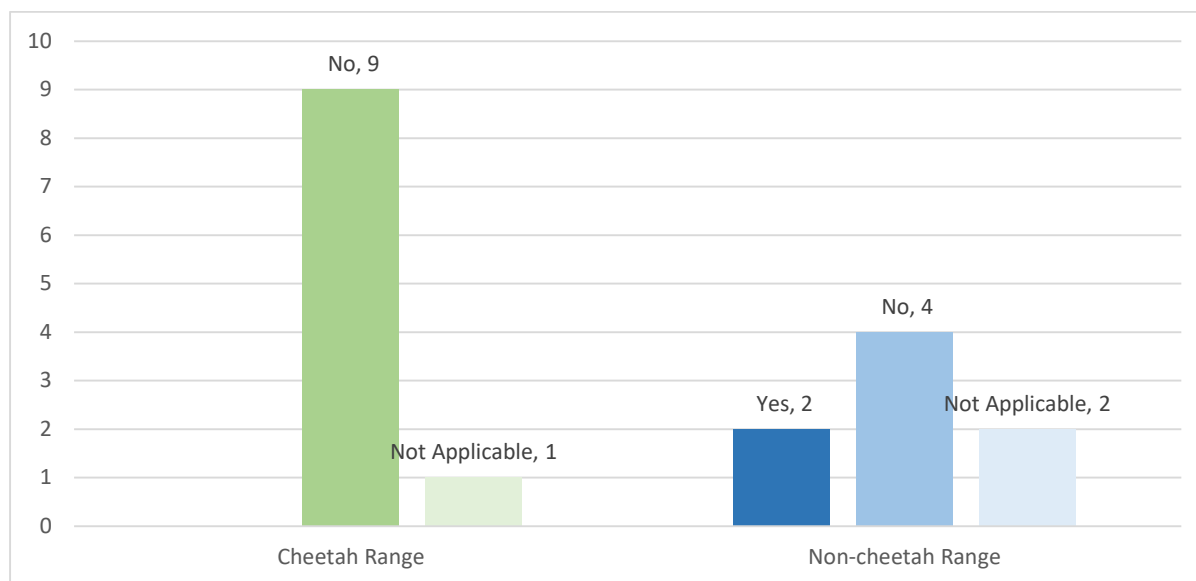
Country	Answer
NA -Namibia	Although, illegal trade in live cheetahs is insignificant in Namibia, the 2 facilities can handle a maximum of 80 live cheetahs at a time.
ZA -South Africa	<p>The National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria, Gauteng province is sufficient to care for cheetah as they also have a separate facility approximately 200km from Pretoria where they can keep additional animals not on display to the public.</p> <p>Furthermore South Africa also has two Cheetah captive breeding operations registered with the CITES Secretariat; Cheetah Outreach in Somerset West, Western Cape province an education and community-based programme created to raise awareness of the plight of the cheetah and to campaign for its survival; and Cango Wildlife Ranch in Oudsthoorn, Western Cape province, who founded The Cheetah Preservation Foundation in 1988, with the principal aim of ensuring the survival of the cheetah and other endangered species, as well as educating their visitors about the plight of the these animals. The Cheetah Preservation Foundation also gives their visitors the opportunity to become pro-active in the conservation of endangered species, by joining as members and thereby contributing financially to their various conservation projects.</p> <p>All of the above mentioned facilities can assist in keeping seized cheetah if the need arises.</p>
ZM -Zambia	<p>YES. THE FACILITY HAS SEVERAL CAGES WITH AN OPEN TOP BUT VERY HIGH FENCING, OVER 5 5 METERS. MOST OF THE CAGES ARE MORE THAN 30 METER BY 30 METER.</p> <p>THE CAGES HAVE HOLDING PENS THAT WOULD ALLOW PERSONNEL TO CLEAN THE CAGES IF NEED BE WITHOUT GETTING INTO CONTACT WITH THE ANIMALS</p>
ZW -Zimbabwe	WE HAVE FACILITIES IN THE COUNTRY THAT CAN HOLD ANY CONFISTICATED ANIMALS INCLUDING CHEETAHS. NO CHEETAHS HAVE BEEN CONFISTICATED SO FAR

AE - United Arab Emirates	There are available facilities to house confiscated Cheetahs, these facilities are sufficient and are under the supervision of the Government.
BH -Bahrain	No answer.
JO -Jordan	No answer.
NA - CCF (NGO)	CCF is based on 44,000 hectares of land and has ample space for cheetah enclosures that comply with government requirements.
ZA - EWT (NGO)	We have several facilities of high standard that include well qualified staff. The real concern is what happens to such animals in the long term and the ability to track individual animals.

If 'no' to D.3 above, has your country taken steps to identify or establish facilities for the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs? If 'no', please describe the main obstacles faced by your country in developing appropriate facilities and expertise for disposing of confiscated live cheetah? Please provide as much detail as possible.

Country	Y/N	Answer
AO -Angola	Y	The establishment of disposal is for all confiscated specimens and not only for cheetah species
BJ -Benin	N	Not applicable
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	N	Since the species has already been extinct since 2009, the country cannot set up such facilities, except towards the foreseen reintroductions.
NG -Nigeria	N	NOT APPLICABLE
SO -Somalia	N	The allocated funds in wildlife are limited, because government have no access to collect taxes in far area and only salary is what we receive
SS - South Sudan	N	SOUTH SUDAN IS A NEWLY ESTABLISHED STATE AND HAVE DRAFTED LEGAL FRAMEWORK, POLICIES, LAWS AND ACTION PLANS FOR THE PROPER CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE AND REDEMARCATION OF ITS NATIONAL PARKS AND GAME RESERVES. IN THE COMING PHASE HOLDING GROUND, ZOOS, FARMS AND RANCHES MAY FOLLOW AS PEACE PREVAILS IN THE COUNTRY.
IQ - Iraq	NA	<i>Not applicable.</i> Actually there is no problem to develop appropriate facilities for this purpose, may be financial support for this project and scientific training to handle this issue do not available still, any way Iraq is not implicated for Cheetah illegal trade.
KW -Kuwait	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough space of the cages in Kuwait zoo</li> <li>• Special care needed (medical, feeding ... etc)</li> <li>• Weather in Kuwait is not suitable specially in the summer, temperature can reach 50 degrees Celsius.</li> </ul>
TH -Thailand	NA	<i>Not applicable.</i>
YE -Yemen	N	The situation in Yemen has not allowed any facilities to combat illegal trafficking

**Question D.5 Has your country informed the CITES Secretariat of any facilities available for the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs?**

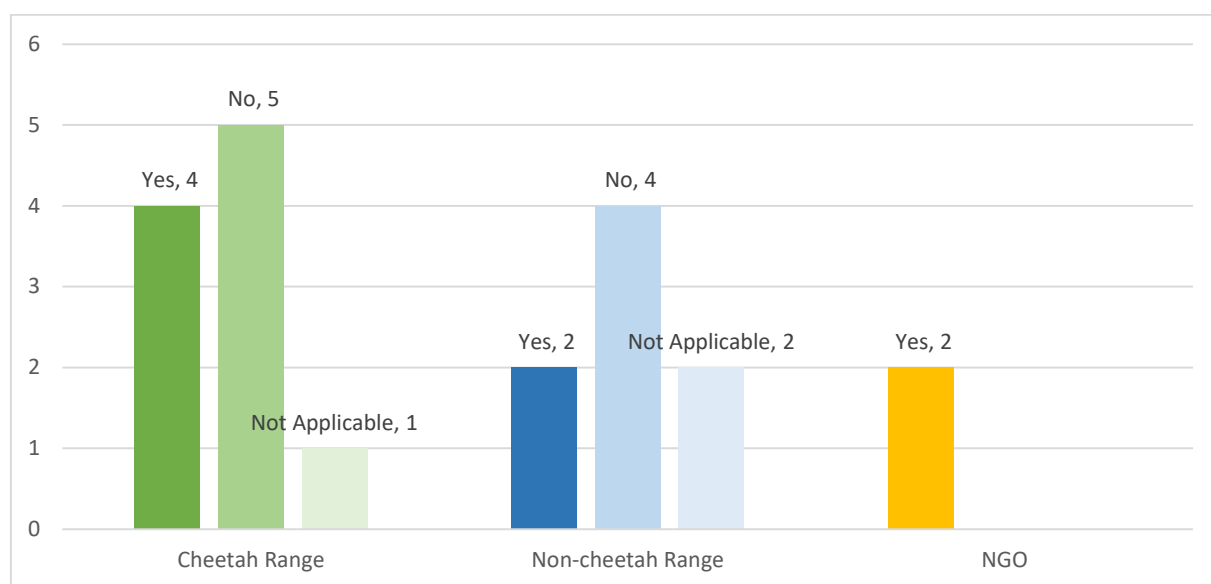


If 'no', please list here or in a document attached to your response.

Country	Answer
AO -Angola	See D.3.
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	See D.3.
NA -Namibia	These are the same facilities listed in D.3
NG -Nigeria	NOT APPLICABLE
SO -Somalia	No comment
SS - South Sudan	NO FACILITY AVAILABLE AT THE MOMENT.
ZA -South Africa	See Annex II.
ZM -Zambia	See Annex II.
ZW -Zimbabwe	See Annex II.
AE - United Arab Emirates	There has been no official request by CITES secretariat to provide them with a list of facilities available for the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs
IQ - Iraq	<i>Not applicable.</i> See D.3.
KW -Kuwait	Kuwait Zoo – Public Authority for Agriculture and Fish Resources
SA - Saudi Arabia	See Annex II.
TH -Thailand	<i>Not applicable.</i> See D.3.
YE -Yemen	See D.3.



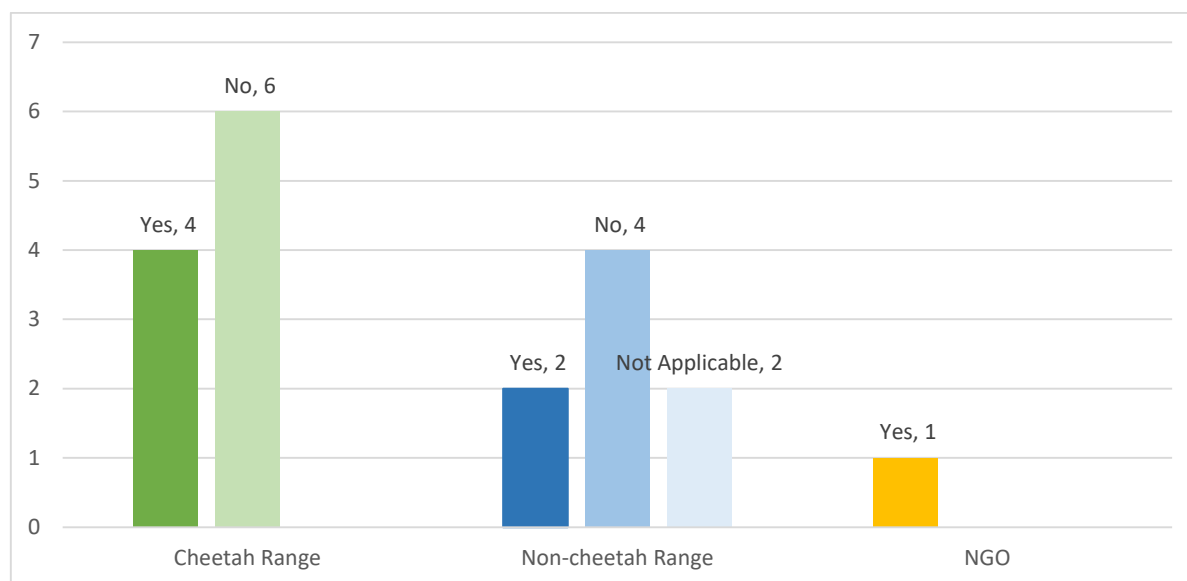
**Question D.6 Is there relevant expertise in your country for the handling of confiscated live cheetahs?**



If 'no', please describe the needs that exist in your country?

Country	Answer
IQ - Iraq	<i>Not applicable.</i> Since we don't have illegal trade of cheetah still, so we don't have expertise
JO -Jordan	Since we confiscated lion cubs three times within two years, we believe that confiscating live cheetahs might be possible in illegal trading process, therefore, we believe that there is a national need to have a training program for handling live cheetahs.
KW -Kuwait	In general enforcement official lack the expertise in handling any life CITES species, training for such officers are required
SA - Saudi Arabia	We still need to have training and capacity building for the handling of live cheetahs from an expert in that field
TH -Thailand	<i>Not applicable</i>
YE -Yemen	No answer.
AO -Angola	Capacity building and technical support for training
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Appropriate infrastructure and adequate staff training are required for proper management of confiscated Cheetahs.
NG -Nigeria	No answer.
SO -Somalia	1. We need the construction of animal caring places including cheetah. 2. Training of new youth to work for the field of wildlife. 3. Anti-poaching facilities and development projects.
SS - South Sudan	NEEDS FOR VETERINARIANS, CAPTIVE BREEDING OPERATION MANAGER.

**Question D.7 Do the relevant enforcement authorities in your country maintain a list of approved experts that can assist in the humane handling and placement of confiscated live cheetahs?**



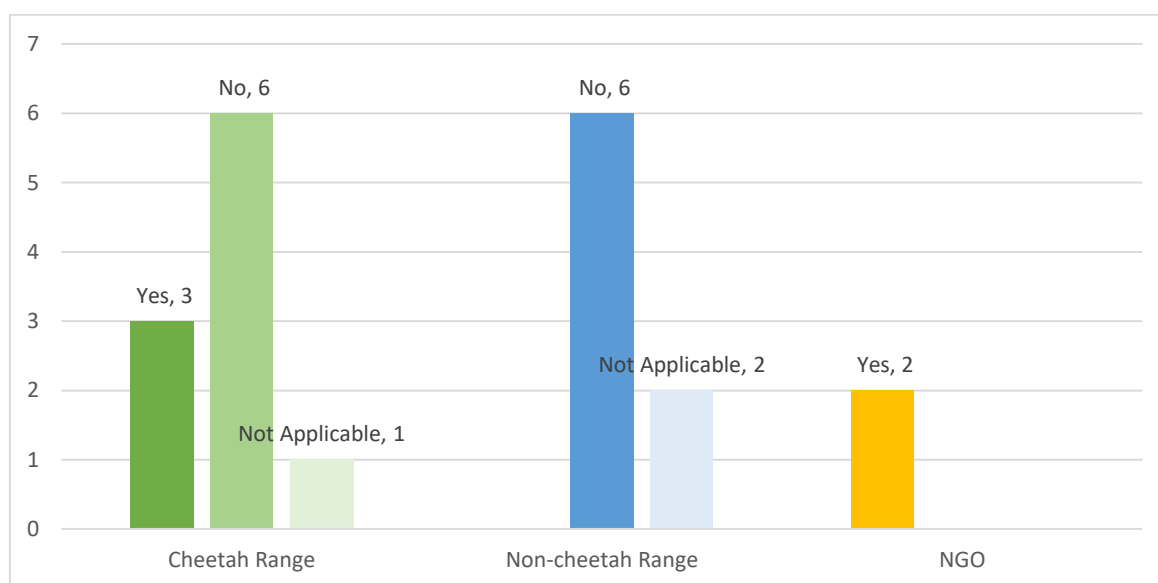
If 'yes', please attach a copy of the list. If no such list has been previously created, please list here any experts competent to perform this role in your country.

Country	Answer
AO -Angola	No answer.
BJ -Benin	African Parks Network
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	The competent experts are: Dr. Alain CHABO BYAENE (Biologist), Dr. Arthur Kalonji (Veterinarian), Mr. Crispin Mahamba (Veterinary Biologist), Gilbert Ndjadi (Bio-Ecologist).
NG -Nigeria	No answer.
NA -Namibia	1. Cheetah Conservation Fund 2. Africat Namibia
SO -Somalia	1.Ahmed Mohamoud Osman 2.Omar Abu bakar sheikh
SS – South Sudan	No answer.
ZA -South Africa	The Pretoria Zoological Gardens, the only government operated zoo in the country, has facilities to keep cheetahs. The Department usually requests this zoo to keep and care for confiscated specimens while investigations are on-going.  Most of the facilities mentioned in D.4 have resident veterinarians and all have experts that can give specialist care to cheetahs.
AE - United Arab Emirates	All experts that are assisting in the humane handling and placement of confiscated live cheetahs are government officials.
BH -Bahrain	Dr. Mohammed Saad, Al Areen wildlife Park Abbas Hussain Mohamed

IQ - Iraq	<i>Not applicable.</i>
JO -Jordan	Dr. Zain Shaheen
KW -Kuwait	No answer.
SA - Saudi Arabia	No answer.
TH -Thailand	<i>Not applicable.</i>
YE -Yemen	No answer.
NA - CCF (NGO)	CCF has collaborated with Namibia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) since its founding in 1990 and has received and housed cheetahs rescued from human-wildlife conflict situations. As such, CCF is available should MET require assistance with live confiscated cheetahs. Likewise, CCF's cheetah genetics lab is available should MET require DNA analysis to support enforcement investigations.

*Note: All information provided on experts can be found on Annex III.*

**Question D.8 Are there any non-governmental stakeholders in your country that have expertise in, and supported your authorities with the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs?**

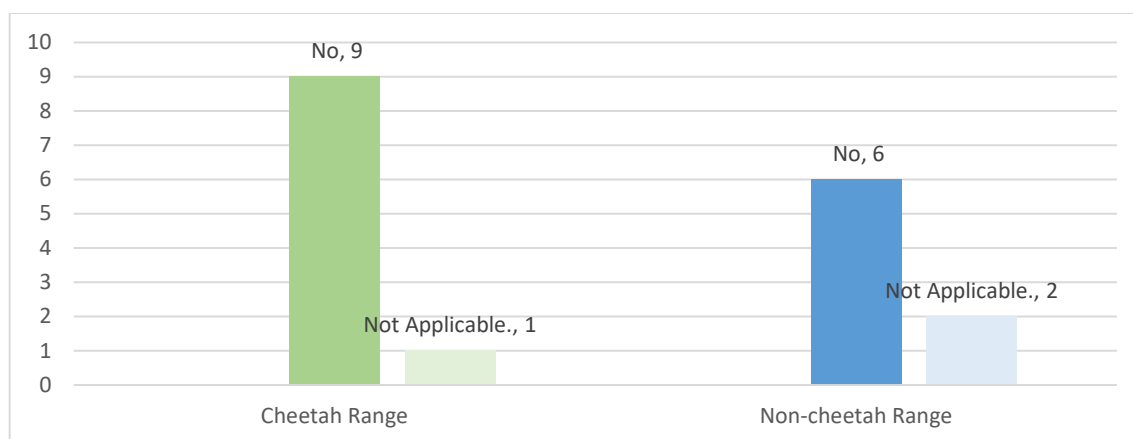


If 'yes', please provide details about the expertise and activities each of these stakeholders.

Country	Answer
NA -Namibia	Cheetah Conservation fund has been working with cheetahs in Namibia since 1990. The facility has a veterinary clinic and staffs that have expertise in cheetahs and cheetah genetics.  Africat Namibia was officially registered as a non-profit organisation in 1993 and its mission is to contribute to the long term conservation of Namibia's large carnivores.
ZA -South Africa	As already mentioned above the two CITES Registered Captive Breeding Operations for cheetah namely The Ann Van Dyk Cheetah Centre – De Wildt, Pretoria and Hoedspruit Endangered Species Centre (HESC), near Hoedspruit keep and breed cheetahs and have experts working at the facilities. The same goes for Congo Wildlife Ranch and Cheetah Outreach.

ZW -Zimbabwe	Yes we have expertise in the country in both private and government
NA - CCF (NGO)	CCF has been working with cheetahs in Namibia since 1990. Its facilities include a veterinary clinic with a full-time veterinarian, as well as keepers with ample expertise in cheetahs and a cheetah genetics laboratory.
ZA - EWT (NGO)	<p>Yes there are several stakeholders who could assist in the form of privately owned captive facilities. There are over 80 in South Africa and how these are selected would need to be carefully considered.</p> <p>Additionally there are over 50 fenced reserves across South Africa (state and privately owned), most of which have temporary holding bomas for the reintroduction of wild Cheetahs. These could provide an opportunity for holding Cheetahs in a more 'wild' environment away from the trade concerns linked to captive facilities. The costs and logistics around animal husbandry while in holding would need to be dealt with.</p>

**Question D.9 Does your country collaborate with facilities in other countries for the disposal of confiscated live cheetahs?**



**Question D.10 Have any cheetah specimens been seized in your country since 1 January 2015?**

If 'yes', please provide the following information for each seizure separately, and to the fullest extent possible.

Country	ID	Year	Description of seized specimen <sup>5</sup>	Qty.	Date of the seizure	Country of origin (if known)	Country(ies) of transit (if known)	Final intended destination (if known)
AO -Angola	A	2017	One case/ 2kg	1	Apr-2018	Unknown		
NA -Namibia	A	2018	Skin	1	6-Jan-2018			
NA -Namibia	B	2017	Skins	3	3-Oct-2017			
NA -Namibia	C	2016	Skins	4	5-Oct-2016			
ZA -South Africa	A	2016	Live cubs	4	5-Jul-2016	South Africa		South Africa
SA - Saudi Arabia	A	2015	Live cub	9		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

<sup>5</sup> i.e. Live adult; live cub; dead adult; dead cub; skin; trophy; clothing; worked items; etc.

In connection with the seizures listed above, please provide, for each case (referring to the same letter as above), the following information:

Country	ID	Means of transport	Method of concealment	Location of incident <sup>6</sup>	Detecting agency <sup>7</sup>
AO -Angola	A			Luanda Port	Criminal Investigation Police and Customs
NA -Namibia	A			Windhoek (land)	Police
NA -Namibia	B			Windhoek (land)	Police
NA -Namibia	C			Windhoek (land)	Police
ZA -South Africa	A	Found in a dwelling	Kept in the dwelling	Welkom, Free State Province	Wildlife Agency
SA - Saudi Arabia	A	commercial		Through the borders	border guards

In connection with the seizures listed above, please provide also for each case (referring to the same letter), the following information about prosecutions and criminal convictions:

Country	ID	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	Criminal offence (e.g. poaching, illegal possession, attempted illegal export, illegal sale, etc.)	No. of persons convicted	Penalties
AO -Angola	A					
NA -Namibia	A	1		Possession		Case pending
NA -Namibia	B	3		Possession		Case pending
NA -Namibia	C	2	2	Possession	2	Fined N\$ 25,000.00
ZA -South Africa	A	2	Case ongoing	Illegal possession and attempted illegal sale		Case ongoing
SA - Saudi Arabia	A					

In connection with the seizures listed above, please provide also for each case (referring to the same letter), the following information about disposal.

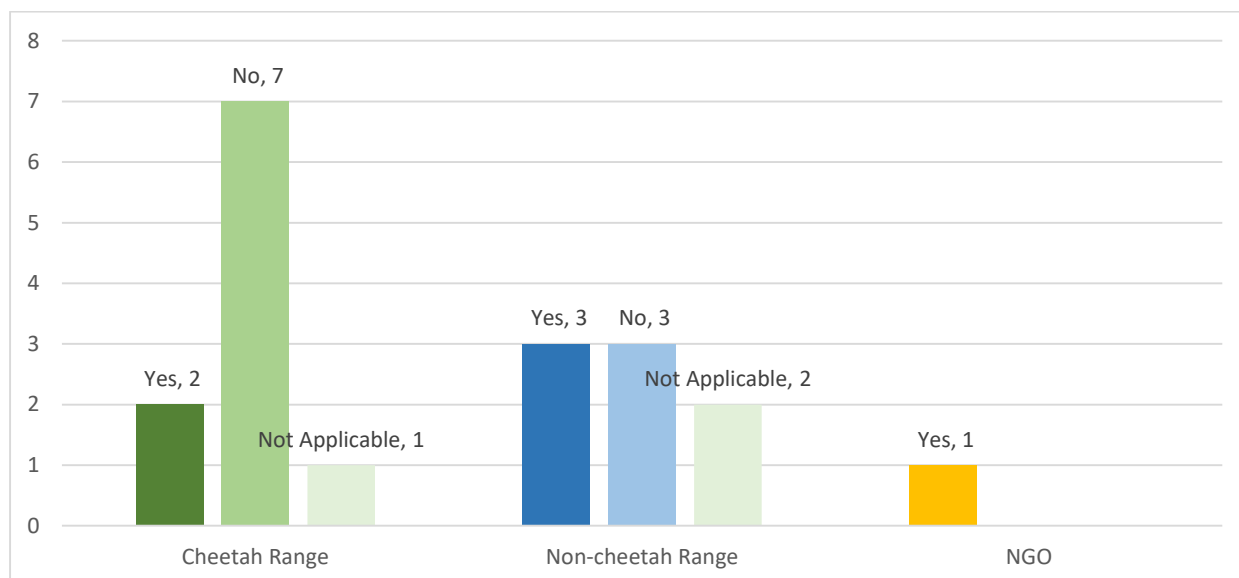
Country	ID	# of live (cubs, adults)	Disposal location and ultimate outcome	# of dead (cubs, adults)	Disposal location	# of Parts (skins, bones)	Disposal location
AO -Angola	A						
NA -Namibia	A						
NA -Namibia	B						
NA -Namibia	C						
ZA -South Africa	A	4 cubs	Court indicated that the animals must go to the original for duration of the e investigation and court case not finalised	1 cub died of illness	Farmer		Welkom, Free State

<sup>6</sup> e.g. airport, land port, seaport.

<sup>7</sup> e.g. Police; Customs; Wildlife agency; Other (please specify).

SA - Saudi Arabia	A						
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**D.11 Are there any best practices or challenges in your country with regard to illegal trade in live cheetahs or illegal trade in cheetah parts and derivatives that have not been addressed by the questions above, that you would like to highlight?**



Country	Answer
SO -Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Somalia is not a secure area, for that reason we do not have access to reach the inland areas to make logistics of the cheetahs.</li> <li>– Gathering information's through communications are became too rare due to famines, tensions and disputes.</li> </ul>
SS - South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– DEVELOP LAWS THAT CAPTURE THE INTERNATIONAL CONCEPT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.</li> <li>– DESIGN ADEQUATE PANALTIES TO SCARE LAWS VIOLATERS.</li> <li>– INCORPORATE THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN CONSERVATION PROCESSES.</li> <li>– AWARENESS COMPAIGNS TO TARGET THE ARMED FORCES.</li> </ul>
AE - United Arab Emirates	The survey has reflected all best practices or challenges in the UAE with regard to illegal trade in cheetahs
JO -Jordan	Illegal trade over the internet has become an option to display several species that can even been delivered based on agreement with illegal traders and illegal customers outside the country, especially in a countries that don't prioritize environmental considerations in their action plans in terms of their political situations, and they are actually neighbouring countries for stable countries which are making a real efforts in implementing the laws and regulations that support CITES.
KW -Kuwait	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Illegal trade in internet and social media</li> <li>2. Public Awareness.</li> <li>3. Culture challenge, how to change the perspective of using the cheetah used as pet or hunting in the desert.</li> </ol>
ZA - EWT (NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– There are challenges with keeping track of individual Cheetahs in facilities in South Africa. While the government is putting measures in place to make this tracking more effective, the current concern is that confiscated Cheetahs could either disappear into the system or end up being used in captive breeding</li> </ul>

	<p>operations. The current permitting system makes it very difficult for officials to effectively and accurately track individual animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Long delays between seizures and court action can result in situations where wild caught Cheetahs could be kept in captivity for extended periods raising welfare concerns. This however does not appear to be a common problem.</li></ul>
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Annex I  
NATIONAL OR LOCAL PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS TO REDUCE ILLEGAL OFFER OF, AND DEMAND  
FOR ILLEGALLY TRADED CHEETAH SPECIMENS  
(Graphics)

Picture 1 – UAE: Inauguration of the 'Beautiful in the Wild' campaign by H.E Dr. Thani Bin Ahmed AlZeyoudi – UAE Minister of Climate Change and Environment (2016).



Picture 2– UAE: Shows the forest part of the exhibition where endangered species and big cats were under focus to discuss the challenge facing them including illegal wildlife trade (2017).



Picture 3 – Bahrain: Big Cats Awareness.



اليوم العالمي للحياة الفطرية

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القطط الكبيرة

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حيوانات مفترسة في خطر

## Annex II

### LIST OF FACILITIES FOR THE HANDLING OF CONFISCATED LIVE CHEETAHS

Country	Facility Name	Location	Current number of cheetahs at facility	Total capacity of cheetahs at facility
BH -Bahrain	Al Areen Wildlife park	Al Areen Area	3	6
JO -Jordan	Al Ma'wa	Hummar Jerash	0	
KW -Kuwait	Kuwait Zoo – Public Authority for Agriculture and Fish Resources	Kuwait Zoo, Airport Rd, Al-Omariy	0	0
SA - Saudi Arabia	King Khalid Wildlife Research Centre (KKWRC)	Riyadh		
SA - Saudi Arabia	Prince Saud Al-Faisal Wildlife Research Center	Taif		
NA -Namibia	Cheetah Conservation Fund	Otjiwarongo	35	50
NA -Namibia	Africat, Namibia	Otjiwarongo	15	30
ZA -South Africa	National Zoological Gardens	Pretoria	2	4 with potential for more
ZA -South Africa	The Ann Van Dyk Cheetah Centre – De Wildt	Silkaatsnek BRITS Northwest		
ZA -South Africa	Hoedspruit Endangered Species Centre (HESC)	Hoedspruit		
ZA -South Africa	Cheetah Outreach	Western Cape		
ZA -South Africa	Cango Wildlife Ranch	Western Cape		
ZM -Zambia	Mundawanga Zoo and Botanical Gardens	Chilanga	0	-
ZW -Zimbabwe	Wild is Life	Harare	2	
ZW -Zimbabwe	Chipangali Wildlife Orphanage	Bulawayo		
ZW -Zimbabwe	Wild Horizon	Victoria Falls	1	

### Annex III

#### LIST OF APPROVED EXPERTS THAT CAN ASSIST IN THE HUMANE HANDLING AND PLACEMENT OF CONFISCATED LIVE CHEETAHS

Country	Name	Affiliation	Notes
AE - United Arab Emirates		UAE Government	All experts that are assisting in the humane handling and placement of confiscated live cheetahs are government officials.
BH -Bahrain	Dr. Mohammed Saad	Al Areen wildlife Park	
BH -Bahrain	Abbas Hussain Mohamed		
JO -Jordan	Dr. Zain Shaheen		
BJ -Benin		African Parks Network	
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Dr. Alain CHABO BYAENE (Biologist)		
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Dr. Arthur Kalonji (Veterinarian)		
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Mr. Crispin Mahamba (Veterinary Biologist)		
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Gilbert Ndjadi (Bio-Ecologist).		
NA -Namibia		Cheetah Conservation Fund	CCF's cheetah genetics lab is also available should MET require DNA analysis to support enforcement investigations.
NA -Namibia		Africat Namibia	
SO -Somalia	Ahmed Mohamoud Osman		
SO -Somalia	Omar Abu bakar sheikh.		
ZA -South Africa	The Pretoria Zoological Gardens	The Pretoria Zoological Gardens	
ZA -South Africa	Resident veterinarians and/or experts	The Ann Van Dyk Cheetah Centre – De Wildt	
ZA -South Africa	Resident veterinarians and/or experts	Hoedspruit Endangered Species Centre (HESC)	
ZA -South Africa	Resident veterinarians and/or experts	Cheetah Outreach	
ZA -South Africa	Resident veterinarians and/or experts	Cango Wildlife Ranch	
ZM -Zambia	Veterinarians	Various resident NGOs also in the company of the government officers	Some veterinary officers attached to various resident NGOs also work in the company of the government officers
ZM -Zambia	Veterinarians	Department of National Parks and Wildlife	Veterinary doctors stationed in all the cheetah range areas.
ZW -Zimbabwe	Wildlife Veterinarian	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	Wildlife veterinarian will assess the animals before

			rehabilitation or release into the wild
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