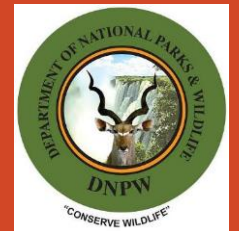


Regional Southern Conservation Strategy for the Cheetah and Wild Dog in Southern Africa

**Second Meeting of the Range States of the
Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative
1 to 4 May 2023, Entebbe, Uganda**



*Sandra Ponde Imbuwa
Senior Ecologist
Department of National Parks and Wildlife*



Justification for the Regional Conservation Strategy

Major range contractions within Southern Africa

22.6% (cheetah) and 17% (wild dogs) of their historical range

The species experience similar threats which include

habitat loss and fragmentation,

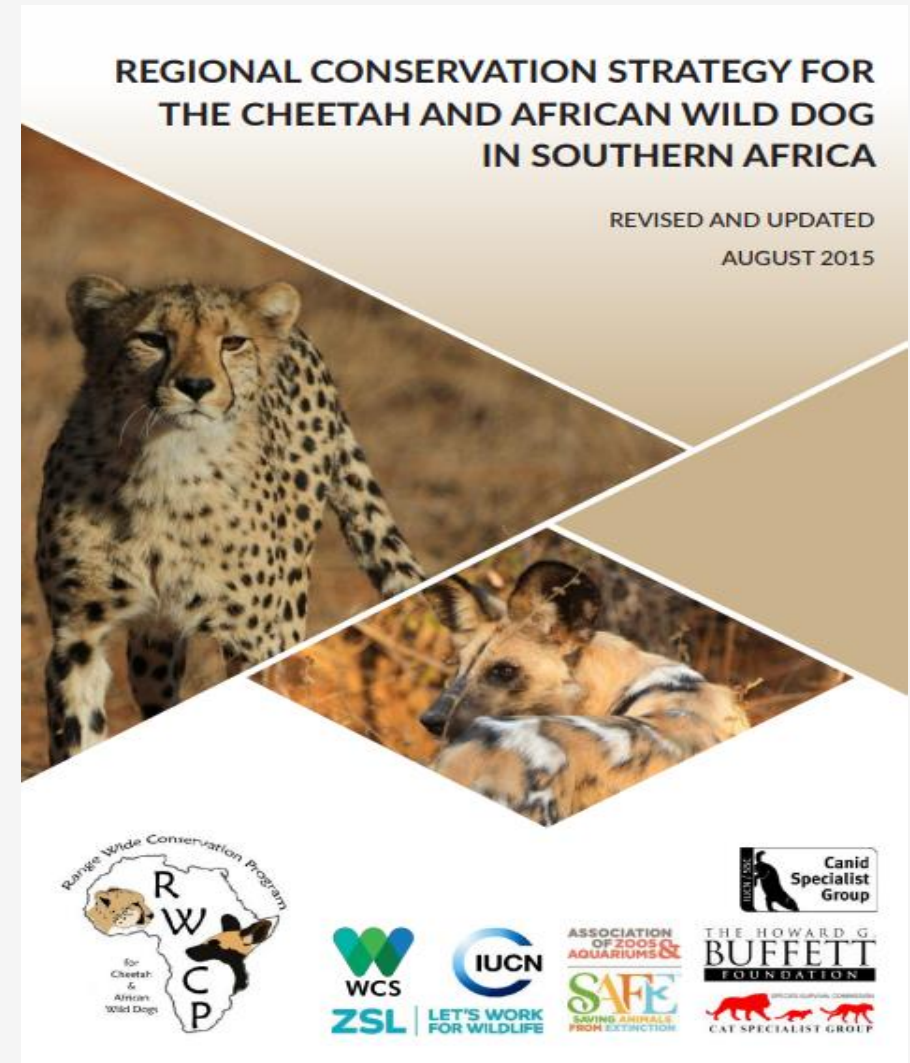
conflict with livestock and game farmers, loss of prey populations,
unintentional snaring,

road kills, small population sizes,

infectious diseases (mainly wild dogs) and hunting for live trade and skins
(mainly cheetah).

Therefore, the Regional Conservation Strategy was developed in 2007, revised and updated in 2105 in order to provide a framework to alleviate the threats the species face thereby ensure their survival within the region

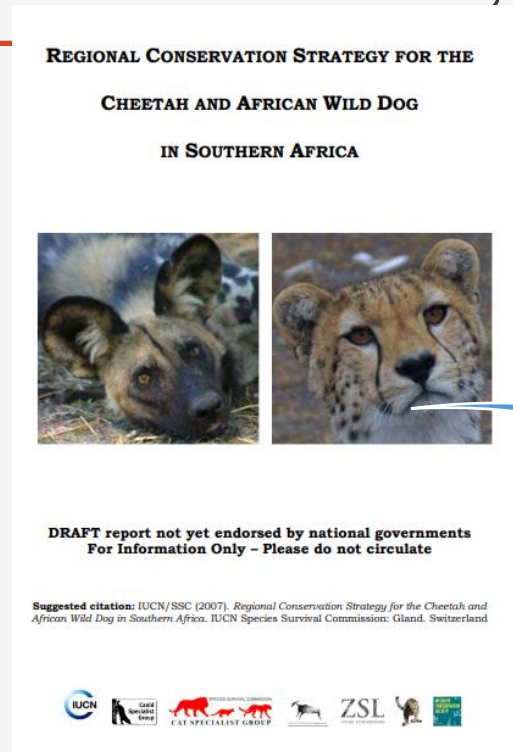
Given wild dogs' and cheetah's similar ecological needs, it makes sense to plan their conservation together



Planning Process for the Regional Conservation Strategy

Highly consultative

- 1 Relevant stakeholders were engaged to review the existing threats and population trends for the cheetah and wild dog in the region
- 2 **National wildlife authorities in each member state of the region highly engaged**
Expert groups were also engaged like the IUCN/SSC, Cats and Canid specialist Group, and the Range Wide Conservation Program for the Cheetah and Wild Dog
- 3 The 2007 plan was developed after a consultative workshop, Botswana with 38 participants, including the eight Range States of the two species within Southern Africa
- 4 At a meeting in South Africa in August 2015, the Regional Conservation Strategy for Southern Africa was revised and updated



Key components of Process of the Regional Conservation Strategy

The workshop process used in 2007, and largely followed again in 2015, included the following key components:

- 1. Engagement of stakeholders:** Key individuals and institutions best able to implement the plan – including government authorities, species specialists and relevant NGOs – were all involved in the strategic planning process.
- 2. Summary of knowledge:** The mapping process within the workshop established up-to-date information on the status and distribution of both species (see Chapters 3-4). This provided essential information for the development and updating of the strategic plan.
- 3. Problem analysis:** A problem analysis was conducted to identify threats, gaps and constraints impacting participants' ability to conserve cheetah and wild dogs. The problem analysis provided information critical for the development of the objectives for the strategic plan. This was updated at the 2015 workshop, and fed into the new plan.
- 4. Strategic plan:** A cascading plan was constructed, starting at a vision, proceeding to a goal, a series of objectives devised to meet the goal, and then a number of targets and activities to address each objective (Figure 6.1). At the 2015 meeting, this plan was revised from the objectives level down.

The planning process followed key stages as listed below:

1. The development of a vision
2. The development of a goal
3. A problem analysis
4. The development of a number of objectives which address the problems identified by the problem analysis
5. The development of a number of targets to address each objective
6. The development of a number of activities to address each target

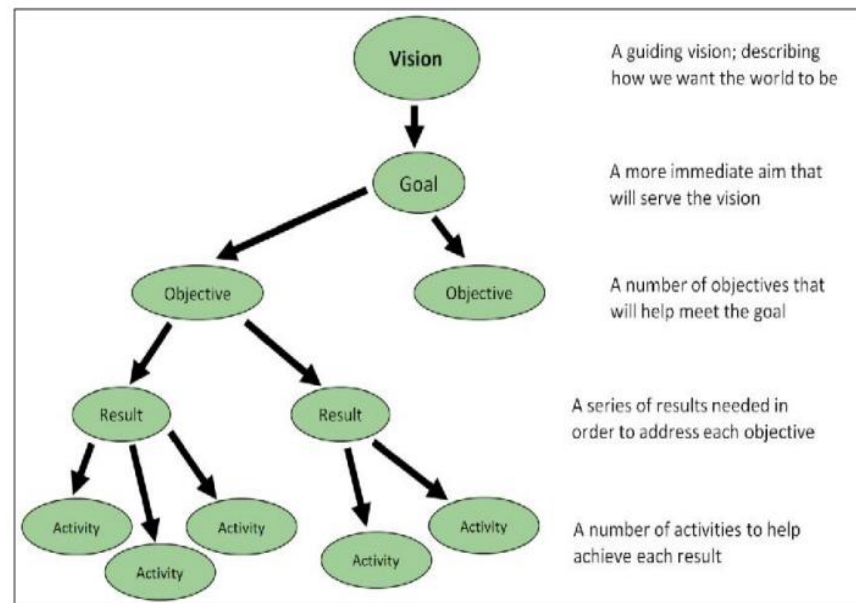


Figure 6.1 The structure of the strategic plan developed in the 2007 and 2015 workshops. In the 2007 workshop, 'results' had been called 'targets' but these were updated to be 'results' in the 2015 workshop, to be in line with the IUCN/SSC strategic planning guidelines

Theme and objectives of the Regional Conservation Strategy

Theme	Objective
Capacity Development	1. Develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in southern Africa.
Knowledge & Information	2. Improve knowledge on the conservation biology of wild dogs and cheetah across southern Africa.
Information transfer	3. Develop and implement mechanisms for the transfer of information relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation and ensure active commitment of stakeholders.
Coexistence	4. Minimise conflict and promote coexistence between cheetah, wild dogs and people across southern Africa.
Land Use	5. Minimise adverse effects of land development and promote and implement best land use practice for cheetah and wild dog conservation.
Political commitment	6. Obtain political commitment to the conservation needs of cheetah and wild dogs.
Policy & Legislation	7. Review and, where necessary, revise, international, national and local legislation, policies and protocols affecting cheetah and wild dog conservation.
National Planning	8. Facilitate the implementation of the regional strategy and develop and implement national action plans for the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs in all range states.

Next steps

1

The Regional conservation strategy was designed to foster the development of National Action Plans in each range state.

2

Each Range State initiated the development of its National Plans for cheetah and wild dog without deviating from the processes followed during the development of the regional strategy

3

Now, we shall listen to each Range State's update towards this shared objective in Southern Africa beginning with Angola.....

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!