Regional Strategic Planning for the Conservation of Cheetah and African Wild Dogs









Consequently, both species live at low densities and range widely

Home range sizes

wild dogs: 300-2,000km²

cheetahs: 200->2,000km²

Maximum population densities = 2 adults per 100km² for both species

They need areas substantially larger than needed by other large carnivores

Most cheetah (67%) and most wild dogs (60%) occur outside protected areas

The range wide conservation process:

Compiling, analysing and interpreting distribution data



Strategic planning for conservation action

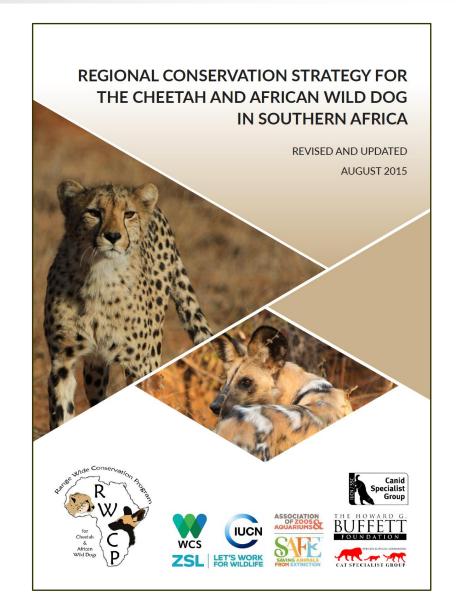


Conservation implementation



Key elements to the regional strategic planning process

- Participatory and consensus driven
- Engages all key stakeholders needed for implementation
- Based on the best available knowledge

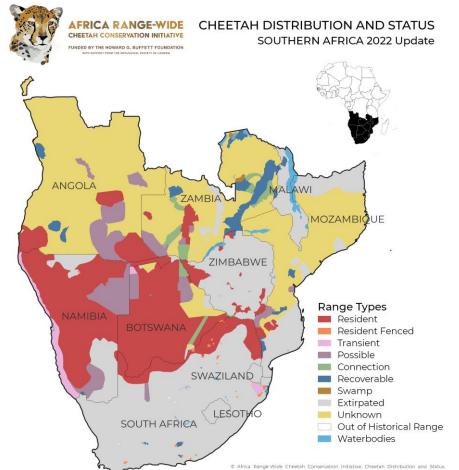




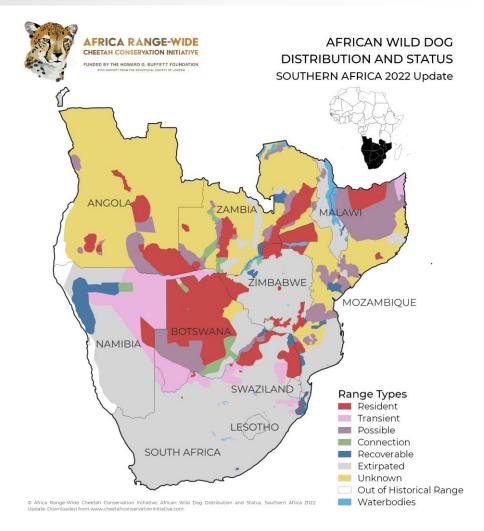


Status assessment









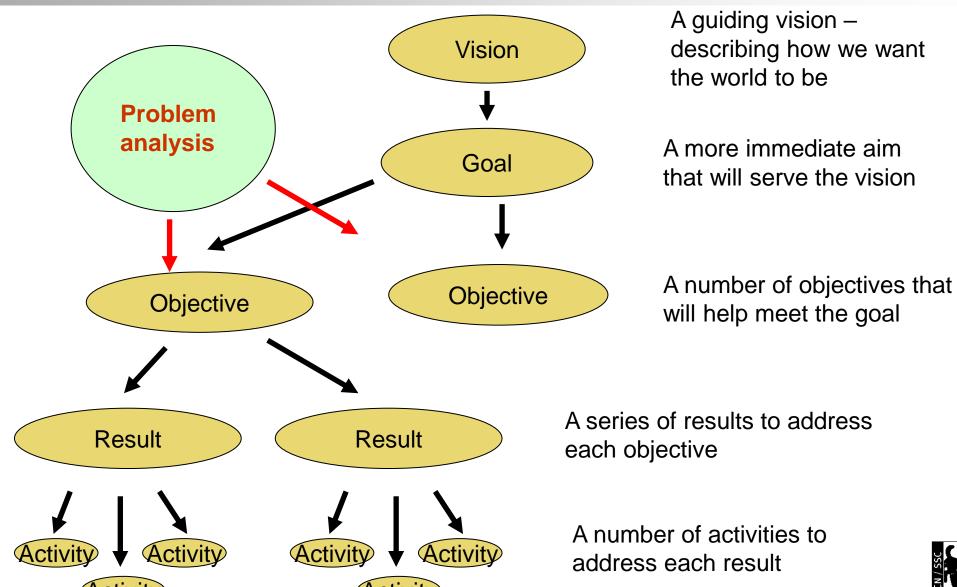




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Specialist Group

Developing the strategy



Objective based working groups

Objectives

Results

Activities





Extensive discussion and final agreement in plenary





End product – strategic plan

Vision			
Secure, v	viable cheetah and	wild dog populations across a range of e	cosystems, that successfully coexist with, and are valued by, the people of
southern	Africa.		
Goal			
Improve the status of cheetahs and wild dogs, and secure additional viable populations across their range in southern Africa.			
Theme	Objective	Target	Activity
Capacity Development	Develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in southern Africa.	1.1 Identify gaps in capacity in all areas of cheetah and wild dog conservation in the region within two years. 1.2 Develop and implement one	Conduct interview and questionnaire surveys to establish current situation and identify gaps for all capacity components within two years, including: 1.1.1 Law enforcement and conflict; 1.1.2 Monitoring and research; 1.1.3 Education and outreach. 1.2.1 Develop a list of wildlife and law enforcement training
		annual law enforcement and conflict resolution training programme in each range state within three years.	academia/institutions, including curricula, and identify gaps, within six months. 1.2.2 Develop law enforcement and conflict resolution training modules that encompass the range of regional training needs within 18 months. 1.2.3 Activate and source funds to support an annual law enforcement and conflict resolution training programme in each range state within one year. 1.2.4 Develop and implement one annual law enforcement and conflict training programme in each range state within three years.
		1.3 Establish a network of programmes and institutions to develop capacity in research, monitoring, education and outreach within one year.	1.3.1 Create a database of institutions and programmes involved in research, monitoring, education and outreach within one year. 1.3.2 Establish a committee to drive the development of a regional capacity network within one year. 1.3.3 Develop a web portal to provide an interface between network members and the public within one year.
Knowledge and information	2. Improve knowledge on the conservation biology of wild dogs and cheetahs across southern Africa.	2.1 Generate and disseminate standardised, quantitative knowledge of conflict, threats and their drivers and mitigation across southern Africa within five years.	2.1.1Compile available data on conflict, threats and their mitigation and, where possible, collate in standardised formats, from all range states within two years. 2.1.2 Identify shortfalls in existing knowledge about conflict, threats and their mitigation for all range states within two years. 2.1.3 Initiate studies (field studies, surveys, questionnaires and existing data) to quantify conflict, threats, their drivers and mitigation, and effects on population viability; ongoing. 2.1.4 Organise and hold a workshop to collate national information on conflict, threats and their mitigation within two years. 2.1.5 Create a regional database of information on conflict, threats and their mitigation for southern Africa within three years. 2.1.6 Generate knowledge on present and emerging threats to cheetah and wild dog conservation, including illegal trade. 2.1.7 Disseminate knowledge regarding conflict, threats, their drivers and mitigation to all relevant stakeholders within five years.





Transferring a regional strategy to a national plan

A regional strategy:

- Provides an agreed framework for conservation across the region.
- Provides a blueprint for national action planning.

It thus facilitates national action planning processes within a framework of international co-operation

A national plan adapts a regional strategy to national policy and legislative environments





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Current status

- Strategies across three regions
- National Action Plans in place in 17 countries
- National coordinators appointed by government in 14 countries
- Two regional reviews undertaken; third to take place in 2024
- Three action plan reviews

