

CONVENTION SUR LE COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL DES ESPECES  
DE FAUNE ET DE FLORE SAUVAGES MENACEES D'EXTINCTION



Soixante-dixième session du Comité permanent  
Rosa Khutor, Sochi (Fédération de Russie), 1 – 5 octobre 2018

Questions spécifiques aux espèces

COMMERCE ILLEGAL DE GUEPARDS (*ACINONYX JUBATUS*) :  
RAPPORT DU SECRETARIAT

1. Le présent document a été préparé par le Secrétariat.

Historique

2. À sa 17<sup>e</sup> session (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), la Conférence des Parties a adopté les décisions 17.124 à 17.130, *Commerce illégal des guépards* (*Acinonyx jubatus*), comme suit:

**À l'adresse du Secrétariat**

- 17.124 *Sous réserve de financements externes et en consultation avec les spécialistes compétents, le Secrétariat commande un guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards compilant les données et outils pertinents pour aider à l'application de la Convention concernant le commerce des guépards, et abordant, entre autres, les questions d'identification des guépards vivants et des parties et produits de guépard, les avis sur les procédures à suivre en cas de saisie, notamment la manipulation, le prélèvement de l'ADN, des lignes directrices concernant l'utilisation immédiate ou à long terme des animaux vivants (par exemple des schémas décisionnels sur la base des résolutions CITES pertinentes, des soins vétérinaires, des coordonnées d'experts ou de centres de sauvetage potentiels, des conseils sur les procédures, des rapports sur les activités d'utilisation) et des listes des centres d'accueil pour des placements à long terme de guépards vivants, et autres documents pertinents.*
- 17.125 *Le Secrétariat soumet un projet de guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards, avec des recommandations sur les langues et sur les présentations dans lesquelles il devrait être mis à disposition (par exemple, texte imprimé, application pour smartphone, Internet) au Comité permanent à sa 69<sup>e</sup> ou 70<sup>e</sup> session pour examen. Sous réserve de financement externe, le Secrétariat met une version finale de ce guide à disposition dans les langues et les présentations convenues par le Comité permanent et, sous réserve des ressources disponibles, le révise, si nécessaire, pour garantir que les données sont toujours exactes et actualisées et qu'elles reflètent les meilleures pratiques.*
- 17.126 *Sous réserve des fonds disponibles, le Secrétariat est invité à évaluer la possibilité de créer un forum sur le site Web de la CITES pour les Parties, spécialistes, organisations non gouvernementales et autres parties prenantes afin d'échanger des données sur les guépards.*
- 17.127 *Le Secrétariat rend compte au Comité permanent des progrès de toutes les recommandations figurant dans les paragraphes 17 et 18 du document SC66 Doc. 32.5 du Comité permanent, et sur les progrès accomplis pour faire cesser le commerce illégal des guépards.*
- 17.128 *Le Secrétariat informe le Comité permanent des mesures prises pour appliquer les décisions 17.124 à 17.127 et fait rapport sur leur mise en œuvre et sur les efforts qu'il aura déployés*

*pour mettre un terme au commerce illégal des guépards à la 18<sup>e</sup> session de la Conférence des Parties.*

#### **À l'adresse du Comité permanent**

*17.129 Le Comité permanent examine le projet de guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards élaboré en application des décisions 17.125 à sa 69<sup>e</sup> ou 70<sup>e</sup> session et formule des commentaires et recommandations au Secrétariat pour qu'il soit finalisé et distribué.*

#### **À l'adresse des Parties et donateurs**

*17.130 Les Parties et les éventuels donateurs sont invités à apporter un appui financier au Secrétariat pour la mise en œuvre des décisions relatives au commerce illégal des guépards (décisions 17.124 à 17.130), si nécessaire.*

Élaboration d'un guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards : mise en œuvre des décisions 17.124, 17.125, 17.128, 17.129 et 17.130 :

3. Le Secrétariat a reçu fin mai 2018 des financements externes pour l'élaboration d'un guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards, conformément aux dispositions de la décision 17.124, et souhaite profiter de l'occasion pour remercier les États-Unis d'Amérique qui ont fourni les fonds permettant d'avancer dans ces travaux. Le Secrétariat a passé contrat avec la Société zoologique de Londres (Zoological Society of London - ZSL) pour l'élaboration d'un projet de guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards, mais le temps ayant manqué, celui-ci n'est malheureusement pas encore prêt pour examen par le Comité permanent à la présente session. Au jour de la rédaction du présent document (juillet 2018), il est prévu que le projet de guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards, ainsi que les recommandations figurant dans la décision 17.125 sur les langues et les présentations dans lesquelles le guide devrait être publié, seraient prêts vers la mi-novembre 2018. Le Secrétariat propose donc que le Comité permanent prolonge le mandat du groupe intersessions sur les guépards qui est de :
  - a) *examiner le projet de guide CITES des ressources pour le commerce des guépards et les recommandations du Secrétariat, comme indiqué dans la décision 17.125;*
  - b) *formuler des commentaires et des recommandations sur la finalisation et la diffusion du guide CITES des ressources pour le commerce des guépards pour examen par le Comité permanent à sa 71<sup>e</sup> session.*

Forum d'échange des données sur le site Web de la CITES : Mise en œuvre des décisions 17.126 et 17.128

4. Pour mettre en œuvre la décision 17.126, le Secrétariat est, au jour de la rédaction du présent document, en train de mettre la touche finale à une page web sur les guépards, page qui sera postée sur le site Web de la CITES. Cette page proposera, entre autres, des liens avec les décisions, résolutions et notifications aux Parties pertinentes ; des outils et ressources sur les guépards ; et une section qui pourra servir de forum d'échange des données sur les guépards. Le Secrétariat fera le point verbalement à la présente session sur les avancées en la matière. Les Parties, les spécialistes, les organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales et autres parties prenantes qui souhaiteraient échanger des données sur les guépards sont invitées à utiliser la page Web dès que celle-ci sera prête.

Mise en œuvre des recommandations adoptées à la SC66 et à la SC69, et progrès accomplis pour faire cesser le commerce illégal des guépards : Mise en œuvre des décisions 17.127 et 17.128

5. Les recommandations sur les guépards adoptées par le Comité permanent à sa 66<sup>e</sup> session (SC66, Genève, janvier 2016) et à sa 69<sup>e</sup> session (SC69, Genève, novembre 2017) sont présentées à l'annexe 1 du présent document.
6. À la SC69, le Comité permanent a créé un groupe de travail intersessions sur les guépards. Le mandat de ce groupe de travail figure dans le document SC69 Sum. 6 (Rev. 1). Pour pouvoir conseiller le Secrétariat sur la mise en œuvre de la décision 17.127 et du paragraphe c) de son mandat, le groupe de travail a œuvré avec le Secrétariat à l'élaboration d'un questionnaire destiné à aider les Parties à rassembler les données sur les avancées réalisées dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations sur les guépards adoptées par le Comité permanent à la SC66 et à la SC69, et sur les progrès accomplis pour faire cesser le commerce illégal des guépards. Le Secrétariat a communiqué le questionnaire en annexe à la Notification aux Parties

No. 2018/058 du 4 juin 2018. Le Secrétariat a reçu les réponses de 17 Parties<sup>1</sup> et d'un autre pays<sup>2</sup> (dix en Afrique et huit en Asie) qu'il a communiquées au président du groupe de travail intersessions sur les guépards. Par ailleurs, deux organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG)<sup>3</sup> ont communiqué des données concernant trois Parties. Avant de communiquer ces informations au groupe de travail, le Secrétariat a consulté les organes de gestion respectifs des trois Parties en question. Deux ont accepté que ces informations soient communiquées au groupe de travail, tandis qu'un organe de gestion a refusé. En conséquence, les données concernant ces deux premières Parties ont été communiquées au président du groupe de travail.

7. Le groupe de travail a compilé les données pour réaliser une analyse sur les avancées réalisées dans le domaine de la mise en œuvre des recommandations sur les guépards et sur les progrès accomplis pour faire cesser le commerce illégal de cette espèce. L'analyse est présentée à l'annexe 2 du présent document. Le Secrétariat souhaite remercier les Parties et les ONG qui ont communiqué les données, ainsi que le groupe de travail pour ses travaux de compilation et d'analyse des données.
8. Le Secrétariat note que l'étude de la mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17) sur *Conservation et commerce du tigre et des autres grands félins d'Asie de l'Annexe I* présentée en annexe au document SC70 Doc. 51 sur les *Grands félins d'Asie*, inclut des données complémentaires sur le commerce illégal des guépards, en particulier sur la population des guépards d'Asie.
9. À partir de l'analyse réalisée par le groupe de travail intersessions, des données relatives au commerce illégal des guépards incluses dans l'étude sur la mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17) mentionnée au paragraphe 8 ci-dessus et des données relatives aux guépards incluses dans les rapports annuels sur le commerce illégal en 2016 soumis par les Parties, le Secrétariat a résumé les conclusions concernant les points abordés dans les recommandations formulées par le Comité à la SC66 et à la SC69.

#### Concernant la sensibilisation et l'éducation

10. Conformément à la recommandation a) adoptée à la SC66, 83% des Parties ayant répondu ont indiqué qu'elles avaient engagé des actions de sensibilisation, sous une forme ou sous une autre, au plan local comme au plan national. Les États de l'aire de répartition du guépard et d'autres États ont indiqué que ces actions ont revêtu des facettes multiples qui, pour la plupart, ne portaient pas spécifiquement sur les guépards. Quatre vingt pour cent des Parties ont déclaré qu'elles avaient profité d'événements comme le World Wildlife Day 2018 dont le thème était : *Grands félins : des prédateurs menacés*, pour mener des campagnes de sensibilisation sur la conservation des guépards, en même temps que sur la réduction de l'offre et de la demande de guépards frauduleusement commercialisés.
11. Les États de l'aire de répartition du guépard ont essentiellement axé leurs campagnes sur la publicité faite aux résultats de la lutte contre la fraude, et en expliquant les conséquences du commerce illégal des espèces sauvages en termes de conservation, ainsi qu'en créant des partenariats avec les ONG pour encourager la sensibilisation. Les États que n'appartiennent pas à l'aire de répartition ont essentiellement axé la sensibilisation sur les impacts du commerce des espèces sauvages sur leur conservation, et sur la mobilisation des réseaux sociaux. Parmi les autres actions mises en lumière par les Parties pour la mise en œuvre de la recommandation a) adoptée à la SC66, citons : sensibilisation des communautés locales proches des zones de conservation du guépards afin de réduire les conflits humains-espèces sauvages ; élaboration d'outils multimédia de sensibilisation à l'intention des voyageurs et des agents de la lutte contre la fraude ; élaboration d'outils de formation en ligne ; et organisation d'actions de sensibilisation impliquant des écoliers et autres jeunes publics. Dans plusieurs pays ayant répondu au questionnaire, des ONG avaient entrepris des campagnes nationales ou locales de sensibilisation visant à réduire l'offre et la demande de spécimens de guépards frauduleusement commercialisés.
12. Les Parties ont communiqué peu d'informations sur les avancées en matière de gestion de la demande en spécimens illégaux de guépards. Mais il faut noter que les Émirats Arabes Unis ont promulgué en 2017 une nouvelle loi interdisant la possession à titre privé d'« animaux prédateurs, dangereux ou semi-dangereux », dont les guépards et autres grands félins, ce qui devrait avoir un effet positif et contribuer à la réduction ou à la suppression de la demande des guépards en tant qu'animaux de compagnie. Les Parties concernées par le commerce illégal des guépards, en particulier les pays de destination, sont encouragées à intégrer le

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<sup>1</sup> Afrique du Sud, Angola, Arabie Saoudite, Bahreïn, Bénin, Émirats Arabes Unis, Irak, Jordanie, Koweït, Namibie, Nigéria, République démocratique du Congo, Somalie, Thaïlande, Yémen, Zambie et Zimbabwe

<sup>2</sup> Soudan du Sud

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

commerce illégal des guépards dans leurs stratégies de mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 17.4 sur les *Stratégies de réduction de la demande pour lutter contre le commerce illégal d'espèces inscrites aux annexes CITES*.

#### Concernant la lutte contre la fraude

13. Conformément à la recommandation b) adoptée à la SC66, plus de la moitié des Parties ayant répondu au questionnaire ont indiqué qu'elles ont pris des mesures de renforcement des actions nationales et régionales de lutte contre la fraude et le commerce illégal des guépards. Les mesures mises en place comprennent la promulgation de nouvelles législations ou un renforcement de la lutte contre la fraude dans le cadre de lois existantes, amélioration de la surveillance, renforcement des capacités, collaboration inter-organismes ou transfrontalière, et élaboration de plans d'action nationaux et de programmes de travail. Quatre Parties ont indiqué qu'elles ont utilisé les moyens d'INTERPOL et de l'Organisation mondiale des douanes (OMD) pour échanger des informations sur le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages en général, et un certain nombre d'Etats du Golfe Persique ont indiqué qu'ils disposent d'une voie de communication grâce à une plateforme du Conseil de coopération du Golfe permettant d'échanger les informations sur le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages en général. Les Émirats Arabes Unis ont inclus la possession d'animaux dangereux, comme les guépards, dans ses nouveaux programmes de travail et d'opérations de lutte contre la fraude. Bahreïn contrôle régulièrement les marchés locaux et les zoos. La Namibie a créé un réseau d'informateurs locaux destiné à lutter contre les activités illégales relatives aux espèces sauvages. L'Afrique du Sud a renforcé la coopération transfrontalière avec les agents de la lutte contre la fraude du Botswana et de la Namibie, et formé des douaniers, ainsi que des membres des Forces de défense nationale de l'Afrique du Sud protégeant les frontières du pays, à la lutte contre le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages en général. L'étude sur la mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17) présentée en annexe au document SC70 Doc. 51 sur les *Grands félins d'Asie* indique qu'en 2015 la République islamique d'Iran a aggravé les sanctions administratives pour braconnage de guépards, de 200 millions IRR (environ 6 000 USD) à 1 milliard IRR (environ 30 000 USD).
14. S'agissant du commerce illégal des guépards vivants, ou des parties et produits de guépards, certaines Parties ont souligné le sérieux problème que pose le commerce illégal sur Internet et les réseaux sociaux. Les Parties concernées par le commerce illégal des guépards sur Internet sont encouragées, le cas échéant, à revoir leur mise en œuvre des paragraphes 11 et 12 dans la partie *Concernant l'e-commerce de spécimens d'espèces CITES* dans la résolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP17) sur *Application de la Convention et lutte contre la fraude*, et à mettre en œuvre l'intégralité de ces dispositions.
15. Dans le document SC69 Doc. 45, le Secrétariat a indiqué qu'il continuait d'explorer avec ses partenaires du Consortium international de lutte contre la criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages (ICWC) la faisabilité de l'organisation d'un atelier régional destiné à traiter du commerce illégal des guépards. Au jour de la rédaction du présent document, le Secrétariat explore avec INTERPOL la possibilité d'organiser une réunion régionale sur le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages pour l'Afrique orientale et le Moyen Orient, réunion axée sur le commerce illégal des guépards et autres espèces sauvages de ces régions.

#### Concernant la coopération et les échanges de données

16. Pour mettre en œuvre la recommandation c) adoptée à la SC66, le Secrétariat a œuvré avec l'OMD à la création d'un groupe fermé d'utilisateurs sur les guépards sur la plateforme CENcomm de l'OMD pour faciliter les échanges de données sur les guépards commercialisés frauduleusement. Le groupe fermé d'utilisateurs est un système de communication sécurisé analogue au courriel, opérant sur une plateforme sécurisée conçue pour être utilisée par les agents de lutte contre la fraude. Elle donne également accès à une bibliothèque numérique de documents, dont les alertes et autres documents et données pertinents.
17. Le Secrétariat a publié la Notification aux Parties No. 2018/046 le 7 mai 2018, invitant les Parties à rejoindre le groupe fermé d'utilisateurs sur les guépards.
18. Au jour de la rédaction du présent document, seules deux Parties ont demandé à avoir accès au groupe fermé d'utilisateurs sur les guépards. Dans le document SC70 Doc. 30.1, le Secrétariat note que les divers groupes fermés d'utilisateurs créés à la demande des Parties ne sont guère utilisés et semblent devenir inactifs peu après leur création. Les Parties concernées par le commerce illégal des guépards sont encouragées à communiquer la création de ce groupe fermé d'utilisateurs sur les guépards à leurs autorités nationales concernées et à en encourager l'utilisation. Il est possible de demander l'accès au groupe fermé d'utilisateurs sur les guépards selon les modalités expliquées dans la Notification aux Parties No. 2018/046.

#### Concernant l'utilisation des guépards vivants confisqués

19. S'agissant des recommandations d) et e) adoptées à la SC66, plus d'une moitié des Parties ont indiqué dans leurs réponses au questionnaire qu'elles disposaient d'installations permettant de recueillir les guépards confisqués. Sept ont estimé que leurs installations étaient suffisantes. Trois Parties ont indiqué qu'elles appliquaient les *Lignes directrices CITES pour l'utilisation des animaux vivants confisqués* édictées à l'annexe 1 de la résolution Conf. 17.8 sur *l'Utilisation des spécimens d'espèces inscrites aux annexes de la CITES commercialisés illégalement et confisqués*. Aucune de ces trois Parties n'a cependant appliqué ces lignes directrices aux guépards dans la mesure où aucun guépard n'avait été confisqué sur leur territoire depuis l'adoption de la résolution. Deux Parties ont indiqué qu'un plan d'action pour les spécimens vivants saisis et/ou confisqués, ainsi qu'il est recommandé à l'annexe 3 de la résolution Conf. 17.8, est à l'étude, tandis que deux autres Parties ont indiqué que l'élaboration d'un plan d'action est prévue. Les parties concernées par le commerce de guépards vivants sont encouragées, conformément à l'annexe 3 de la résolution Conf.17.8 sur *Utilisation des spécimens d'espèces inscrites aux annexes de la CITES commercialisés illégalement et confisqués* à poursuivre l'élaboration d'un plan d'action pouvant être exécuté sans délai au cas où des spécimens vivant viendraient à être saisis.
20. Certaines Parties ont fourni des informations sur les installations destinées à accueillir les guépards vivants confisqués et sur les spécialistes qui pourraient faciliter la manipulation sans cruauté et le placement des guépards vivants saisis. Le Secrétariat a communiqué ces informations à la Société zoologique de Londres pour examen dans le cadre de l'élaboration du guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards décrit au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus.
21. Un certain nombre de Parties ont indiqué dans leurs réponses que les agents de la lutte contre la fraude n'avaient ni les connaissances, ni le savoir faire nécessaires à la manipulation des animaux vivants saisis et confisqués. Le Secrétariat a porté le problème à l'attention de la Société zoologique de Londres et lui a demandé qu'elle en tienne compte lors de l'élaboration du guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards. À cet égard, le guide CITES sur le commerce des guépards pourrait, lorsqu'il sera terminé, aider les agences nationales responsables de la lutte contre la criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages.

#### Le commerce illégal des guépards

22. L'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC) a fourni au Secrétariat une compilation des données annuelles de 2016 sur le commerce illégal des guépards soumises par les Parties. Sur 58 rapports soumis, ceux de six Parties contenaient des informations sur huit saisies de spécimens d' *Acinonyx jubatus* en 2016 :

Partie communiquant les données	Description des spécimens de guépards	Quantités
France	peau	2
Namibie	peau	4
Namibie	peau	2
Namibie	crâne	2
Afrique du Sud	vivant	4
Suisse	petit article	1
Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	peau	1
États-Unis d'Amérique	peau	2

23. Les données fournies par les Parties ayant répondu au questionnaire indiquent que, outre les saisies déclarées dans les rapports annuels du commerce illégal de 2016, les saisies suivantes ont été réalisées : neuf jeunes guépards vivants (Arabie Saoudite, 2015) ; trois peaux (Namibie, 2017) ; une peau (Namibie, 2018) ; deux kilos de spécimens de guépards (non spécifiés) (Angola, 2017). En ajoutant ces données à celles figurant au tableau du paragraphe 22, ce sont entre 2015 et la mi-2018, 13 guépards vivants, 15 peaux de guépards, deux crânes, un petit article en guépard et deux kilogrammes de spécimens non spécifiés qui ont été saisis par les autorités. Le Secrétariat note que 13 Parties et un autre pays ayant répondu au questionnaire ont indiqué qu'aucun spécimen de guépard n'avait été saisi sur leur territoire depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2015.
24. L'étude sur la mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP17) sur *Conservation et commerce du tigre et des autres grands félins d'Asie de l'Annexe I* présentée en annexe au document SC70 Doc. 51 mentionne un article de presse datant de décembre 2017 qui laisse penser que les autorités de la

République islamique d'Iran ont saisi un jeune guépard chez un particulier qui l'avait gardé plusieurs mois en captivité. L'annexe 2 du document SC65 Doc. 39 (Rev. 2) contenait des indications d'un possible commerce illégal de guépards en lien avec la République islamique d'Iran. Cette information était fondée sur un unique rapport non vérifié d'une tentative de trafic de jeunes guépards vivants sortis du pays. Le document SC65 contenait aussi des informations sur deux rapports vérifiés concernant des braconniers qui avaient capturé des jeunes guépards « peut-être dans l'intention de les vendre ». Comme il est indiqué dans le document SC69 Doc. 45, une évaluation réalisée par le Groupe des spécialistes des félins de la Commission UICN de sauvegarde des espèces (UICN/CSE) sur l'état de conservations des guépards d'Asie en République islamique d'Iran en 2017 concluait que la population des guépards d'Asie est aujourd'hui menacée d'extinction. Cette étude estimait la population à 60 à 100 animaux en 2007, mais moins de 50 en 2017. Tout commerce illégal représente une sérieuse menace pour la population des guépards d'Asie.

25. S'il existe bien un commerce international illégal des guépards, les données disponibles laissent penser qu'il reste limité. Les Parties n'en sont pas moins encouragées à rester vigilantes vis à vis du commerce illégal des spécimens de guépards, notamment en surveillant le commerce sur Internet.

#### Recommandations

26. Le Secrétariat recommande que le Comité permanent :

- a) prolonge le mandat du groupe de travail intersessions sur les guépards jusqu'à la 71<sup>e</sup> session du Comité permanent, comme il est proposé au paragraphe 3 du présent document;
- b) encourage les Parties à communiquer la création du groupe fermé d'utilisateurs sur les guépards à leurs autorités nationales compétentes et à encourager son utilisation ;
- c) encourage les Parties concernées par le commerce illégal des guépards sur Internet, le cas échéant, à revoir leur mise en œuvre des paragraphes 11 et 12 dans la partie *Concernant l'e-commerce de spécimens d'espèces CITES* dans la résolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP17) sur *l'Application de la Convention et lutte contre la fraude* et à mettre en œuvre l'intégralité de ces dispositions.
- d) encourage les Parties concernées par le commerce illégal des guépards vivants, conformément aux dispositions de l'annexe 3 de la résolution Conf.17.8 sur *Utilisation des spécimens d'espèces inscrites aux annexes de la CITES commercialisés illégalement et confisqués* à poursuivre l'élaboration d'un plan d'action pouvant être exécuté sans délai au cas où des spécimens vivant viendraient à être saisis ; et
- e) encourage les Parties concernées par le commerce illégal des guépards, en particulier les pays de destination, à prendre en compte le commerce illégal des guépards lors de la mise en œuvre de la résolution Conf. 17.4 sur les *Stratégies de réduction de la demande pour lutter contre le commerce illégal d'espèces inscrites aux annexes CITES*.

**Recommandations a) à e) sur les guépards (*Acinonyx jubatus*)  
adoptées à la 66<sup>es</sup> session du Comité permanent**

**Concernant la sensibilisation et l'éducation**

- a) Les États de l'aire de répartition du guépard et les Parties impliquées dans son commerce illégal sont encouragés à élaborer et lancer d'urgence des campagnes de sensibilisation visant à réduire l'offre de guépards frauduleusement commercialisés en même temps que la demande, en utilisant les outils et méthodes de communication les plus efficaces pour leurs propres populations, entre autres, en divulguant les sanctions prononcées, en expliquant les effets du commerce illégal sur la conservation, en mobilisant les réseaux sociaux, en utilisant les événements importants (par exemple la Journée mondiale de la vie sauvage) et en engageant des personnes influentes et, le cas échéant, en créant des partenariats avec des ONG.

**Concernant la lutte contre la fraude**

- b) Les États de l'aire de répartition du guépard et les pays impliqués dans la chaîne du commerce illégal sont encouragés à:
- i) renforcer plus encore au niveau national et régional les mesures de lutte contre la fraude dans le domaine du commerce illégal des guépards en engageant tous les services de répression, et à tenir compte de ces actions dans l'élaboration des programmes de travail et opérations de lutte contre la fraude;
  - ii) utiliser les systèmes existants d'échanges d'informations fournis par Interpol et l'Organisation mondiale des douanes ou, le cas échéant, créer des mécanismes visant à assurer une communication régulière, précise et efficace entre ces pays au sujet du commerce illégal des guépards;
  - iii) porter dès que possible à l'attention des autorités compétentes des pays d'origine, de transit et de destination toutes les informations concernant le braconnage et le commerce illégal des guépards de façon à ce que des mesures appropriées de lutte contre la fraude et de suivi puissent être prises;
  - iv) demander l'appui des partenaires de l'ICCWC et, sous réserve des financements disponibles, mener des opérations conjointes entre l'Afrique orientale et le Moyen Orient pour cibler les voies connues ou supposées du passage du trafic; et
  - v) demander également que l'ICCWC et d'autres partenaires concernés encouragent et soutiennent les Parties dans leurs opérations de lutte contre la fraude ciblant le commerce illégal des spécimens de guépards, organisé via le commerce en ligne.

**Concernant la coopération et les échanges de données**

- c) Sous réserve des financements disponibles, le Secrétariat est invité à collaborer avec l'Organisation mondiale des douanes pour envisager la création d'un groupe fermé d'utilisateurs de guépards pour les autorités nationales compétentes afin de faciliter les échanges d'informations anonymes relatives au commerce illégal de spécimens de guépards.

**Concernant l'utilisation des guépards vivants confisqués**

- d) Les pays de l'aire de répartition, de transit et de destination impliqués dans le commerce illégal des guépards sont encouragés à collaborer à une solution digne pour les guépards vivants confisqués en utilisant les centres nationaux ou régionaux de sauvetage, ou, si besoin, en les créant, en prenant soin de donner la priorité aux solutions permettant d'utiliser au mieux les spécimens pour les faire contribuer à la conservation de l'espèce dans la nature; et
- e) Les Parties sont invitées à informer le Secrétariat des établissements pouvant accueillir des guépards vivants confisqués, pour publication dans l'outil CITES sur les guépards et sur le site web.

**Recommandations sur les guépards (*Acinonyx jubatus*)  
adoptées à la 69<sup>es</sup> session du Comité permanent**

- a) Le Comité permanent encourage toutes les Parties, en particulier les États de l'aire de répartition des guépards et les Parties touchées par le commerce illégal des guépards, les organisations intergouvernementales et les organisations non gouvernementales, à profiter de la Journée mondiale de la vie sauvage 2018 pour lancer des campagnes de sensibilisation du public afin de promouvoir la conservation des guépards, et de réduire l'offre illégale et la demande de guépards faisant l'objet d'un commerce illégal.
- b) Le Comité permanent prend note des efforts déployés par les Secrétariats de la CITES et de la CMS, avec l'appui de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature, pour appliquer les décisions 17.124 à 17.130 de la CITES sur le *Commerce illégal des guépards* dans le cadre de l'Initiative conjointe CITES-CMS sur les carnivores africains.



## 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).

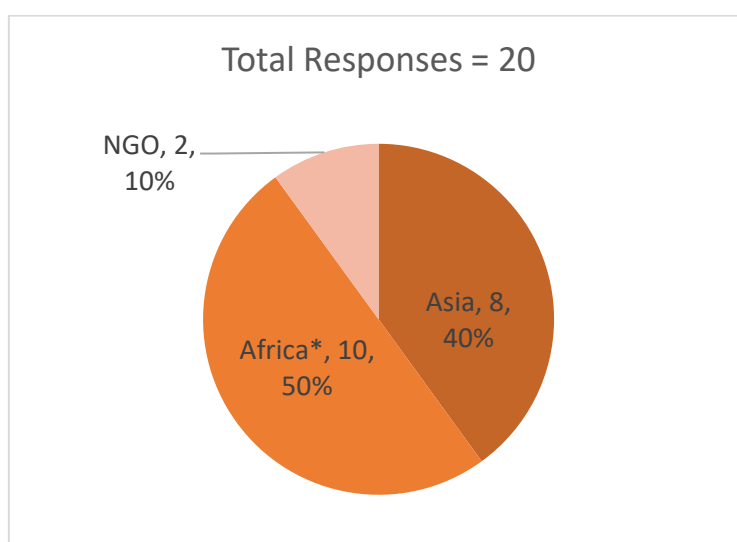
### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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.

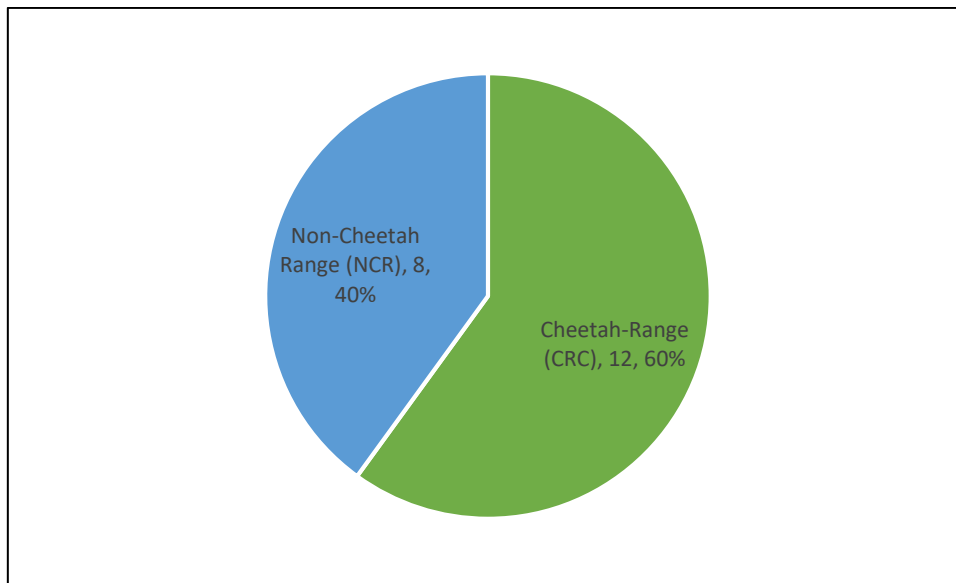
The following figure presents percentages of respondents who contributed in this survey by geographic location.



### 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.*

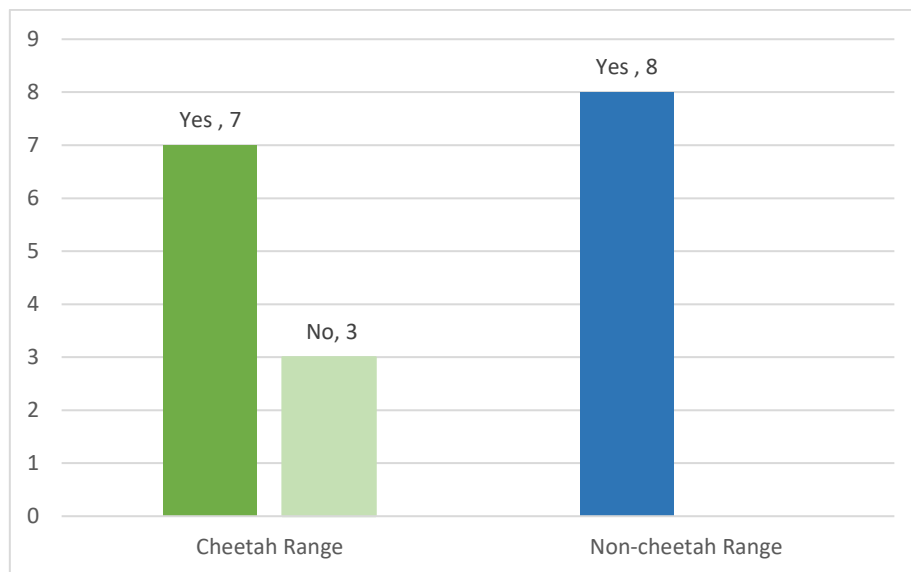
### Section Summary

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%).

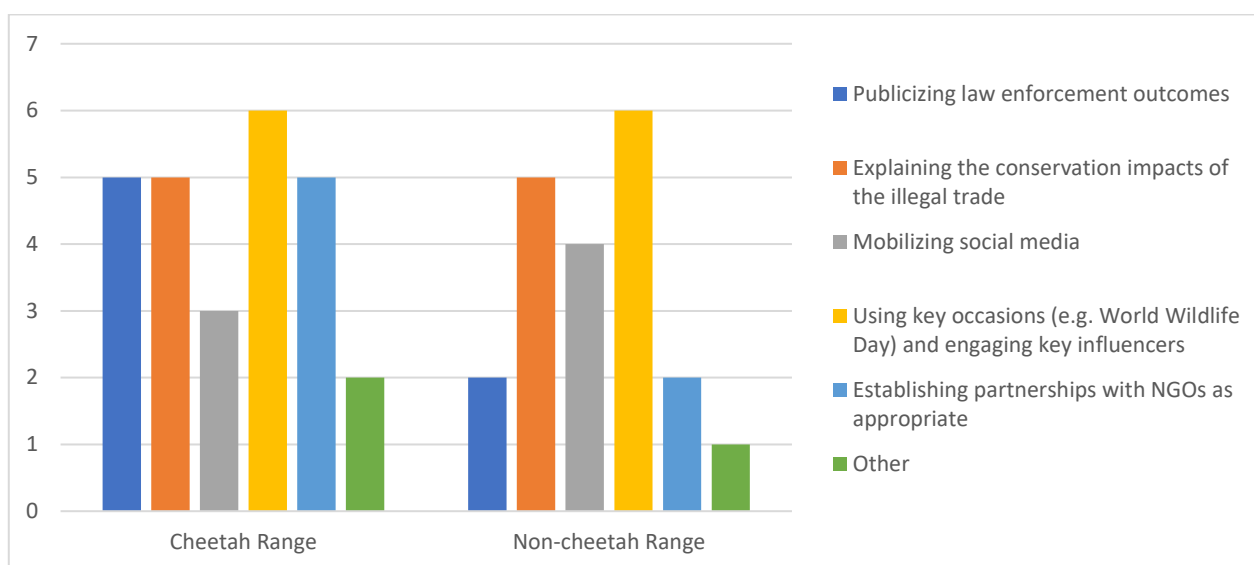
It is important to note that, of the 18 respondents, 4 NCR countries and 3 CRC indicated that illegal trade in cheetahs, live or parts, is insignificant or non-existing. Of the latter, two (CRC) indicated that illegal cheetah trade is not sufficient to warrant cheetah-specific campaigns in their countries,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

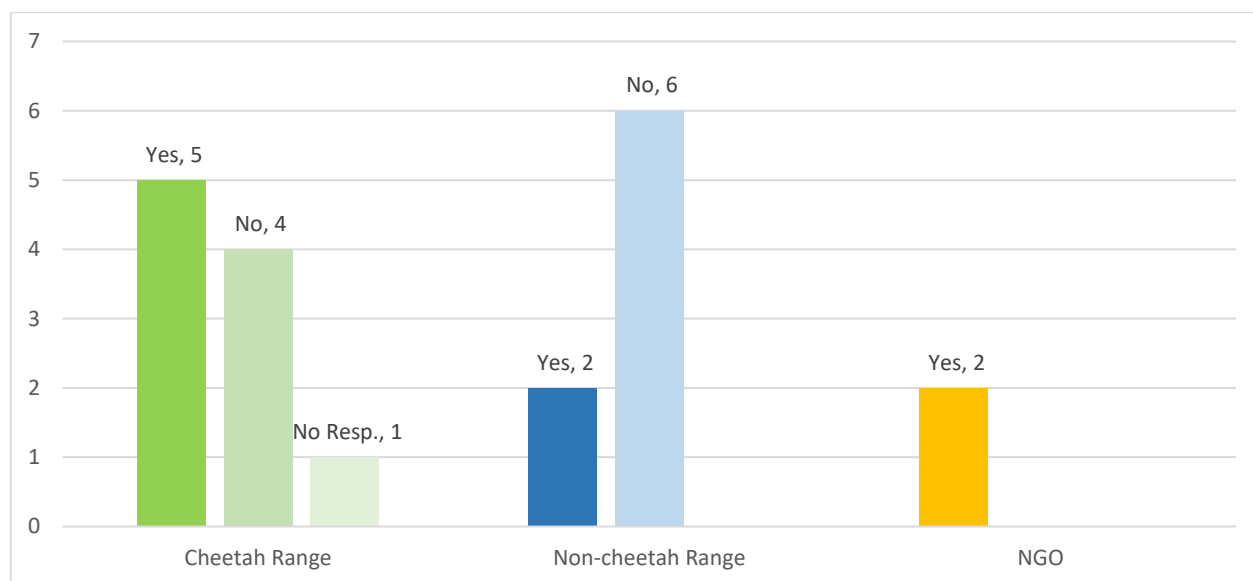
	<p><i>under focus to discuss the challenge facing them including illegal wildlife trade.)</i></p> <p><b>In 2018:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the celebrations of the National Environment Day in February, The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment organized an exhibition 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.

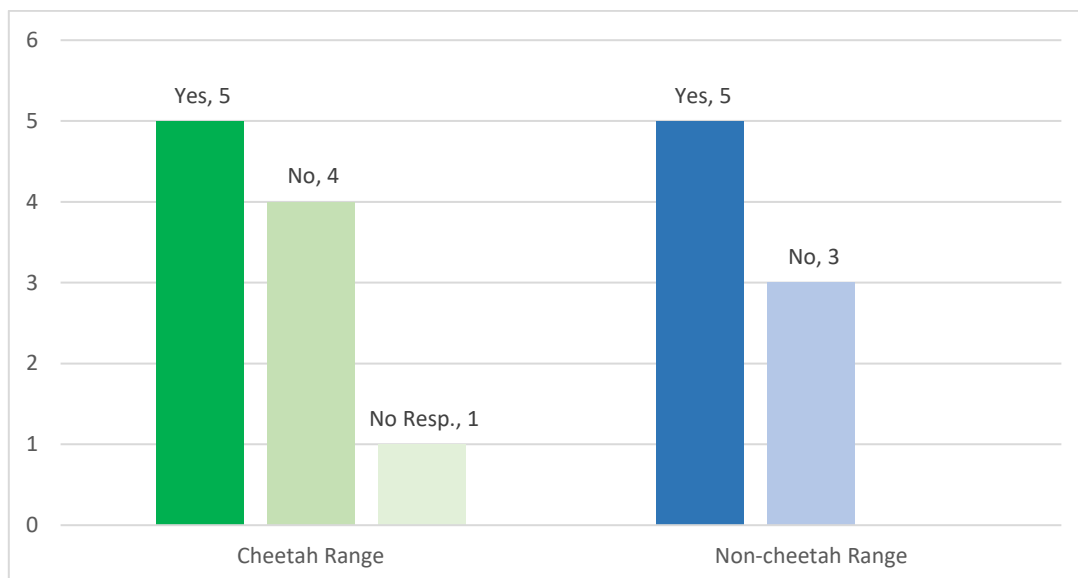
Fifteen respondents considered that the question regarding mechanisms in place to communicate with other countries regarding illegal trade in cheetah applied to them, and 40% of them (3 CRC; 3 NCR) replied affirmatively. Most of them participate in regional CITES groups and other international agreements. 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.

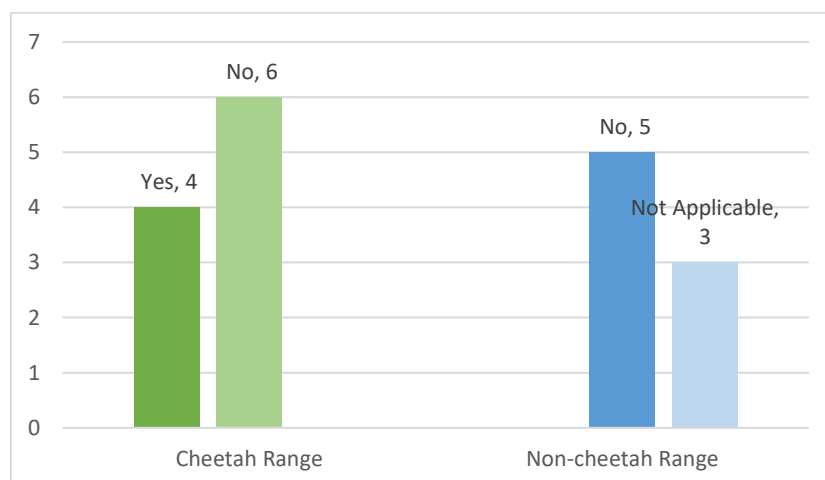
Another intervention was held to implement regional state prosecutor information sharing interventions. This activity aimed to obtain regional buy-in and participation from senior prosecutors in South African neighbouring countries (including Swaziland but excluding Zimbabwe and Lesotho) where illegal 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?**





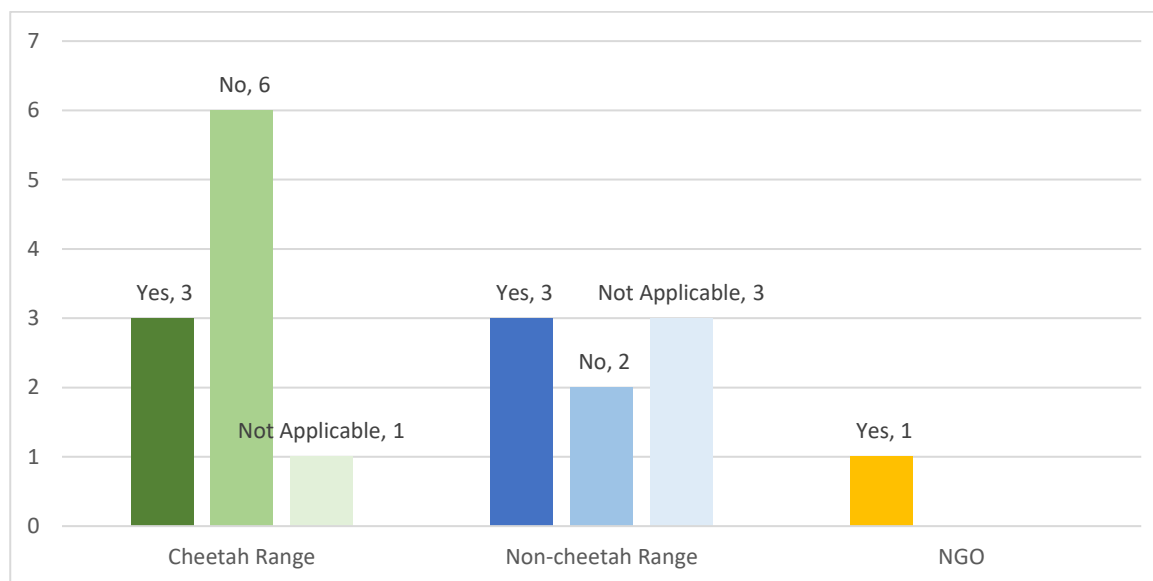
If 'yes', please provide details as appropriate:

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.

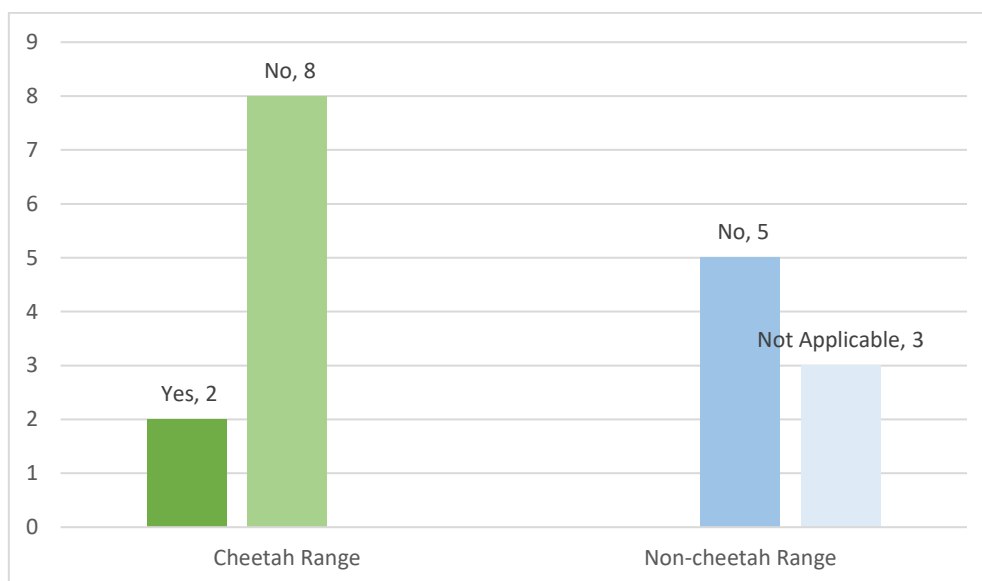
Country	Answer
BJ -Benin	The appointment of a National Cheetah Conservation Coordinator as foreseen in the action plan, which represents Benin at all training sessions and other activities related to the conservation of cheetah and its habitat.  The membership of the Beninese customs service to the WCO
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

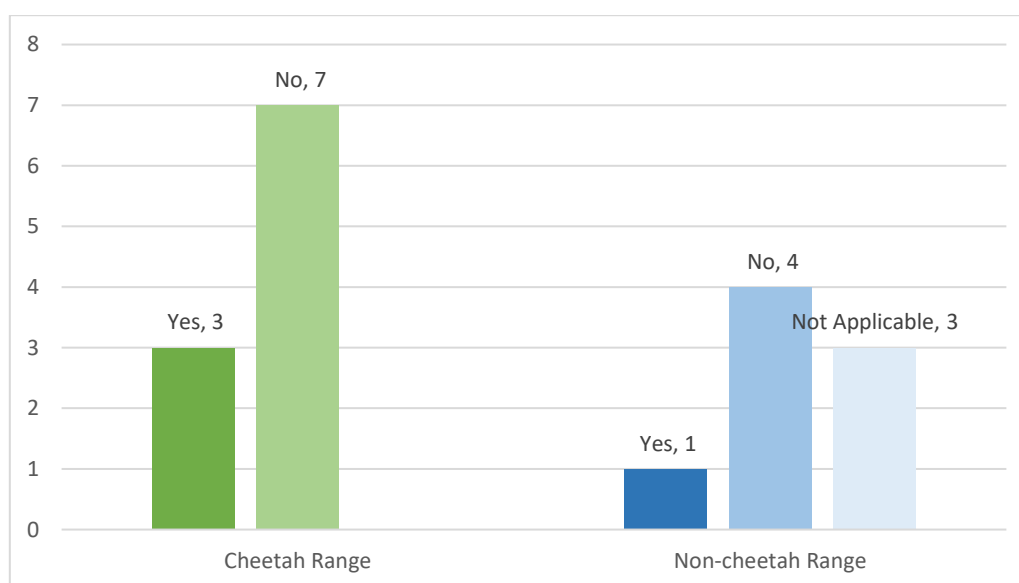
**Question C.5 Did your country communicate any information on poaching and/or illegal trade in cheetahs, including parts and derivatives, to relevant authorities in other source, transit or destination countries for appropriate enforcement actions and follow-up?**



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.

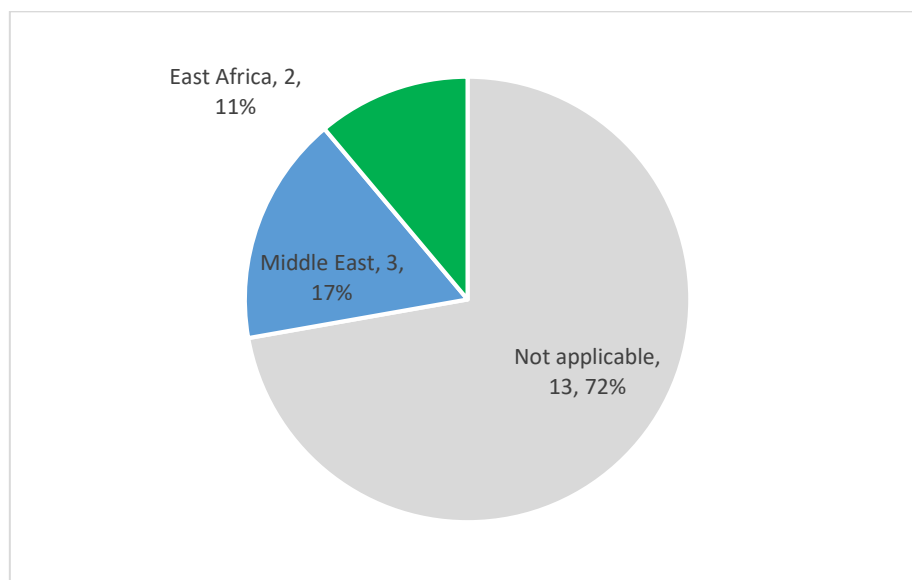
Country	Answer
AO -Angola	The ICCWC is being prepared to be implemented at the current year.
SO -Somalia	Lack of funding are the main obstacles we are facing now, any assistance in future from we are welcoming
SS - South Sudan	SOUTH SUDAN WORKS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH WCS IN THE AREA OF COMBATING WILDLIFE 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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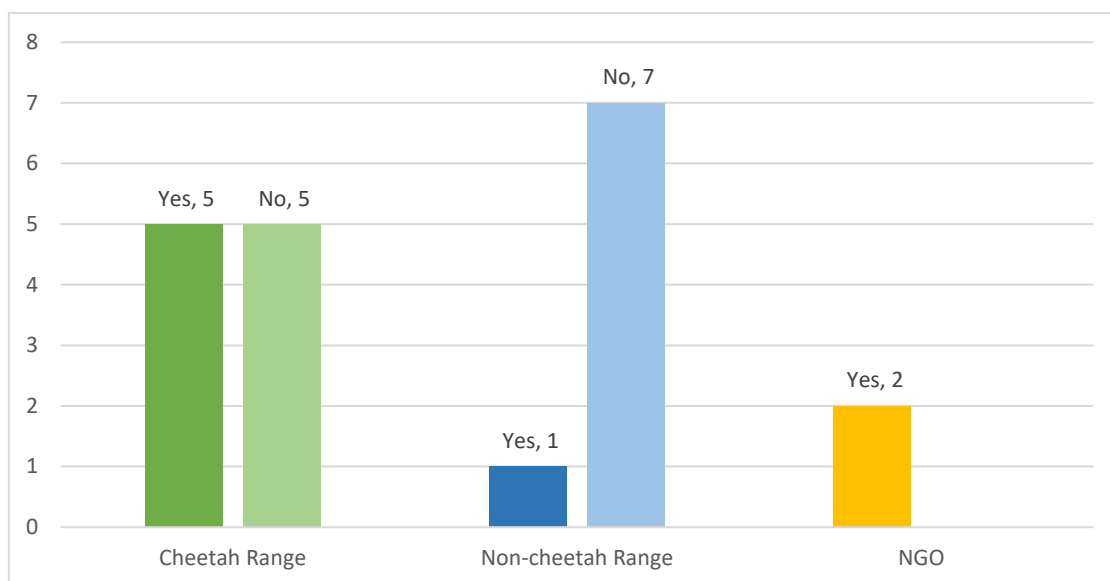
**Question C.7** If your country is located in Eastern Africa or the Middle East, have your authorities been involved in any joint operations between these two regions, targeting known or suspected smuggling routes used for illegal trade in cheetah specimens?



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 CFC; 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.

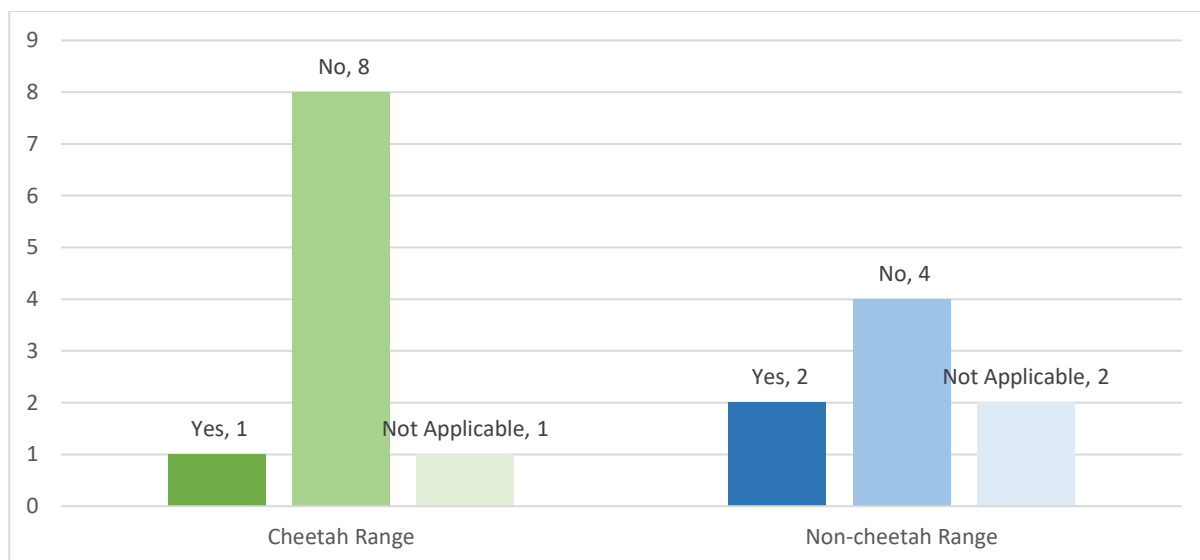
Four respondents (3 CRC; 1 NCR) included information on six seizures of live cheetahs (13) or products (4 skins; 2 kg) since 2015. Four of these (2 CRC) included details regarding prosecutions and criminal convictions. Disposal information was provided for one of the cases relevant to four cheetah cubs.

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.

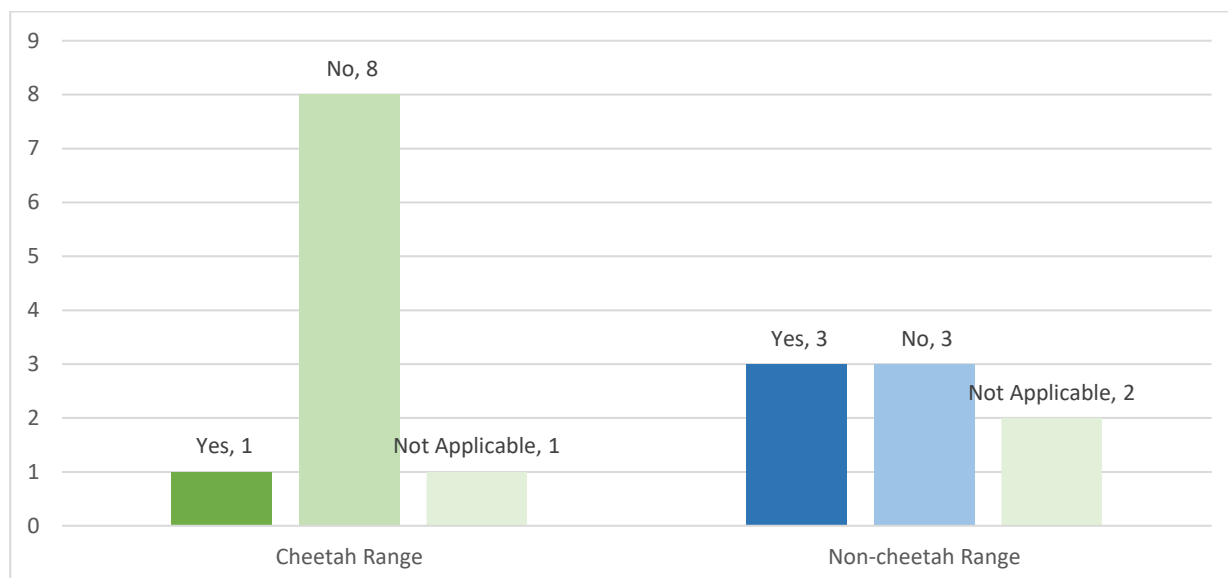
**Question D.1 Annex 1 of Resolution Conf. 17.8 on *Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species* contains CITES guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live animals. Has your country since its adoption, applied these guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live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

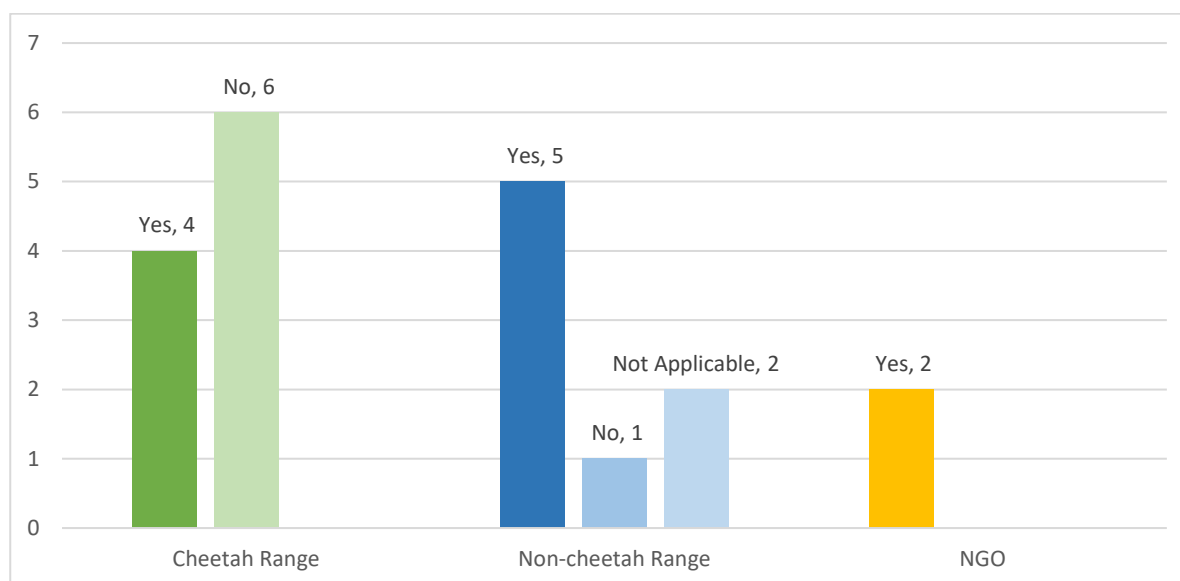
Country	Answer
ZA -South Africa	DEA has developed a guideline document on for the proper handling and processing of seized live animals in terms of Section 34e of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) for our Environmental Management Inspectors to use in cases of seizure of live animals. The 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.

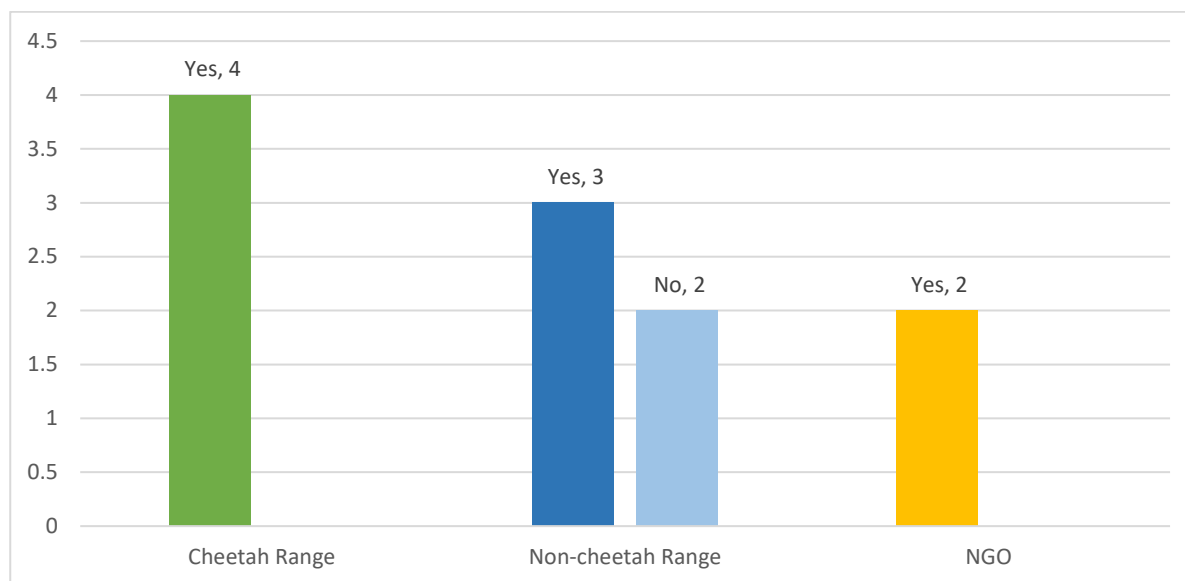
Country	Planned Y/N	Answer
AO -Angola		No answer.
CD -Congo, Democratic Rep.	Y	Because it posed a serious problem of management of the Park (unmotivated staff). The development of the action plan will be done and implemented with the reintroduction of the species.
NA -Namibia	N	The development of an 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.

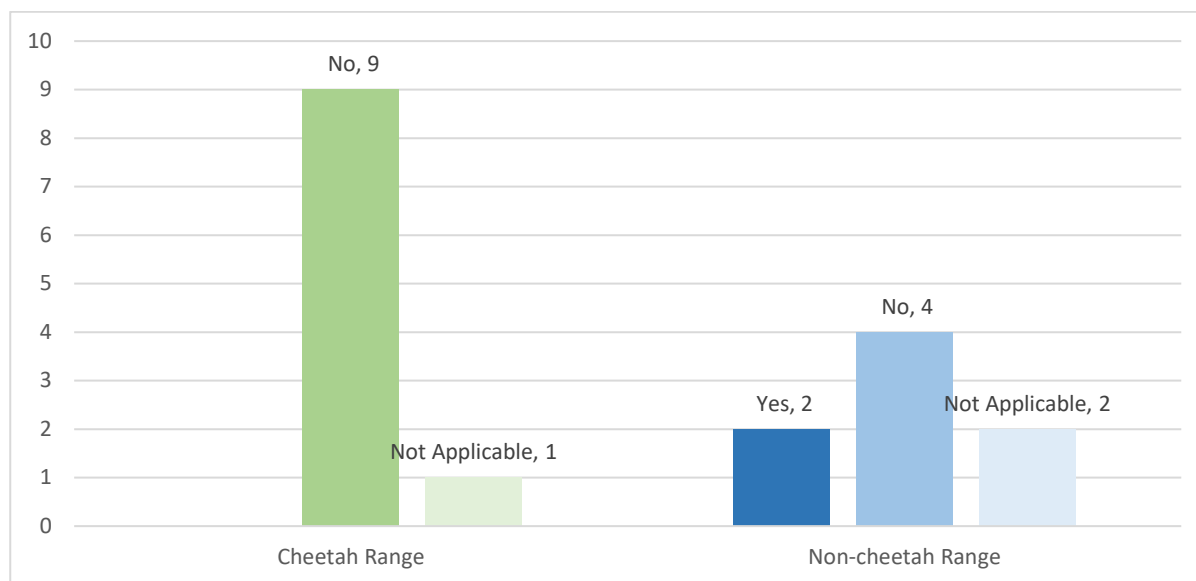
Country	Answer
NA -Namibia	Although, illegal trade in live cheetahs is insignificant in Namibia, the 2 facilities can handle a maximum of 80 live cheetahs at a time.
ZA -South Africa	<p>The National Zoological Gardens in Pretoria, Gauteng province is sufficient to care for cheetah as they also have a 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?**

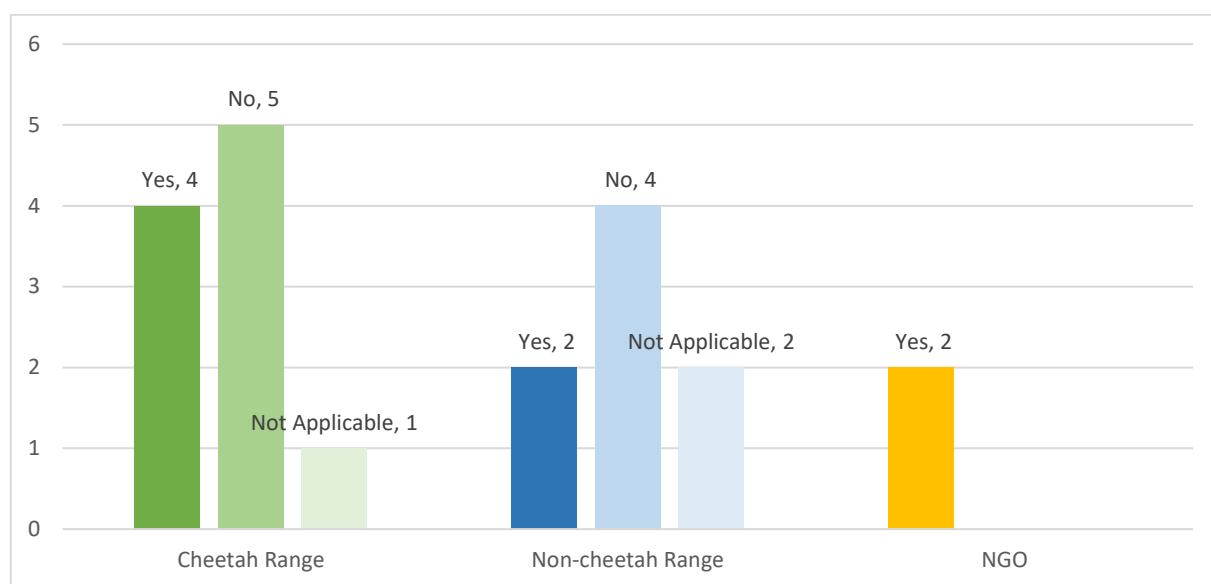


If 'no', please list here or in a document attached to your response.

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.



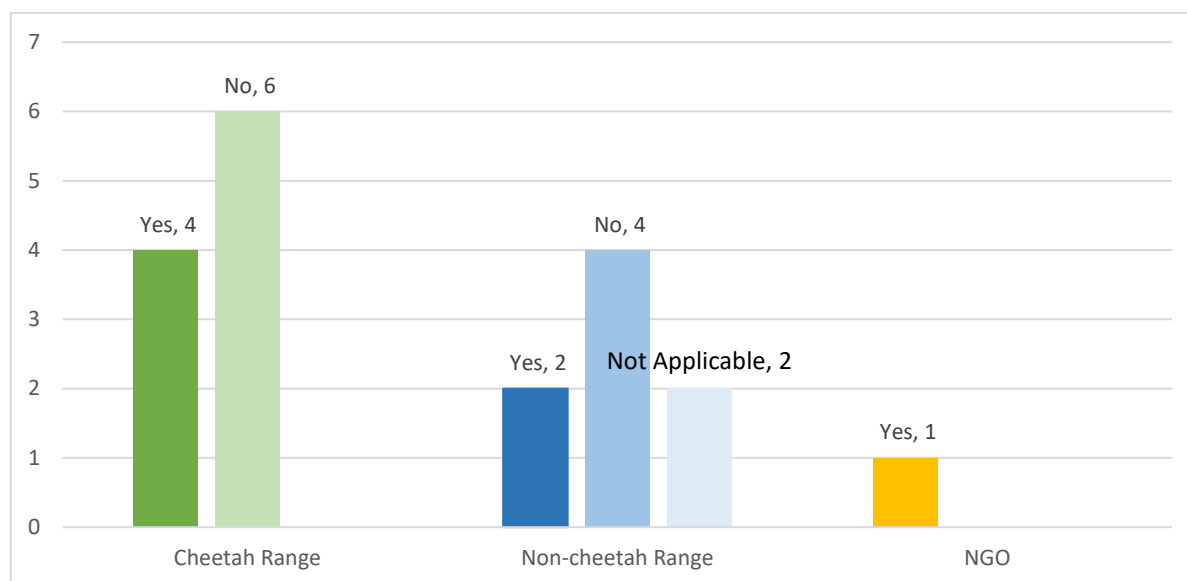
**Question D.6 Is there relevant expertise in your country for the handling of confiscated live cheetahs?**



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?**



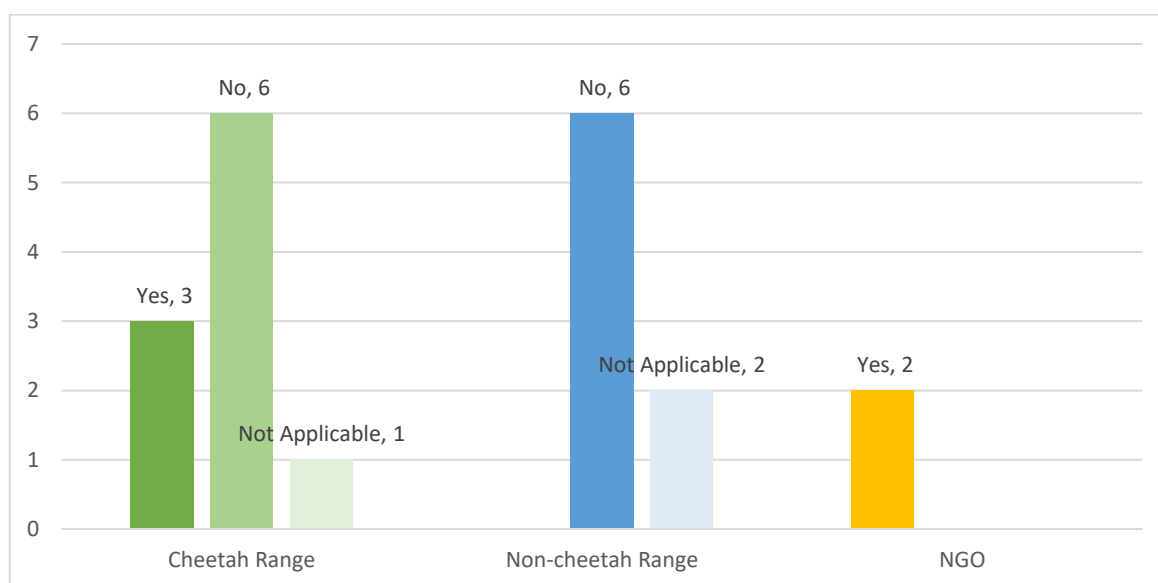
If 'yes', please attach a copy of the list. If no such list has been previously created, please list here any experts competent to perform this role in your country.

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?**

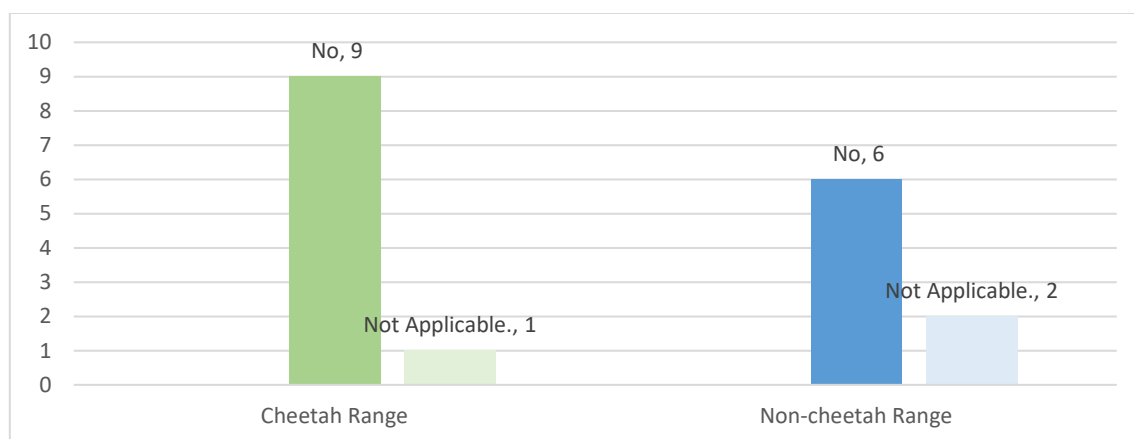


If 'yes', please provide details about the expertise and activities each of these stakeholders.

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					

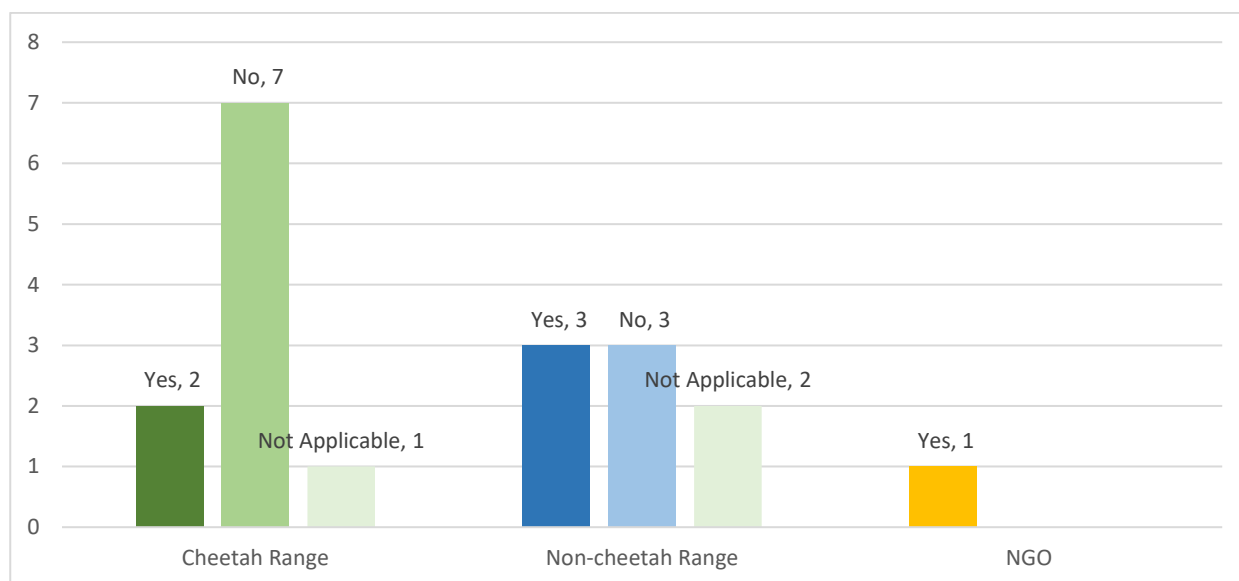
In connection with the seizures listed above, please provide also for each case (referring to the same letter), the following information about disposal.

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
SA - Saudi Arabia	A						

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

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

**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 operations. The current permitting system makes it very difficult for officials to effectively and accurately track individual animals.</li> </ul>

	<p>– 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.</p>
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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	HummarJerash	0	
KW -Kuwait	Kuwait Zoo – Public Authority for Agriculture and Fish Resources	Kuwait Zoo, AirportRd, 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	ChipangaliWilldife 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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