

2025 Annual Report



Reporting Period
January-December 2025

By
Dr Laurie Marker
Executive Director
Cheetah Conservation Fund

Edited By
Shannon Kandjai

P.O. Box 1755
Otjiwarongo, Namibia
Phone: 067 306225
Fax: 067 306247
Email: director@cheetah.org

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I. Executive Summary

As we reflect on the past year, the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) continues to make meaningful progress in its mission to secure a future for the cheetah. Despite increasing global pressures on wildlife, CCF remains committed to innovative research, community engagement, and conservation initiatives that address the urgent challenges facing the world's most endangered big cat.

The year 2025 began with a significant milestone as CCF **Namibia** hosted the CONGEN Conference Workshop, bringing together leading genetics scientists, researchers, and conservation practitioners from around the world. The workshop provided a valuable platform for sharing the latest research on cheetah genetics, strengthening international collaborations, and developing strategies to improve cheetah population management and genetic diversity. By hosting this important event, CCF reinforced its role as a global leader in cheetah conservation research.

CCF also convened government representatives and members of governmental organizations to address the growing challenge of illegal cheetah trade. Participants acknowledged that Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) involving cheetahs is a complex global issue requiring coordinated international action. Through continued collaboration with governments and conservation partners, CCF remains actively engaged in efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and protect cheetah populations.

As of December 2025, CCF maintained a captive population of 27 cheetahs (14 males and 13 females) and one African wild dog at its Namibian centre. The organization continues to support higher education through the Life Technologies Conservation Genetics Laboratory, which serves as an internship site for undergraduate students from University of Namibia and Namibia University of Science and Technology.

CCF expanded its ecological research capacity through the development of a second scat detection dog and handler team. In 2025, detection dogs conducted field surveys covering approximately 245 km across CCF land, resulting in the collection of 158 samples, including 30 potential cheetah samples. These samples contribute valuable data for ongoing research into cheetah distribution and genetics.

Environmental monitoring remains an important component of CCF's work. During 2025, the Ecology team recorded 574.5 mm of rainfall, which was significantly higher than in 2024. Wildlife monitoring data indicated an overall increase in the densities of several species across CCF property, with giraffe detections highest during the ~~hot~~ dry season.

CCF also continues its long-term biodiversity research collaboration with Vanier College in Canada. This project investigates the ecological effects of bush encroachment on southern African savannas and helps establish baseline biodiversity data. During this reporting period, CCF researchers and partners published twelve scientific journal articles and completed one PhD thesis.

In September 2024, CCF launched a project funded by the UK Government through the Darwin Initiative. The project focuses on developing a Human-Wildlife Coexistence Toolkit aimed at reducing conflict between wildlife and rural communities in Namibia's communal conservancies. By combining ecological research, genetic analysis, and social science approaches, the project seeks to develop practical solutions that promote biodiversity conservation while supporting rural livelihoods.

The Livestock Guarding Dog Programme remains one of CCF's most successful conservation initiatives. To date, 800 dogs have been placed with farmers across Namibia and other parts of Africa. As of December 2025, 231 dogs remained active within the program, including 190 working dogs. These dogs play a critical role in reducing livestock losses and promoting coexistence between farmers and predators such as cheetahs.

Tourism also continued to grow, with CCF welcoming 17,161 visitors in 2025—an increase of 7.7% compared to the previous year. The organization also observed increased demand for overnight accommodation at Cheetah View Lodge and Babson House.

CCF's East Carnivore Conflict Field Station continued to support farmers through the Predator Early Warning System (EWS), which uses GPS collars to alert farmers when predators approach livestock areas. By December 2025, the program had established contact with 348 farms, with 184 actively participating in the system.

Education and community outreach remain central to CCF's mission. During 2025, a total of 18,498 Namibian learners and 632 teachers participated in CCF's education programs, including the Future Conservationist of Africa (FCA) initiative. Additionally, 980 farmers and community members participated in the Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) program across villages within the Waterberg Conservancy. CCF also hosted five international student groups and welcomed 47 interns from Namibia and abroad.

At the end of 2025, the CCF Cheetah Rescue and Conservation Centre in Somaliland was caring for 123 rescued cheetahs, two caracals, and six dogs. The centre also maintains groups of Dorcas gazelles confiscated from private properties, which now roam freely within the protected facility.

The rescue centre continues to provide critical care for cheetahs confiscated from the illegal wildlife trade while supporting regional conservation and awareness efforts.

The achievements of the past year would not have been possible without the dedication of CCF staff, partners, and supporters around the world. Through funding from donations, grants, and eco-tourism, CCF continues to advance research, conservation, and education programs that protect cheetahs and their ecosystems.

Saving the cheetah means protecting biodiversity and ensuring sustainable landscapes for both wildlife and people. CCF remains committed to this mission and invites continued collaboration and support in securing a future for the species.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Laurie Marker". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Laurie" and last name "Marker" clearly distinguishable.

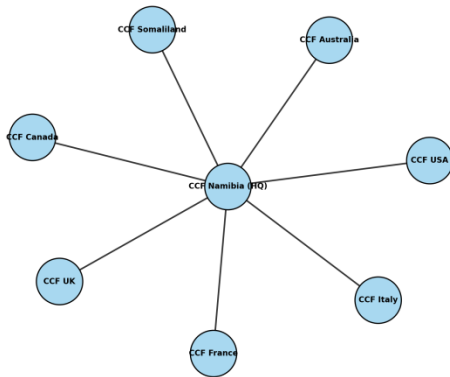
Laurie Marker, DPhil.

Founder and Executive Director

II. Organisational Structure

The Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) is an international conservation organization with registered non-profit entities in Namibia, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Italy. In addition, CCF maintains Memoranda of Understanding with partner fundraising organizations in the Netherlands, France, and Germany.

Simplified Organizational Structure of CCF International Branches



CCF's International Research and Education Centre in Namibia serves as the primary hub for the organization's global research, conservation, and education activities. Established in 1991 as a Namibian Voluntary Trust and later registered in 2002 as a not-for-profit Section 21 Company, CCF Namibia operates under a Board of Directors composed of leaders from the local community, business sector, and agricultural industry.

The organization is supported by an International Scientific Advisory Board, which provides expert guidance on research priorities and conservation strategies. CCF's Executive Director, Laurie Marker, leads the organization with the support of a professional staff team.

The Namibian Centre includes several farms that collectively cover approximately **58,067 hectares**. These properties include Elandsvreugde, Osonanga (two sections), Boskop (Khayam Kopje), Cheetah View, Bellebenno, Janhelpman, Bynadaar, Padberg, and Otjenga. This landscape represents prime cheetah habitat and forms part of a wildlife-friendly agricultural area where neighbouring farmers support conservation initiatives. The area supports a healthy prey base and serves as a model demonstrating that livestock farming and cheetah conservation can coexist successfully.

CCF Namibia is an active member of the Waterberg Conservancy, which encompasses more than **175,000 hectares** of privately owned farmland surrounding Waterberg Plateau Park. The conservancy promotes collaborative wildlife management among farmers, helping maintain sustainable wildlife populations and critical habitat for cheetahs. In addition, CCF participates in the management of the Greater Waterberg Landscape, a conservation landscape covering approximately **16,000 km²** surrounding the plateau and extending into Namibia's eastern communal lands.

CCF also maintains strong partnerships with national environmental networks and academic institutions. The organization is an active member of the Namibian Environmental Education Network (NEEN), the Namibian Chamber of Environment (NCE), and the Namibian Biomass Industry Group (NBIG). In addition, CCF collaborates closely with Namibia's major universities, supporting research, internships, and capacity building in conservation science.

III. RESEARCH

During 2025, the Cheetah Conservation Fund continued working towards achieving its research objectives and strengthening collaborative efforts. Research continued in overall health and genetics, ecological surveying, cheetah releases, and ecosystem research.

A. Population Dynamics

As of end of December 2025, the number of CCF's captive cheetah population is 27 cheetahs (14M, 13F), as well as 1 male African wild dog, compared to the end of December 2024, which had 27 cheetahs (11M, 16F).

In 2025, there were 6 deaths (1M, 5F), 8 transfers into the centre (9M, 7F), and 8 transfers out of the centre (5M, 5F).

The 8 (9M, 7F) transfers into the centre were:

- 2 orphaned male cheetah cubs named Kenobi (AJU2219) and Brendy (AJU2220), approx. 6 weeks old, were brought to CCF on the 13th of March, by a woman from Otjiwarongo.
- 1 adult male cheetah (AJU2221), arrived on the 6th of June, after being caught in a trap cage on a farm, 130 km from Otjiwarongo. After being assessed by the veterinary team, he was released back into the wild.
- 3 female cheetahs, 1 adult named Kiri (AJU2222) and 2 sub adult cubs (AJU2223, AJU2224) arrived on the 16th of June. They were caught in trap cages and had been kept illegally as captive cheetahs for about 8 months, before being confiscated by MEFT. After being assessed by the veterinary team, they were released back into the wild.
- 1 adult male cheetah named Tupuka (AJU2261) arrived on the 28th of August, after being caught in a trap on a neighboring farm. After being assessed by our veterinary team, he was released back into the wild.
- 1 male cub (AJU2262), approx 6 months old, arrived on the 1st of September from Erindi Private Game Reserve. He was found a week after mother had been by a leopard. He was later introduced to another wild female with cubs (see next case)
- 1 adult female named Nicky (AJU2200) and 2 male cubs (AJU2263, AJU2264), approx 7 months old, arrived on the 5th of September, after being caught on a farm. It was decided to try and introduce the orphaned cub that had arrived on the 1st of September, to this mom and cubs, in the hopes that they would accept him and they could all return to the wild together. The introduction was successful and all 4 cheetahs bonded well.
- 1 adult female named Kid (AJU2252) arrived on the 26th of September, after being caught on a farm in Gobabis, due to HWC. She was assessed by the vet team and released back into the wild.

- 4 orphaned cubs, 2 males (AJU2269, AJU2270) and 2 females Iphupho (AJU2271) and Mazi (AJU2272), approx 7-8 months old, arrived on the 19th of November from Gobabis. Their mother was shot and the cubs caught in a trap cage, due to HWC. One of the male cubs (AJU2269) had a wound on its back leg, was treated and is healing well. The cubs will stay at CCF until they are adults and can be released back into the wild.

The 5 (5M, 5F) transfers out were:

- On the 21st of July, an adult female named Kiri (AJU2222) and 2 sub-adult female cubs (AJU2223, AJU2224) were released on CCF property.
- On the 22nd of July, an adult male (AJU2221), was brought to Timbila Nature Reserve and released.
- On the 12th of September, an adult male named Tupuka (AJU2261) was released on CCF property.
- On the 2nd of October, an adult female named Kid (AJU2252) was released on CCF property on the 2nd of October.
- On the 8th of November, an adult female Nicky (AJU2200) and 3 cubs (AJU2262, AJU2263, AJU2264) were transferred to a soft-release boma at Timbila Nature Reserve. Here they will stay for a bit to get used to their vehicles for post-release monitoring purposes.

The 6 (1M, 5F) deaths were:

- On the 3rd of February, a 16 year old female cheetah named Polly (AJU1582), was euthanized, due to kidney failure and for quality of life reasons.
- On the 16th of February, a 14 year old female cheetah named Senay (AJU1600), one of our 4 ambassadors, passed away. She had had problems with gastritis for several years and her kidneys also started failing her.
- On the 28th of June, a 9 year old female cheetah named Bella (AJU1771), was euthanized due to kidney failure.
- On the 25th of July, a 12 year old female named Rainbow (AJU1640), passed away due to a lung infection and kidney failure.

- On the 15th of August, a 5 year old male named Hans (AJU1992), passed away due to a bacterial infection in his chest cavity and lungs.
- On the 24th of September, a 14 year old female named Marisa (AJU2059), was euthanized due to quality of life reasons.

B. Clinical Examinations

Overview of examinations

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, CCF performed a total of 60 medical examinations under anaesthesia on 27 individuals (13M, 14F) (table 1). Of these 27 animals examined under anaesthesia during this time period, 11 (5M, 6F) are captive individuals, 12 (5M, 7F) cheetahs were either release cheetahs, offspring of release cheetahs, or received examinations in preparation of a release, and four (2M, 2F) cheetahs are of wild origin and will be released back into the wild as soon as their age and condition allow.

All resident cheetahs received their booster vaccination for rabies and other feline specific diseases.

The overview of examinations with and without anaesthesia is followed by case description of examinations of each individual animal. Case descriptions are grouped according to the origin and/or fate of the animal (captive (3.2.1), related to release (3.2.2), wild (3.2.3)), with a separate section for dental examinations.

A total of 23 (10M, 13F) cheetahs died during this time period and if the bodies were retrieved and/or not too decomposed, their necropsies were performed (section 3.2.5).

Non-cheetah carnivore examinations and necropsies are covered in section 3.2.6

Livestock and Livestock Guardian Dogs summary is covered in section 3.2.7

Examinations under anaesthesia

Each cheetah that is examined under anaesthesia by CCF, both captive and wild, is assessed for general health and fitness. The examinations follow standard protocols for health assessment, measurements, and sample collection. Male examinations include semen collection and female examinations include vaginal swabs. The semen is analysed, and sperm frozen viably; all samples are stored in the Genome Resource Bank (GRB). The 60 examinations performed between January 1st and December 31st 2025, are presented in Table 1 in chronological order.

Table 1: Summary of medical examinations performed under anaesthesia on wild and captive cheetahs during the reporting period, in chronological order. Reasons for exam include: Wild (wild animal on initial arrival to CCF); Entry (arrival of a captive cheetah from another facility or a wild cheetah remaining at CCF after examination); routine (routine health check);

EEJ (electroejaculation procedure performed for sperm collection); dentistry; medical (treatment of any injury or illness, medical procedures not including dentistry & oral surgery); and relocation, collaring, or re-collaring.

ID	Sex	Name	Exam date	Reason for exam
AJU2203	F	Delilah	04-Jan-2025	Medical
AJU2203	F	Delilah	10-Jan-25	Medical
AJU2203	F	Delilah	16-Jan-25	Medical
AJU2203	F	Delilah	23-Jan-25	Medical
AJU1582	F	Polly	23-Jan-25	Medical
AJU2203	F	Delilah	28-Jan-25	Medical
AJU2203	F	Delilah	31-Jan-25	Medical
AJU1749	M	Koya	31-Jan-25	Medical
AJU2203	F	Delilah	03-Feb-25	Medical
AJU1582	F	Polly	03-Feb-25	Medical
AJU2203	F	Delilah	20-Feb-25	Medical
AJU1640	F	Rainbow	04-Mar-25	Medical
AJU1922	F	Nandi	14-Apr-25	Medical
AJU1749	M	Koya	14-Apr-25	Medical
AJU1771	F	Bella.2	17-Apr-25	Medical
AJU1640	F	Rainbow	23-Apr-25	Medical
AJU1785	F	Hela	24-Apr-25	Re-Collaring
AJU2059	F	Marisa	06-Jun-25	Medical
AJU2222	F	Kiri	16-Jun-25	Entry
AJU2223	F	AJU2223	16-Jun-25	Entry
AJU2224	F	AJU2224	16-Jun-25	Entry
AJU1749	M	Koya	27-Jun-25	EEJ
AJU1771	F	Bella.2	27-Jun-25	Medical
AJU2221	M	AJU2221	27-Jun-25	Entry/EEJ
AJU1771	F	Bella.2	28-Jun-25	Medical
AJU2100	M	Jev	02-Jul-25	EEJ
AJU2105	M	Teja	02-Jul-25	EEJ
AJU2193	M	Hamish	02-Jul-25	EEJ
AJU1749	M	Koya	17-Jul-25	Medical
AJU1923	M	Rocket	18-Jul-25	EEJ
AJU1992	M	Hans	18-Jul-25	EEJ
AJU2221	M	AJU2221	18-Jul-25	Entry
AJU2222	F	Kiri	19-Jul-25	Entry/Collaring
AJU2223	F	AJU2223	19-Jul-25	Entry
AJU2224	F	AJU2224	19-Jul-25	Entry
AJU1640	F	Rainbow	25-Jul-25	Medical
AJU1749	M	Koya	11-Aug-25	Medical

AJU1992	M	Hans	14Aug-25	Medical
AJU1992	M	Hans	14-Aug-25	Medical
AJU1749	M	Koya	18Aug-25	Medical
AJU1749	M	Koya	22-Aug-25	Medical
AJU1749	M	Koya	27-Aug-25	Medical
AJU1749	M	Koya	01-Sep-25	Medical
AJU2261	M	Tupuka	01-Sep-25	Entry/Medical
AJU2200	F	Nicky	06-Sep-25	Entry
AJU2261	M	Tupuka	06-Sep-25	Entry/Medical
AJU2263	M	AJU2263	06-Sep-25	Entry/Medical
AJU2264	M	AJU2264	06-Sep-25	Entry/Medical
AJU2262	M	Hela's cub	13-Sep-25	Entry/ Medical
AJU2059	F	Marisa	24-Sep-25	Medical
AJU2252	F	Kid	01-Oct-25	Entry/ Medical
AJU2269	M	AJU2269	19-Nov-25	Entry/ Medical
AJU2269	M	AJU2269	24-Nov-25	Medical
AJU2270	M	AJU2270	24-Nov-25	Entry/ Medical
AJU2271	F	Iphupho	24-Nov-25	Entry/ Medical
AJU2272	F	Mazi	24-Nov-25	Entry/ Medical
AJU2269	M	AJU2269	28-Nov-25	Medical

Examinations Without anaesthesia

Most of the captive cheetahs at CCF have been trained to go into a squeeze cage, which allows the veterinary team to do a basic visual examination, administer vaccines, basic treatments, and draw blood without anaesthesia. Also, small cubs can sometimes be examined by physical restraint, always assessing the best way to lower stress but get enough information.

Voluntary blood draws provide valuable diagnostic information without subjecting the cheetahs to stress or medical procedures. They provide insight into organ function (e.g., kidney and liver) and allow identification of potential health concerns at an early stage, facilitating timely implementation of disease management plans. This health monitoring is particularly important for cheetahs aged 10 years and above.

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, CCF performed 73 blood draws and continuous or opportunistic medical treatments and/or long term management of chronic disease without related anaesthesia on a total of 10 (2M, 8F) individuals (Table 2).

Table 2 Summary of voluntary blood collection and cases not requiring anaesthesia on captive cheetahs during the reporting period.

ID	Sex	Name	Age	Collection and/or treatment date/frequency	Reason
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AJU1771	F	Bella.2	9 years old	Bi-weekly- weekly	Chronic disease monitoring
				Daily	Chronic Disease Treatment - Fluids
AJU1640	F	Rainbow	13 years old	Bi-weekly- weekly	Medical: Kidney disease - continued for chronic disease monitoring
				Daily	Chronic Disease Treatment - Fluids
AJU1600	F	Senay	15 years old	12-Feb-25, 15-Feb-25	Medical - Kidney failure, Chronic gastritis
AJU1601	M	Peter	15 years old	Every 1-2 months	Routine Monitoring- Chronic Gastritis, early stage kidney disease
				3 times a week	Chronic Disease Treatment - Fluids
AJU1603	F	Tiger Lilly	15 years old	Every 1-2 months	Routine Monitoring- elevated kidney values twice
				3 times a week	Chronic Disease Management - Fluids
AJU1641	F	Aurora	13 years old	Every 3 months	Routine Monitoring
AJU1582	F	Polly	16 years old	10-Jan-25	Medical- Chronic kidney disease, decline in health
				Daily	Chronic Disease Treatment - Fluids
AJU1922	F	Nandi	11 years old	Every 3 months	Routine Monitoring
AJU2193	M	Hamish	2.5 years old	Opportunistic	Lameness evaluation awake
AJU2194	F	Kweli	2.5 year old	Opportunistic	Annual blood check

Captive Cheetahs

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, 15 (8M, 7F) captive cheetahs received health-related medical examinations (with or without anaesthesia). Of the 15 cheetahs, one (1F) only had routine blood draws for monitoring purposes, without an associated case. The remaining 14, 9 (6M, 3F) cheetahs are described hereafter and the other five (1M, 4F) passed away and are described in section (3.2.5). Details of their on- and off- site procedures and monitoring are provided hereafter in order of ascending AJU numbers.

AJU1601 (Peter) a 15-year-old resident male, was found to have mildly increased kidney values in February 2025, after which he was treated with daily subcutaneous fluids for 1.5 months until the

values were back within normal reference range. He has been stable, with mildly elevated kidney values, while receiving fluids three times a week. However, an increase in kidney values has been observed every time the fluid volume was reduced, so he will remain with the same amount three times a week.

AJU1603 (Tiger Lilly), a 15-year-old resident female, was found to have mildly increased kidney values in February 2025, after which she was treated with daily subcutaneous fluids for 1.5 months until the values were back within normal reference range. She was then slowly weaned off fluids, but without any fluids the values went up again. She has been stable with kidney values within normal reference range while receiving fluids three times a week

AJU1749 (Koya), an 8-year-old resident male, was seen limping on his left front leg and a work up was done on 31 January 2025 in order to take ~~rays~~ x-rays. No abnormalities were found and he was placed on NSAIDs. This gave little to no improvement over the next few months and he was anaesthetized again for a follow up exam and additional ~~rays~~ x-rays. The only abnormality found was a hardened and thickened piece of callus under the large footpad and this was cut away. This also gave little improvement and he continued to have an ~~err~~mittent lameness, indicating muscle or tendon trauma, needing time and rest. On 27 June 2025 he was anaesthetized again for EEJ and he provided good sperm for storage in the sperm bank.

AJU1922 (Nandi), an 1-year-old resident female, was seen with a chronic unilateral mucopurulent nasal discharge on the right side. She was anaesthetized on 11 April 2025 and a perforated palatine erosion on the right with lots of grass seeds in it was found. It was flushed/cleaned and sutured. Any dental issues were ruled out by ~~ray~~ x-ray. The nasal discharge was absent for a few weeks but then returned. An alternative plan for closing the focal palatine erosion will be made.

AJU1641 (Aurora), 13 years old resident cheetah, continuous health monitoring to assess organ function and identified in early stages any signs of renal disease.

AJU2193 (Hamish), 2.5 years old resident male cheetah that presented a limp, it was assessed awake, not external wound were found, neither skeletal problems, believed to be a soft tissue problem, give pain medication, antiinflammatories and recommended rest for a couple ~~day~~ days. It successfully recovered.

AJU1923 (Rocket), AJU2100 (Jev) and AJU2105 (Teja) adult male resident cheetahs received their annual medical examination, including blood examination and EEJ collection during anesthesia in July 2025. The three were in great health at the time of the examination.

Release-related Cheetahs

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, 10 (4M, 6F) release-related cheetahs received veterinary attention. Details of her on- and off- site procedures and monitoring are provided hereafter.

Release female AJU1785 (Hela) was captured on Erindi Private Game Reserve for re-collaring on 24th April 2025. A general veterinary check, including sample collection and measurements were

done in the field. She was released back on the same reserve on the same day and quickly reunited with her 3 young cubs. Sadly passed away later in the year (see details on section 3.2.5).

Released wild male AJU2221 was captured in a trap cage by a farmer near Omaruru. He was moved to CCF for a health examination, collaring and release at a later stage. His entry exam and first EEJ were performed on 27th June 2025. Besides some trauma injuries from the trap cage he was a healthy adult male, although the EEJ was unsuccessful, most likely due to capture stress. The collaring and another EEJ will be done at a follow up exam, after which he will be released.

Released wild female AJU2222 (Kiri), and her two subadult female cubs (AJU2223, AJU2224) were captured by a farmer and kept illegally in his property, until MEFT got the information and contacted us for their removal on the 16th of June. They stayed in rehabilitation at our center for over a month and on the 19 of July, a general veterinary check, including sample collection and measurements were done, Kiri was collared and the three of them released soon after.

Released wild female AJU2200 (Nicky), and her two male cubs (AJU2263, AJU2264) were captured by a farmer in a trap cage, they were brought to CCF, a general veterinary check, including sample collection and measurements were done. Reintroduction with cub (AJU2262) was successfully accepted by Nicky and her cubs after bonding they were sent to Nankuse for release.

Released wild male AJU2261 (Tupuka), were captured by a farmer in a trap cage, a general veterinary check, including sample collection, measurements and collaring were done, and he was released soon after in CCF property as due to camera trap monitoring we were aware that his core territory was here.

Released wild female AJU2252 (Kid), was initially captured by a farmer and released by Gobabis (after giving birth while trapped in a trap cage, 3 cubs died due to poor motherhood related to stress), later on the year she was captured again by another farmer, during the clinical examination an advanced pregnancy was observed and immediate release was recommended to avoid the last outcome. Sadly while still pregnant she was shot by a neighbouring farmer because she hunted a goat in his property and he mistook her for a leopard. More details see section 3.2.5,

Wild Cheetahs

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, three (2M, 1F) wild cheetahs received veterinary attention. Details of their on- and off- site procedures are provided hereafter in order of ascending AJU numbers.

Wild female AJU2203 (Delilah) had sustained a severe fracture in her back right leg (femur) which had been surgically repaired at Rhino Park Veterinary Practice. She underwent multiple follow-up procedures between January and February to change bandages and clean the surgical wound as well as follow-up X-rays to assess bone calcification and healing. On February 20th 2025 stitches were removed and she was discharged from medical care as the fracture healed.

Wild male AJU2262 (Hela's cub) arrived 10 days after her mom, Hela (AJU1785), was killed by a lion in Erindin Private Game Reserve. He arrived with severe dehydration and poor nutrition, he was treated for it but after a week started with severe diarrhea, fecal examination was performed and high presence of ancylostoma, dewormed and GI target treatment, fully recovered after 10 days. After that he was reintroduced successfully to Nicky (AJU2200), and her cubs (AJU2263, AJU2264).

Wild male AJU2269, cheetah cub part of a litter of four, captured in a trap cage, a considerable size wound was observed in the rear right limb, attempted to close but unsuccessful, started with antibiotics to manage the infection and treated for secondary closure.

Dental Examinations

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, one dental examination was performed on a cheetah (1F). The one cheetah that received dental procedures is described here:

Resident female AJU2059 (Marisa) was anaesthetized due to anorexia, lethargy and ataxia. During the work up it was found she had a severely infected upper left canine, besides an open root canal the root itself was in severe decay and the tooth was extracted and the fistula closed. She was treated with long acting antibiotics.

Deaths, Euthanasia, and Necropsies

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, six (1M, 5F) resident cheetahs, and 17 (9M, 8F) wild cheetahs died (table 3). Case descriptions, and causes of death are described hereafter in order of necropsy date.

Table 3: Summary of animals that died (natural mortality, anthropocentric mortality and euthanasia) and/or were necropsied during the reporting period, ordered by date of death with details regarding date of necropsy, age at death and cause of death.

AJU#	Name	date of death	date of necropsy	Age at death	Cause of death
AJU2217	AJU2217	21-Jan-25	23-Jan-25	11 months	Hit by a cart
AJU1582	Polly	03-Feb-25	03-Feb-25	16 years	Euthanize, acute kidney disease
AJU2218	AJU2218	05-Feb-25	NA	Adult	Hit by a vehicle
AJU1600	Senay	16-Feb-25	18-Feb-25	15 years	Kidney failure
AJU2160	AJU2160	16-Feb-25	NA	2 years 5 months	Killed by animal
AJU2204	Jet Lea	06-Mar-25	NA	2 years 8 months	Unknown
AJU2199	Max2	27-May-25	30-May-25	7 years	HWC - shoot by a farmer
AJU1771	Bella2	28-Jun-25	3-Jul-25	9 years	Euthanize, acute kidney disease
AJU2256	AJU2256	16-Jul-25	16-Jul-25	6 months	Hit by a vehicle
AJU1640	Rainbow	25-Jul-25	25-Jul-25	12 years 9 months	Pneumonia and CKD
AJU1992	Hans	15-Aug-25	15-Aug-25	5 years 7 months	Septic Pleuritis

AJU2161	!Urus	17-Aug-25	25-Aug-25	2 years 10 months	Suspected killed by a hyena
AJU2255	AJU2255	25-Aug-25	25-Aug-25	Neonatal (0 days)	Died soon after mom got released
AJU2254	AJU2254	25-Aug-25	25-Aug-25	Neonatal (0 days)	Died caught in a trap cage
AJU2253	AJU2253	27-Aug-25	27-Aug-25	Neonatal (0 days)	Died caught in a trap cage
AJU2059	Marisa	24-Sep-25	25-Sep-25	14 years	Euthanize-geriatric patient, Renal Disease and neurological signs.
AJU2201	Pia	7-Oct-25	10-Oct-25	3 years	HWC - Shot by a farmer
AJU1785	Hela	10-Oct-25	10-Oct-25	7 years	Killed by Lion
AJU2265	Pia's cub	7-Oct-25	14-Oct-25	6 months	HWC - Shot by a farmer
AJU2252	Kid	18-Oct-25	20-Oct-25	3 years	HWC - Shot by a farmer for eating a goat
AJU2267	kid fetus 3	18-Oct-25	20-Oct-25	Fetus	HWC - Mother shot while pregnant
AJU2268	Kid fetus 2	18-Oct-25	20-Oct-25	Fetus	HWC - Mother shot while pregnant
AJU2266	Kid fetus 1	18-Oct-25	20-Oct-25	Fetus	HWC - Mother shot while pregnant

Wild male AJU2217 was estimated to be 11 months old when his carcass was found next to the B1 road between Okahandja and Otjiwarongo, on January 20th 2025 after being hit by a car.

Resident female AJU1582 (Polly), a 16-year-old resident female, blood values indicated an acute kidney injury. She was placed on a treatment plan of daily fluids and renal supplements. Monthly blood draws were performed going forward to monitor her response to the ongoing treatment. Her health and wellbeing continued to decline and she was euthanized on 03 February 2025.

Wild male AJU2218, an adult cheetah hit by a car, his carcass was found next to the B1 road between Okahandja and Otjiwarongo, on February 20th 2025. Samples were collected but the carcass was burned before a necropsy was performed due to miscommunication with MEFT.

Resident female AJU1600 (Senay), 15-year-old resident female, had chronic gastritis since 2023. Bloodwork on 12 February 2025 showed values indicating acute kidney failure and she passed away 3 days later despite treatment.

Wild female AJU2160, daughter of Hela (AJU1785), and collared in 2024 once she reached adulthood. She was killed by an animal on Erindi Private Game Reserve and her carcass was found on February 16th 2025.

Wild female AJU2204 (Jet Lea), she was collared in 2024, and was found dead on March 20th 2025 of unknown causes.

Wild male AJU2199 (Max2) was 7 years old when his collar stopped moving on May 27th 2025. Farmer found him in his property and shot him on site, Max had not attacked nor killed any of the

farmer's animals. Cause of death was respiratory and cardiac arrest subsequent to gunshot wound in the chest that perforated lungs and main vessels.

Resident female AJU1771 (Bella.2), 9-year-old resident female, had been diagnosed with acute kidney injury in December 2023. Her treatment continued with daily fluids and renal supplements, and her kidney values were monitored through monthly blood draws but continuously deteriorating. After 2 months of intensive monitoring and treatments she was euthanized on 28 June 2025 due to welfare considerations.

Wild male AJU2256, was estimated to be 6 months old when hit by a car on the D1601 road by a citizen who brought the carcass back to CCF East. Necropsy show severe hemorrhage of the skull and a neck fracture as cause of death after the big trauma of being hit by a car.

Resident female AJU1640 (Rainbow), resident cheetah battling Chronic Kidney Disease, antibiotic resistant urinary infection and Respiratory problems, died while waking up from a diagnostic workup.

Resident male AJU1992 (Hans), resident cheetah with prolonged anorexia even after GI medication has been dispensed. Found phyothorax and signs of septicemia on necropsy.

Wild female AJU2161 (!Urus), an almost 3 years old female cheetah living in Erindi Private Game Reserve, was found dead and was suspected killed by a hyena.

Wild cheetah cubs (Males AJU2253 and AJU2254, female AJU2255) their mom Kid (AJU2252) was captured in a trap cage by a farmer, probably due to the stress of being trapped, gave birth presumably earlier inside the cage. No care for the infants before our staff reached the scene, the two male cubs were already dead, the female was alive but died soon after she and her mom got released.

Resident female AJU2059 (Marisa), a 14-year-old resident was euthanized on the 24 of September 2025 after fighting with renal problems, geriatric problems, difficult walking and neurological signs.

Wild female AJU1785 (Hela), an 7 years old cheetah living in Erindi Private Game Reserve, killed by a lion, only one of her cubs was found alive 10 days after her death, he was rehabilitated, united with another female cheetah with cubs of similar age and successfully released back at private reserve.

Wild female AJU2201 (Pia), and her male cub (**AJU2265**), Pia was collared cheetah in Feb 2024, observed by farmer workers with her 3 cubs near their goat herd. Worker shot to death mom (Pia), and 1st cub (AJU2265), injured 2nd cub and 3rd cub runaway without injuries. Due to the young age of the remaining cubs, and without mom's presence we presumed their death.

Wild female AJU2252 (Kid), and her three fetuses (**Males AJU2266 and AJU2267, female AJU2268**), Caught from gobabis due to HWC. Anaesthetised and a workup was done on Oct 1st,

which revealed advanced pregnancy. Released on CCF property a day later. Shot by a neighbouring farmer 17 days later, because she caught a goat on his property.

Non-cheetah Examinations and Necropsies

A. African Wild Dogs

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, no medical examinations were performed on any wild African wild dog, while our captive African wild dog, LPI0001 (Zebra Legs) was vaccinated and dewormed, one visual medical examination to check greenish eye secretion, eyes were flushed with sodium chloride.

B. Other Wildlife

Between January 1st and December 31st 2025, CCF performed several examinations under anaesthesia, seven on a bat-eared fox and 148 on several rescued ground pangolins (detailed the 2 most critical pangolins that needed anesthesia treatments almost every day). One (1M) leopard necropsy was performed in this period of time.

Wild male bat-eared fox OME001, was found by members of the public on the side of the road, most likely a motor vehicle accident, on 24th April 2025. He was taken to Northern Veterinary Clinic for initial assessment and treatment. He was diagnosed with an open fracture on the right front leg and was placed in a bandage with a splint and treated with antibiotics and NSAIDs. He was taken to CCF for follow up care and treatment. He was initially assessed on May 1st 2025 at Northern Vet Clinic, after which he received multiple bandage/ split changes between May and June 2025 at CCF. The wound has healed, the fracture's healing was delayed due to initial malunion, but the splint was removed on 30th June, also due to the formation of pressure sores. The animal will be monitored until fully healed and will then be released.

Wild male ground pangolin RST038 (Mag 'gau), was taken from the wild and kept in captivity for an estimated time of 2-3 weeks. He arrived with several deep wounds between scales on the sides of the hip and on the lower back that required daily cleaning, systemic antibiotics and pain medication. Got released after 3 months of intensive care when skin wounds were completely closed and pneumonia was successfully treated .

Wild male ground pangolin RST042 (Roo), was taken from the wild and kept in captivity for an estimated time of 2 months. Received intensive medical care, daily IV antibiotics, babesia treatment, tube feeding support and pain management. Sadly due to poor prognosis (unable to control his tail) it was euthanized at the beginning of 2026.

Wild male leopard (PPA0104), found dead in the field on the 18th of October 2025. Specifics about death are unclear but a bullet wound was found in the necropsy, believed to be a HWC case in a neighbouring farm that injured the animal in a fatal way.

Livestock and Livestock Guardian Dogs

The veterinary team provides daily care for the Model Farm goats and sheep, with morning and afternoon visual checks to detect illness early and prevent predation risk. Working closely with the herder and kraal team, common issues such as lameness, abscesses, diarrhea, and mastitis are promptly addressed. Preventive measures include parasite monitoring and treatment, vaccinations, ectoparasite dipping, and pregnancy monitoring, demonstrating best practices in predator-friendly farming.

In parallel, the clinic provides ongoing preventive and medical care for our Livestock Guarding Dogs in our breeding program and those placed on farms across Namibia. Preventive measures include routine vaccinations, deworming, annual health checks, pregnancy monitoring, and regular examinations of puppies to ensure healthy development. The most common issues are predator bite wounds sustained during livestock protection, lameness and small wounds/lacerations. This comprehensive veterinary support ensures the health, working ability, and longevity of the dogs, maintaining their role in protecting livestock.

C. Ecosystem Research

Over 80% of Namibia's wildlife lives on farmland. CCF's core ongoing study on farms it manages includes an assessment of woodland savannah ecology for long-term viability of cheetahs and their prey.

Weather Monitoring

In 2025, CCF staff continued to collect rainfall data at the CCF Centre and farms, along with daily high and low temperature readings at the Centre (Figures 1 and 2). From January to December, a total of 574.5 mm of rainfall was recorded (Figure 1), 184.4 mm more than the amount received during the same period in 2024.

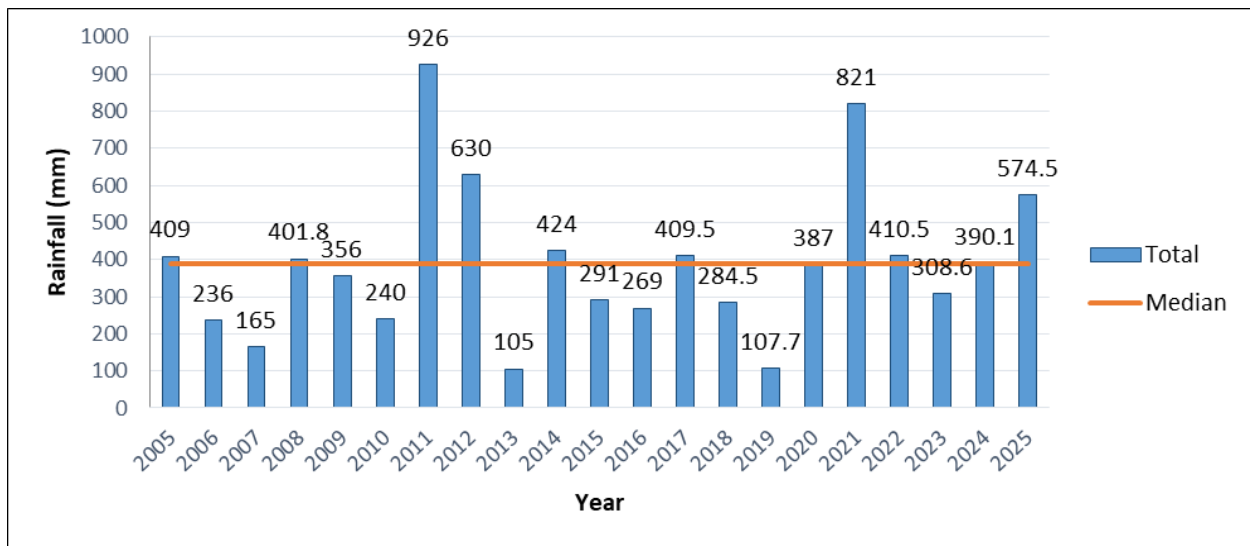


Figure 1: Annual seasonal rainfall from 2005 to 2025. The orange line bar indicates the median of the 20 years (387.9 mm).

The lowest temperature during this report period was recorded on July 4 at 3 °C, and the highest temperature was recorded on October 3 at 39 °C (Figure 2).

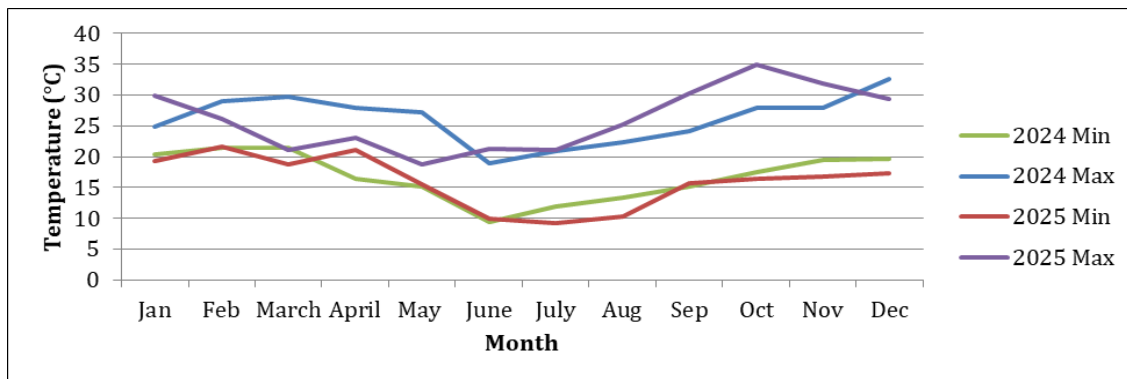


Figure 2: Monthly average minimum and maximum temperature (°C) for 2024 and 2025.

Game Monitoring

Big Field Game Counts

CCF's Big Field, also known as 'The Little Serengeti', is an old uncultivated field of 14.9 km². The field, one of the largest open, uncultivated areas in the north-central farmlands, attracts a high number of free-ranging game. This area provides an ideal case study to monitor ecological successional trends. Apart from containing high prey densities for cheetahs and leopards, this area contains the most game, so monitoring trends and understanding the dynamics of how the game utilizes the field provides important information for future management strategies and is very helpful for tourism in the long term. For this reason, CCF has been conducting monthly counts

since 2004. The field habitat has changed over the years and continues to show a high density of Bitter bush (*Pechuelloeschea leubuitziae*) which has triggered a change in species density on the field.

During the 2025 reporting period, a total of 108 replicate counts (3 routes each sampled daily for 3 consecutive days over 6 months) were conducted on the Big Field, resulting in a sampling effort covering 296.64 km. There are three routes on the field: Chewbaaka Road (6.34 km), Midfield Road (5.38 km), and Osonanga Road (4.76 km) (Figure 3). The total distance travelled by three teams is 16.48km per day and 49.44km per month.

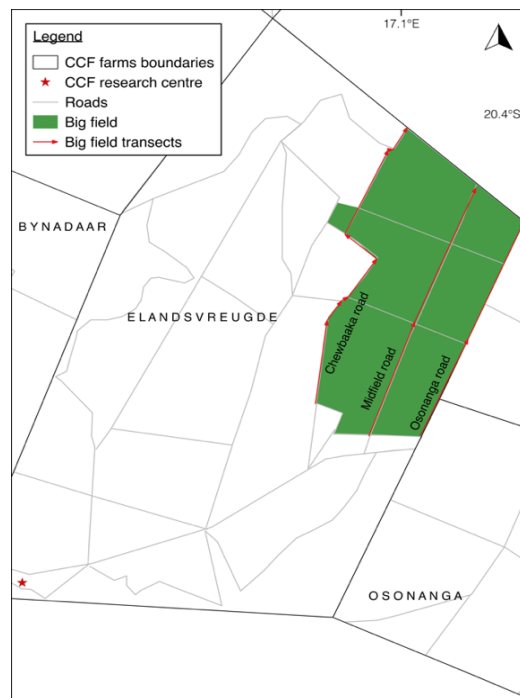


Figure 3: Location of the Big Field on CCF Land showing the three transects driven monthly for game counts.

All data from these surveys were entered into the main database (FileMaker Pro 18) and preliminary results on trends were produced. Density estimates for the most common species (representing more than 10% of sightings) are reported in Figure 4. Densities were estimated using Distance 7.2 Software in the R package. The current period was compared to the same period in 2024, showing an overall increase for most species' densities. Notably, springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*) increased markedly from 2024 to 2025 with non-overlapping confidence intervals (CIs), indicating a robust rise, while warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*) also increased but with overlapping CIs suggesting more uncertainty in the magnitude of change. Red hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus caama*) shows a modest uptick, and oryx (*Oryx gazella*) is broadly stable year-to-year, whereas kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*) declined. Eland was not estimated in 2024 but appears in 2025 with a wide CI, reflecting higher uncertainty around that estimate. Overall, the

plot highlights substantial gains for springbok (and likely warthog), stability for oryx, and reduced densities for kudu.

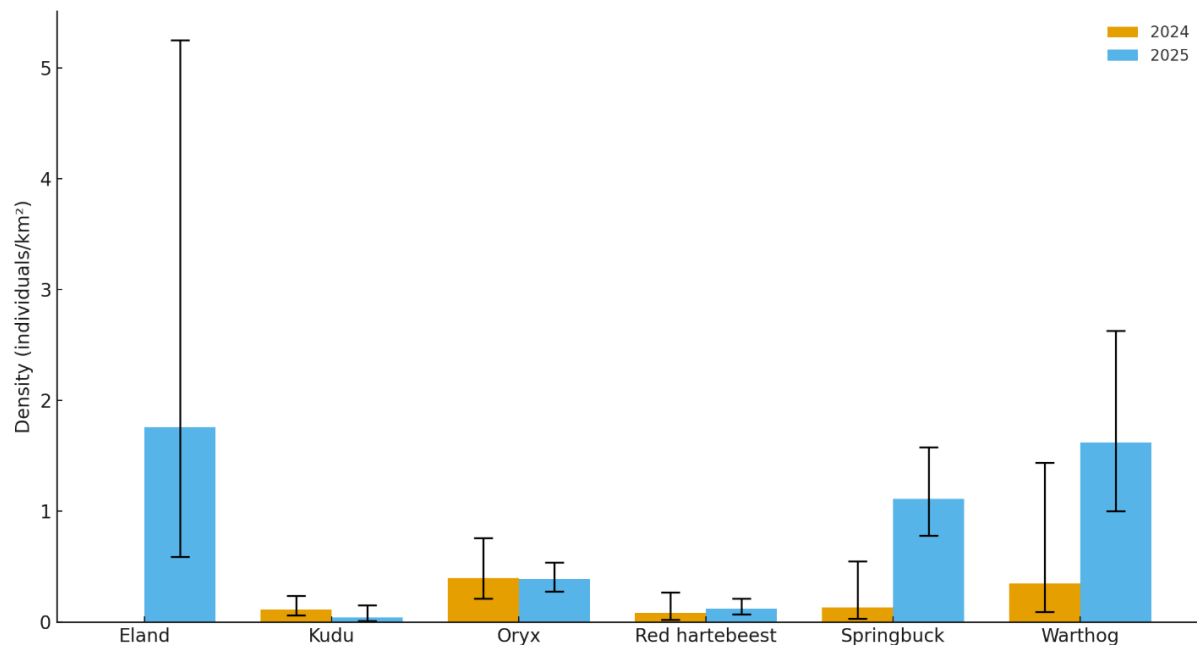


Figure 4: Density estimates (individual/km²) with 95% confidence intervals of the most common species seen on Big Field in 2024 and 2025 (Jan-Dec).

Most species showed either weak or moderate associations with monthly rainfall, with substantial variability among surveys (Figure 5). Several open plain species, particularly springbok and warthog, tended to be more abundant in drier months and declined as rainfall increased, consistent with animals concentrating in the Little Serengeti and similar open areas when forage and water are more spatially limited. Red hartebeest showed a broadly similar but weaker pattern, while ostrich and black-backed jackal were comparatively stable across the rainfall range, with only a slight tendency to decline.

Browsers showed mixed patterns, but interpretation should remain cautious because our transects sample predominantly open grassland where browsers may be less common and detectability can vary. Giraffe and greater kudu both declined with increasing rainfall, which may reflect greater dispersal into denser surrounding habitats during wetter periods. In contrast, oryx and eland displayed slight positive relationships with rainfall, suggesting increased use of the open plains during green flush conditions, although the wide confidence intervals indicate that factors beyond rainfall are also important. Kori bustard showed the clearest positive response, increasing with rainfall, likely linked to improved foraging conditions such as insect availability, seasonal breeding activity, and short-range movements into the area.

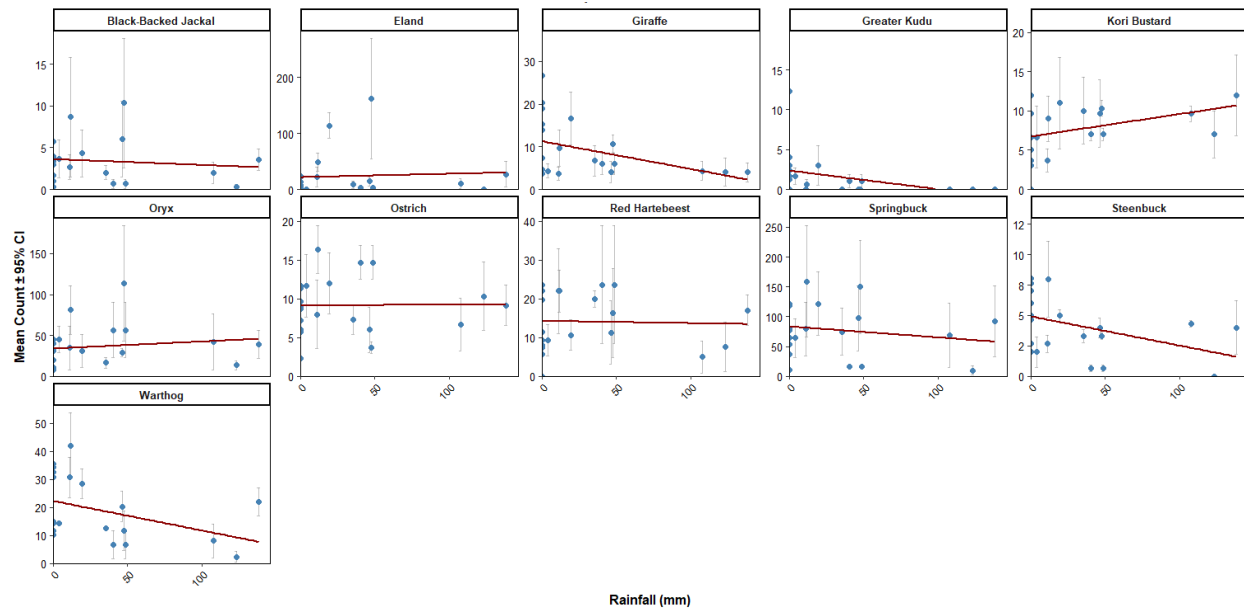


Figure 5: Relationship between monthly mean counts ($\pm$ 95% confidence intervals) of selected species and monthly rainfall in Little Serengeti, January-Dec 2025. Each panel shows a different species, with blue points representing observed mean counts, grey lines indicating 95% CI, and red lines showing linear regression fits.

Annual Waterhole Counts

Background and summary

Since 1995, the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) has coordinated an annual, volunteer-supported waterhole count across their farms in the Waterberg Conservancy. The event has grown into a long-running dataset covering multiple farms and dozens of waterholes each year, enabling consistent, farm-scale snapshots of wildlife presence and relative abundance. Counts are timed for the dry season (late July-August), when animals are most likely to visit permanent water, and since 2007, they have been run as 12-hour daytime surveys around the new moon, an efficiency change made because most visits occur in daylight, and the shorter protocol still provides management-useful results.

Across all monitored farms, 2025 totals are dominated by common warthog, greater kudu, and chacma baboon, with smaller contributions from other antelope and a few low-frequency carnivores/omnivores. Activity is concentrated from late morning to afternoon for most herbivores, while baboons peak mid-morning. Several farms share very similar species mixes, such as Bellebenno and Osonanga (Figure 6), whereas others are compositionally distinct, such as Cheetah View and Janhelpman. A sensitivity check illustrates the main species rankings are robust to reasonable changes in the de-duplication window.

Field methods

On 22 July 2025, in conjunction with Earth Expeditions, staff, interns, and working guests worked from hides at designated waterholes, with two/ three observers per site using a standard datasheet. In total, 27 distinct waterholes (Figure 6) were monitored (14 by direct observation and 13 by indirect camera traps). Before deployment, observers were briefed on species identification and on classifying sex and age (adult/sub-adult/calf) and were supplied with pictorial ID sheets; “unknown” categories were allowed to reduce guessing. During the 06:00-18:00 session, observers recorded species, group size, age/sex composition, whether the group drank/licked salt, and entry/exit directions.

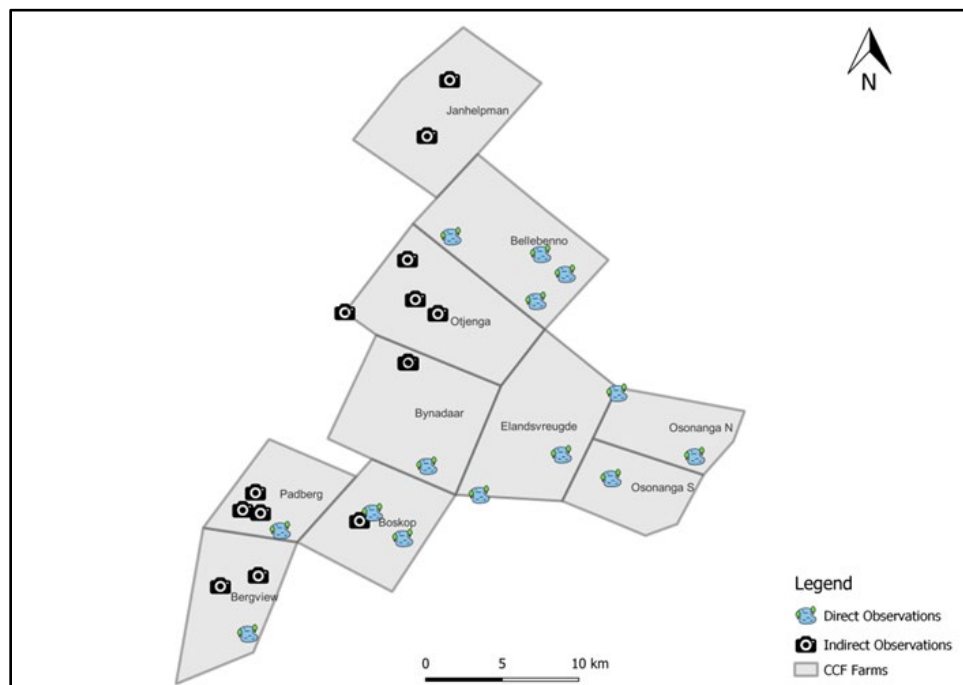


Figure 6: Map of Direct and Indirect observations of AWC on CCF land.

Data analyses

To produce conservative indices, observations were deduplicated within (farm × waterhole × species) using a direction+time rule: a sighting was considered a repeat of the previous one at that site if the entry direction matched the previous exit direction and the gap was within a species specific window (default 60 minutes). Temporally close detections at the same waterhole were additionally clustered within 120 min, and only the largest group per cluster was retained (dep-max”). Near-duplicate Bellebenno waterholes that are effectively co-located were merged within a 120-min window to avoid “walk-across” double counts.

From the cleaned visit table, farm $\times$ species totals were summed to produce stacked farm profiles. Diversity metrics were calculated per farm: richness (S), Shannon diversity (H), and evenness (Pielou's J). Community similarities among farms were assessed on the 2025 farm $\times$ species matrix using Bray-Curtis dissimilarities and visualized with non-metric multidimensional scaling (NMDS; 2-D). Temporal use was summarized by converting entry times to decimal hours and binning them into Morning (06:00-10:00), Midday (10:00-14:00), and Afternoon (14:00-18:00). A green heatmap with a pseudo- $\log_{10}$ scale highlighted intensity. Dwell time per visit (minutes) was described with violin and box plots.

For the 2024-2025 comparison, the 2024 observations were reprocessed with the same rules as 2025. Year-on-year summaries included species totals and ratios (n_{25}/n_{24}), and dispersion of animals across waterholes was quantified on the intersection of sites active in both years ($n = 16$) using the Gini index, coefficient of variation (CV), and Pielou's J. Group-size distributions (mean, median, and 90th percentile) were reported for focal species.

Farm totals and species compositions

Bellebenno and Osonanga carried the highest totals in 2025, driven by chacma baboon, common warthog, and greater kudu (Figure 7). Across the landscape these three species dominated the counts (common warthog 93, greater kudu 72, and chacma baboon 70), with smaller contributions from eland (19), oryx (14), impala (14), plains zebra (11), and white-backed vulture (10). Boskop and Padberg were mid-level, whilst Bynadaar, Cheetah View, Otjenga, and Janhelpman had smaller totals. This mix explained why Bellebenno and Osonanga clustered together in multivariate space.

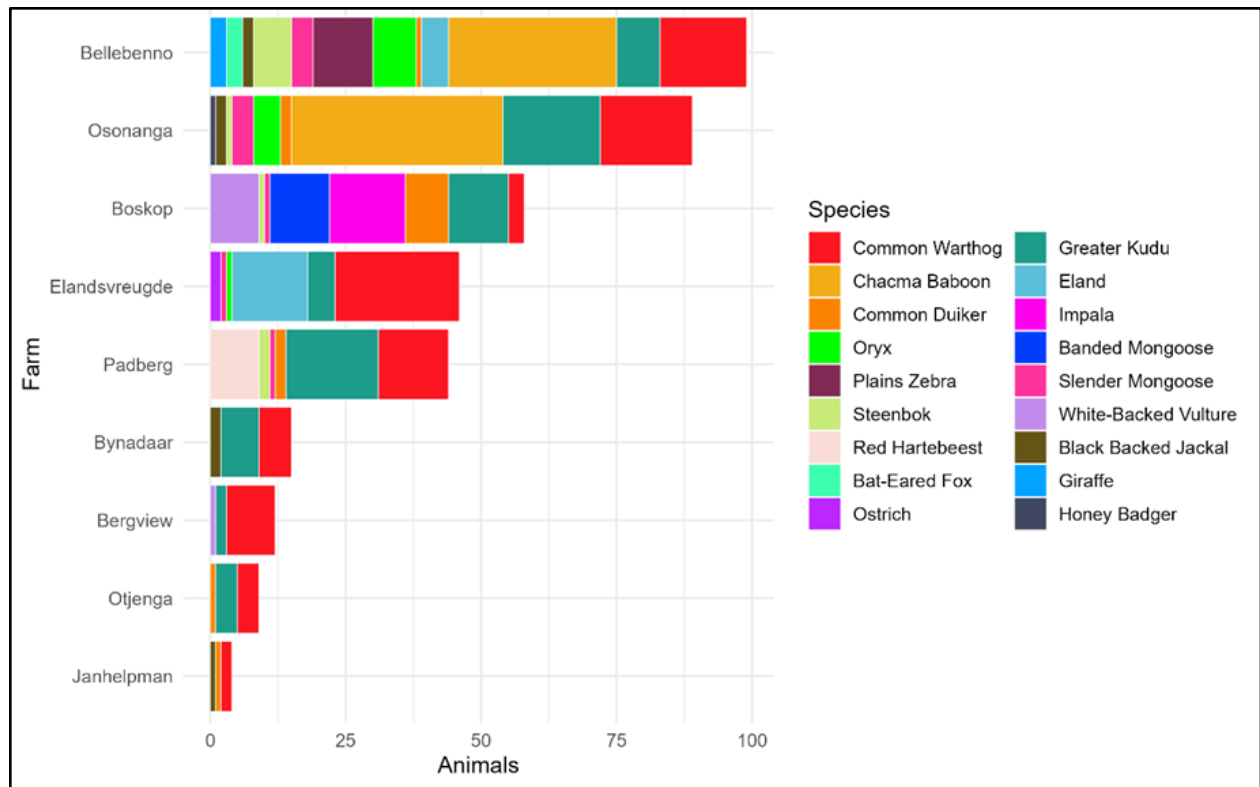


Figure 7: Farm totals and species composition of mammal counts in 2025.

Similarities and dissimilarities between CCF farms

The NMDS plot positioned farms so that closer points had more similar species composition and relative abundances (Bray-Curtis dissimilarity; 0 = identical, 1 = completely different). NMDS emphasized relative abundances rather than raw totals, so a farm could have low totals yet sit near another if their proportional species mixes were alike. Axes were arbitrary; what mattered were distances between farms and broad groupings, and the printed stress value indicated fit quality (stress < 0.20 was a reasonable 2-D fit; lower (0.03) was better). In our ordination, Bellebenno and Osonanga sat close together, reflecting shared dominance by baboon, warthog, and kudu and broadly comparable mixes of secondary species (Figure 8). Boskop was offset, consistent with a distinct contribution pattern (e.g., Workers Dam and its species blend of impala and white-backed vultures), and Cheetah View and Janhelpman lay toward the periphery, indicating different composition/ ratios (fewer high-abundance species and more even, lower totals) (Figure 8).

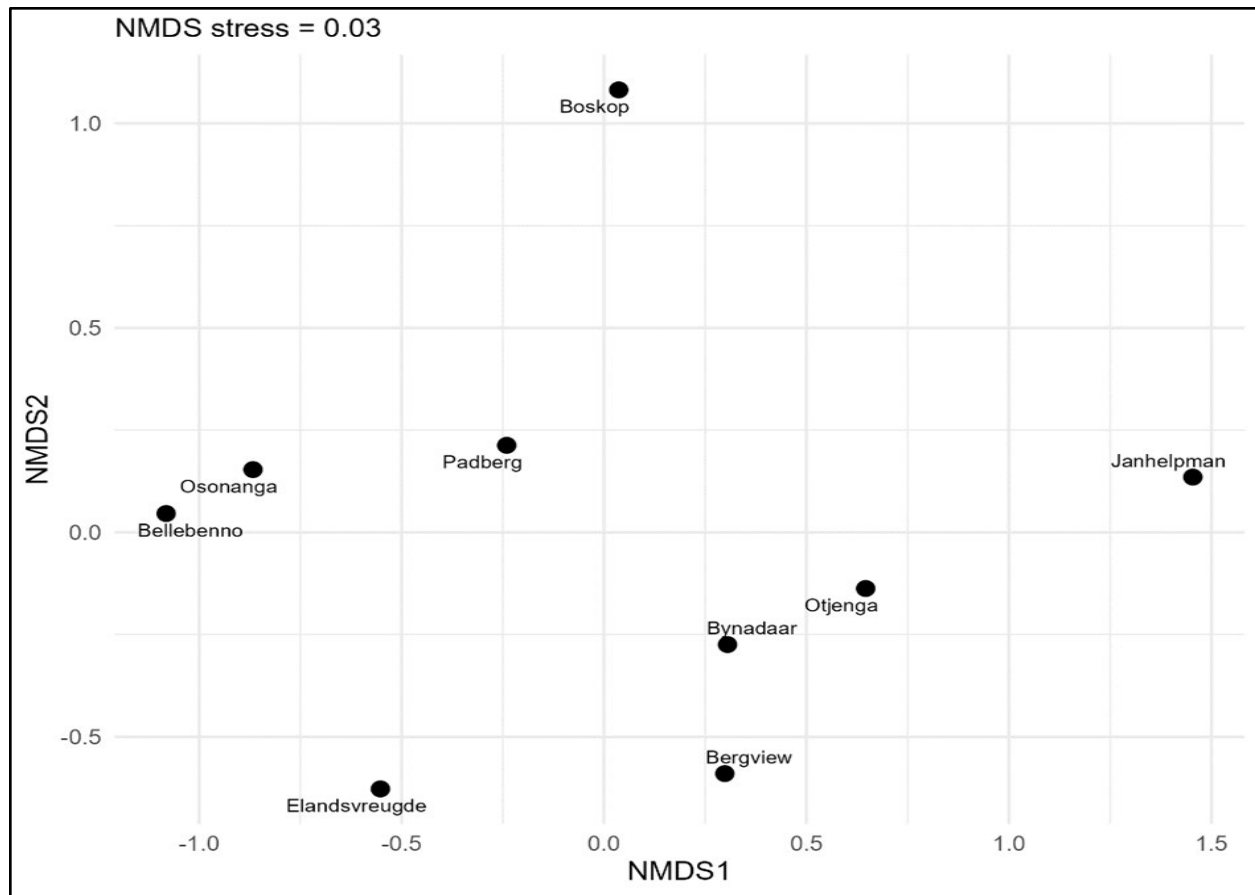


Figure 8: NMDS ordination of Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) based on Bray-Curtis dissimilarities (06:00-18:00). Points closer together indicate more similar species composition and relative abundances; stress = 0.03 indicates an excellent fit. Bellebenno and Osonanga cluster tightly, Boskop is offset, and Cheetah View and Janhelpman sit toward the periphery.

Diversity and evenness across farms

Species richness (S) and Shannon diversity (H) were highest at Bellebenno, followed by Osonanga and Boskop (Figures 9a and 9b). Evenness (Pielou's J) was greatest at the smaller-total farms (Janhelpman, Bynadaar, Boskop, and Otjenga), indicating a more uniform spread across the species they held (Figure 9c). By contrast, high-total farms were slightly less even because of a few abundant species (common warthog, chacma baboon, greater kudu).

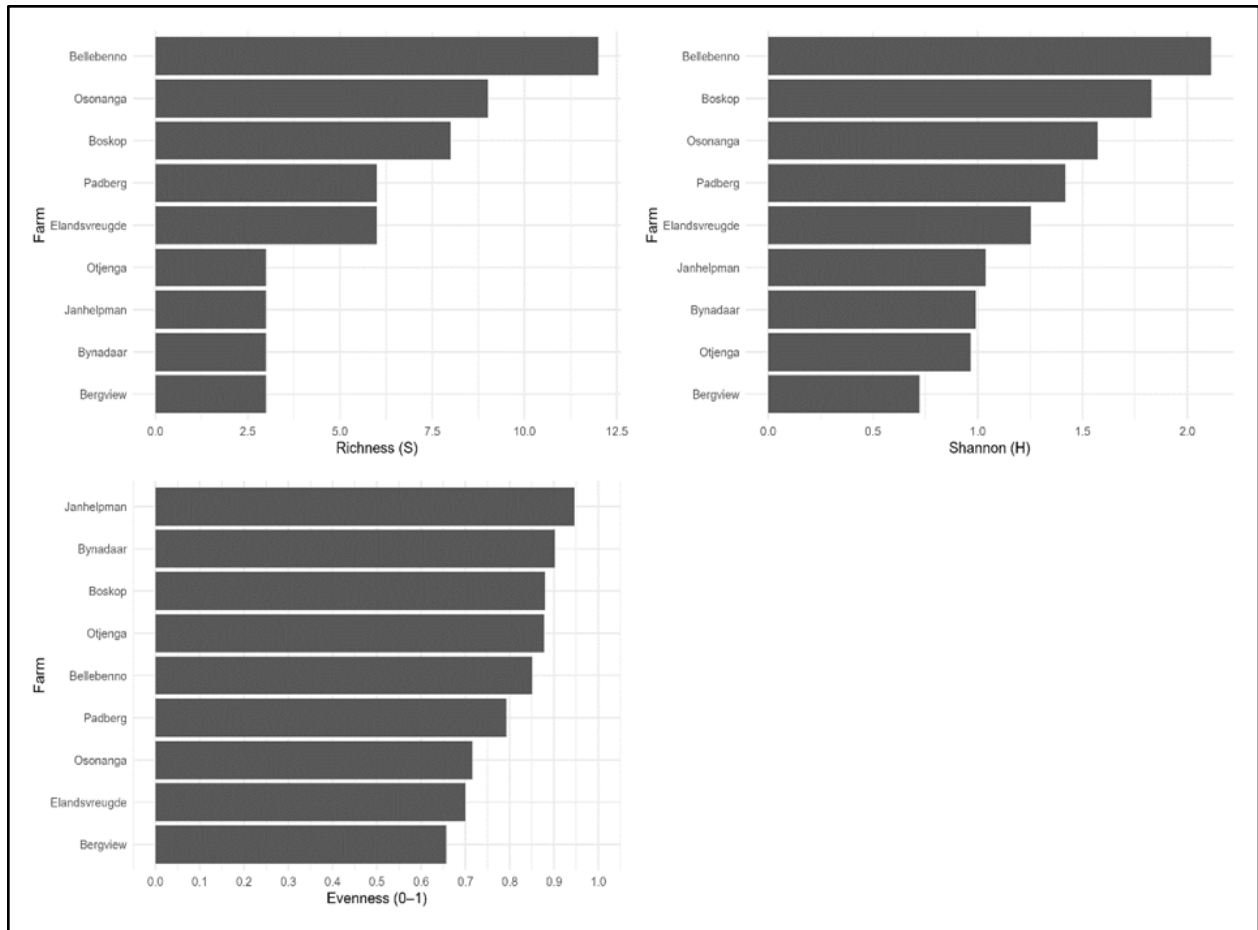


Figure 9: Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) farm-level diversity metrics (2025): (a) Species richness (S), (b) Shannon diversity (H), and (c) Evenness (Pielou) per farm.

Time of day analysis

Across the 06:00–18:00 window, most herbivores concentrated their visits from late morning into the afternoon. Greater kudu and common warthog peaked around midday-afternoon, and plains zebra was also afternoon-skewed, while chacma baboon showed a tight mid-morning peak. Early-morning activity was much lighter. These patterns were evident in the time-of-day heatmap (Figure 10).

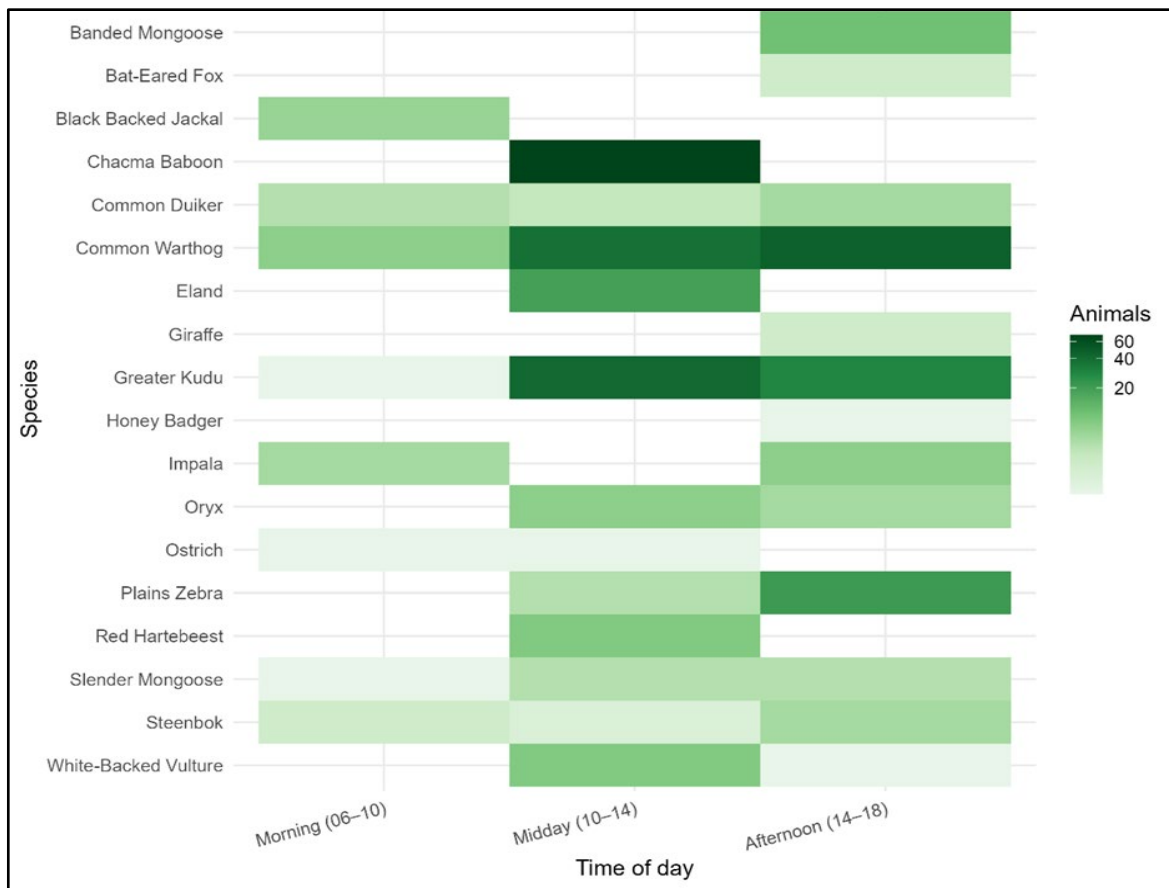


Figure 10: Time-of-day activity by species at waterholes in the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) farms (06:00-18:00). Heatmap of total animals per species across three period: Morning (06:00-10:00), Midday (10:00-14:00), Afternoon (14:00-18:00), with a green gradient (darker = more; pseudolog₁₀ scale).

Dwell time by species

The violin-plus-box plot summarized how long animals stayed at a waterhole per visit (Figure 11). Wider violins indicated many visits at that duration, the box showed the interquartile range with the median line, and whiskers spanned the observed range. Most species had short median dwell times with tight distributions (e.g., common duiker, common warthog, black backed jackal, and the small carnivores/mongoose). Browsers like the greater kudu and feeders like impala showed longer central tendencies and occasional long stays (“long tails”), consistent with drinking plus lingering/foraging near water (Figure 11). Plains zebra and ostrich showed very long events in this sample, but counts were small, so these were indicative rather than general (Figure 11). Overall, the pattern was “brief drink-and-go” for most species, with a subset (greater kudu/impala and some low-n species) exhibiting extended visits at times.

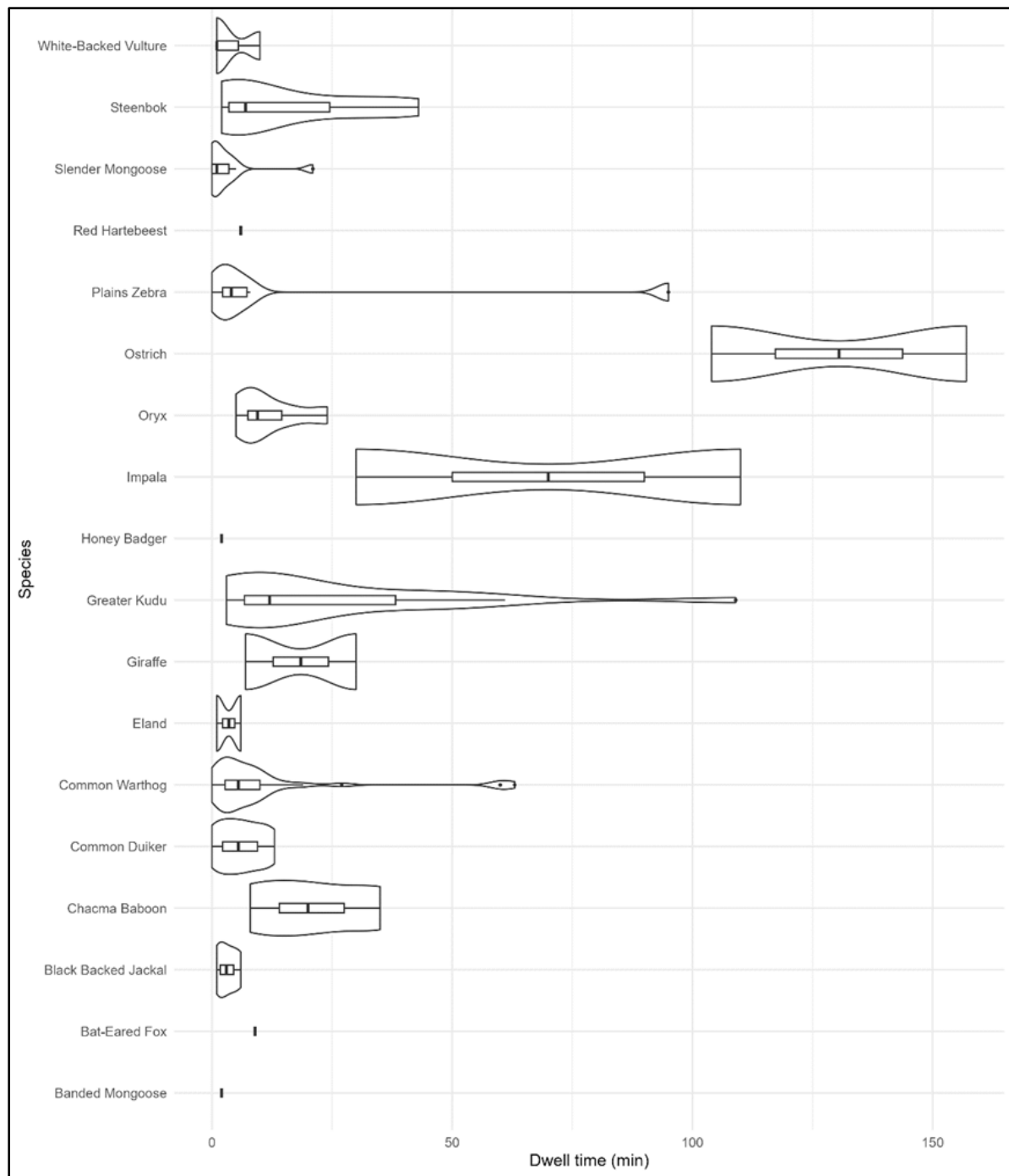


Figure 11: Dwell time at Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) waterholes by species (06:00:00). Violin + boxplots show the distribution of per -visit dwell duration (minutes): wider sections = more visits at that duration; box = interquartile range with median line; whiskers = full observed range. Note the generally short stays for most species with longer tails for greater kudu and impala. Very long events for low species (e.g., plains zebra, ostrich) should be interpreted cautiously.

Annual waterhole counts in 2024 vs 2025

The ranked, side-by-side totals (Figure 12) summarized the year comparison with 2025 species ordered from highest to lowest. Warthog sat at the top, followed by kudu and baboon. Importantly, for herd-structured grazers such as red hartebeest and eland, single-day waterhole totals were highly contingent on whether one of the main herds visited an observed site during the 06:00-18:00 window; their year-to-year discrepancies could therefore be amplified by attendance rather than abundance alone. By contrast, water-dependent or frequent-drinking species (e.g., common warthog, greater kudu, and plains zebra) provided more stable visitation indices, and the survey was most accurate for tracking these species at dams.

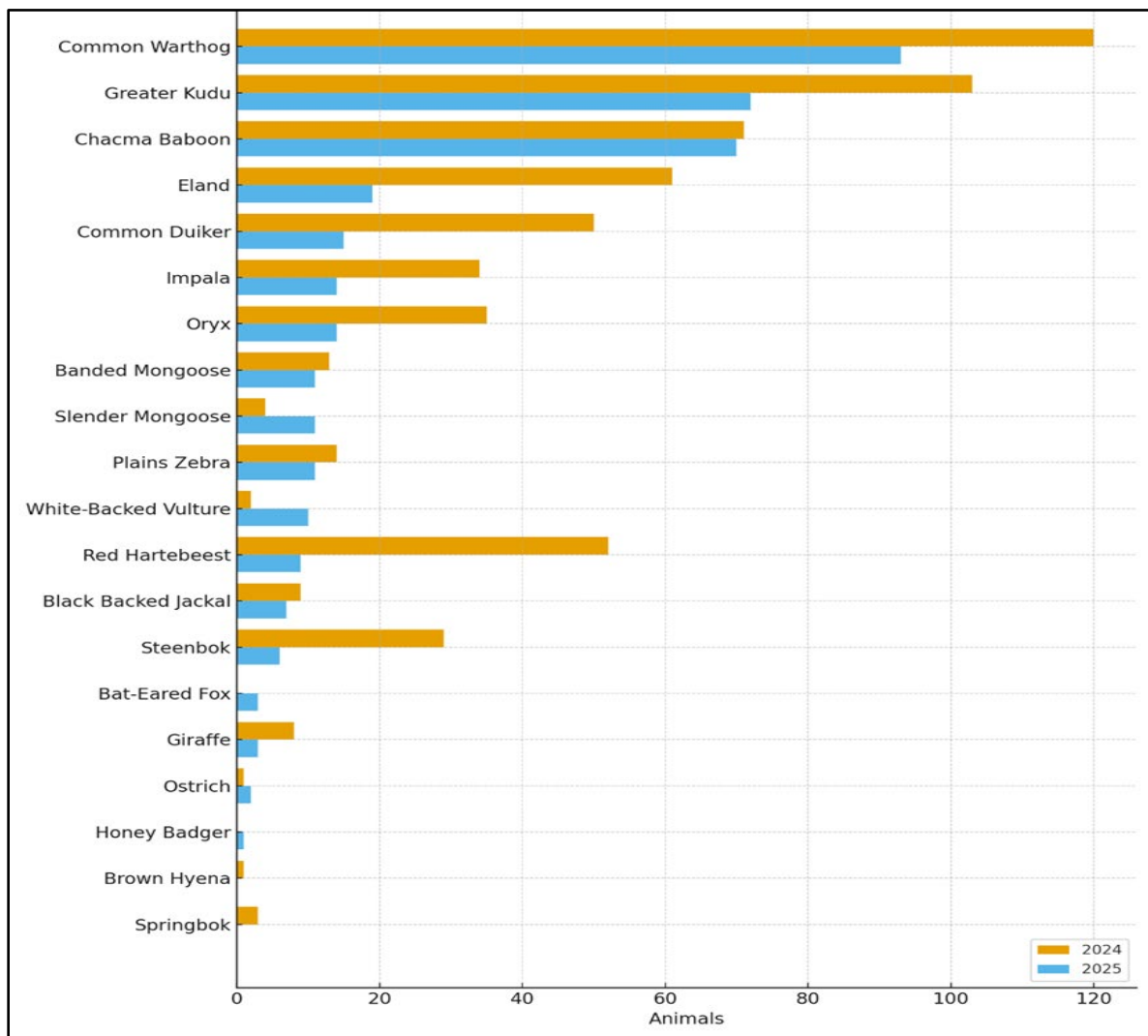


Figure 12: Species totals by year at Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) waterholes (August 2024 vs July 2025). Note that springbok and brown hyena were only observed in 2024, whereas the bat fox was only observed in 2025.

Comparing August 2024 to July 2025, total animals at the same 16 waterholes fell by ~52% (Figure 12). Waterhole use became more concentrated (Gini 0.41 to 0.50; CV 0.79 to 0.99), and evenness decreased slightly (J 0.89 to 0.86), meaning a smaller subset of dams held a larger share of visits in 2025.

Year-on-year ratios showed steep declines in fast-cycling grazers/ mixed feeders where single-day counts are less herd-attendance dependent: steenbok 0.21, common duiker 0.26, and impala 0.41, with moderate drops in warthog 0.53 and kudu 0.69, and stable chacma baboons 0.99. Oryx (0.40) also declined, but, as a herd-moving arid grazer, its single-day total is partly attendance-sensitive and should be interpreted cautiously. Given this attendance effect, we do not foreground the red hartebeest (0.17) and eland (0.31) ratios in the narrative. They are reported in Figure 12 for completeness but are likely dominated by whether a core herd passed an observed waterhole on the day.

Overall, 2025 counts reflected both distributional effects of a wetter year (more ephemeral water, even though we attempted to cover every known water source, resulting in fewer detections at monitored dams) and a biological lag from the 2024 drought, most visible in fast-breeding grazers and in smaller warthog sounders, with slower-breeding species (greater kudu, eland, and oryx) showing smaller, delayed changes. Additionally, several CCF properties have open/permeable boundaries with neighboring farms. When ephemeral water was widespread, animals could disperse across estates, further diluting detections within our monitoring footprint.

Photographs captured before and during the game count





Figure 13: annual waterhole pictures

Seasonal Count

Starting in July 2017, CCF began conducting seasonal, rather than only annual, strip counts across all CCF farms. These seasonal counts follow transects used in the past for annual counts with added routes to cover Osonanga, Janhelpman, and the non-game fenced section of Bellebenno, Padberg, and Otjenga (Figure 14). They are repeated twice (one morning and one afternoon count) for each season (hot, wet, cold dry, and hot dry). The 11 transects cover a total of ~213 km (426 km including the repetitions). Densities were estimated for the most commonly seen species following the same methods as for Big Field counts.

Densities for the most frequently sighted species were calculated using the ‘Distance Sampling in R’ package using R Studio.

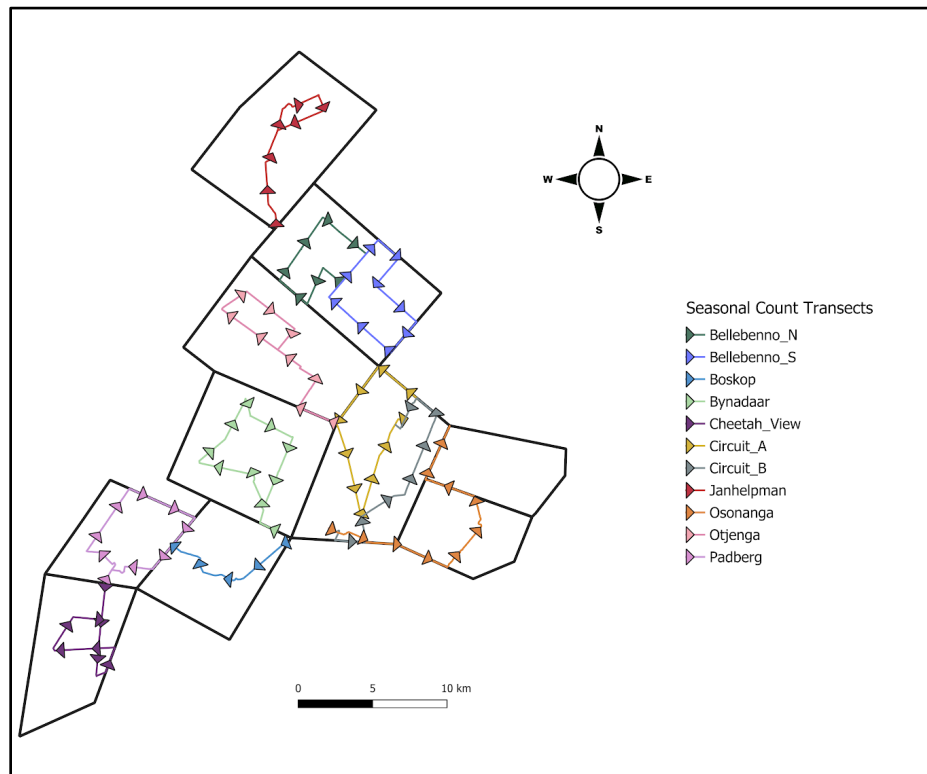


Figure 14: Map of seasonal strip count transects on CCF land.

During the 2025 counts, densities were highest for steenbok, kudu, warthog and oryx (Table 4), matching their broad distribution across CCF farms (seen on 100%, 82%, 91% and 82% of the 11 transects, respectively). Springbok and red hartebeest had the lowest densities; springbok occurred only on Circuit A and Circuit B. Zebra and giraffe were recorded infrequently, and zebra density was not estimated. Most species increased relative to 2024, likely due to better rainfall and

resulting food and water, which boosted reproduction and survival. Overall, ungulate densities appear to have risen.

*Table 4: Density estimates of main species counted during seasonal strip counts during all seasons in 2024 and 2025. Cells marked with * had fewer observations to run the distance analysis.*

Density estimate (individual/km ²)						
	2024			2025		
Species	Hot Wet	Cold Dry	Hot Dry	Hot Wet	Cold Dry	Hot Dry
Common Duiker (<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>)	0.50 (0.20-1.30)	0.96 (0.37-2.44)	0.13 (0.07-0.24)	0.85 (0.35-2.09)	0.35 (0.84-8.00)	2.09 (0.23-1.19)
Eland (<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>)	0.37 (0.00-400.18)	0.01 (0.00-0.03)	0.11 (0.04-0.37)	0.80 (0.15-4.36)	0.15 (1.10-14.05)	4.36 (0.35-2.45)
Giraffe (<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>)	0.03 (0.01-0.07)	0.08 (0.03-0.26)	0.03 (0.01-0.08)	0.20 (0.07-0.55)	0.68 (0.19-2.37)	0.05 (0.00-102268900.00)
Kudu (<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>)	0.11 (0.06-0.24)	0.04 (0.01-0.21)	0.13 (0.01-1.29)	1.58 (0.53-4.71)	0.33 (0.13-0.81)	1.66 (0.63-4.34)
Oryx (<i>Oryx gazella</i>)	0.82 (0.02-27.34)	0.17 (0.00-7.56)	0.05 (0.00-0.92)	4.17 (1.72-10.08)	1.16 (0.45-2.97)	0.85 (0.30-2.35)
Red hartebeest (<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus caama</i>)	0.08 (0.02-0.27)	0.13 (0.03-0.55)	0.00 (0.00-0.01)	0.08 (0.01-0.08)	0.02 (0.01-0.06)	0.01 (0.00-0.05)
Springbok (<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>)	0.13 (0.03-0.55)	0.02 (0.01-0.08)	0.01 (0.00-0.05)	0.11 (0.04-0.32)	0.16 (0.04-0.61)	0.21 (0.06-0.73)
	0.74	0.56	0.65	1.83	3.63	7.59

Steenbok (<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>)	(0.45-1.21)	(0.34-0.94)	(0.42-1.00)	(1.27-2.65)	(2.65-4.96)	(5.66-10.16)
Warthog (<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>)	0.98 (0.54-1.80)	0.15 (0.05-0.43)	0.22 (0.09-0.51)	1.44 (0.60-3.41)	3.77 (1.57-9.09)	3.29 (1.52-7.13)
Plains zebra (<i>Equus quagga</i>)	0.18 (0.00-83520.46)	0.06 (0.00-2574.07)	0.34 (0.00-820.88)	- -	- -	- -
Impala (<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>)	0.59 (0.16-2.16)	0.01 (0.00-0.03)	0.31 (0.08-1.19)	0.28 (0.02-3.92)	0.07 (0.02-0.27)	0.23 (0.05-1.02)

C.1 Bush Encroachment and Biodiversity

Bush encroachment is an environmental problem threatening Namibia's rangeland productivity, food security, and biodiversity conservation nationwide. However, it also has the potential for a renewable source of alternative energy, especially in rural areas, and may alleviate electricity shortages projected to affect Namibia in the near future. The CCF Bush Project, now housed at the Biomass Technology Demonstration Center (BTDC) on the main campus, was established to investigate uses of the encroaching bush. This is the production site for BUSHBLOK®. The former BUSHBLOK® factory in Otjiwarongo continued operations as the CCF depot.

CCF has collaborated with the Namibian University of Science and Technology (NUST) and others for related studies. CCF, the University of Hamburg in Germany and UNAM have an agreement to study the impacts of bush encroachment and bush thinning on soil and vegetation characteristics, and on the savannah water budget. This project is part of the Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management (SASSCAL). The project has three sites in Namibia and includes CCF farms. In November 2014, data collection equipment consisting of rain gauges and soil moisture meters, as well as remote digital data transmitters were installed in previously harvested sites and current bush-encroached sites on CCF farms Cheetah View and Boskop. Both UNAM and Hamburg partners continued with field research during this reporting period, with the involvement of their graduate students and faculty members.

As part of our ongoing research activities, the Biomass programme together with other local and international partners have acquired an EU grant (grant agreement No 101036401; STEAMBIO AFRICA [SBA]) that investigates a torrefaction process using superheated steam. CCF was represented in Spain by CCF's executive Director Dr. Laurie Marker and CCF's General Manager Dr

Bruce Brewer at the “30th month” meeting of all 15 partner organizations (4 Namibian, 11 Other). Former CCF Forest and Safety Officer, David Shipingana, has completed his Master's degree program at the University of the Free State, South Africa. The thesis focused on examining the effects of habitat restoration (specifically thinning) on soil properties.

Research activities within the grant scheme include preliminary soil sampling (data collection) to look at carbon content following bush thinning. Soils were collected in 2024 from CCF farms (Cheetah View, Boskop, and Elandsvreugde) where bush thinning and no thinning had taken place. This sampling process was conducted by the SBA overall project coordinator Prof. Heike Knicker and her research team from Seville, Spain (IRNAS-CSIC), as well as CCF Senior Ecologist and Forest Steward, Matti Nghikembua, Former CCF Forest and Safety officer David Shipingana and Abraham Shihepo (SBA shift supervisor) (Figure 14). A total of 76 samples were collected from three different farms and were sent to Spain for laboratory extraction. Analysis of soil properties (chemical and physical properties) between harvested and non-harvested bush encroached habitat to understand long-term natural regeneration and recovery of the soils and restored vegetation continued. The results were utilized as a baseline for further ecological research and monitoring of harvested sites. The findings have applications to bush harvesting operations in both commercial and communal farmlands. The research provided necessary reference information to the public and for farmland management.

The construction of infrastructure for the SBA project continued at the BTDC. The Steam Bio Africa biomass processing plant was delivered and assembled on the site, with commissioning still ongoing. A 300kW PV array and 240kVA/ 860kWh power system were installed to support the operations of Steam Bio Africa. A 280KVA diesel generator was also delivered and installed as standby. A control room was constructed for the Steam Bio Africa plant, housing the control panel and HMI panel for operation of the plant as well as desk space and a camera monitoring system. The Steam Bio Africa woodchip management shed was erected with interior walls and roller doors, and electrical work was completed. The team has installed a shade cloth barrier for ventilation into the shed. A 20m x 35m chip processing slab was poured adjacent to the Steam Bio Plant. It takes all biomass wood chips from the field and then screens them into three different sizes for use in the Steam Bio plant and Bushblok.

A six-unit housing block was constructed and completed at the BTDC to house Steam Bio-related personnel. The unit includes four single rooms with built-in bathrooms each and two apartment units with a bedroom, living room, kitchen, and built-in bathroom. New signage was put up for Steam Bio Africa and BTDC. The BTDC break area was removed from the operation site and expanded, with more environmental protection and additional seats. The BTDC and SBA received a 1425 Bandit horizontal wood grinder from South Africa and a screen for sieving wood chips.



Figure 15: David Shipingana, illustrates how biomass soil samples are processed(left and right), whilst the soil sampling is conducted in the field by Dr.Matti Nghikembua, senior ecologist and Abraham Shihepo, SBA shift supervisor (middle).

CCF hosted a biomass quantification project, incorporating remote sensing laser scanning and ground truthing methods from the 7th – 17th April 2025. The aim of the project was to improve the current Namibia biomass quantification methodology, which has limitations in terms of its accuracy and application over larger areas. Estimating biomass using the current Namibia biomass quantification tool is tedious, produces varying results, and requires adequate resources. A bush-encroached site was selected on farm Elandsvreugde, with a total of 30 plots located 50 meters apart and measuring 125m² each (size = 50mx 2.5). The biomass quantification involved an aerial survey (pre, using a laser scanner fitted on a drone), a ground survey using a handheld laser scanner, and a ground vegetation survey to measure tree shrub densities and sizes (canopy, stems, height).

Encroaching woody biomass per plot was harvested manually, chipped, and weighed to estimate actual amounts available per area at CCF's Biomass Technology and Demonstration Centre (BTDC). The bulk volumes and moisture content of all wood chips from each plot were measured separately. Post surveys (aerial, ground) were done to determine the amount of biomass removed. In addition, samples of seven woody species were collected and sent to the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) laboratory for chemical and caloric value compositions. Species samples were from *D. cinerea*, *Senegalia mellifera*, *Vachellia reficiens*, *Vachellia luederitziae*, *Terminalia sericea*, *Vachellia hebeclada*, and *Terminalia prunioides*. The laboratory analysis includes the estimation of caloric value, water content %, ash content, bulk density, sulfur, chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen.

The project was facilitated by a collaboration between CCF, the Namibia Biomass Industry Group (N-BiG), the Bioenergy Association of Germany (BBE) and the University of Gottingen as part of the Chamber and Association Partnership (KVP).

C.2 Vanier Biodiversity Project

This is a long-term monitoring initiative aimed at assessing the impact of bush encroachment on the fauna and flora of southern African savannas. In collaboration with Vanier College, Canada, CCF established six-hectare plots (Figure 16), with four plots to be harvested after three years of assessment. The remaining two plots will serve as control plots, where no bush harvesting will take place. Each plot will be surveyed weekly, with a minimum of six replicate surveys conducted per plot over the observation period.

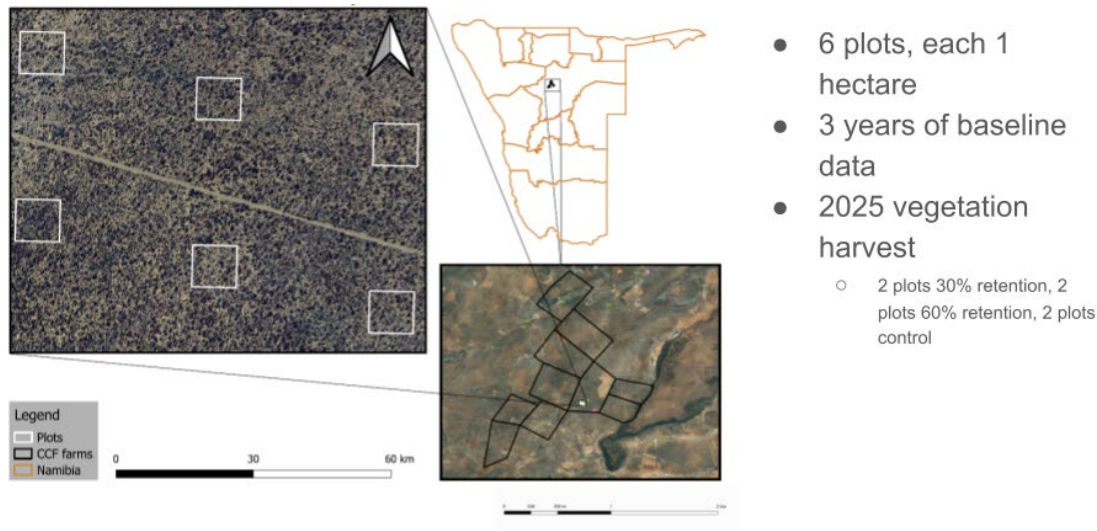


Figure 16: Location of the Vanier sampling plots.

The first phase of the project focused on observing **bird, mammal, reptile, and insect groups**, specifically Lepidoptera and Odonata. Bird surveys were conducted using the point count method (Figure 17), incorporating both direct observations (sightings of individual birds) and indirect observations (calls or other signs), recorded from four fixed observation points per plot over a standardized time period. Before each count, observers will remain silent for at least five minutes to allow birds to settle and resume natural behavior. Observations will then proceed for a fixed duration of 10 minutes per point. All surveys will be carried out during the same monitoring window, between 07:00 and 09:00, to ensure consistency in bird activity patterns.

Methods

Birds Point Counts:

- 4 points per plot
- Silent for 5 minutes
- Audio record for 10 minutes
- Stationary point count method
 - Identify sex, age, and data of observation.



Figure 17: Example of bird survey layout for direct and indirect observations.

The mammal survey involved the deployment of two camera traps in each of the six plots, positioned diagonally within the plot at a minimum distance of 50 meters apart (Figure 18). The traps remained in place for three weeks before being interchanged for an additional three-week period. All camera traps were operated simultaneously for a duration of three weeks and configured to capture a burst of three images at one-minute trigger intervals. The resulting images were sorted and classified to species level using the TrapTagger software.

Methods

Mammals and Large Birds

- Camera traps
- 4 points per plot
- 2 sampling periods (survey 2 cameras per plot at a time)
- Deployed for 3 weeks
 - 6 weeks of data/plot total

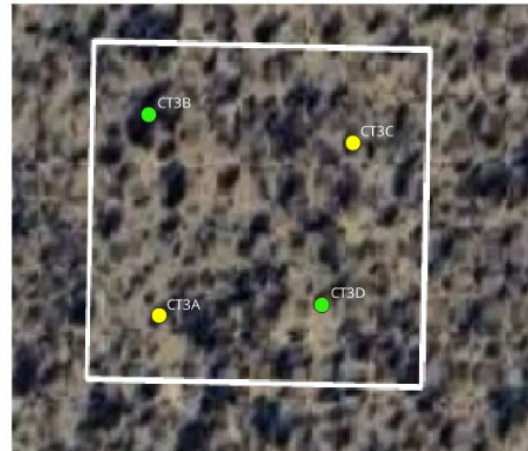


Figure 18: Example of camera trap survey layout for medium to large mammals and birds.

Reptiles (such as snakes and lizards) and flying insects (including butterflies and dragonflies) were surveyed at the same time along three 100 meter transects in each plot (Figure 19). These transects were nonlinear, following natural game trails and open areas through the bush. To avoid edge effects, transects were placed at least 20 meters from the east and west plot edges and 5 meters from the north and south edges.

When reptiles were seen, they were photographed and identified to species if possible. For each reptile sighting, the species name, distance from the transect, and direction (bearing) were recorded.

Flying insect sightings were also recorded along the transect, including the distance walked before the sighting and the distance from the observer to the insect. Insects were photographed to help with later identification. A meshed net on a pole was used to catch butterflies, dragonflies, and other flying insects by sweeping it over vegetation or catching them from the air.

Methods

Reptile and Insect Transects

- 3 transects per plot (100m long)
- Flagged along Avenza tracks
- Observing up to 3 m on each side
- Catch Butterflies and Dragonflies in a sweep net
- Petri dish for pictures and to ID
 - Sex them, data observations

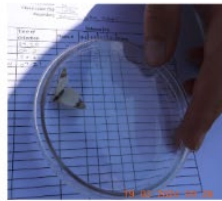


Figure 19: Example of reptile and flying insect survey layout.

In the second phase of sampling, ground and dung beetles were surveyed along three ~~100~~ transects in each plot to record species or genera (Figure 20). Each transects contained 11 pitfall traps, resulting in 33 traps per plot and 198 traps in total ~~in all~~ plots.

The pitfall traps were set in an alternating pattern: some traps were baited with fresh cow dung, while others were left un-baited. Beetles collected from the traps were identified to species or genus level using field guides and online/offline tools such as iNaturalist, Merlin, and Seek.

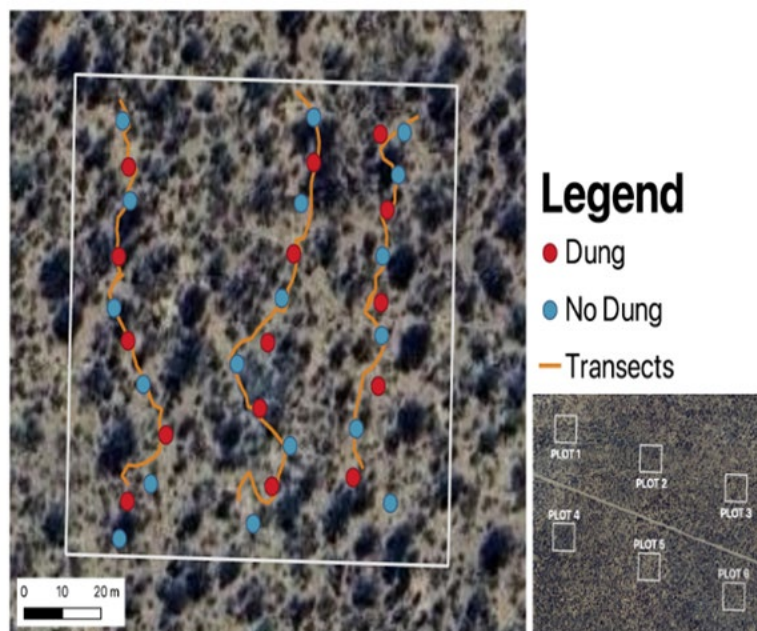


Figure 20: Example of pitfall trap survey layout for ground insects.

The third phase of the project focused **soil and vegetation sampling**. Firstly, soil properties and characteristics across six plots were assessed. Each plot was further divided into 4 subplots where the samples were collected from. The sampling points were selected in each subplot, establishing a total of 24 sampling points (Figure 21), with GPS coordinates recorded for each. In each subplot, soil samples were collected from a point at two depths: at **10 cm** and **130 cm**, respectively. Four soil samples were collected beneath the canopy of each tree, along with an additional sample at the canopy edge (Figure 21). Bulk density measurements were also taken both under the canopy and at its edge. Additionally, samples for microorganism presence were also collected. Soil sampling is fundamental for understanding the health, fertility, and composition of soil in different environments. The results can provide a critical foundation for informed decision-making regarding soil management and ~~land~~ **land** use planning. The samples are still in the process of being sent to Windhoek for further analysis.



Figure 21: Soil sampling tree points in each subplot

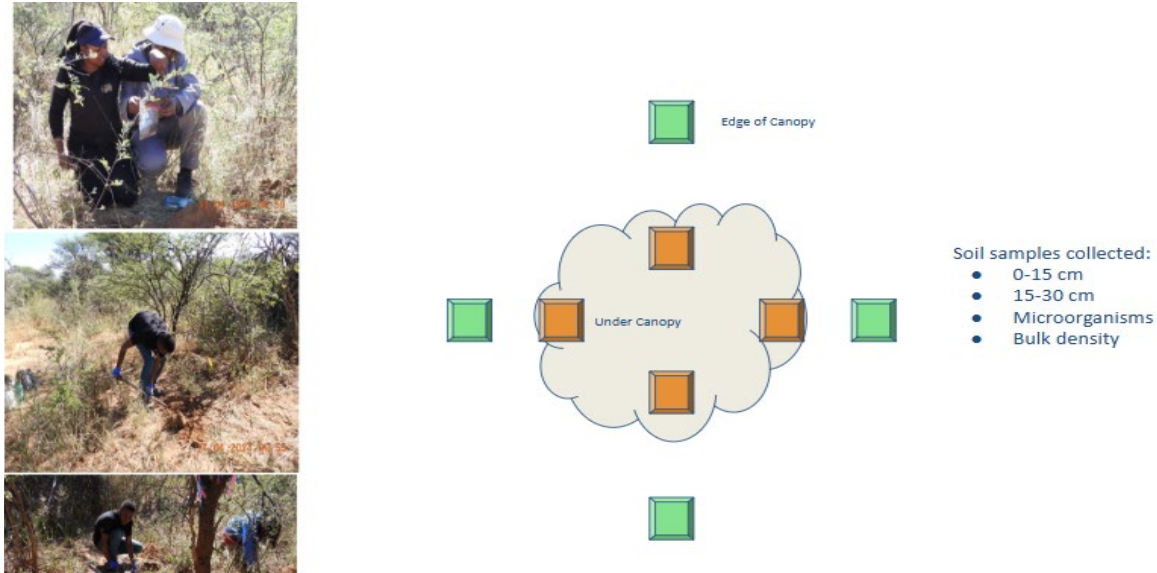


Figure 22: Example of soil survey layout for assessing properties

Vegetation within the six plots was surveyed with a focus on both grass and woody vegetation. Grass sampling was conducted along a 200-meter transect in each plot (Figure 22). Along the transect, grass species were identified every 2 meters, grass height was measured every 5 meters, and grass cover was assessed every 10 meters using a 1 m² quadrat. Grass cover was estimated visually and classified into five percentage categories: 0-20%, 20-40%, 40-60%, 60-80%, and 80-100% (Figure 23).

Woody vegetation was assessed at the center of each subplot within the plots, with a particular focus on encroacher species. Within a 10-meter radius, all encroacher species taller than 0.5 meters were identified and recorded. For each individual, data collected included species name, plant height, basal diameter, canopy height, and stem diameter (Figure 24). Additionally, saplings of encroacher species were recorded separately, along with their heights.

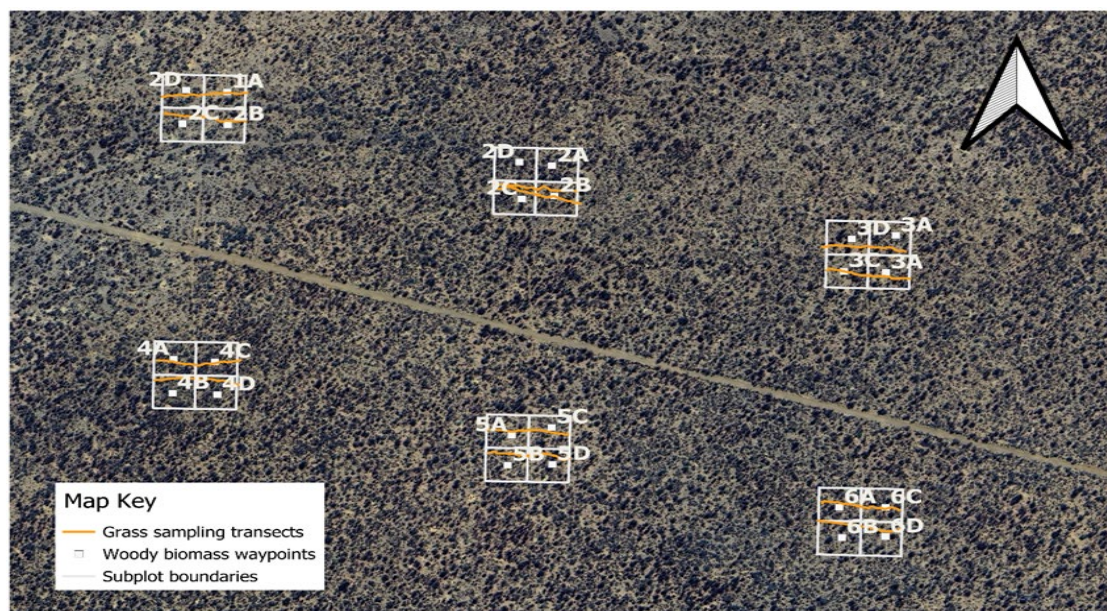


Figure 23: Grass and woody vegetation sampling layout

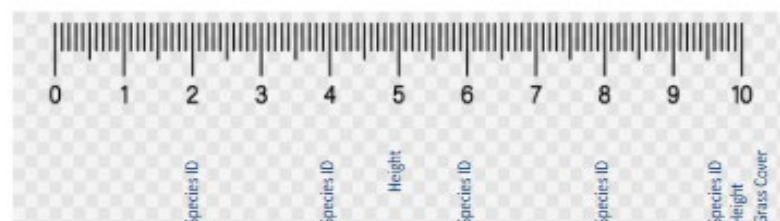


Figure 24: Procedure of sampling respective grass vegetation variable

ID encroacher species within a six-meter radius. Each species taller than 0.5 meters was recorded, noting its

- name,
- height,
- basal diameter,
- canopy height,
- and stem diameter

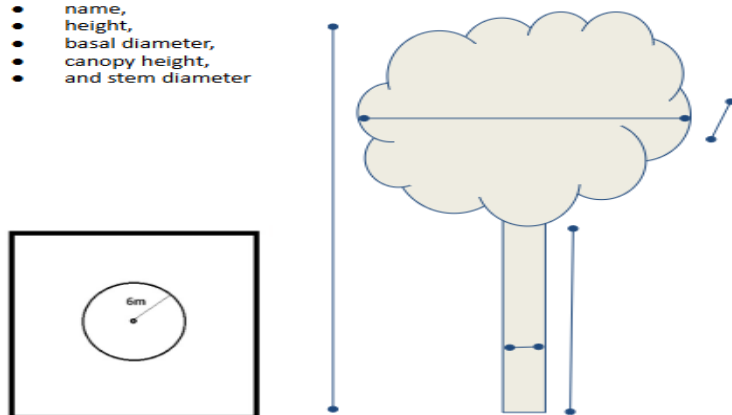


Figure 25: Procedure of sampling respective woody vegetation variable

C.3 Research Projects

Avian responses to vegetation structure on farmlands in north - central Namibia

By Jozikee Mbaire, Bachelor of Science in Natural Resources Management, Namibian University of Science and Technology

Background

Namibia is home to a variety of bird species, with more than 600 recorded species, including both resident and migratory birds throughout the country. The Otjozondjupa region in north-central Namibia is characterized by diverse vegetation types that support a variety of bird species. The predominant vegetation includes savannas, woodlands, and shrublands, each hosting unique bird communities. Vegetation like *Acacia Combretum* prevalent supports species like the Sociable Weaver (*Philetairus socius*), known for constructing large communal nests, and the Crimson-breasted Shrike (*Laniarius atrococcineus*). Over time, bush encroachment has become a major threat to a variety of bird species, specifically in north-central Namibia. It is the thickening of aggressive undesired woody species *Acacias*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Terminalia*, resulting in the imbalance of grass, bush ratio, a decrease in biodiversity, and a decrease in the carrying capacity. Leading to shifts in bird population dynamics, species richness, and foraging behavior. Some species, such as the Kori Bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) rely on open grasslands for nesting and

movement, including foraging. Therefore, CCF actively participates in collective conservation efforts, broadly recognizing the interdependence of species within the thornbush savanna ecosystem. Birds play a critical role in ecosystems as seed dispersers, “Agents of dispersal, Pollination, Nutrient cycling, and Pest control agents.” Therefore, this paper will focus on how vegetation structure affects bird diversity and abundance in different habitats in north-central Namibia, including bird foraging behaviors.

Problem statement

Vegetation structure plays a significant role in altering bird diversity, yet land degradation such as bush encroachment in north-central Namibia are affecting bird communities. Apart from the ecological importance of birds, there is limited research on how different vegetation structures influence species richness and abundance in the area.

Significance of Study

Understanding how vegetation affects bird diversity allows conservationists to apply adaptive management and conservation efforts. For example, if certain vegetation types support high bird diversity, protecting those habitats can help maintain biodiversity. This study will assess how vegetation affects bird species, contributing to a better understanding of bird ecology in north-central Namibia.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of this study is to explore the effect of vegetation structure on bird species, to provide essential information about how habitat modification affects their community structure, and to determine what management actions may be taken to restore ~~degd~~ habitats, particularly those affected by bush encroachment.

To achieve the above-mentioned aim, the project has the following specific research objectives:

- Determine the number of bird species, their abundances, and their distribution in the different woody habitat structures. This will be achieved by estimating the species richness, abundances, and diversity of the different bird species.
- Determine the number of different bird ecological functional groups utilizing the habitat structure. This will be achieved by grouping the different bird species in ecological functional groups, including seed dispersers, pollinators, nutrient dispersers, grazers, insectivores, raptors, scavengers, ecosystem engineers, and granivores.

Methods and Material

Study area description

The birds and vegetation surveys took place specifically within six designated Vanier sampling plots (Figure 15), each measuring one hectare in size. The Vegetation is classified as thornbush savanna with woody genera consisting of *Senegalia*, *Vachellia*, *Combretum*, and *Terminalia* (Burke, 2006). Common woody species include *Senegalia mellifera*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Vachellia reficiens*, and *Boscia albitrunca*. Common grasses include species such as *Eragrostis trichophora*, *Eragrostis porosa*, *Schmidtia kalahariensis*, and *Stipagrostis uniplumis*. The topography is gentle plains, rocky outcrops, and low hills. The area experiences ~~an~~ ^{an} arid climate, with rainfall that ranges between 400 mm and 600 mm.

The area also supports many avian species, 250 spp. The common bird species are the kori bustard (*Ardeotis kori*), sparrow weavers (*Plocepasser rufoscapulatus*), cape starling (*Lamprolornis nintens*), bearded woodpecker (*Dendropicos namaquus*), cardinal woodpecker (*Dendropicos fuscescens*), shaft-tailed whydah (*Vidua macroura*), forked-tailed drongo (*Dicrurus adsimilis*), lilac-breasted roller (*Coracias caudatus*), and various hornbill species, including the African grey hornbill (*Tockus nasutus*) and southern yellow-billed hornbill (*Tockus leucomelas*).

The methodology and materials used to conduct the bird and vegetation surveys are detailed above in the referenced figures 16, 22, 23, and 24.

Expected Outcomes

- Plots with higher vegetation diversity will support higher abundance of insectivorous bird species.
- Plots with open and sparse vegetation will have a lower number of bird species richness.

Implementation of Bird Call Recognition Software for Avian Species Identification at Vanier Plots

By Aaron Herst, Claremont McKenna College

Background

The Vanier Biodiversity Survey is a five-year research initiative conducted on the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) property in Namibia, led by Vanier College in Montreal, Canada. The survey investigates the impact of bush encroachment on biodiversity, with a particular focus on its potential effects on cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*). Bush encroachment refers to the excessive spread of woody plants such as thornbushes into areas previously dominated by grasslands or savannas. At CCF, common encroacher species include blackthorn (*Senegalia mellifera*), sicklebush (*Dichrostachys cinerea*), and umbrella thorn (*Vachellia tortilis*). This ecological shift can be driven by factors such as overgrazing, fire suppression, and climate change. In Namibia, bush encroachment often degrades habitat quality, reduces available forage, and negatively impacts wildlife diversity. Restoring degraded areas by removing encroaching plants helps re-establish open grassland and savanna ecosystems, creating more suitable habitat for a wide range of species. These likely benefit cheetahs, which rely on healthy prey populations and open landscapes for effective hunting.

The survey monitors bush encroachment levels and compares them with bird, mammal, insect, and grass biodiversity across six plots. Later this year, two plots will be 60% cleared, two will be 40% cleared, and the remaining two will remain unharvested as controls. By analyzing biodiversity responses across these treatment levels, the study aims to evaluate the broader ecological consequences of bush encroachment and its cascading effects on species interactions and ecosystem health. Ultimately, the project ~~se~~ aims to understand how changes in vegetation structure affect biodiversity as a whole and what this means for species like the cheetah, which are intricately tied to ecosystem balance through their dependence on interspecific relationships.

Methods

A total of 432 bird call recordings across all six 100meter by 100meter plots were assessed from 2023 to 2025, in February-April. The recordings were analyzed using Chirpity Bird Call Detection software (Chirpity BirdNET 2024, Version 5.0.3), set to its default settings. These settings include

utilizing the full range of spectrogram frequencies, searching only for bird species known to be found in this region, a 45% prediction confidence threshold, and including no audio filters. We input the sound recordings into this software and accepted the results it gave without manipulation. After inputting all of the sound recordings, we were able to analyze the results.

Results and Discussion

Of the planned 432 recordings, 359 (83.1%) were usable for analyses. Plots 1 and 4 were the only locations where we obtained complete data, and 2024 was the only complete year. Plots 3 and 6 were completely missing from the 2023 records, restricting the analysis potential of that year's data. In 2023, the locations with the highest bird species richness were Plot 1 (26 species identified from 24 recordings) and Plot 5 (20 from 16). Plots 3 and 6 (0 species identified from 0 recordings) had the lowest species richness. In 2024, the only year when all recordings could be located, Plot 6 (33 from 24) had the highest richness, followed closely by Plot 5 (30 from 24). Plots 1, 2, and 3 (24 or 25 from 24) had nearly identical results, but Plot 4 (18 from 24) had the fewest species. In 2025, species richness appeared to be down overall. Despite missing 4 recordings, Plot 6 (19 from 20) had the highest richness, while Plot 1 (17 from 24) came in second. Very few species were identified from Plot 3 (10 from 20), but Plot 4 (7 from 24) had the lowest avian richness yet again.

Analyzing the combined totals (Figure 25) over the three years of the study is difficult due to the differences in the number of recordings between plots (min: 44, max: 72). However, the data suggest that the two most species-rich plots were Plot 5 (48 from 63) and Plot 6 (38 from 44). Plot 1 (40 from 72) and Plot 2 (38 from 64) put up respectable richness numbers, while Plot 3 (30 from 44) is the toughest to analyze due to its relatively average species richness over the smallest sample size. We were able to obtain complete recording data from Plot 4 (30 from 72), and it is still tied with Plot 3 for the lowest species richness, making it by far the least species-rich plot of the six. Over the 359 recordings spaced out over six plots and three years (Figure 25), we identified a total of 87 avian species. 12 of those species were identified at all six plots, and the most abundantly identified species was the Ring-necked Dove (*Streptopelia capicola*).

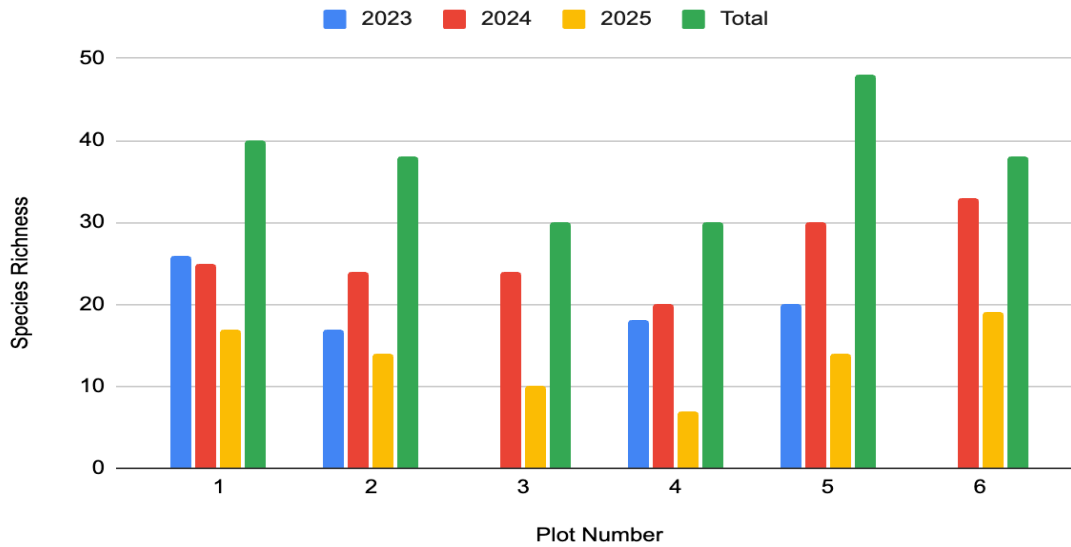


Figure 26: Chart representing each plot's avian species richness for each year and the overall total. Plot 5 had the highest total avian species richness, while Plot 3 and Plot 4 had the lowest. Plots 3 and 6 had no data for 2023. Sample size: n=659 record

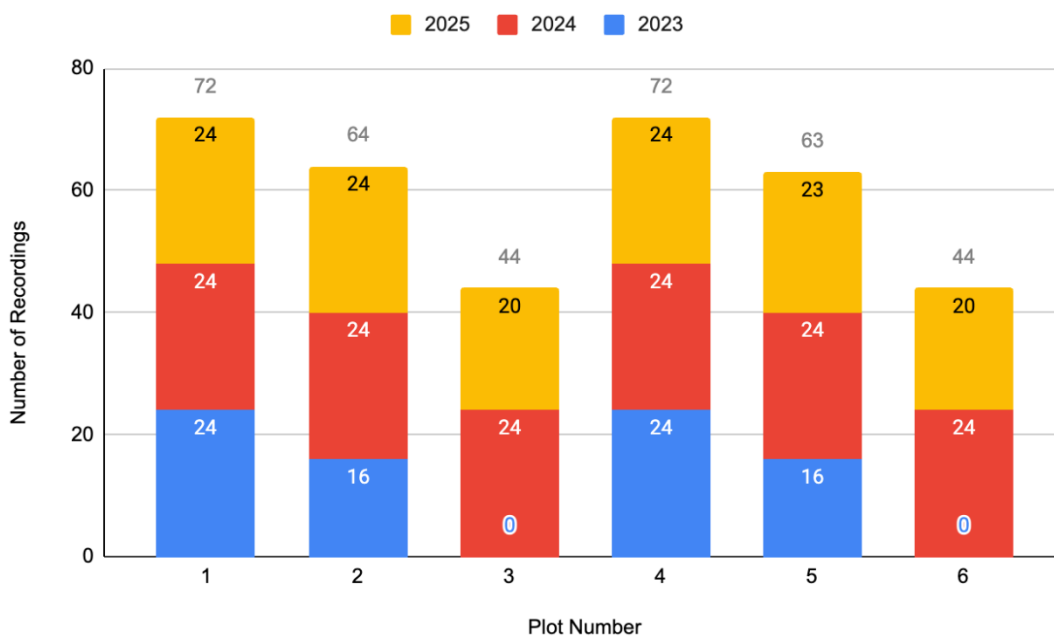


Figure 27: A chart representing each plot's available recordings for each year. The expected number of recordings for each plot-year was 24, totaling 72 per plot. Only plots 1 and 4 reached that total, with plots 3 and 6 missing 28 recordings each.

Limitation

The recordings were taken in four separate formats (.wav, .mp3, .3gpp, and .amr), some of which needed to be converted before they could be analyzed. This could also have affected the results. As mentioned above, this survey had several limitations. The missing recordings were relatively concentrated on plots 3 and 6, which could have significantly biased the results.

Effects of Grass and Woody Biomass on Mammalian Species Diversity at Cheetah Conservation Fund

By Nguvii Tjingaete, Bachelor of Science in Health and Applied Science, Namibian University of Science and Technology

Background

Woodland savannas serve as critical habitats for a wide array of species, particularly medium- to large-sized mammals. These mammals play essential ecological roles, including predation, competition, seed dispersal, and pollination. For instance, *Giraffa camelopardalis* (giraffe) browse on tall trees and shrubs, influencing plant community composition and structure. Their selective feeding behavior can enhance plant biodiversity by preventing the dominance of a single species. However, the loss of habitat heterogeneity due to bush encroachment poses a significant threat to mammalian communities. Assessing mammal responses to bush encroachment and thinning interventions is essential for informed management decisions. Evidence suggests that bush thinning generally has a neutral to positive effect on mammalian wildlife. Predators such as the brown hyena (*Parahyaena brunnea*) and black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) have shown particularly strong positive responses to these habitat management practices.

Problem statement

Namibia's savanna ecosystems are increasingly threatened by bush encroachment, which alters habitat structure and poses significant challenges to mammalian species. One of the critical consequences of this process is the reduction of suitable hunting grounds and cover, which can lead to a decline in prey abundance and negatively affect predator populations, in particular the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), a species whose survival is closely tied to habitat quality and prey availability. Despite these ecological concerns, there is a lack of comprehensive data on the impacts of bush encroachment on wildlife communities. This knowledge gap hinders the development of effective, evidence-based conservation and habitat management strategies, especially on conservation-managed lands.

Significance of Study

This study will provide essential insights into how vegetation structure impacts wildlife in semi arid savanna ecosystems by examining the influence of grass and woody/bush biomass on mammalian species diversity. The findings will help identify habitat conditions that support greater mammalian diversity, guide restoration efforts in bush-encroached areas, and improve evidence-based land-use planning within and around CCF.

Furthermore, this research will contribute to broader conservation goals by supplying scientific data that wildlife managers, ecologists, and policymakers can use to balance biodiversity conservation with agricultural and livestock land use in Namibia and other regions of Southern Africa. Additionally, it will fill a critical knowledge gap by expanding the limited body of research on the ecological effects of bush encroachment on mammal communities.

Aims and Objectives

The aim is to assess the effects of grass and woody biomass on mammalian species at the Vanier plots, CCF.

The following specific research objectives have been established to achieve the stated aim

- To assess mammalian species composition, richness, and diversity in the different woody habitat structures
- To assess the vegetation species composition, community structure, and vegetation cover
- To assess the distribution of mammalian species in relation to varying levels of woody vegetation structure and density.

Methods and Material

Study area description

The mammal and vegetation surveys took place specifically within six designated Vanier sampling plots (Figure 28), each measuring one hectare in size. Vegetation is classified as thornbush savanna with woody genera consisting of *Senegalia*, *Vachellia*, *Combretum* and *Terminalia*. Common woody species include *Senegalia mellifera*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Vachellia reficiens* and *Boscia albitrunca*. Common grasses include species such as *Eragrostis trichophora*, *Eragrostis porosa*, *Schmidtia kalahariensis* and *Stipagrostis uniplumis*.

Common wildlife species present on the farm include a variety of herbivores such as oryx (*Oryx gazell*), kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), red hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus caama*), steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*), common duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*), springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*), eland (*Taurotragus oryx*), giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), and predators such as brown hyena (*Parahyaena brunnea*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), caracal (*Caracal caracal*), black backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) and honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*).

The methodology and materials used to conduct the mammal and vegetation surveys are detailed above in the referenced figures 17, 22, 23, and 24.

Results and discussion

Woody Biomass

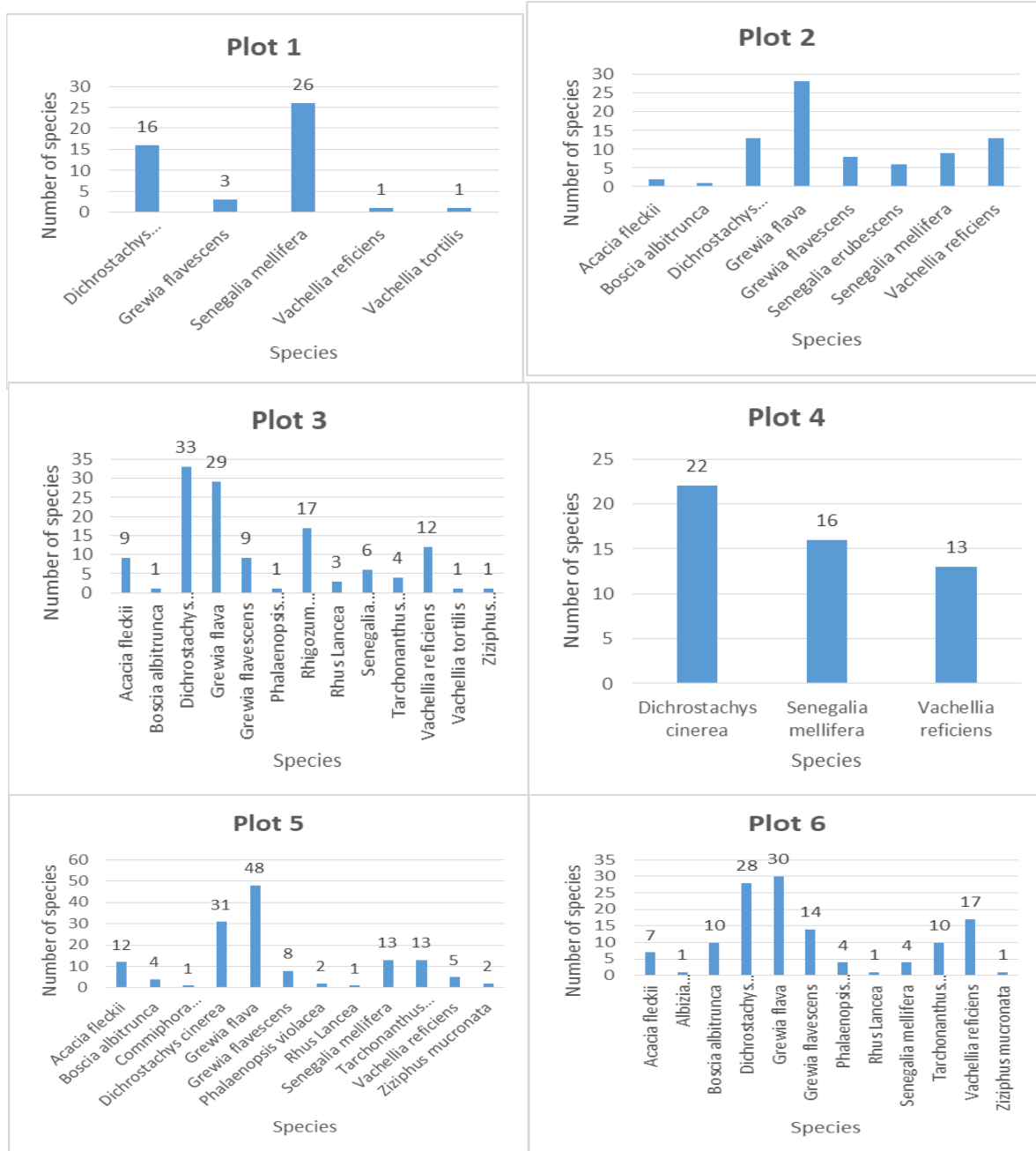


Figure 28: Woody species composition across sampling plots.

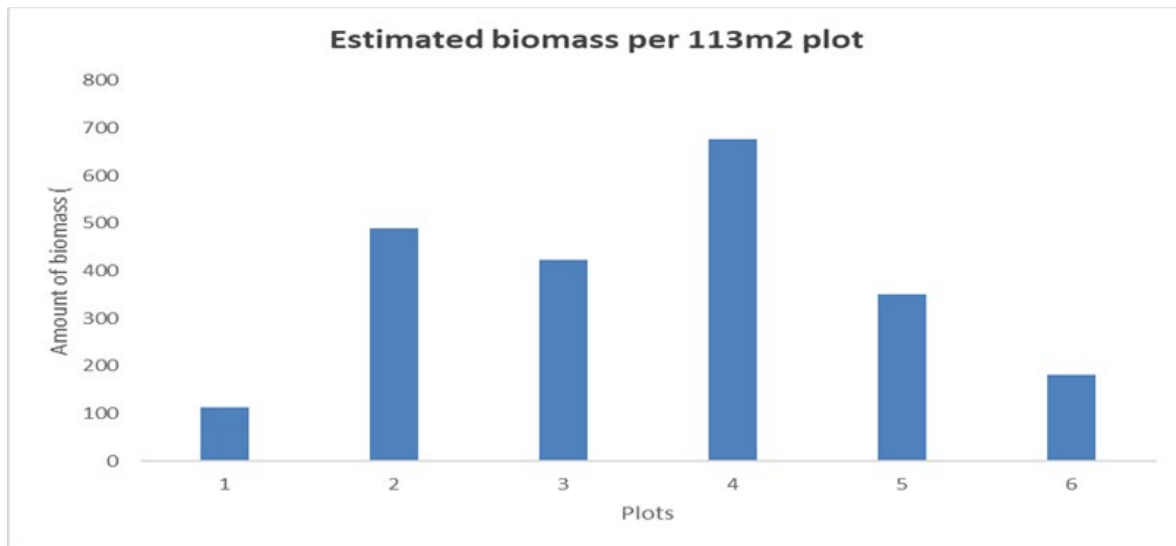
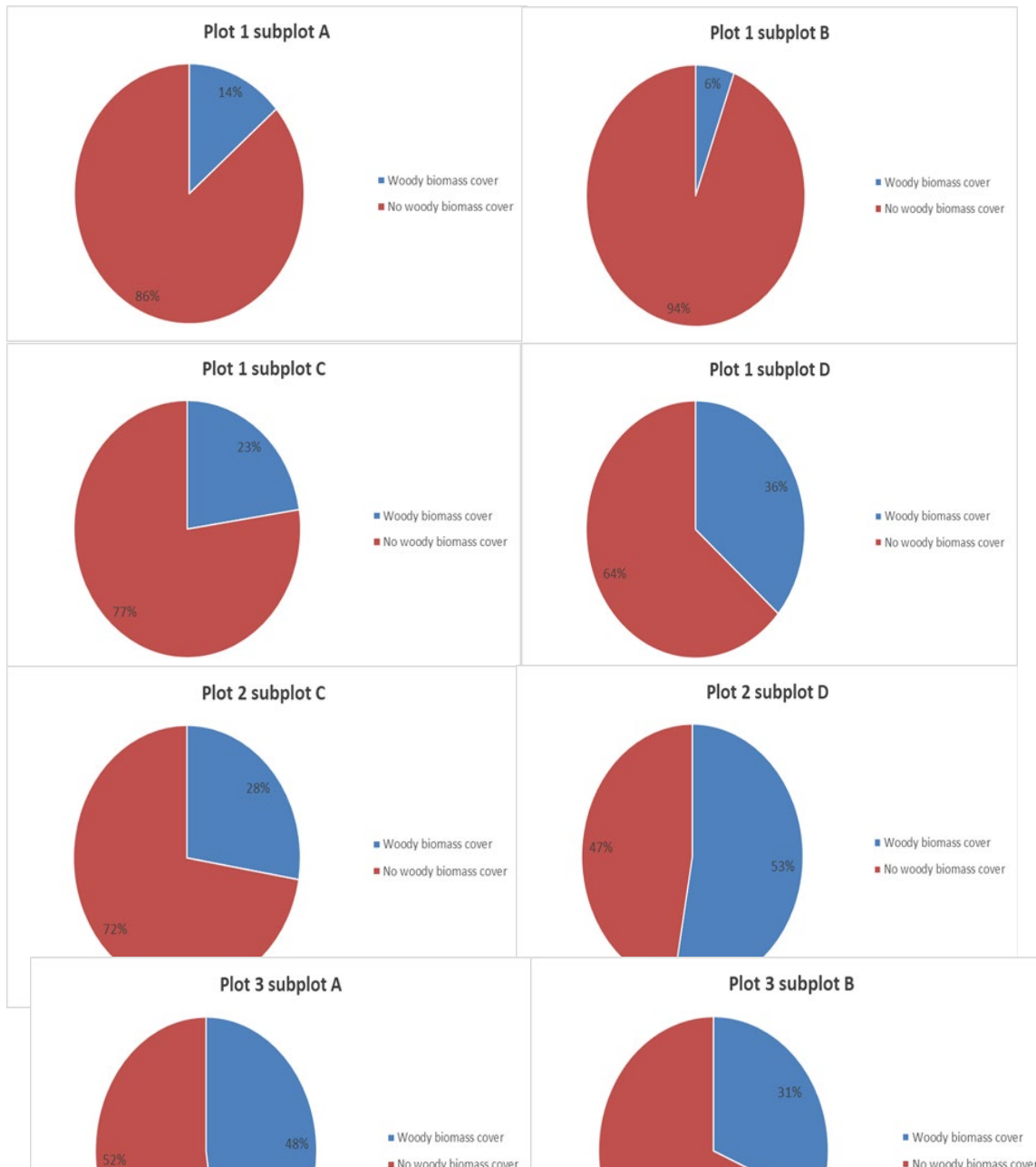
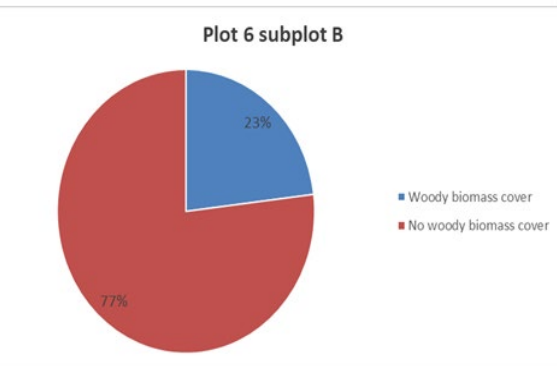
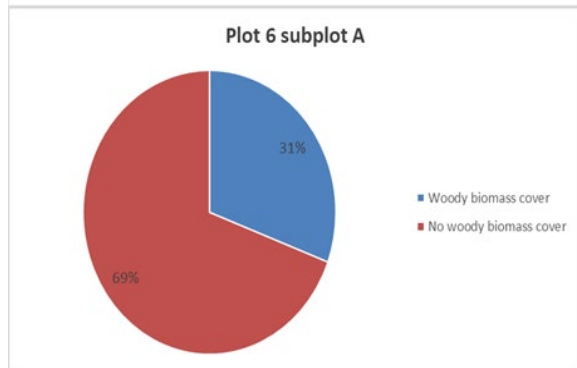
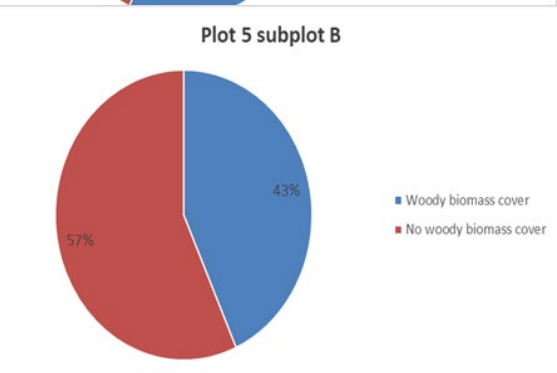
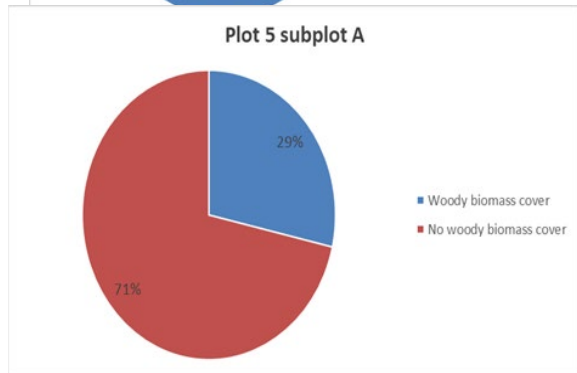
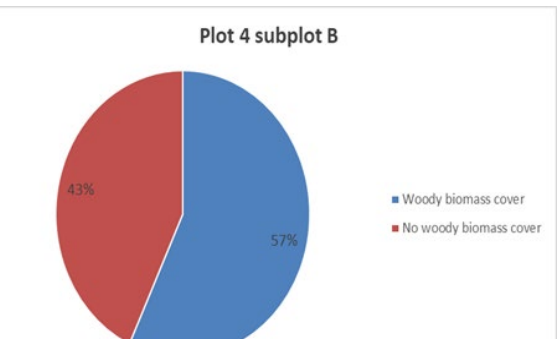
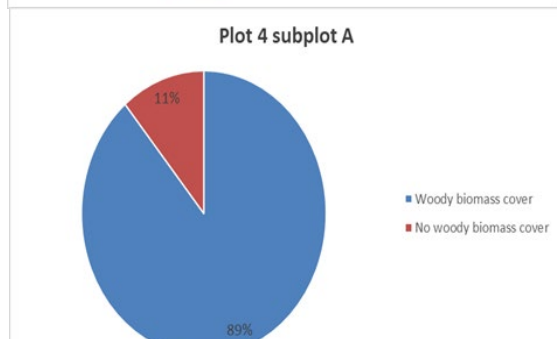
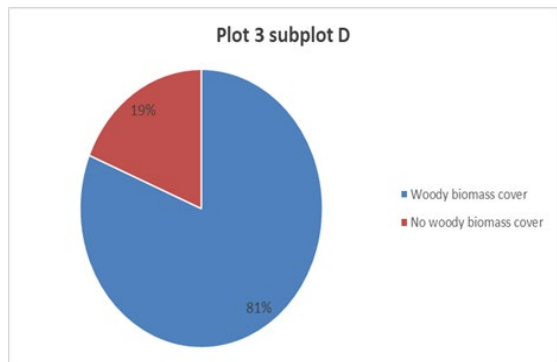
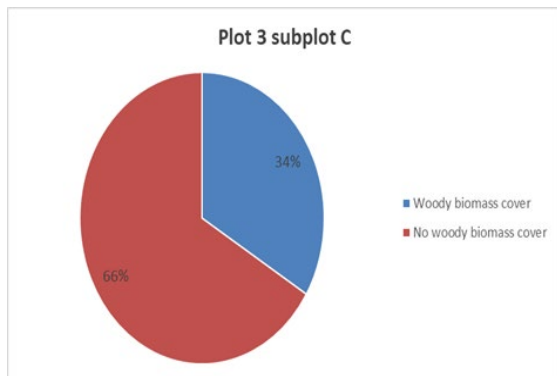


Figure 29: Woody Biomass across sampling plots.





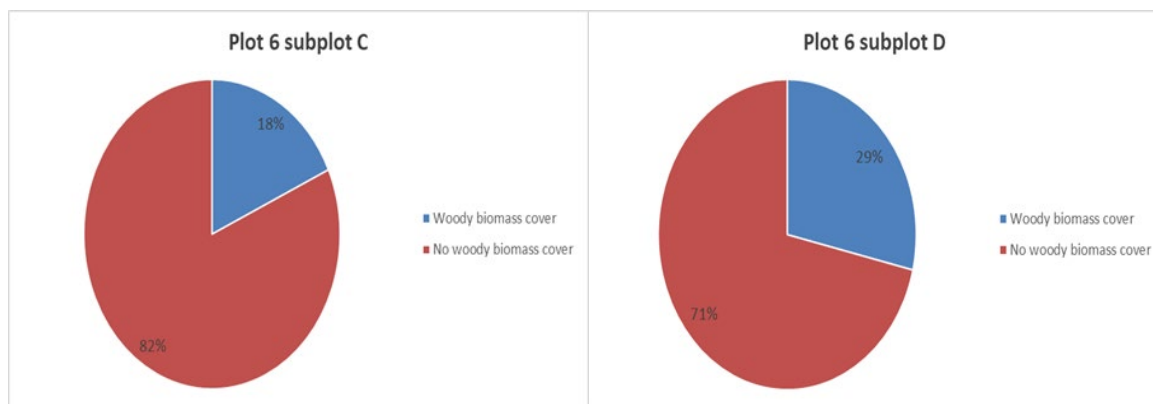
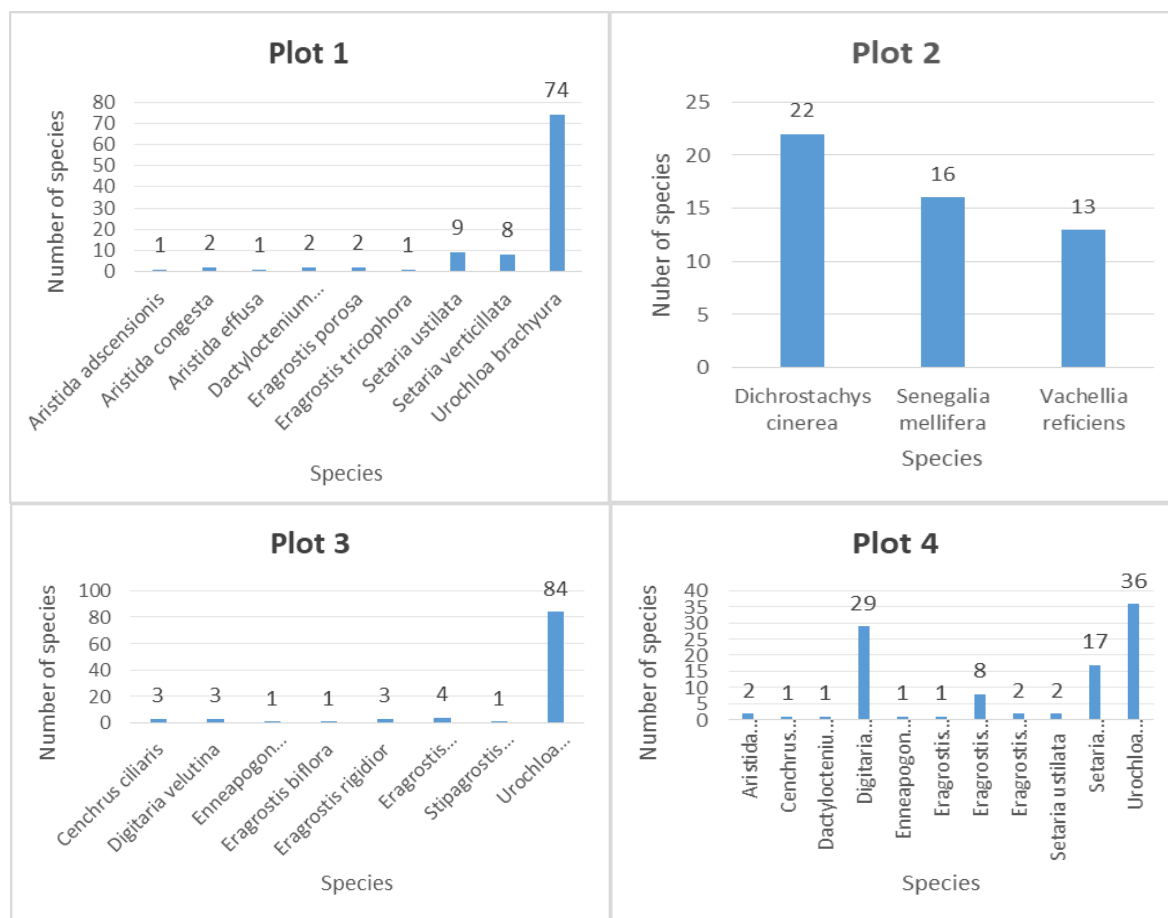


Figure 30: Woody biomass cover across the subplots of the sampling plots.

Grass Biomass



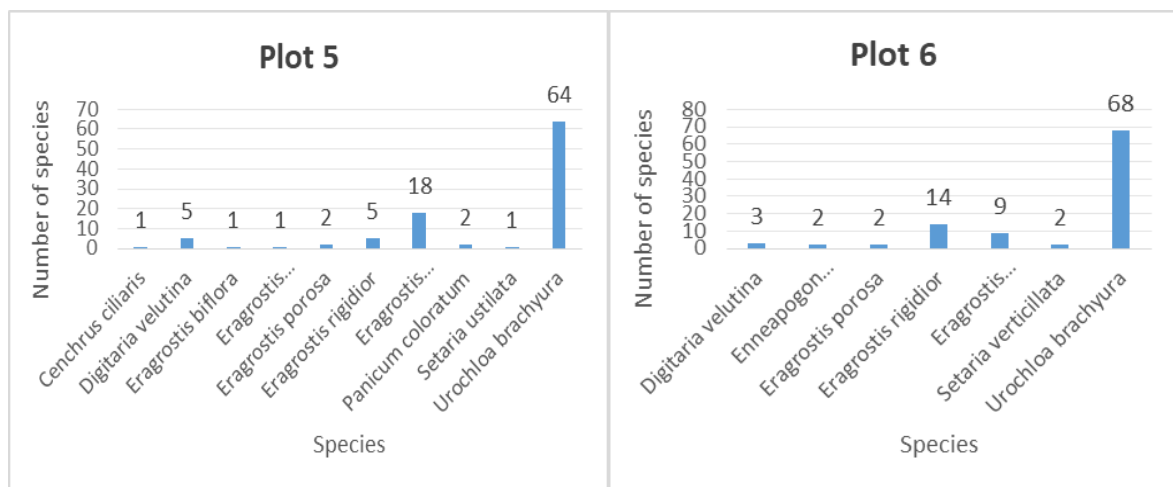
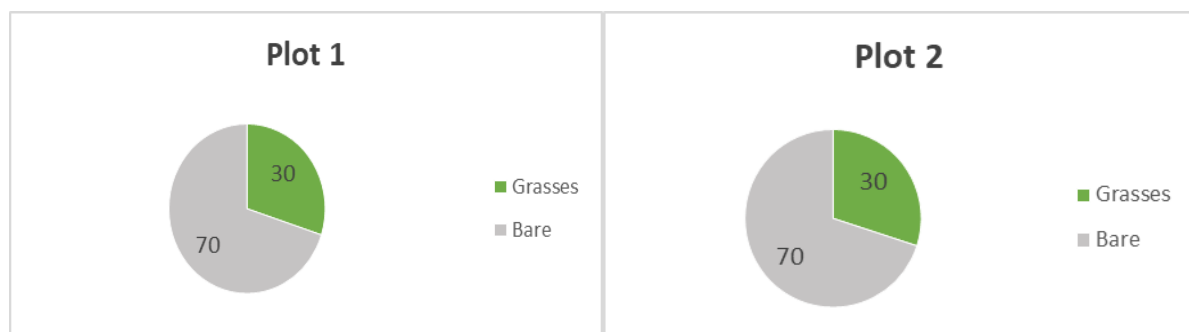


Figure 31: Grass species composition across sampling plots.



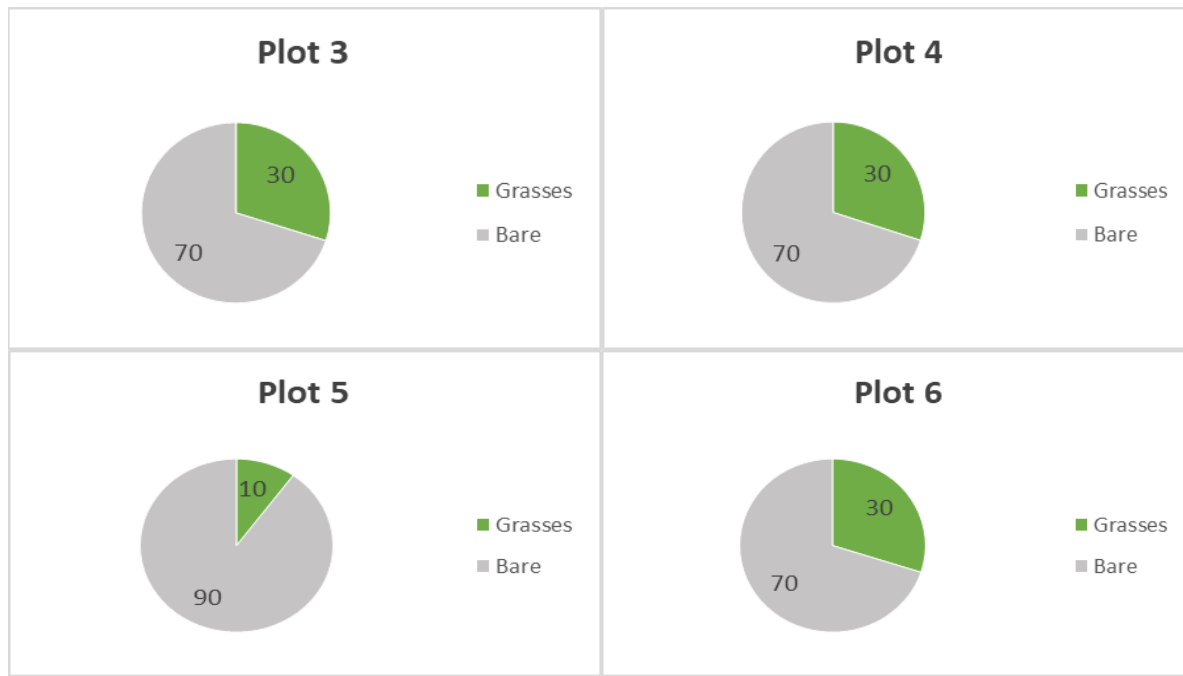


Figure 32: Grass cover across sampling plots.

Mammalian observations

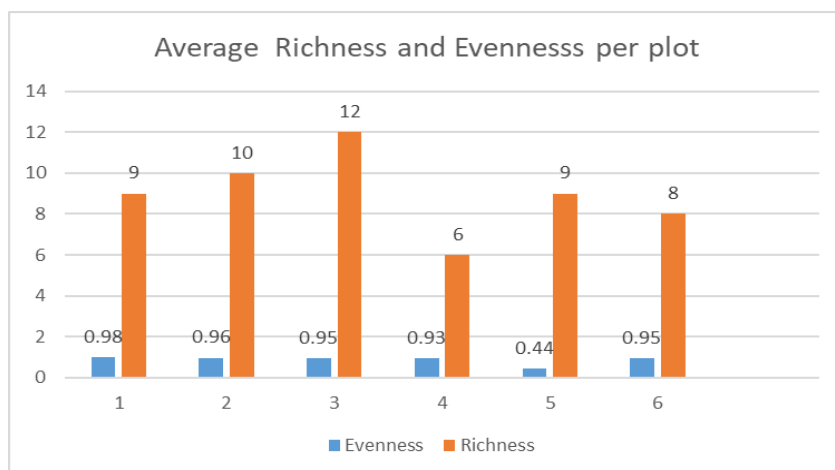


Figure 33: Mammalian species richness and evenness across sampling plots.

Eighteen grass species and sixteen woody species were recorded across the sampling plots (Figures 32 and 33). The most frequently occurring woody species were *Dichrostachys cinerea* (25.4%), *Grewia flava* (23.4%), and *Senegalia mellifer* (13%). *Urochloa brachyura* dominated the grass layer, accounting for 65% of total grass cover, and was the most frequently recorded annual grass across

all plots (Figure 31). Grass cover remained relatively uniform ($\approx 30\%$) in five plots but was notably suppressed in Plot 5 ($\approx 10\%$) (Figure 31). In contrast, Plot 4 exhibited the highest woody canopy cover (mean 70.5%), indicating pronounced bush dominance and reduced grass availability compared to Plot 1, which had a substantially lower woody canopy cover (mean 19.75%) (Figure 32).

A total of 54 mammalian species were recorded across all plots, with species richness ranging from six species in Plot 4 to twelve species in Plot 2 (Figure 32). Higher mammalian species richness and abundance in Plots 1–3 suggest that moderate levels of vegetation cover support more diverse and balanced mammal communities. In contrast, the reduced richness observed in Plot 4 indicates that extreme woody encroachment negatively affects habitat suitability. High species evenness values (0.93–0.97) in most plots reflect stable communities with relatively even species distributions, whereas the low evenness recorded in Plot 4 (0.44) indicates dominance by a few species, likely resulting from limited resource availability.

High species richness in moderately vegetated plots can largely be attributed to greater resource availability and increased habitat structural complexity. Areas supporting a diversity of food resources, such as abundant grasses for grazers and browse for browsers, provide multiple ecological niches. This diversity of feeding opportunities facilitates the coexistence of different species by reducing direct competition. Niche differentiation further promotes coexistence, as species partition resources according to their specific ecological requirements. For example, some herbivores specialize in short grasses, while others feed primarily on the leaves and shoots of woody vegetation. Such specialization minimizes competitive overlap and enhances overall mammalian species richness.

Top-down regulation by predators, including leopards and brown hyenas, also contributes to maintaining a balanced community structure. By regulating populations of common prey species such as steenbok and warthog, predators prevent any single species from becoming overly dominant. In addition, ecosystem productivity plays an important role, as areas with higher net primary productivity support greater plant biomass, which in turn sustains a larger and more complex food web. Consequently, ecosystems with higher resource availability have a greater capacity to support diverse mammalian communities.

High species evenness observed in most plots can be attributed to interactions among vegetation structure, predation pressure, and herbivore feeding strategies. Predators regulate dominant prey species, thereby balancing species abundances, while resource partitioning among herbivores helps maintain even population levels. Browsers such as giraffe, kudu, and steenbok utilize different strata of woody vegetation, whereas grazers such as oryx rely primarily on grasses. The coexistence of these feeding guilds is facilitated by spatial heterogeneity, where both grass and

woody biomass are available. A dynamic balance between bush and grass cover plays a key role in maintaining species evenness.

Plots with moderate mixtures of woody and grassy vegetation supported both browsers and grazers, promoting coexistence and limiting competitive exclusion. In contrast, dense bush encroachment suppresses grass growth, reduces forage availability, and leads to dominance by a few well-adapted species. Herbivores dominated mammalian communities numerically, while carnivores, though less abundant, exerted a regulatory influence by preventing prey dominance. Moderate woody cover likely provided adequate ambush opportunities for carnivores without substantially reducing prey availability, explaining higher carnivore abundance at intermediate woody cover levels.

Demographic Variability of Leopards in Eastern Namibia: Insights into Sex Ratios and Occupancy

By Ester Kalenga, Bachelor of Science in Natural Resources Management (Hons),
Namibian University of Science and Technology

Abstract

Although leopards (*Panthera pardus*) are apex predators with a variety of habitats in Namibia, little is known about their demography outside of protected areas. This study assessed the sex ratio composition and naïve occupancy of leopards across five conservancies in eastern Namibia, covering both freehold and communal land-use: Waterberg, Black Nossob, N#adaqna, Ondjou, and Otjombinde. Using camera trap data collected between 2022 and 2024, a total of 398 leopard images were collected, resulting in 57 independent detections (30 min. threshold). Leopards were classified as male, female, uncertain, or unknown based on external morphology. Leopards were recorded in all conservancies, showing their persistence throughout both communal and freehold landscapes. Males accounted for 55% and females 45% of identified detections, with significant variation among conservancies ($\chi^2 = 63.1$, $df = 4$, $p = 0.001$). Naïve occupancy varied spatially, suggesting differences in habitat structure and prey availability. With the highest male detection frequency in Waterberg and Ondjou. Naïve occupancy varied from 0.11 in Black Nossob to 0.40 in Ondjou. Methodological limitations resulting from the quality of infrared cameras highlight the importance of white-flash cameras and standardized sampling designs to improve sex and age classification in future studies. The study provides baseline information on leopard demography in landscapes that have been altered by humans, but their persistence demonstrates the importance of local community conservation in maintaining healthy, sustainable carnivore populations outside of recognized protected areas.

Methods and Materials

Study area description

The study was conducted across five conservancies in eastern Namibia, comprising both freehold (Waterberg and Black Nossob) and communal landscapes (N/ata, Ondjou, and Otjombinde) within the woodland savannah biome (Figure 33). The region experiences arid to sub-humid conditions, with annual rainfall ranging from ~300 mm in the southeast to over 800 mm in the north and seasonal temperatures between -15°C to 35°C . The landscape includes Kalahari sand plains, gentle hills, and rocky outcrops, with vegetation dominated by broadleaved woodland and shrub savannah. Land use and habitat composition vary markedly among conservancies, from livestock wildlife systems and bush-encroached ecotourism areas to communal subsistence agriculture and trophy hunting. These contrasts create a strong ecological and management gradient for assessing leopard demography. The area supports diverse wildlife, including large predators and herbivores, with leopards occurring across all habitat types.

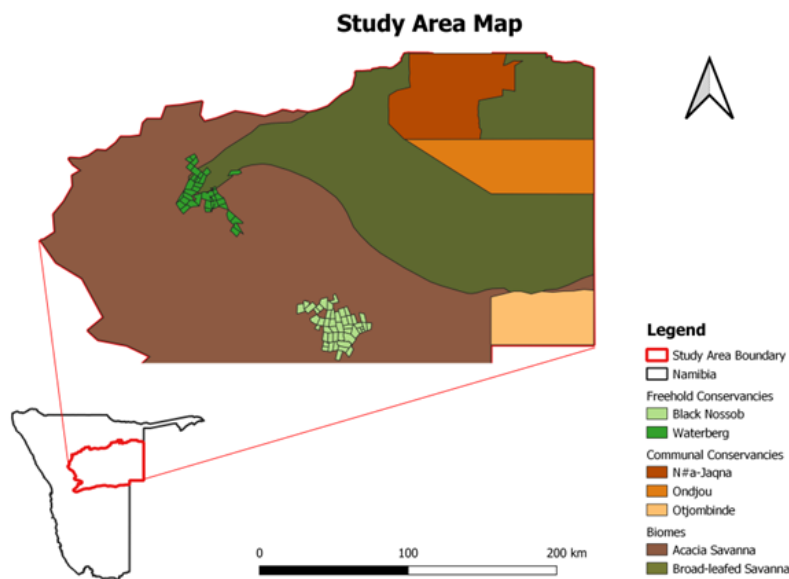


Figure 34: Study area map.

Camera Trapping Protocol

Camera trap data were collected between 2022 and 2024 as part of the Cheetah Conservation Fund's ongoing carnivore monitoring program. A total of 293 camera trap stations were deployed across 73 sampling units (16×16 km), covering 18,688 km² and accumulating 17,580 trap days. Cameras were placed along roads, wildlife trails, and marking sites identified through spoor and scat detection, with one to nine stations per sampling unit and observations pooled within units to improve detection. Each station consisted of paired infrared cameras (Bushnell Trophy Cam and Browning Strike Force Pro XD), mounted at ~60 cm height and programmed for burst imaging. In N#u-a-Jaqua Conservancy, accessibility constraints required a modified 4×4 km grid with 25 double-sided cameras placed along accessible routes. Cameras operated continuously for a minimum of 60 days and were checked periodically to ensure functionality.

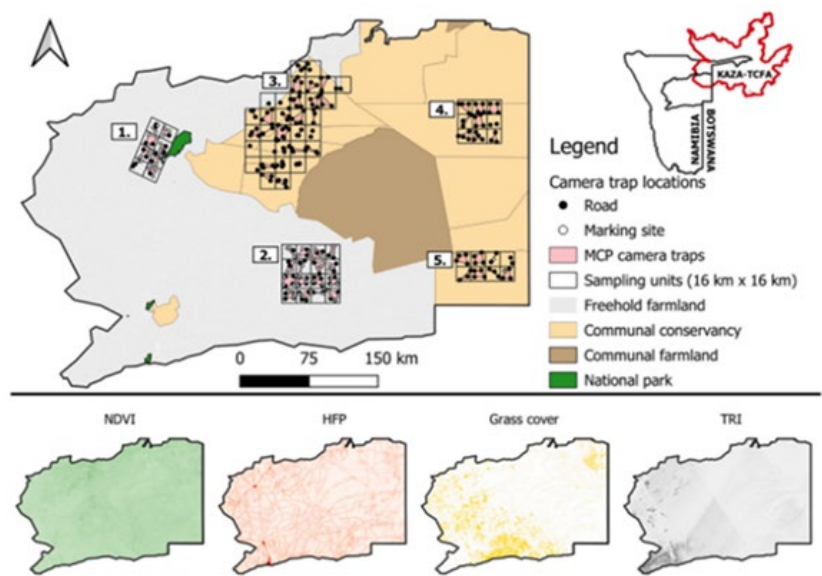


Figure 35: Camera trapping surveys and site covariates hypothesized to predict large carnivore occurrence in eastern Namibia.
Source: Dr. Stijn Verschueren.

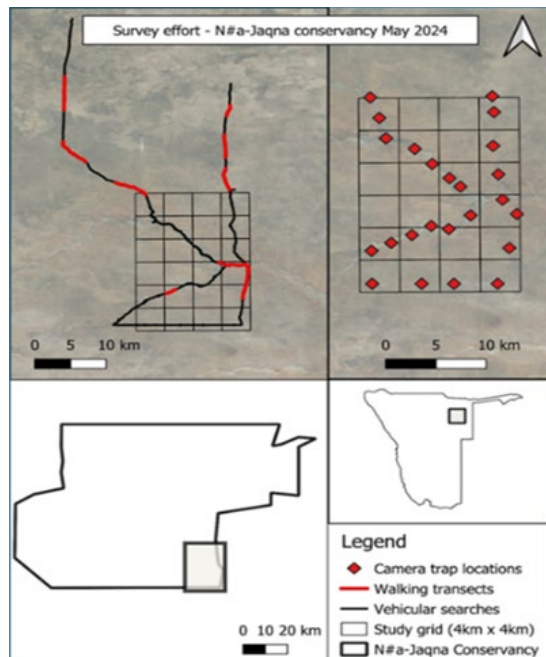


Figure 36: Survey effort for the scat detection dog survey and the camera trap survey in N/a-Jaqua Conservancy (May 2024).
Source: Dr. Stijn Verschueren.

Image Classification and Data Processing

Camera trap images were processed using Trap Tagger to identify leopard detections and extract metadata (date, time, and location) across five conservancies in eastern Namibia. Images were manually classified by sex based on visible genitalia, body conformation, and pelage traits, with uncertain cases labelled accordingly. To ensure independence of detections, images from the same camera station were considered separate events only if spaced at least 30 minutes apart. Independent detections were used to estimate sex ratios per conservancy, analysed using both a strict dataset (clearly sexed individuals only) and an inclusive dataset (assigning uncertain detections to the most likely sex), with differences tested using chi-square analyses. Naïve occupancy was calculated as the proportion of camera stations with at least one leopard detection per conservancy to assess relative distribution patterns. Data were compiled in Excel and analysed in Python using Pandas, Matplotlib, and SciPy.

Results

Independent detections

A total of 398 leopard images were captured across the five conservancies, resulting in 57 independent detections after applying the 30-minute temporal independence rule (see Table 5).

Otjombinde (n = 7), N#-a-Jaqna (n = 5), Black Nossob (n = 3), and Ondjou and Waterberg (n = 21 each) had the most independent detections. These trends most likely show a mix of survey effort, prey distribution, and habitat variability. While Black Nossob and N#-a-Jaqna had more open, sandy habitats typical of the Kalahari xeric savanna, where detection probabilities tend to be lower, Ondjou and Waterberg had a higher proportion of woodland and hilly terrain, which offer leopards' appropriate cover and ambush sites. These data demonstrate the widespread dispersion of leopards over the eastern Namibian environment by confirming their presence in all conservancies surveyed. According to other research using comparable temporal independence rules in camera-trap analysis, the total decrease in picture counts after the independence filter ranged from 80 to 90%.

All leopard on the images were adults. In all five conservancies, no cubs or sub-adults were found. This could be due to the low likelihood of using infrared cameras to identify younger individuals or their restricted use of the primary pathways where the cameras were placed.

Table 7: Summary of independent leopard detections across the conservancies

Conservancies	Total images	Independent detections	Reduction_ %
Black Nossob	18	3	83.3
N#-a-Jaqna	49	5	89.8
Ondjou	178	21	88.2
Otjombinde	45	7	84.4
Waterberg	107	21	80.4

Sex Ratio Composition

190 (48%) of the 398 images could be confidently assigned a sex. Sex could be reliably determined in 19 detections (33%) of the strict dataset (excluding uncertain or unknown), while the inclusive dataset (combining uncertain classifications with probable sex) included 43 detections. The sex ratio (male:female = 1.3:1) was significantly different across conservancies ($\chi^2 = 63.1$, $df = 4$, $p = 0.001$). Ondjou had a higher proportion of females, while Waterberg was heavily male-biased. When unknown individuals were assigned to the most likely sex, the inclusive dataset produced a nearly equal overall sex ratio (male:female = 0.95:1). Sex determination was hampered by image quality and the usage of infrared cameras, which frequently concealed visible sexual characteristics.

Table 8: Sex composition of independent leopard detections (strict dataset) (= no females detected; – = no sexed detections)

Conservancies	Independent detections	Male	Female	M:F ratio
Ondjou	21	2	5	0.4
Waterberg	21	9	0	∞
Otjombinde	7	1	0	∞
N#a-Jaqna	5	2	1	2
Black Nossob	3	0	0	–
Total	57	14	6	1.3

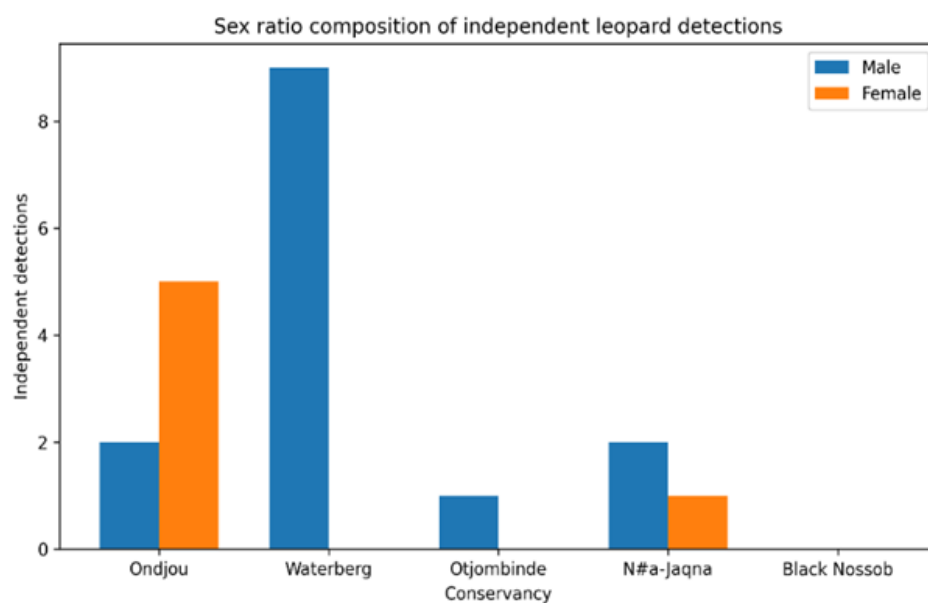


Figure 37: Sex ratio composition (male vs female) of independent leopard detections after the 30-minute threshold.

Overall sex composition (inclusive dataset)

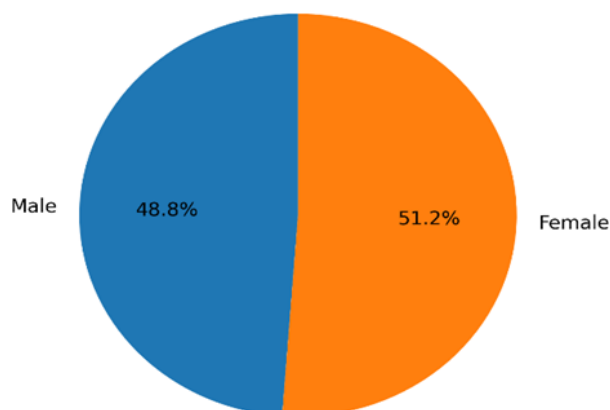


Figure 38: Overall sex composition (inclusive dataset).

Naïve Occupancy

Leopard detections were recorded in all five conservancies, indicating the species' presence throughout the study areas. The occupancy values ranged from 0.11 to 0.40 (Table 9), with Ondjou and Waterberg having the highest occupancy ($\psi = 0.40$) and Black Nossob with the lowest ($\psi = 0.11$). These findings indicate that leopards were more frequently found in locations with higher vegetation cover and less human disturbance.

Table 9: Naïve occupancy estimates for leopards across the conservancies.

Conservancy	Independent detections	Estimated ψ	Relative detection frequency
Ondjou	21	0.40	High
Waterberg	21	0.38	High
Otjombinde	7	0.25	Moderate
N#a-Jaqna	5	0.15	Low
Black Nossob	3	0.11	Low

In general, these occupancy patterns match land use intensity and vegetation density. Similar patterns have been observed in other African landscapes, where leopards are more detectable in habitats with more structural complexity that provide more cover and prey availability.

Discussion

The results of this study shows that leopards are still widely scattered over the eastern Namibian environment, utilising both communal and freehold conservancies. Despite differences in habitat type and land management, detections from all five conservancies confirm that these mixed-use areas continue to support leopard populations. Although the large carnivore guild is declining outside of national parks, leopards continue to occupy a variety of habitats across freehold and communal lands, displaying flexible space-use patterns, according to recent camera-trapping surveys conducted in the country's central-eastern landscape. These results highlight how crucial it is to comprehend occupancy patterns and demographic structure in multi-use environments where land use and conservation coexist.

Sex Ratio and Demographic Structure

A large proportion of images ($\approx 35\%$) were classed as uncertain or unknown due to poor image quality. Because sex identification from infrared camera images is not equally reliable for both sexes, the study's somewhat male-biased sex ratio (55% male) should be considered cautiously. Because of their larger bodies and obvious genitalia, male leopards are easier to identify than females, while female leopards may need more distinct flank or facial markings. Therefore, rather than a real demographic imbalance, the apparent male dominance may be partially due to detection bias. Future analyses should quantify the number of large, territorial males detected in each location or compare the percentage of male detections to total detections among conservancies in order to overcome this constraint. These males are crucial to the social structure and geographical dynamics of leopards.

Naïve Occupancy and spatial activity

Leopard occupancy varied among conservancies in relation to vegetation structure, land use, and human pressures. Higher occupancy in Ondjou and Waterberg ($\psi = 0.40$ and 0.38) was associated with structurally complex vegetation, greater cover, and higher prey availability, whereas lower occupancy in Black Nossob and N#-a-Jaqua ($\psi = 0.11$ and 0.15) reflected more open Kalahari habitats, intensive pastoral use, and the presence of competing large carnivores and trophy hunting. Otjombinde showed intermediate occupancy ($\psi = 0.25$), consistent with moderate vegetation cover and human activity. Overall, these patterns indicate that leopard space use in eastern Namibia is shaped by interacting ecological and anthropogenic factors, with naïve occupancy providing a useful baseline for future, more refined occupancy modelling

Methodological Limitations and Data Quality

The study highlighted several limitations of infrared (IR) camera traps, including low resolution, monochrome night images that hinder accurate sex and age classification, and uneven survey effort across conservancies, which may bias occupancy estimates. Vegetation, body angles, and poor lighting further reduced confidence in demographic data. Future studies could improve accuracy by combining camera traps with non-invasive genetic sampling or higher-quality cameras (white-flash or dual-sensor) to better identify individuals and assess traits like relatedness and reproductive status. Despite these challenges, camera-trapping remains a cost-effective and repeatable method for large-scale carnivore monitoring.

Ecological and Conservation Implications

Leopards' presence across all five conservancies underscores their ecological resilience and adaptability to mixed-use landscapes, with no significant demographic differences between communal and freehold areas, highlighting the role of community-based conservation. The lack of verified cubs or sub-adults may reflect detection bias or reduced recruitment due to human pressures or prey depletion, emphasizing the need for long-term monitoring to assess population stability. Overall, these findings confirm that Namibia's conservancies provide important habitat for wide-ranging carnivores, and continued methodological improvements and local conservation engagement are key to sustaining leopard populations at national and transboundary scales.

Human-Carnivore Conflict in Sorris Sorris Conservancy, Namibia

By Sivan Bellina Hildegaard Dausab, Bachelor of Science in Health and Applied Science, Namibian University of Science and Technology

Introduction

Human–carnivore conflict (HCC) is a major conservation and livelihood challenge in sub-Saharan Africa, where people and wildlife share landscapes and compete for limited natural resources. As human populations grow and land use intensifies, areas used for livestock production increasingly overlap with large carnivore habitats. These interactions often result in livestock losses, causing economic hardship for rural households and fostering negative attitudes toward predators and conservation efforts.

Large carnivores such as spotted hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*), black -backed jackals (*Canis mesomela*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), and cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*) play critical ecological roles by regulating herbivore populations and maintaining ecosystem balance. However, habitat fragmentation, disturbance, and declining wild prey availability can lead predators to target livestock. Repeated predation events impose both financial and emotional burdens on farming households, reducing tolerance toward wildlife and increasing the risk of retaliatory killings, which threaten predator populations and community-based conservation initiatives.

In Namibia, where coexistence between people and wildlife is promoted through the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) program, HCC remains a persistent issue. The Sorris Sorris Conservancy in the Kunene Region is one such area where livestock predation by hyenas, jackals, and leopards is frequently reported. Effective conflict mitigation requires an understanding of when, where, and which carnivores are involved.

This study analyzes human–carnivore conflict data recorded through the Event Book monitoring system, a participatory and adaptive tool widely used in Namibian communal conservancies. The system enables community game guards and conservancy staff to record incidents such as livestock predation, wildlife sightings, and poaching using standardized “yellow level” data sheets. These records are summarized monthly in “blue level” charts and maps and analyzed annually using “red level” trend charts to support evidence-based decision-making. Regular training, audits, and technical support help ensure data quality, long-term monitoring, and effective adaptive management.

Statement of the problem

Human–carnivore conflict remains a significant challenge in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy, where livestock farming is a key livelihood. Frequent predation by cheetahs, hyenas, jackals, and caracals causes substantial economic losses and increases negative attitudes toward wildlife conservation. Despite broader research on human–wildlife conflict in Namibia, limited studies have focused specifically on livestock predation patterns in Sorris Sorris. As a result, understanding when and where attacks occur, which species are involved, and the underlying drivers of conflict remains limited. This knowledge gap hinders effective management and contributes to continued livestock losses and retaliatory killing of predators. Addressing this issue is essential for identifying conflict hotspots and developing strategies that balance predator conservation with community livelihoods.

Significance of study

Understanding the patterns and ecological drivers of human–carnivore conflict in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy is essential for both conservation and community livelihoods. Identifying conflict hotspots and key causes of livestock predation enables targeted management interventions that reduce farmer losses and limit retaliatory killing of carnivores. This study provides evidence to support sustainable coexistence strategies, promote the long-term conservation of ecologically important carnivore species, and strengthen community participation in wildlife stewardship. By generating locally relevant data, the research also contributes to broader scientific knowledge and informs national human–wildlife conflict policy, ensuring that conservation solutions reflect the realities of Namibia’s communal conservancies.

Aims and objectives

Aim

The aim of this research project is to analyze patterns of livestock predation by wild carnivores in Sorris Sorris Conservancy using Event Book conflict records.

Objectives

To identify the predator species responsible for livestock attacks.

To determine the temporal (seasonal or annual) trends of human–carnivore conflict within the conservancy.

To examine the spatial distribution of conflict incidents to identify potential hotspots of livestock predation.

Study Area

The Sorris Sorris Conservancy, meaning “*an abundance of sunlight*” in Khoekhoegowab, is a community-managed conservation area located in the southern Kunene Region of northwestern Namibia (Figure 38). Established in October 2001, the conservancy covers approximately 2,290 km² and supports a population of about 950 residents, predominantly from the Damara community, who rely on livestock farming, tourism, and natural resource use for their livelihoods.

Situated in the Khorixas Constituency along the Ugab River at an elevation of approximately 525 m above sea level (20°58'60" S, 14°46'60" E), the conservancy experiences a semi-arid climate with an average annual rainfall of around 100 mm. Vegetation is characterized by mopane and camelthorn woodlands, desert grasses, and distinctive species such as *Welwitschia mirabilis*. The landscape comprises granite outcrops, hills, and open plains that transition into the Ugab River Valley, a key ecological corridor.

The conservancy supports a diverse assemblage of wildlife, including desert-adapted elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), black rhinos (*Diceros bicornis*), giraffes (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), plains zebra (*Equus quagga*), kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), gemsbok (*Oryx gazell*), and springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*). Large carnivores such as leopards (*Panthera pardus*), cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*), hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*, *Hyaena brunnea*), and jackals (*Canis mesomelas*, *Canis aureus*) are also present, occasionally resulting in human–wildlife conflict. As part of a broader network of communal conservancies, Sorris Sorris contributes to ecological connectivity across northwestern Namibia.



Figure 39: Map of Sorris Sorris.

Research design and methods

Research design

This study adopted a descriptive quantitative design, focusing on secondary data collected through the Event Book monitoring system of the Sorris Sorris Conservancy. A community-based natural resource monitoring system from Namibia.

Data source

The study utilizes recorded conflict incidents between 21 November 2023 and 24 November 2024 extracted from the conservancy's Event Book database. Each record typically includes information on the date, location, livestock species affected, and predator species involved.

Data analysis

Patterns of livestock predation are to be examined using descriptive statistics, temporal analysis, and spatial analysis. The frequency and distribution of livestock losses by predator type, livestock species, and season are to be summarized using descriptive statistics. Trends in predation incidents from 21 November 2023 to 24 November 2024 are to be identified by temporal analysis to detect peak conflict periods. Conflict hotspots and their proximity to settlements will be visualized through spatial analysis using GIS mapping. Ecological and management factors underlying the observed patterns will be discussed, drawing on relevant literature regarding predator behavior and local environmental conditions.

Results and Discussion

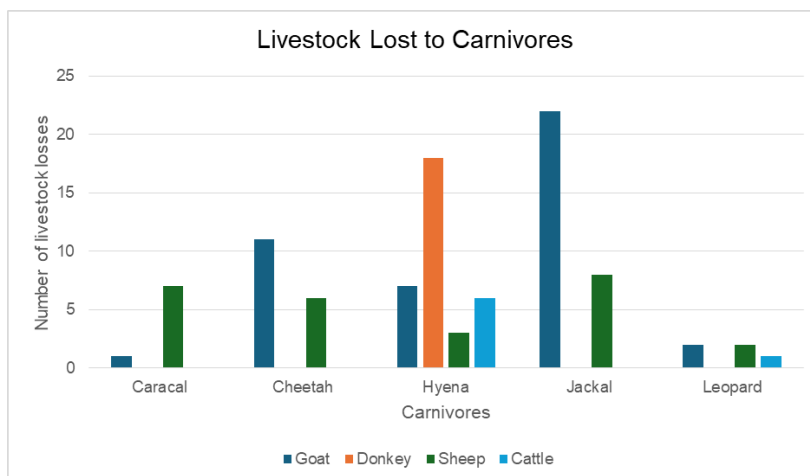


Figure 40: Contribution of different carnivore species to livestock depredation in

the Sorris Sorris Conservancy.

Livestock depredation in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy is primarily driven by hyenas and jackals, which account for most recorded incidents (Figure 41). This pattern highlights the species-specific nature of human–carnivore conflict in the conservancy and suggests that management efforts should prioritize these two predators. The comparatively lower contribution of leopards and caracals may reflect lower population densities or challenges in accurate predator identification following depredation events.

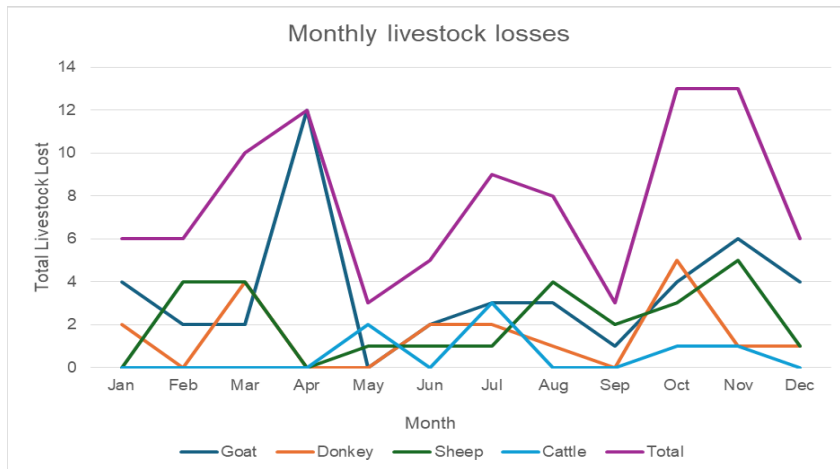


Figure 41: Monthly variation in livestock depredation incidents recorded in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy.

Figure 42 showcased clear monthly fluctuations in livestock depredation, with peaks in April, October, and November. These peaks may reflect seasonal grazing patterns or changes in carnivore behavior. Depredation occurs year-round, indicating that human–carnivore conflict is persistent rather than seasonal.

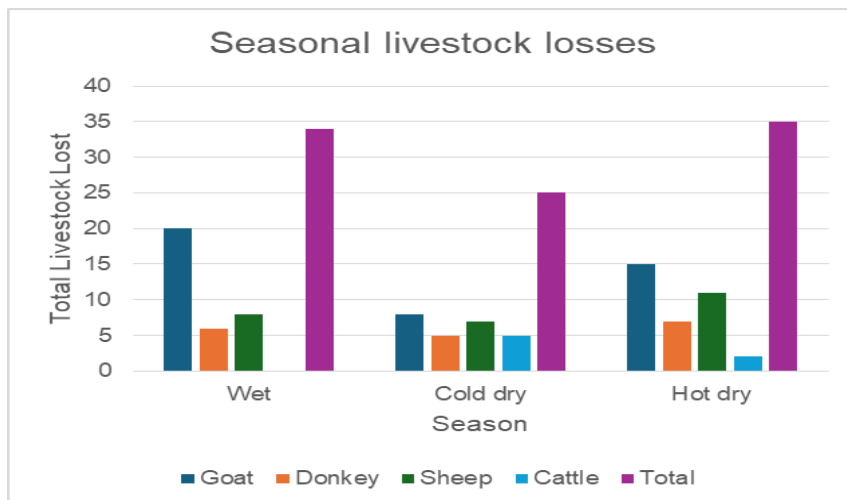


Figure 42: Seasonal patterns of livestock losses in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy.

Seasonal trends presented in Figure 43 indicate higher livestock losses during the hot dry and wet seasons compared to the cold dry season. During the hot dry season, scarcity of natural prey and water may increase carnivore reliance on livestock, while the wet season increased vegetation cover may enhance hunting success. These patterns suggest that seasonal ecological conditions play an important role in shaping conflict intensity.

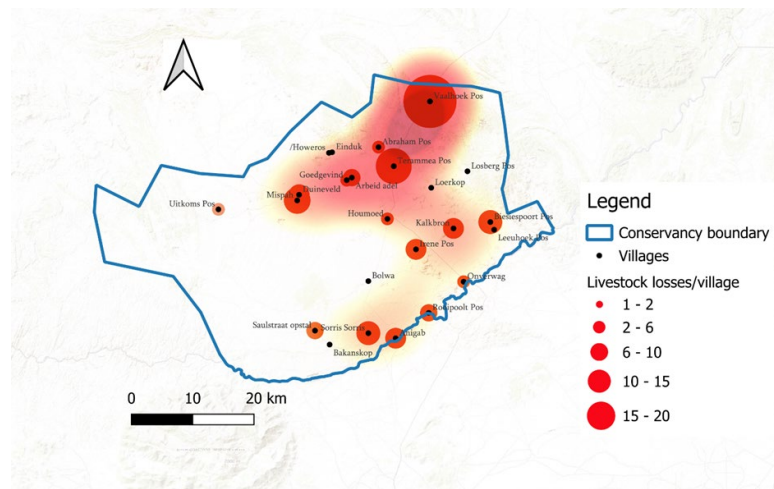


Figure 43: Sorris Sorris Depredation Heatmap for 2020/2024

Figure 50 reveals a highly uneven spatial distribution of livestock depredation across villages within the Sorris Sorris Conservancy. A small number of villages, particularly Vaalhoek Pos and Terammea Pos, experienced disproportionately high losses, while several villages recorded only isolated incidents. This spatial clustering suggests the presence of conflict hotspots shaped by localized factors such as proximity to wildlife movement corridors, terrain characteristics, and livestock management practices. The results emphasize the need for targeted, village-specific mitigation measures rather than conservancy-wide interventions.

Predator species responsible for livestock attacks

Addressing the first objective, the results show that spotted hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*) and black-backed jackals (*Canis mesomelas*) were the primary predators responsible for livestock losses in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy (Figure 39). Spotted hyenas accounted for 36.2% (n = 34) and black-backed jackals for 31.9% (n = 30) of depredation incidents, together contributing 68.1% of all recorded losses. Hyenas were the only species implicated across all livestock categories, including cattle (*Bos taurus*) and donkeys (*Equus africanus asinus*), reflecting their ecological adaptability,

cooperative hunting, and ability to breach enclosures. Their impact was particularly severe because cattle and donkeys are high-value assets critical for income, transport, and food security.

Black-backed jackals primarily targeted goats (*Capra hircus*) and sheep (*Ovis aries*), consistent with their opportunistic feeding and preference for smaller prey. While individual losses were low in value, their high frequency resulted in substantial cumulative impacts, especially where small stock were poorly guarded or inadequately kaded. Cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*) accounted for 18.1% (n = 17) of losses, mostly involving goats and sheep, although they generally preferred wild prey and were less frequently implicated than other carnivores. Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and caracals (*Caracal caracal*) contributed less than 10% of incidents, likely due to lower densities, habitat preferences that reduce livestock overlap, or difficulties in accurate predator identification after attacks.

Livestock vulnerability and depredation patterns

Across all predator species, goats (45.7%, n = 43) and sheep (27.7%, n = 26) were the most frequently predated livestock. Combined, small stock accounted for 73.4% of all recorded depredation events, reinforcing their heightened vulnerability in communal rangeland systems. Goats and sheep are typically grazed farther from homesteads, supervised less intensively, and kept in weaker kraals at night, making them easier targets for predators and presenting lower energetic risk compared to larger livestock. Donkeys (19.1%, n = 18) and cattle (7.4%, n = 7) were almost exclusively killed by hyenas, underscoring the species-specific nature of depredation risk. Although cattle losses were numerically low, their economic and cultural importance means that even a small number of losses can have severe impacts on household livelihoods.

Temporal trends in human-carnivore conflict

In line with the second objective, the results show clear temporal variation in livestock depredation. Monthly data reveal peaks in April (n = 12), October (n = 13), and November (n = 13) (Figure 40). Seasonally, losses were highest during the hot dry season (n = 35; 37.2%) and the wet season (n = 34; 36.2%), compared to the cold dry season (n = 25; 26.6%) (Figure 41). Seasonal fluctuations in human-wildlife conflict are common in regions with distinct wet and dry periods. In Namibia, depredation often increases at the end of droughts and the onset of the first rains (October–November), when livestock are weakened and wild prey move away, leaving predators more likely to target domestic animals. The presence of depredation throughout the year indicates that conflict in Sorris Sorris is chronic rather than seasonal, highlighting the need for ongoing, long-term mitigation strategies.

Spatial distribution and identification of conflict hotspots

Addressing the third objective, spatial analysis showed that livestock depredation was unevenly distributed across villages, with clear clustering (Figures 50). Vaalhoek Pos recorded the highest share of losses (21.3%, $n = 20$), followed by Terammea Pos (10.6%, $n = 10$). In contrast, several villages—including /Howeros, Bakanskop, Bolwa, Einduk, Leeuhoek Pos, Loerkop, and Losberg Pos each reported only a single incident ($\approx 1.1\%$ each), together contributing less than 8% of total losses. This uneven distribution suggests that local factors such as proximity to wildlife corridors, terrain, and livestock management shape conflict risk. Similar clustering has been observed in other Namibian conservancies, often near core wildlife areas where predators like hyenas and leopards use protected areas as refuges and occasionally move into neighboring communal lands. Identifying these hotspots is crucial for targeting limited resources to areas of greatest need.

Livelihood impacts and conservation implications

The total loss of 94 livestock units represented a significant economic burden for households in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy, where livestock farming forms the backbone of rural livelihoods. Livestock losses directly affect income, food security, and household resilience, particularly in villages experiencing repeated depredation. Even relatively small losses can undermine tolerance toward carnivores and erode support for conservation initiatives. As documented in Namibia's communal conservancies, unmanaged conflict often leads to retaliatory killing of carnivores, threatening the long-term survival of ecologically important species. The findings of this study therefore underscore the importance of proactive, evidence-based conflict mitigation that balances livelihood protection with conservation objectives.

Management relevance and contribution to policy

By identifying key predator species, temporal patterns, and spatial hotspots, this study provides evidence to guide targeted management in the Sorris Sorris Conservancy. Villages with consistently high losses, especially Vaalhoek Pos and Terammea Pos, should be prioritized for improved kraaling, enhanced herding practices, and strengthened monitoring through the Event Book system. Species-specific mitigation is important, as strategies effective for jackals may not deter hyenas or cheetahs. Using locally collected Event Book data strengthens community participation and aligns with Namibia's CBNRM framework. By grounding interventions in local evidence, the study supports national efforts to reduce human-wildlife conflict and promote coexistence and sustainable rural development.

C.4 Play Tree Monitoring

Cheetahs are known to frequent scent-marking posts (‘play trees’) for territorial marking and social interactions. Olfactory communication plays a vital role in conspecific interactions, as it allows for communication in the absence of the animal. Furthermore, every mark can contain detailed information about the individual who deposited it. Namibian cheetahs are highly selective when choosing sites for scent-marking.

CCF has conducted camera trap monitoring at such scent-marking sites on their property since 2005 to estimate cheetah and leopard scent-marking behavior. In recent years, we have observed leopards more frequently at play trees. CCF continues to study and investigate the effect of leopards on cheetahs, as we know that interspecific competition may pose a threat to the survival of cheetahs. We just discovered that cheetahs visit these play trees at different times of day and also utilize some play trees that leopards do not frequent. Increasing densities of leopards, as may be the case on Namibian farmlands, may reduce the availability of scent-marking sites for cheetahs, so we continue to monitor the interactions between these two fields.

There are 6 play trees being monitored currently, namely Field 1, Field 6, Osonanga West, Osonanga Road West, Elandsvreugde, and Otjenga PT. Based on data from the monthly monitoring of these play trees, leopards tend to utilize Field 1, Field 6, and Elandsvreugde. In addition, an individual adult male resident cheetah, “Tupuka,” has been frequently spotted once at Otjenga PT.



Figure 44: A few camera trap photos of leopards and cheetahs at play trees from January to December 2025.

C.5 Giraffe Monitoring

Ground-based surveys were conducted across nine CCF farms in 2025 to monitor giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis angolensis*) populations. The surveys evaluated seasonal spatial patterns, age and sex structure, and overall population size. Seasonal game counts carried out during the hot-wet (April–May), cold-wet (July–August), and hot-dry (October–November) periods provided valuable insights into giraffe population dynamics and ecological responses to seasonal variation.

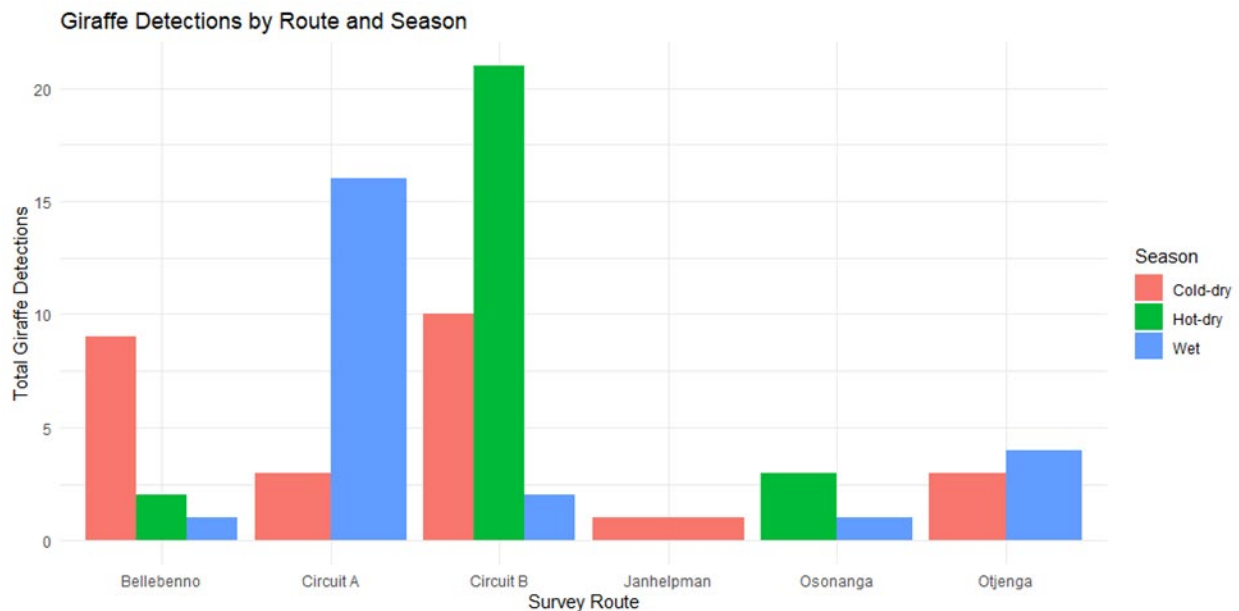


Figure 45: Total giraffe detections recorded along different survey routes across the wet, cold, and hot-dry seasons

Overall, the hot-dry season recorded the highest number of giraffe detections, followed by the wet season, while detections were generally lower during the cold-dry season across most routes. This suggests increased detectability or aggregation of giraffes during drier conditions, potentially correlated to water availability and forage concentration. The Circuit B route consistently recorded the highest giraffe detections across all seasons and was considered a core area, with a prominent peak during the hot-dry season. This route appears to represent a key area of giraffe activity, possibly due to the presence of natural and permanent water sources, preferred browse species, or movement corridors. Circuit A demonstrated a strong seasonal contrast, with detections highest during the wet season, moderate during the cold-dry season, and non-existent during the hot-dry season. This pattern may reflect seasonal habitat use, where giraffes exploit dispersed forage during wetter conditions.

Bellebenno demonstrated relatively higher detections during the cold-dry season due to the presence of permanent water sources, with lower counts in both the wet and hot-dry seasons. This

may indicate seasonal movement into this area during cooler, drier conditions. Osonanga recorded detections primarily during the hot-dry season, suggesting selective usage, potentially linked to localized natural water sources or browse availability under dry conditions. Otjenga showcased modest but consistent detections during wet and cold-dry seasons, with an absence of observations detected during the hot-dry season, indicating minimal seasonal usage. Janhelpman recorded extremely low detections, with giraffes observed only during the cold-dry season, supporting marginal habitat suitability due to the area being rocky and there being low survey encounter rates. At the end, there was uneven distribution of giraffe detections across the survey routes, shedding light on behavioral spatial patterns and habitat usage in relation to seasonal shifts that influence forage availability, water dependency, and movement dynamics in a specific landscape.

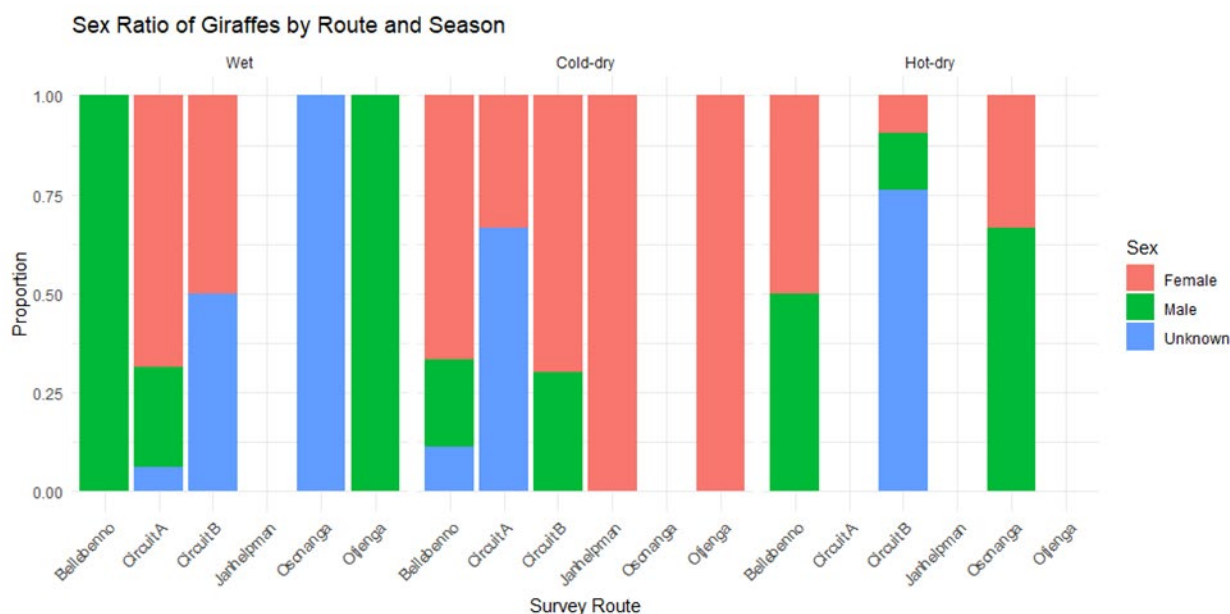


Figure 46: Proportional sex composition (male, female, unknown) of giraffe detections across survey routes during the wet, cold-dry and hot-dry seasons.

The observed variation in giraffe sex ratios across seasons and routes reflects a combination of seasonal movements, habitat use, and detectability. Whereby the adult giraffe sex ratios varied across survey routes and seasons, with noticeable differences in the proportion of males, females, and individuals of unknown sex. During the wet season, sex ratios showcased strong route specific variations. Bellebenno and Otjenga were dominated by adult males with a 100% proportion, whereas Circuit A and Circuit B recorded a higher proportion of females. Increased vegetation density, distance from transects and observer limitations likely reduced visibility of secondary sexual characteristics, contributing to a higher proportion of individuals recorded as unknown sex on Circuit A, Circuit B, and Osonanga. Additionally, wetter conditions enable giraffes to disperse widely, potentially separating males and females spatially.

In the cold-dry season, Bellebenno and Circuit B exhibited a pronounced female-biased sex ratio, with Otjenga and Janhelpman recording 100% females. Bellebenno and Circuit B exhibited exclusively male individuals in the proportion of approximately 30%. The proportion of individuals with unknown sex recorded in Circuit A and Bellebenno declined slightly relative to the wet season but remained slightly higher than during the hot-dry season. Sex ratios during the hot-dry season varied across certain routes but showcased a mixed presence of males and females at Bellebenno, Circuit B, and Osonanga. The proportion of individuals classified as unknown sex was highest on Circuit B with 75%, reflecting sex identification limitations associated with greater sighting distances from the transect and forage availability.

The cold-dry and hot-dry seasons are characterized by reduced forage availability and increased reliance on woody browse and permanent water sources. Female-biased sex ratios observed during the cold-dry season may reflect female calf aggregation for better exposure to limited forage and safety, while adult males may range more widely in search of forage or mating opportunities.

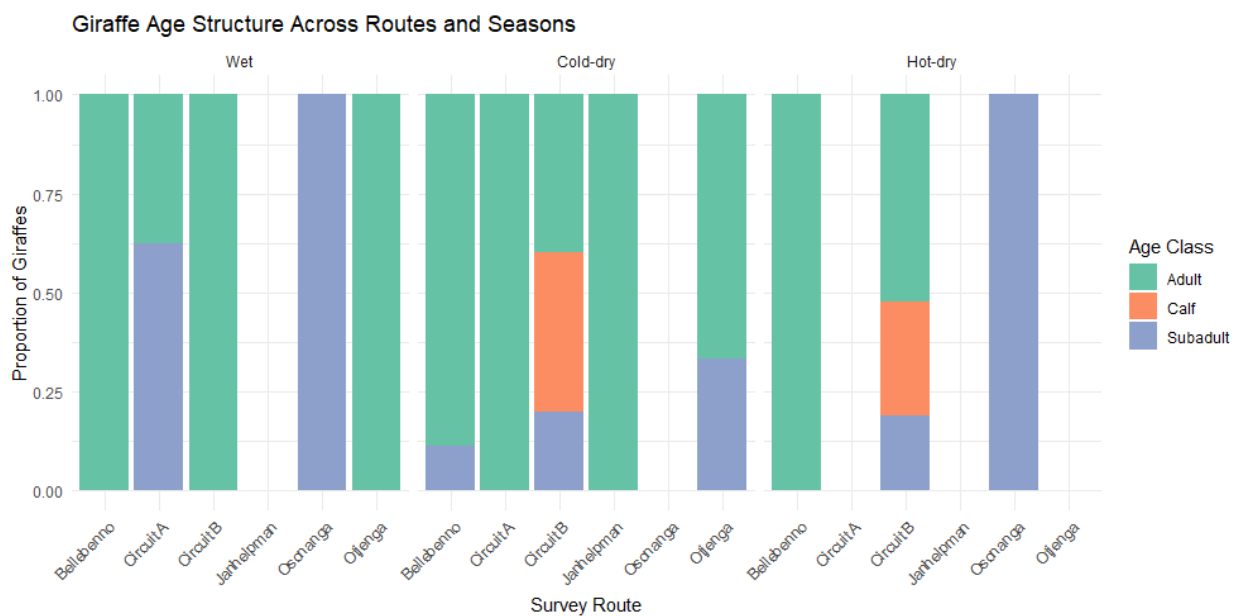


Figure 47: Age structure of giraffe observed across survey routes during wet, cold-dry and hot-dry seasons.

Giraffe age structure varied across survey routes and seasons, with adults consistently forming the dominant age class in all routes surveyed (Figure 47). However, the relative proportions of calves and subadults showed notable spatial and seasonal variation. During the wet season, adult giraffes comprised the majority of observations across all routes. The Bellebenno, Circuit B, and Otjenga routes were entirely dominated by adults, with no calves recorded. Circuit A demonstrated a mixed

structure, with a relatively high proportion of subadults (approximately 60%) and a lower proportion of adults (approximately 40%). Osonganga was composed exclusively of subadults, such routes may function as dispersal or transitional habitats for younger individuals.

Age structure became more heterogeneous during the cold-dry season. Adults still predominated across most routes, including Bellebenno, Circuit A, Circuit B, Janhelpman, and Otjenga. Calves were recorded for the first time. Circuit B exhibited the highest calf proportion (approximately 40%), alongside subadults (20%) and adults (40%). Subadults were also present on the Bellebenno and Otjenga routes, contributing roughly 10–35% of observations. No age structure was detected on the Osononga route. In the hot-dry season, adults again formed the largest proportion on Bellebenno and Circuit B, but calves were observed on Circuit B, where they accounted for approximately 30% of individuals. Subadults were present on Circuit B and Osononga, contributing approximately 20–35% of observations. Osonganga was exclusively composed of subadults, while Otjenga showed an absence of the observed age structure.

The dominance of adult giraffes across all routes and seasons suggests a relatively stable adult population within the study area. Such a pattern is commonly reported in giraffe populations, as adults have higher detectability, greater mobility, and increased survival compared to younger age classes. But the uneven distribution of subadults and calves highlights the importance of spatial and seasonal dynamics. This pattern may occur where routes are subject to higher predation pressure, increased human disturbance, or reduced forage quality, potentially driving subadults to utilize areas with lower competition from adults or reduced predation risk. Such conditions may also result in the spatial restriction of calves to specific routes.

C.5 Human-wildlife coexistence toolkit for biodiversity conservation and rural community sustainability (Darwin Initiative)

Darwin Initiative (DEFRA—Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, UK International Development)

Timeline: Sept 2024 – Dec 2027

Partner

UK Government, Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism (MEFT), Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF), Namibia Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO), Elephant-Human Relations Aid (EHRA), University of Namibia (UNAM), Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

Background

This project addresses threats to biodiversity conservation and rural poverty by developing a model (toolkit) for human-wildlife coexistence within shared landscapes of Namibia. The effectiveness of the community-centered model will be assured through robust spatial-temporal understanding of conflict patterns, processes, and drivers. The project is interdisciplinary in nature and integrates social science, ecological, and genetic techniques to generate the knowledge required for toolkit development. The activities conducted between September 2024 and June 2025 were pivotal in building a strong baseline understanding of wildlife distributions, human-wildlife interactions, socio-economic and cultural factors, trends in conflict incidents, and challenges around human-wildlife coexistence within communal lands. The project team also engaged with partners, conservancy leaders, and the MEFT to implement a model for engaging community members in monitoring of biodiversity and human-wildlife conflicts (HWC).

Study Area

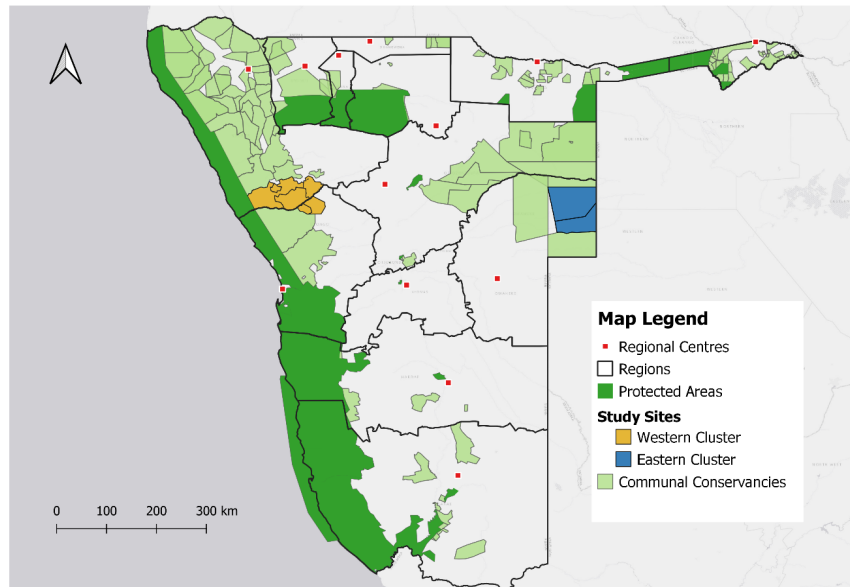


Figure 48: Map of communal conservancies in Namibia and the study areas highlighted in orange (Western cluster) & blue (Eastern cluster).

- A) i) Eiseb, and ii) Omuramba ua Mbinda (eastern cluster)
B) iii) Doro !nawas, iv) Sorris Sorris, v) Otjimboyo, vi) Ohongu, vii) Twyfelfontein, and viii) Khoro Goreb (western cluster)

A total of 3 students (1 PhD and 2 MSc) were recruited to undertake their research within this project. The students are Mogae Makonyela (PhD), Valencia Shipapo (MSc) and Lapaka Petrus (MSc). The major activities for this project are being coordinated by Dipanjan Naha (Project Manager) and Shannon Kandjai (Education Manager).

Methodology

Building on the successes of past surveys and implementation in other parts of Namibia, the project strategy combined different interdisciplinary approaches: a) use of detection dogs for carnivore scat collection, b) camera trapping, c) questionnaires and participatory workshops, d) community training and employment to monitor human-wildlife interactions, e) genetic techniques to quantify actual livestock depredation, and f) community empowerment to implement practical and effective mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts. The following activities were done during the reporting period.

Camera Trap Deployment

Camera traps were strategically deployed across the two clusters to determine the occurrence and distribution of wildlife species and identify areas of conservation importance. A total of 114 camera traps were placed in a random grid-based design (8*8 km) across the two study sites. The cameras were operational from Oct 2024 to April 2025 in the eastern conservancies and from Oct 2024 to Aug 2025 in the western conservancies. This sampling design allowed us to cover both the dry (sep-nov) and wet (Dec-Apr) seasons and understand the seasonal distribution and abundance of wildlife. The game guards from the eight conservancies collaborated with the CCF team and participated in the deployment and servicing of the camera traps. The camera trap photos have been uploaded on the online platform TrapTagger. We collected more than 2 million photos through the camera traps. Some notable wildlife species photocaptured in the camera traps include leopard, cheetah, African wild dog, caracal, jackal, hyena, zebra, oryx, kudu, and elephants.

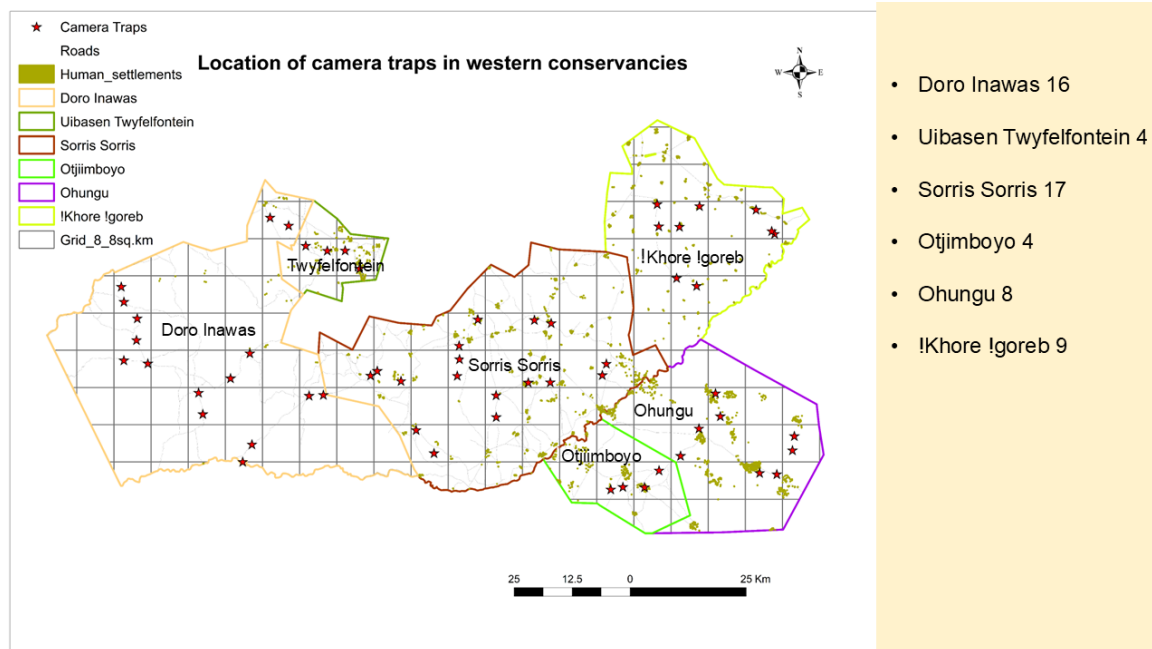


Figure 49: Camera trap deployment within the western cluster.

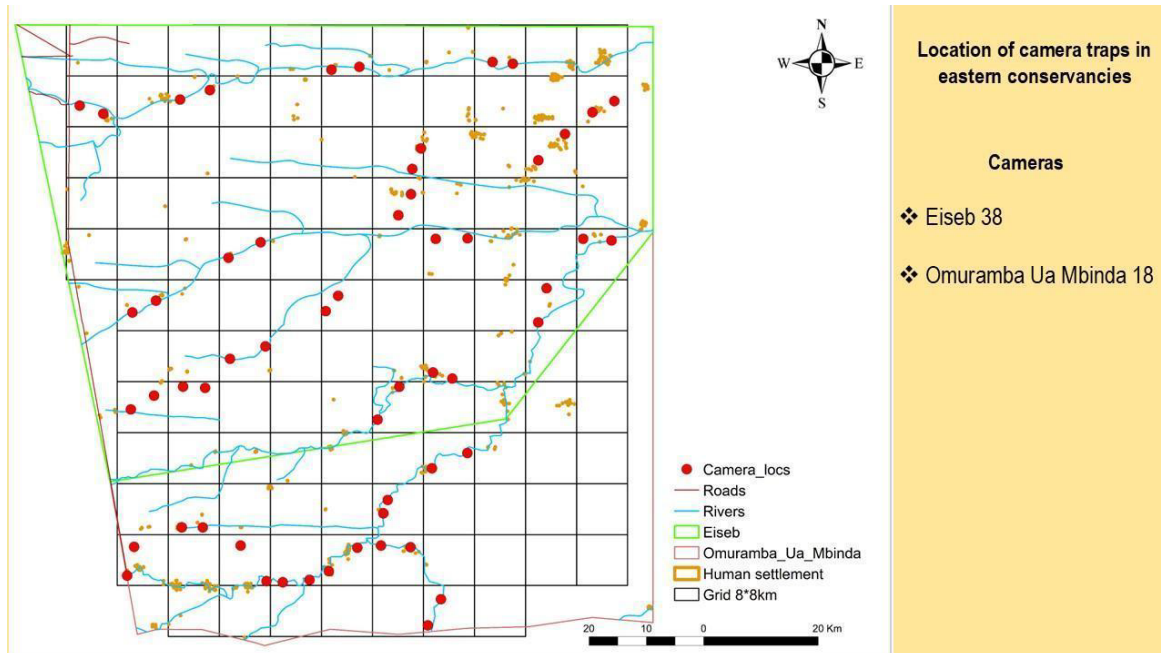


Figure 50: Camera trap deployment within the eastern cluster.



Figure 51: Camera trap photos of cheetah and leopard from the western and eastern clusters.

Scat Collection and Analysis

A total of 184 carnivore scat samples were analyzed based on the data collected by our scat detection dog team (led by Tim Hofmann and Eveline) from both the clusters. From the 103 scats in the west, our genetics team identified cheetah, jackal, cape fox, spotted hyena, caracal, African wild cat, genet, and domestic dog. In the east we had 81 samples, and our team identified brown hyena, leopard, jackal, caracal, african wild cat, genet, cape fox and cheetah.

Training of women community members for collection of skin and hair samples (HWC related)

A total of 8 women and additional community members were trained in the collection of hair and skin samples from livestock depredation sites by Valencia. The training sessions were attended by

game guards from all eight conservancies. We received a total of 24 samples from the conservancies and identified spotted hyena, African wild dog, jackal, leopard, cheetah, and domestic dog.

Questionnaire and participatory workshops

A total of 16 focus group discussions (1 each for men and women) and 200 questionnaire surveys were conducted by Mogae and Veisy kasaona, Joe-Brown Kambombo, and Matti Nghikembua to assess perceived HWC levels, attitudes, and tolerance of wildlife in the communities between Jan and Aug 2025 across the eight conservancies. The data collected has been archived in a digital platform (KoboToolbox).

Western conservancies

Type and nature of conflict

- a) Livestock depredation b) Retaliatory killing of carnivores c) Damage to property, water infrastructure, crop damage

Carnivore species involved in killing livestock (2021 onwards)

Black-backed jackal, spotted hyena, leopard, cheetah & caracal

Carnivore species killed by local communities (2021 onwards)

Black-backed jackal, leopard, caracal & cheetah

Self-reported livestock losses to carnivore attacks

Average loss reported per household: cattle 4.16 (SD 3.19), goats 15.01 (SD 14.17), sheep 8.38 (SD 8.14), horses & donkeys 2.71 (SD 2.49)

Eastern conservancies

Type and nature of conflict

- a) Livestock depredation b) Retaliatory killing of carnivores c) Damage to property, water infrastructure, crop damage

Carnivore species killing livestock (last 3 years, 2021 onwards)

Leopard, African wild dog, blackbacked jackal, caracal

Carnivore species killed by local communities (last 3 years, 2021 onwards)

Leopard, blackbacked jackal, African wild dog

Self-reported livestock losses to carnivore attacks

Average (per household) Cattle 7.58 (SD 9.48), goats 10.11 (SD 14.40), sheep 10.14 (SD 14.79), horses & donkeys 4.64 (SD 7.15)

Western conservancies (elephant-related conflicts)

- The majority of respondent/ households had experienced conflict with elephants
- Crop damage and damage to water infrastructure occurred in both dry and wet seasons
- Most human-elephant conflict incidents occurred during the night

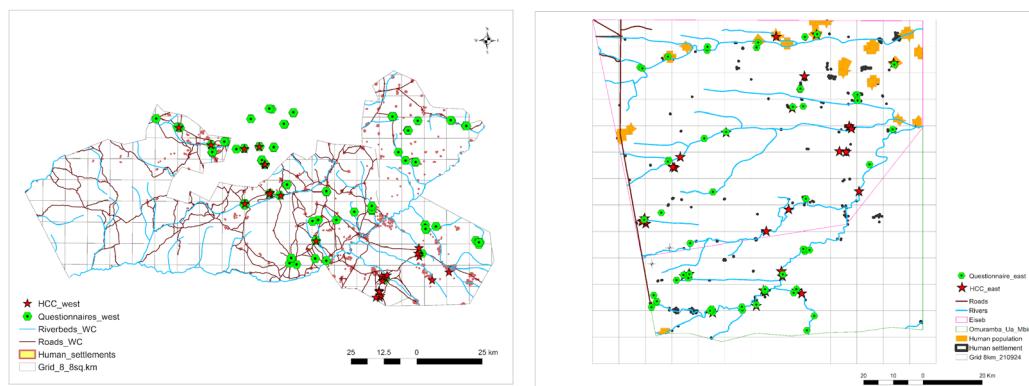


Figure 52: Location of HWC incidents in western and eastern conservancies

Eastern conservancies (elephant-related conflicts)

- The majority of respondent/households had not experienced conflict with elephants
- Crop damage and damage to water infrastructure was rare but was reported from the area

Attitude & perception (Western conservancies)

- Respondents had a strong dislike towards all carnivore species (leopard, lions, and spotted hyenas were the most disliked species)
- Lack of water, HWC, and lack of transportation are major challenges of living in the western conservancies
- Fifty percent Respondents received compensation for HWC
- More than forty percent respondents said they received no economic benefits from the conservancy, whereas around thirty percent reported that they received major economic benefits

Attitude & perception (Eastern conservancies)

- Respondents demonstrated strong dislike for lion, wild dog, elephant, leopard, caracal

- Lack of water, HWC, and lack of transportation major challenges of living in the eastern conservancies
- Less than twenty percent of the respondents received compensation for HWC
- Approximately eighty percent respondents said they received no economic benefits from the conservancy
- Around seventy percent of respondents felt that wildlife posed a threat to security and livelihoods

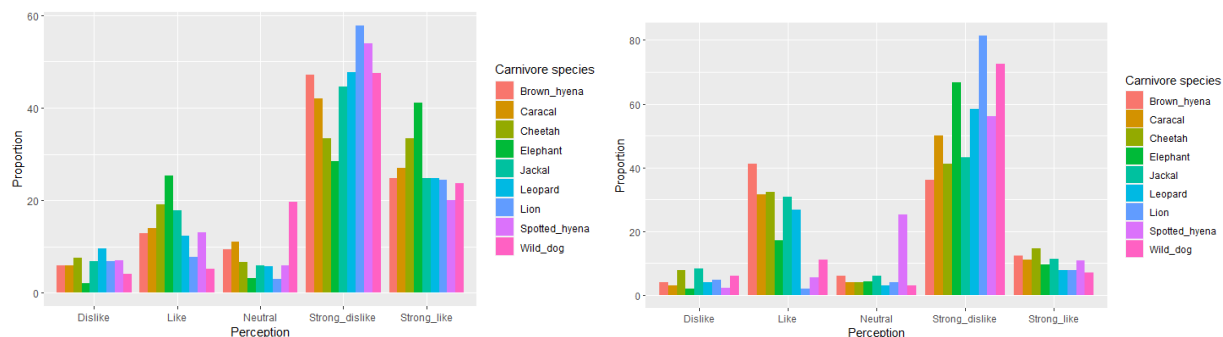


Figure 53: Perception of local communities towards carnivores in western and eastern conservancies.

Community training and employment

We identified 20 game guards and 8 women members from the 8 conservancies. These people were being nominated by the conservancy management committee. The 2 SMART trainings for the 20 game guards were organized between Oct and Nov 2025 in collaboration with MEFT, the Kwando Carnivore Project, and the Lion Ranger Program. The employment of the community members is expected from Jan 2026. This is in collaboration with MEFT.



Figure 54: SMART Training workshops in eastern and western conservancies.

Meetings with Conservancy Leadership

We have been organizing regular in-person meetings with the conservancy leadership across the 8 conservancies. We are also in communication over the phone regarding project updates.

Local leadership supports the project activities and seeks to continue the collaboration to mitigate wildlife-related impacts and generate economic benefits for the communities.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Moving forward, activities in the project are

- Analyze camera trap data and map important biodiversity areas.
- Recruitment and engagement of Cheetah Rangers and Women Coordinators for monitoring human-wildlife interactions.
- Map HWC hotspots.
- Development and application of a human-wildlife coexistence toolkit.
- Collaboration with project partners and stakeholders to implement the toolkit.

C.6 CCF East - Carnivore Conflict Field Station

Early Warning System Project (EWS)

The EWS project is an ongoing effort involving engaging farmers to discuss the EWS project, gathering information on livestock and game management practices and cheetah presence, providing advice to mitigate livestock and game losses, and imparting awareness of the vulnerability of Namibia's cheetah population.

Farmers participating in the EWS project receive automatic breach alerts on WhatsApp whenever a collared cheetah moves across the virtual boundary of their farms. Farmers who have signed the EarthRanger Memorandum of Agreement (ER MoA) are provided with the login details to access a dedicated EarthRanger page for farmers, on which they can monitor the collared cheetahs.

By the end of December 2025, the CCF East team had established contact with 348 farms, of which 184 (52.9%) were active participants of the EWS project (Table 10).

Table 10: Number of farms contacted and responses to the EWS project.

# Contact details farms	# General MoA farms	# EarthRanger MoA farms	# Farms declined	# Farms No response	# Farms removed
348	106	78	23	17	1

Most farmers who signed the General MoA did so at the outset of the EWS project, prior to the decision to offer farmers access to EarthRanger. Efforts are currently underway to contact these farmers and provide them with the updated EWS Information document and the ER MoA.

The owners of the 23 farms that declined to participate in the EWS project are predominantly farmers involved in trophy hunting activities. These farmers indicated that they did not wish to access cheetah movement or location data, citing concerns that this could result in allegations of EWS data misuse or unethical hunting if a collared cheetah were shot. One farmer, who owns two farms and participates in hunting, signed the General MoA but declined the ER MoA for the same reason. Another farmer declined participation because he has no livestock vulnerable to cheetah predation.

The farm that was removed from the EWS project was due to the owner abusing the EarthRanger access to shoot an EWS collared male cheetah illegally. A legal case was brought against this owner by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT). Farmers who did not respond to the emails sent are being contacted again.

A visual presentation of the Breach Alert pages on EarthRanger and the number of farms on each page is shown in Figure 54.

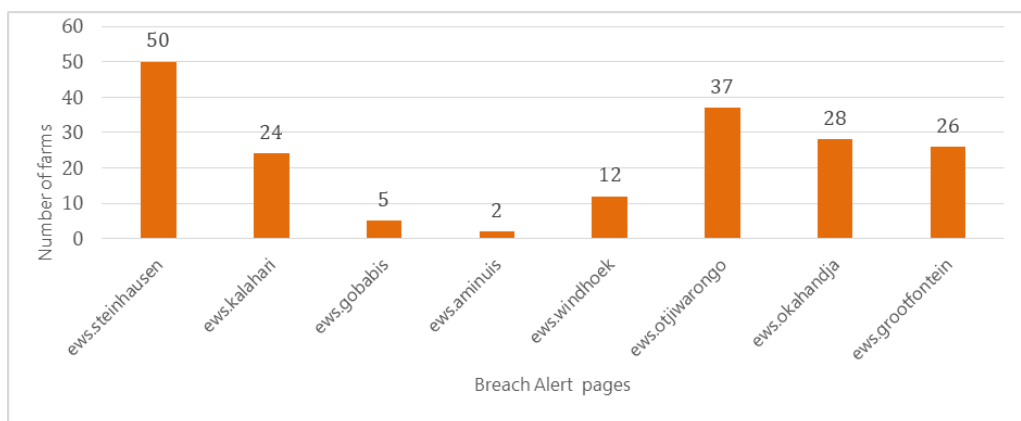


Figure 54: Graph showing the number of farms on the different Breach Alert pages on EarthRanger.



Figure 56: Spatial distribution of farms in Namibia participating in the Early Warning System project. The black colored farms are where the owners declined to participate in the project.

The higher number of farms currently participating in the EWS project within the Omaheke Region (81 farms) compared to other regions can be attributed to the CCF East-Huamantla Conflict Field Station in Gobabis engaging and communicating with local farmers more frequently.

C.8 Cheetahs Collared in the EWS Project

Numbers of cheetahs collared

CCF does not conduct active cheetah captures; instead, only cheetahs trapped by farmers who report such events to either CCF or MEFT are collared. Consequently, the number of cheetahs in the EWS project remains limited. The collars used are the African Wildlife Tracking (AWT) IR-SAT radio collars with built-in geofencing technology. Thus far, 21 cheetahs have been collared as part of the EWS Project. The number of cheetahs collared and released per year are shown in Figure 57.

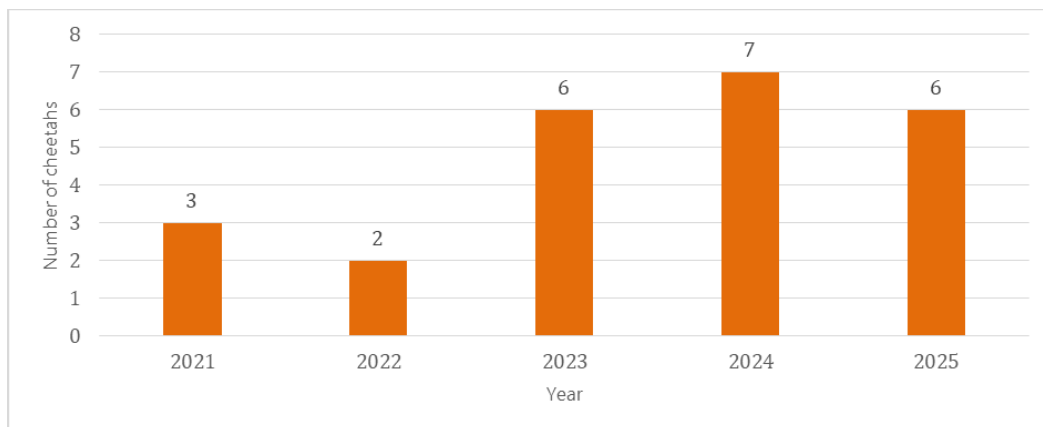


Figure 57: The number of cheetahs collared per year since the start of the EWS project in 2021 including the three recaptured cheetahs.

Sex distribution of cheetahs collared

Twice as many female (n=14) as male (n=7) cheetahs were collared. Although no statistical conclusion can be drawn, anecdotal reports from farmers suggest lower tolerance toward female cheetahs on farmland, likely due to their association with dependent cubs and a presumed higher frequency of predation on small livestock compared to males.

Age ranges of cheetahs collared

The most cheetahs collared (and thus trapped by farmers) were estimated to be >2 years old (n=6), of which four were female and two were male, followed by cheetahs estimated to be >4 years old (n=5), of which three were female and two were male (Figure 58).

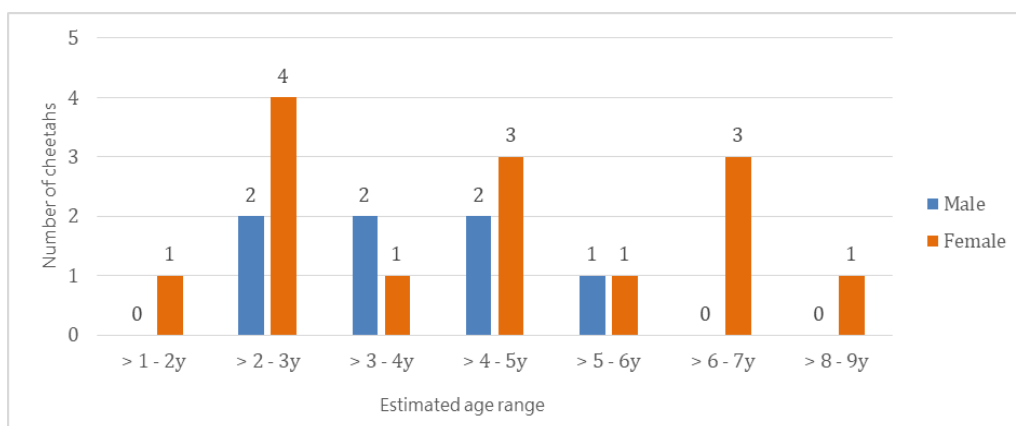


Figure 58: Estimated age ranges for the two sexes of cheetahs collared from 2021 to November 2025.

The oldest cheetah collared was Scarlet (AJU2195) estimated to be >8 years old when collared and who died seven and a half months (7.5 months) later from old age; her incisors were worn flat and some even missing, which meant she could not effectively ~~proper~~ prey to feed on anymore.

Duration collared cheetahs were monitored

Five cheetahs were still actively monitored by the end of December 2025 in the EWS project: 2 females and two males (AJU2258 and AJU2261). The females were Kiri (AJU2222) roaming in the Otjiwarongo area, and Mina (AJU 2212, female) roaming in the Omitara area of Omaheke. The males were Tupuka (AJU2261) roaming in the Otjiwarongo area including on CCF farms, and Sandy-2 (AJU2258) who roams in a coalition with a second male in the Steinhausen/ Gobabis area of Omaheke.

Cheetahs fitted with collars under the EWS project that are no longer active (n=15) were monitored for durations between 1.0 and 19.4 months (Figure 66). Note that Janus (AJU2164) was monitored during two periods at different locations and included in the analysis, while Janus's brother (AJU2197) was excluded because the collar failed within three days of release. The mean average time for collared cheetahs being monitored in the EWS project before becoming inactive is 9.3 months $\pm$ 5.98 months, while the median average is 7.6 months.

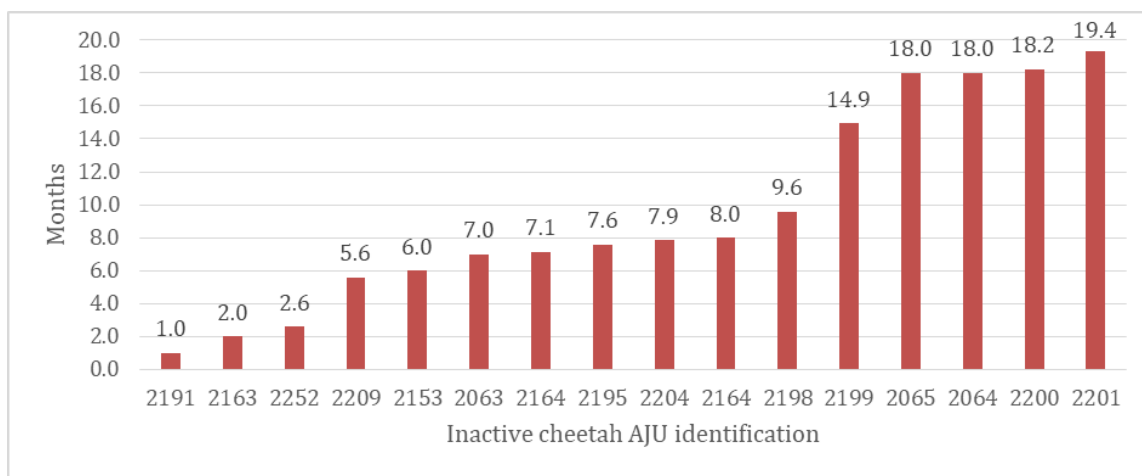


Figure 59: Duration (in months) cheetahs were monitored in the EWS project before becoming inactive. ~~Table~~ identifies each cheetah by its ~~4~~numbered AJU number.

The reasons for cheetahs getting labeled as inactive are listed in Table 6. Two cheetahs, AJU2064 (male) and AJU2065 (female), were monitored for 18 months when their collar's automatic drop-off mechanisms were activated. Two cheetahs (AJU2209 and AJU2153) disappeared after their collars stopped transmitting and could not be located via VHF near their last GPS positions. Both were last recorded on the same farm (at different times) and are suspected to have been killed by the farmer, who declined participation in the EWS project.

Table 11: Reasons for EWS-collared cheetahs receiving inactive status.

Reason for inactivity	Number of cheetahs	Sex
Collar dropped off	2	1 male, 1 female
Killed HWC	4	4 females
Disappeared	2	1 male, 1 female
Found dead	3	3 females
Legally hunted	1	1 male
Illegally hunted	1	1 male
Collar malfunction	2	1 male, 1 female
Recaptured	3	1 male, 2 females
Died of old age	1	1 female

The

reasons for cheetahs getting labeled as inactive are listed in Table 6. Two cheetahs, AJU2064 (male) and AJU2065 (female), were monitored for 18 months when their collars' automatic drop-off mechanisms were activated. Two cheetahs (AJU2209 and AJU2153) disappeared after their collars stopped transmitting and could not be located via VHF near their last GPS positions. Both were last recorded on the same farm (at different times) and are suspected to have been killed by the farmer, who declined participation in the EWS project.

EWS Cheetah Summaries

Active EWS-collared Cheetahs

By the end of December 2025, four (4) cheetahs were still being monitored through the EWS project: two males (Sandy-2 AJU2258, Tupuka AJU2261) and two females (Mina AJU2212, Kiri AJU2222).

AJU 2258- IR-SAT Tag 8503– Adult Male called Sandy-2

Sandy-2 was trapped on 11 July 2025 on a hunting farm in the Omaheke Region together with another male of similar age (33.5 years old), presumably a brother (Figure 60). Only Sandy-2 was fitted with an EWS radio collar. On 15 July 2025, both males were released on an EWS-participating farm in the Omaheke Region, approximately 176 km in a straight line from the trap site.

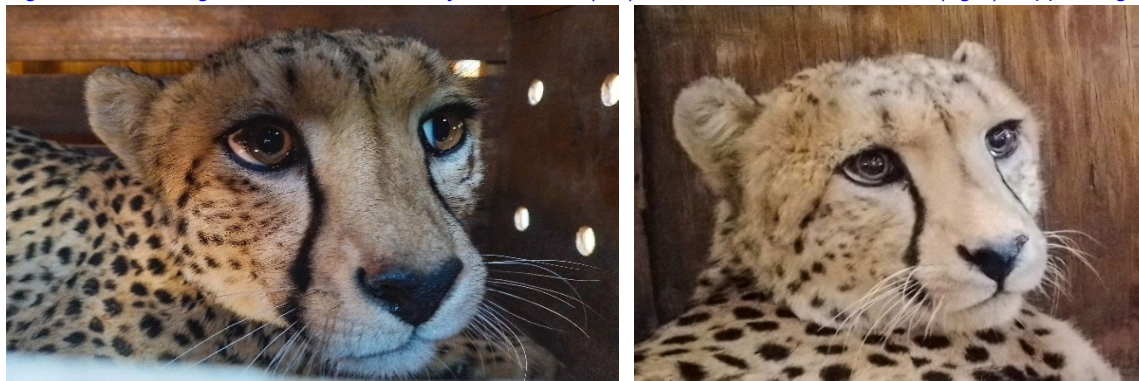
Table 7 provides a summary for the monitoring period for Sandy-2 until 31 December 2025. In the 30 days following release, Sandy-2 completed two large circular routes totaling at least 329 km, before establishing an apparent settlement area northeast of Go babis (Figure 68). Up to 31 December 2025, Sandy-2 has been monitored for 5.2 months and during this time, he covered at least 89 farms.

It is unknown whether the second male, AJU2259, is still moving with Sandy-2

Table 12: Summary of the monitoring period for Sandy-2 AJU2258 AWT8503 since release until 31 December 2025.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Notes
11 Jul 25	15 Jul 25	Different farm, same Region	Active (31 Dec 25)	5.2	89	Unsure if second male (AJU2259) is still with Sandy-2

Figure 60: SEQ Figure* ARABIC 6. Sandy2 AJU2258 (left) and second male AJU2259 (right) trapped together on 11 July



2025 and released together on 15 July 2025.

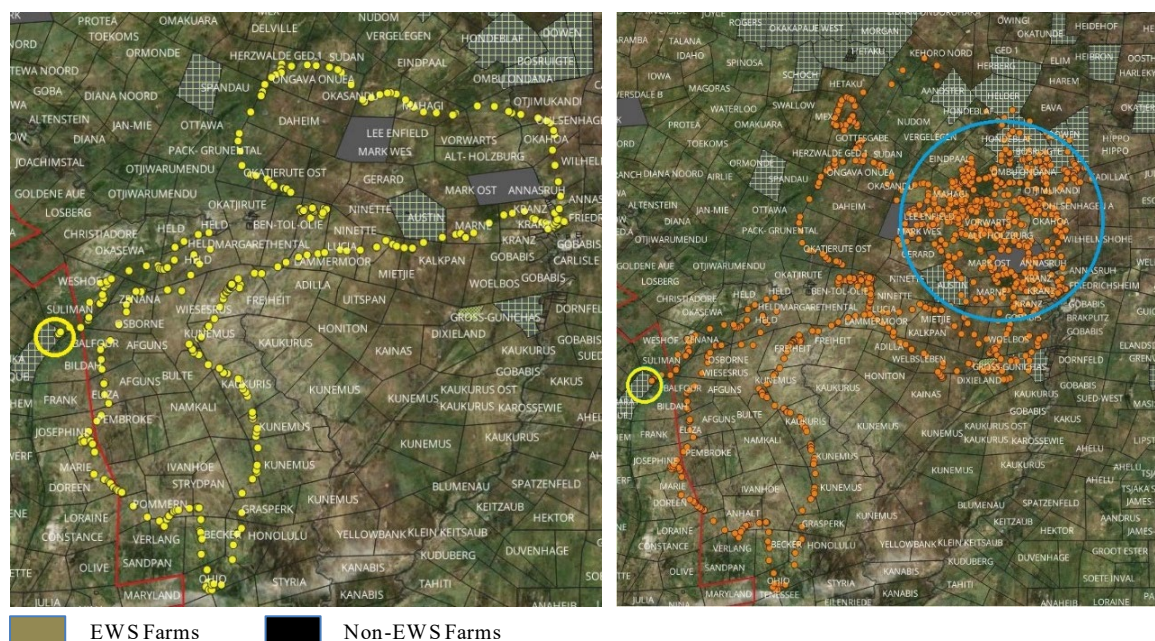


Figure 61: Movement of Sandy2 (AJU2258) from release (yellow circle) on 15 July 2025 to currently (31 December 2025). Figure left: two circular routes recorded in the month following release. Figure right: apparent settlement area of Sandy2 (light blue circle).

AJU 2261- IR-SAT Tag 8510- Adult Male called Tupuka

Tupuka is a young resident male cheetah, approximately 4 years old at capture, who has been frequently recorded at a play tree in the northern part of CCF's farm Otjenga. He was trapped on one of CCF's neighboring farms on 28 August 2025 and released on CCF's farm Otjenga on 12 September 2025. After his release, Tupuka has been spotted numerous times on the CCF camera-trap aimed at the Otjenga play tree (Figure 62).

Table 13 provides a summary for the monitoring period for Tupuka until 31 December 2025. Tupuka frequently uses a play tree and the big open field in northern Otjenga, although he also

frequents two farms neighboring CCF: Aloegrove and Okanenembandi. During the 3.6 months that Tupuka has been monitored, he has roamed across at least 24 farms (Figure 63).

Table 13: Summary of the monitoring period for Tupuka AJU2261 AWT8510 until 31 December 2025.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Notes
28 Aug 2025	12 Sep 2025	CCF Farm Otjenga	Active (31 Dec 25)	3.6	24	Tupuka is important in the area as a resident

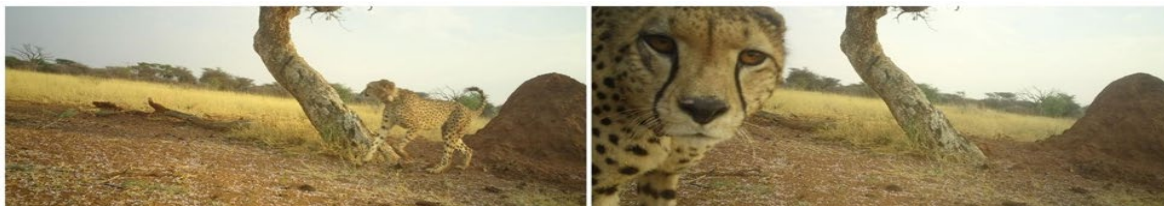


Figure 62: Tupuka AJU2261 after release visited his playtree on Farm Otjenga multiple times.

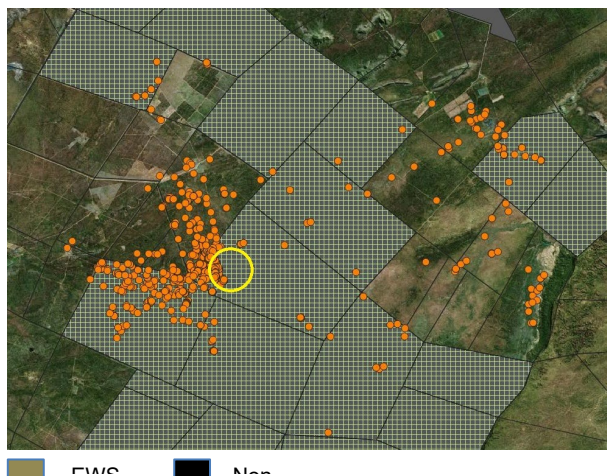


Figure 63: Movement of Tupuka (AJU2261) from release (yellow circle) on 12 September 2025 to currently (31 December 2025).

AJU 2212- IR-SAT Tag 8502–Adult Female called Mina

Mina was trapped on a game farm in the Omaheke Region on 28 December 2024 with her four (4) cubs. The cubs were estimated to be 8 months old and consisted of two (2) males and two (2) females. Mina and her cubs were released on an EWS-participating game farm on 31 December 2024 in the same Region (Figure 64).

Table 14 provides a summary for the monitoring period for Mina until 31 December 2025.

Table 14: Summary of the monitoring period for Mina AJU2212 AWT8502 until 31 December 2025.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Notes
28 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2024	EWS-friendly game farm in Omaheke Region	Active (31 Dec 25)	12.5	73	Cubs present at trapping unlikely survived as Mina showed denning behavior from

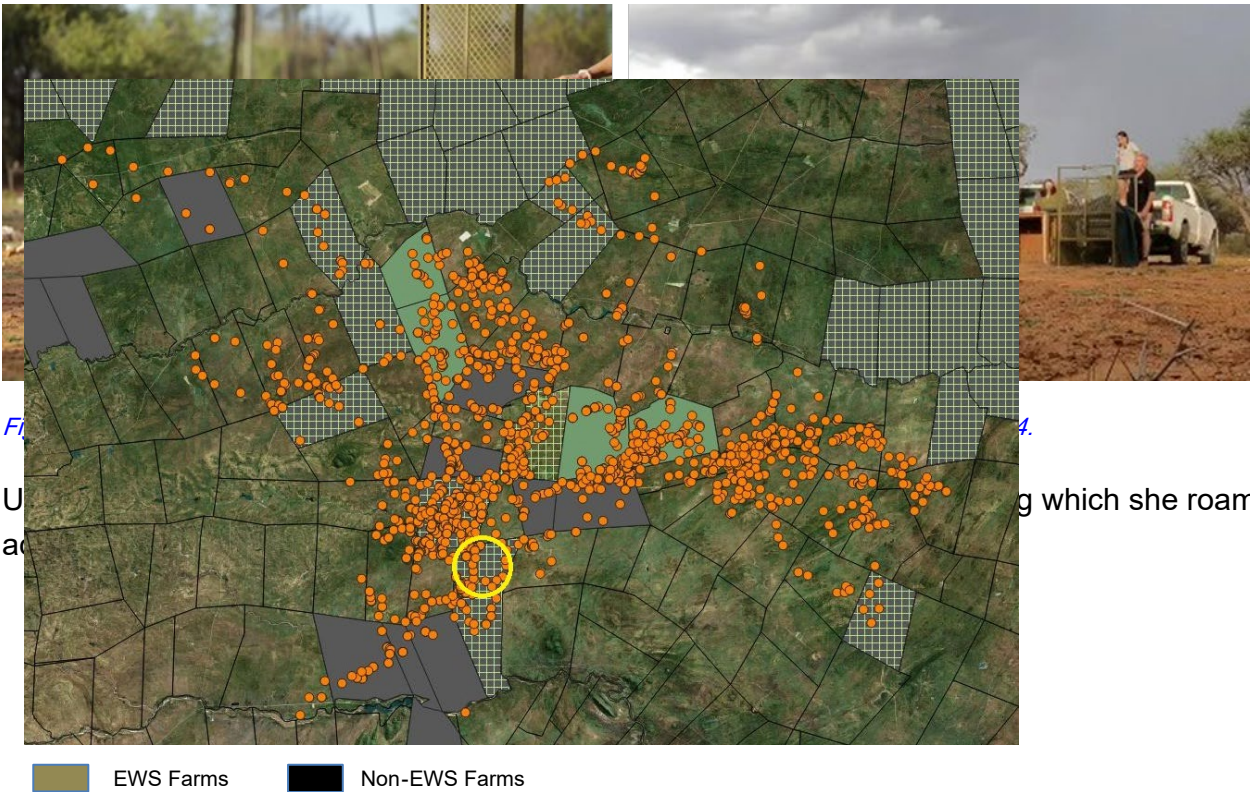


Figure 64: Map of the Omaheke Region showing EWS Farms (green) and Non-EWS Farms (grey). Orange dots represent monitoring locations, with a yellow circle highlighting a specific area. Two inset photos show a person near a vehicle and a person near a fence.

Figure 65: Movement of Mina (AJU2212) from release (yellow circle) on 31 December 2025 to currently (31 December 2025).

AJU 2222- IR-SAT Tag 8506– Adult Female called Kiri

Kiri and her two cubs were kept illegally on a farm since 15 October 2024, and MEFT Windhoek requested CCF to assist in removing the cheetahs and transporting them to CCF in Otjiwarongo for veterinary checkup, EWS collaring of the adult female (Kiri) and release. The three cheetahs were collected on 16 June 2025 and released on 21 July 2025 on CCF’s farm Elandsvreugde.

Table 15 provides a summary for the monitoring period for Kiri until 31 December 2025.

Table 15: Summary of the monitoring period for Kiri AJU2222 AWT8506 until 31 December 2025.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Notes
15 Oct 2024	21 Jul 2025	CCF Farm Elandsvreugde	Active (31 Dec 25)	5.4	65	Fate of two cubs unknown.

Up to 31 December 2025, Kiri has been monitored for 5.4 months, during which she roamed across at least 65 farms (Figure 66).

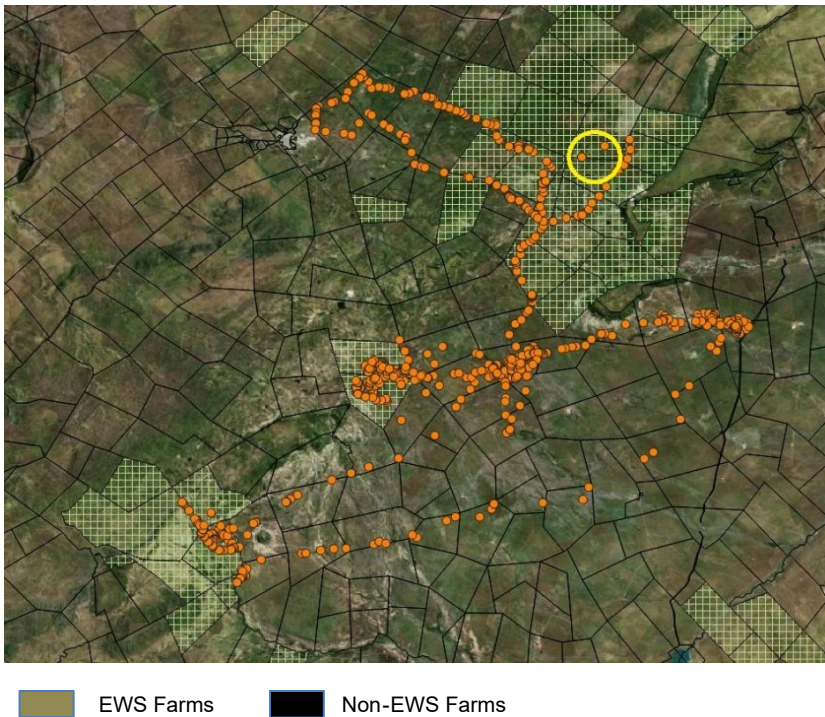


Figure 66: Movement of Kiri (AJU2222) from release (yellow circle) on 27 July 2025 to currently (31 December 2025).

Inactive EWS-collared Cheetahs

During 2025, six (6) EWS collared cheetahs were lost; however, two of the collared females had cubs during the times they were trapped or killed, bringing the total loss of cheetahs to 16 (Table 11).

Table 16: EWS cheetahs lost in 2025 and associated cubs lost.

Cheetah Name	Approx age at death (years)	Female	AJU	Collar Id	Cause of loss	# Cubs lost
Max	4.0		2199	8081	Illegally hunted	
Pia	4.4	1	2201	8083	Pia and two of her cubs were killed in a HWC incident, 3 ^d cub ran off, but too young to survive	3

JetLea	2.8	1	2204	8508	Found dead by farmer, cause of death unknown	
Ryan	5.6	1	2209	8511	Disappeared, presumed killed	
Kid	4.3	1	2252	8505	Trapped in HWC incident, gave birth to 4 cubs in trap cage – all died, then trapped again on different farm in HWC incident, after 2 nd release was killed in HWC incident while pregnant with 3 cubs	7
Sandra	3.0	1	2260	8507	Hunted for meat	
Total		5				10

AJU 2199- IR-SAT Tag 8081– Adult Male called Max

Max was trapped on 15 December 2023 with his two sisters, Nicky (AJU2200) and Pia (AJU2201), confirmed siblings by the CCF Genetics team, and approximately 12 years old at the time. They were transported to CCF on 16-17 December 2023 for veterinary processing. As no EWS radio collars were available, MEFT approved their temporary holding at CCF. The cheetahs were collared and released on CCF's farm Elandsvreugde on 28 February 2024.

Table 17 provides a summary of the monitoring period for Max. On 27 May 2025, Max was killed in his home range by an EWS-participating game farmer for the loss of six springbok. This farm was removed from the EWS, and the killing of Max was handled as an illegal hunt by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

Table 17: Summary of the monitoring period for Max AJU2199 AWT8081.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Reason	Notes
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15 Dec 2023	28 Feb 2024	CCF Elandsvreugde	27 May 2025	14.9	88	Illegal hunt	Removed from EWS project, MEFT took legal action as the hunting was not reported.
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Max was approximately 4.0 years old when he died and was monitored for 14.9 months (455 days) during which he roamed across at least 88 farms from his release, until he settled down at the end of December 2024 in his home range of 21 farms, although he frequented 12 farms most often (Figure 67).

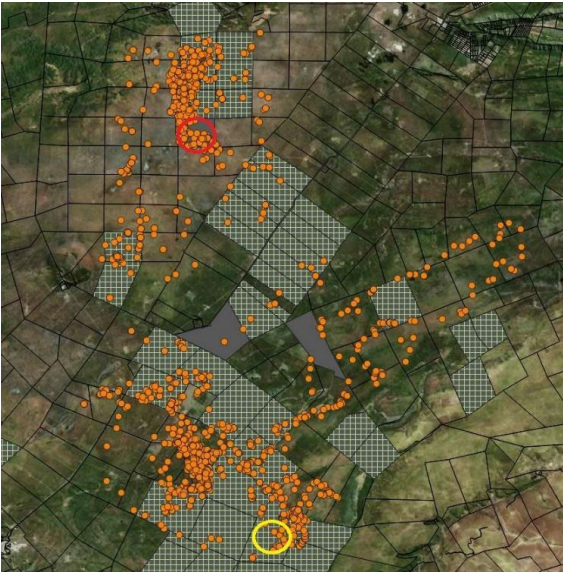


Figure 67: Movement of Max (AJU2199) from release (yellow circle) on 27 February 2024 to monitoring ended (red circle) on 27 May 2025.

AJU 2201- IR-SAT Tag 8083– Adult Female called Pia

Table 18 provides a summary of the monitoring period for Pia. Pia was released on CCF’s farm Elandsvreugde on 28 February 2024 with her siblings Max (AJU2199) and Nicky (AJU2200). She was killed in a HWC incident on 8 October 2025.

Table 18: Summary of the monitoring period for Pia AJU2201 AWT8083.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Cubs	Date EWS monitorin g ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Reas on	Notes
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15 Dec 2023	28 Feb 2024	CCF Elandsvr eugde	At least 3 cubs were born on 23 Mar 2025	8 Oct 2025	19.4	68	HW C	Farmer shot Pia and two cubs, and 3 rd ran off but too young to survive.
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Figure 68: Pia’s movements from release (yellow circle) to end of monitoring (red circle) over 19 months. Pia started denning on 23 March 2025 on an EWS-participating farm with no vulnerable livestock and gave birth to at least three cubs. On 8 October 2025, she and two of her cubs were shot; the third cub fled and was not found despite nearly a week of search efforts. At just over six months old, the missing cub was unlikely to survive.

Pia was approximately 4.4 years old when she died and was monitored for 589 days (19.4 months) during which she roamed across at least 68 farms (Figure 68).

AJU 2204 - IR-SAT Tag 8508– Adult Female called Jetlea

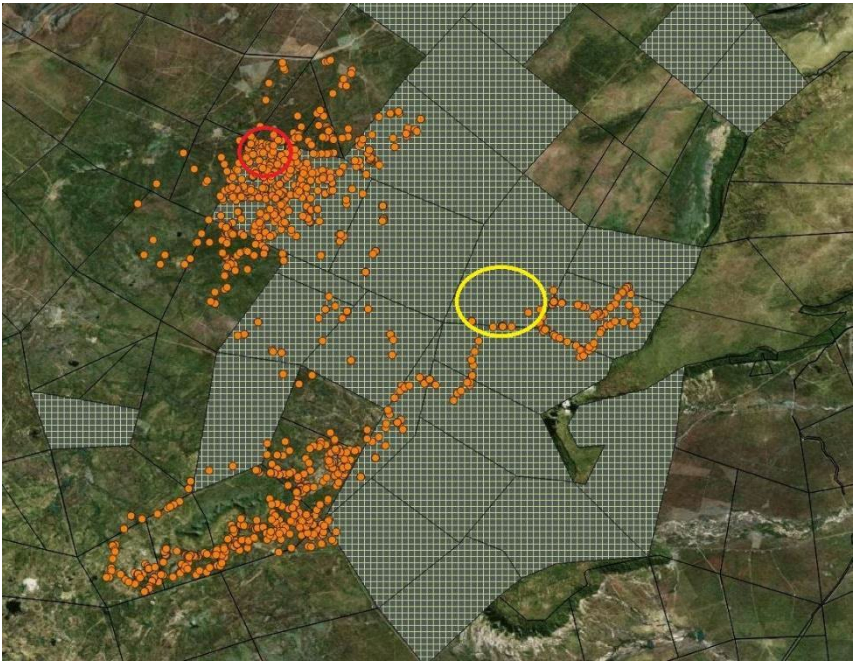


Table 19 provides a summary of the monitoring period for JetLea. As JetLea was estimated to be approximately 18 months old when trapped, MEFT Otiwarongo authorized her to remain at CCF for a minimum of six months until she could be suitably fit with an EW S radio collar. She was released on 11 July 2024 on CCFs farm Elandsvreugde. An EWS-supporting farmer reported finding JetLea dead on 7 March 2025 close to the northern border of his farm. CCF retrieved the remains and collar.

Table 19: Summary of the monitoring period for JetLea AJU2204 AWT8508.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Cubs	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Reason	Notes
21 Dec 2023	11 Jul 2024	CCF Elandsvreugde	None	7 Mar 2025	7.9	30	Unknown	Farmer reported finding her dead close to the border of his farm—CCF retrieved body and collar

JetLea was approximately 2.8 years old when she died and was monitored for 239 days (7.9 months) during which time she roamed across at least 30 farms (Figure 69).

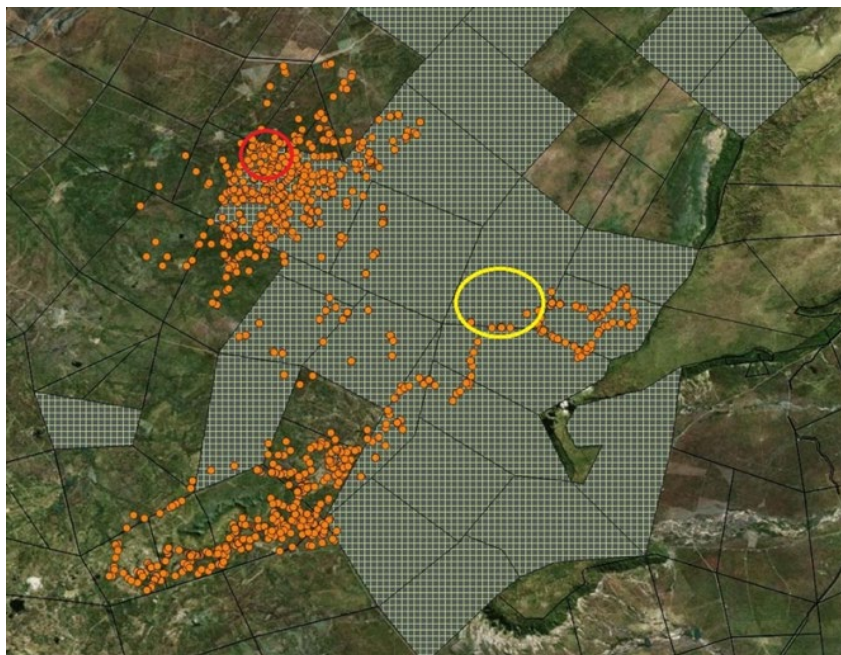


Figure 69: Movement of JetLea (AJU2204) from release (yellow circle) on 11 July 2024 to monitoring ended (red circle) on 7 March 2025

AJU 2209- IR-SAT Tag 8514 Adult Female called Ryan

Table 20 provides a summary of the monitoring period for Ryan. Ryan was trapped on 11 July 2024 following a HWC incident where a calf was lost, and released on 17 July 2024 on an EWS - participating game farm in Omaheke.

Table 20: Summary of the monitoring period for Ryan AJU2209 AWT8511.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Cubs	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Reason	Notes
11 Jul 2024	17 Jul 2024	Omaheke	Could not find den and cubs	3 Jan 2025	5.6	85	Suspected HWC	Ryan lactating at time of trapping. Cheetah and collar signal disappeared on same non EWS farm where Summerdown male (AJU2153) disappeared.

The farmer who trapped Ryan reported the possible presence of cubs. Assessing signs of suckling was unsuccessful because approaching the trap cage caused significant stress to the cheetah and increased possibility of injuries. As the farmer did not consent to the female's release on his farm again, MEFT Gobabis approved retaining her in the trap cage to facilitate potential cub capture, with two additional traps deployed adjacent to her cage.

The farmer permitted the CCF East team to access the farm multiple times to monitor Ryan and provided her with water, shade, and daily game meat. Two remote camera traps were also deployed: one monitoring the trap entrances and one positioned near a nearby water trough.

By 16 July 2025, the camera trap data had recorded no cubs, and no tracks of cubs were found close to the trap cages; however, brown hyaena and caracal were recorded, including a caracal approaching the trap cage. In consultation with MEFT Gobabis, Ryan was removed on 17 July 2024 due to the absence of cub evidence, increased stress risk for Ryan from predator activity, and the observation of a fresh injury to her right hip and right foreleg. On examination by the veterinarian in Gobabis, there were clear signs Ryan was nursing cubs from four nipples, and she was still lactating. She was fitted with an EWS collar and released on an EWS-participating game farm on the same day. With permission from the farmer, the CCF East team returned to the trap site on 18 July 2024 and searched selected areas for the cubs using a dog and a recording of a mother cheetah calling her cubs, but the search was unsuccessful.

Ryan was approximately 5.6 years old when she died and was monitored for 5.6 months before she disappeared on 3 January 2025. During this time, she roamed across at least 85 farms (Figure 70).



Figure 70: Movement of Ryan (AJU2209) from release (yellow circle) on 17 July 2024 to monitoring ended (red circle) on 3 January 2025.

AJU 2252- IR-SAT Tag 8505– Adult Female called Kid

Table 16 provides a summary of the monitoring period for Kid. Kid was trapped twice; first on an EWS-participating farm on 4 July 2025 following sheep losses, and again on 24 September 2025 on a different farm following her killing a goat (Table 21).

Table 21: Summary of the monitoring period for Kid AJU2252 AWT8505.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Cubs	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Reason	Notes
4 Jul 2025	7 Jul 2025	Same EWS-farm where trapped	4 (24-hours old)	24 Sep 2025	2.6	25	HWC	Give birth to 4 cubs in trap cage, 2 dead in trap, 2 with Kid at release. One died later the same day of release, Kid removed one that same night.

24 Sep 2025	2 Oct 2025	CCF farm Osonang a	Pregn ant with 3 cubs	19 Oct 2025	0.6	13	HWC	Shot at night inside electrified livestock kraal having killed a sheep.
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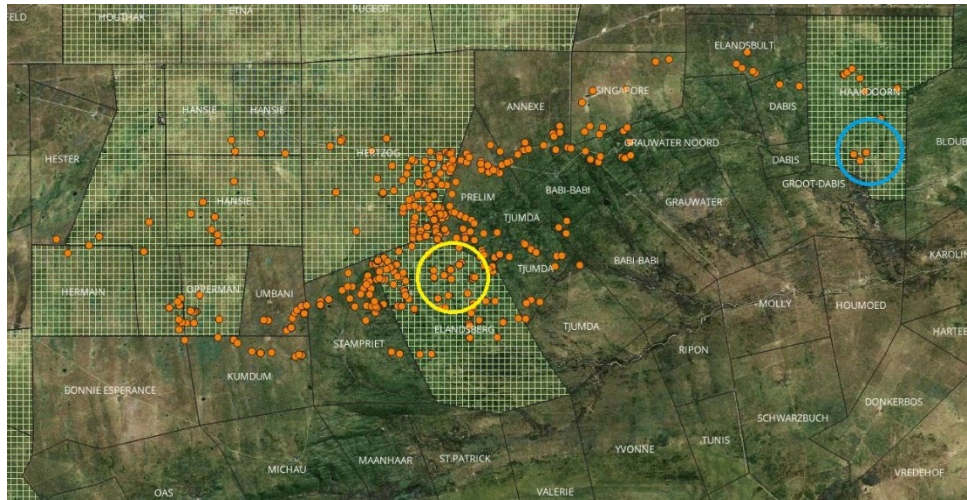
Since Kid was involved in livestock losses twice, MEFT Gobabis agreed for her to be transported to CCF for release in a more secure area. However, at CCF it was revealed that Kid was pregnant with three (3) cubs and she was released on CCF’s farm Osonanga on 2 October 2025. She was killed 17 days after release on an EWS-participating farm after she entered an electrified livestock kraal at night and killed a sheep, and the farmer mistook the eyes in the spotlight for a leopard.

When Kid was first trapped on 4 July 2025, she gave birth to four (4) cubs inside the trap cage on *Figure 71: SEQ Figure ARABIC 17. Kid AJU2252 being collared on 7 July 2025 (left) and the two surviving cubs before release with their mother (right).*

July 2025. On 7 July 2025, two of the cubs were already dead due to trampling. Kid was collared on site and released on the same farm the same day, together with her two surviving cubs (Figure 70).



Although every effort was made to assist with the two cubs’ survival, it was eventually unsuccessful. Figure 71 shows Kid’s movement after her first release on 7 July 2025.



and roamed across at least 13 farms before she was killed on 19 October 2025. It is interesting to note that both times Kid preyed on small livestock she was pregnant.

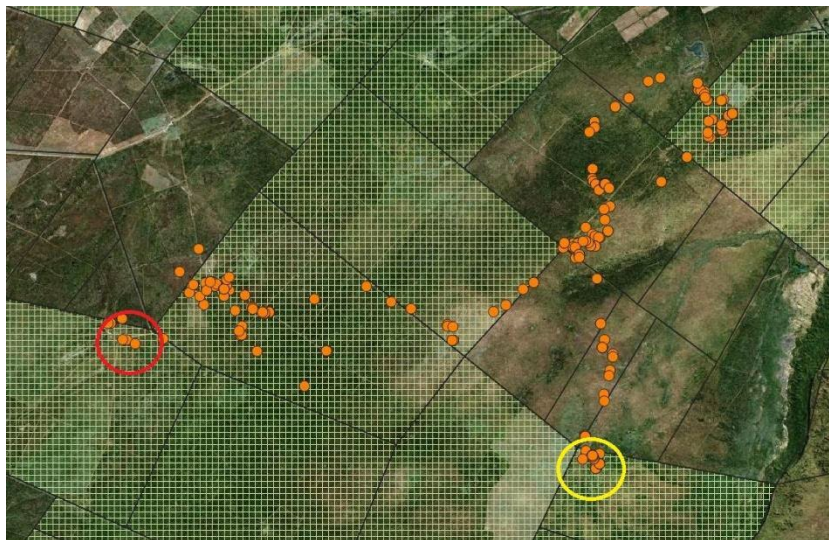


Figure 73: Movement of Kid (AJU2252) from second release (yellow circle) on 2 October 2025 to monitoring ended (red circle) on 19 October 2025.

AJU 2260- IR-SAT Tag 8507– Adult Female called Sandra

Sandra was a young female estimated to be around 2.5 years of age when she was trapped on 12 August 2025 on a non-EWS-participating hunting farm in the Omaheke Region (Figure 74). She

was collected and fitted with a collar on 14 August 2025 and released on a participating farm in the Region the following day. Table 17 provides a summary of the monitoring period for Sandra.

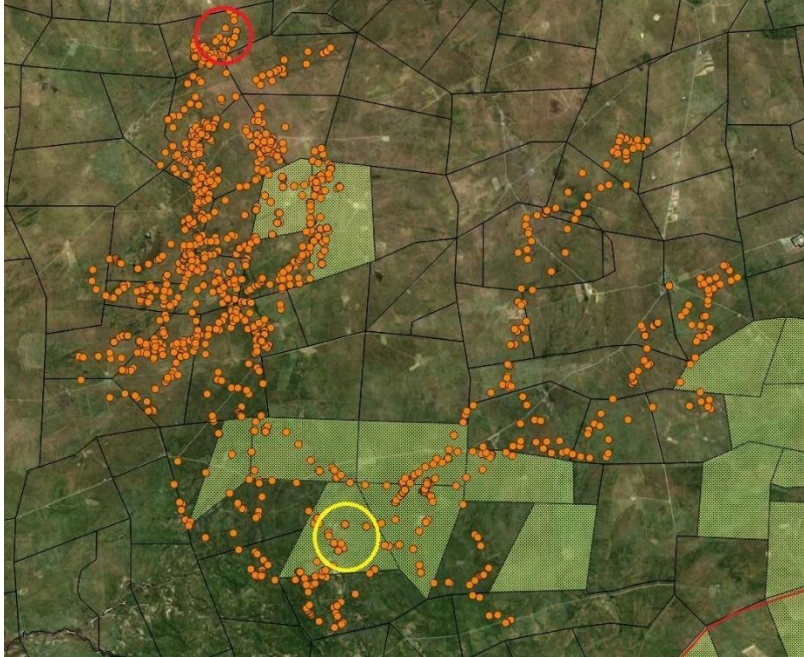


Figure 74: Sandra AJU2260 in the trap cage on 14 August 2025.

Table 22: Summary of the monitoring period for Sandra AJU2260 AWT8507.

Date trapped	Date released	Release location	Cubs	Date EWS monitoring ended	Length monitored (months)	Number of farms crossed	Reason	Notes
12 Aug 2025	15 Aug 2025	Omaheke	None	26 Dec 2025	4.4	48	Illegally hunted for meat	First time obtaining data of cheetahs used for consumption

Figure 75: Movement of Sandra (AJU2260) from release (yellow circle) on 15 August 2025 to the end of monitoring (red circle) on 26 December 2025.



Sandra was monitored for 4.4 months and roamed across at least 48 farms before she was killed on 26 December 2025 (Figure 75). The farm where she was killed became an EWS-participating farm after the incident.

Other Cheetah Incidents

Young adult female—cause of death unknown

On 14 March 2025, a farmer in the Summerdown area, Omaheke Region, reported to CCF East a dead cheetah found on a fence road on his farm (Figure 76).



Figure 76: Photo of dead cheetah found by farmer on 14 March 2025 on his farm in the Omaheke Region.

The CCF East team visited the farm on 15 March 2025 and examined the carcass. No open wounds, healed injuries, or fractures were observed, and the animal appeared to have been in good body condition with healthy claws and pads. The head showed advanced decomposition with hairless,

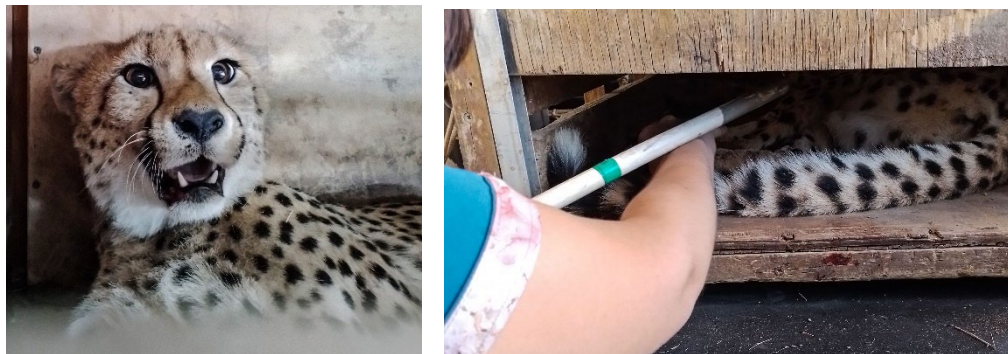
blackened skin. Upon turning the carcass, severe putrefaction was evident, including maggot infestation and extensive loss of hair and soft tissue, with no intact organs remaining. A long bone from the left hind leg was collected and kept frozen for sampling. No muscle or brain tissue could be collected due to advanced decomposition. The cheetah was a young female, estimated to be 3–4 years old based on dentition.

Young adult female – cause of death: road accident

On 2 May 2025, a farmer reported to CCF East a cheetah hit by a vehicle on the B6 road and it was still alive but injured. The cheetah was lying on the side of the road, and the driver of the sedan vehicle was still parked on the other side of the road. The CCF East team and two wardens of MEFT Gobabis drove to the site and flagged down fast approaching vehicles to slow down past the cheetah. As the dart gun from Gobabis Veterinary Practice wasn't available at the time, there was no alternative but to cover the cheetah in a large duvet and carefully moved her into the cheetah travel box.

At Gobabis Veterinary Practice, the veterinarian pinched the cheetah between the toes of the back legs while the animal was fully awake (Figure 77). The cheetah showed no reaction to her hind legs.

Figure 77: The female cheetah in the travel box, (left) and the veterinarian pinching her toes while she was unsedated to determine leg response (right).



The cheetah, a young female estimated between 4½ years old based on her teeth, was sedated by the veterinarian and given IV fluids. Since her body temperature was over 40°, she was covered in wet towels and ice packs to lower her temperature before being taken to an X-ray machine. In the meantime, on examination, the veterinarian found lacerations and deep open wounds were present on the right hind legs, hip areas, and back feet with some claws damaged. The patella ligaments of the left hind knee were almost all torn off, an injury that would have prevented the cheetah from ever hunting successfully in the wild again. A distinct fracture was also found on the

spine of the cheetah. Based on the severity of the cheetah's injuries, it was deemed that her would have been impossible and her quality of life was severely compromised. In collaboration with Gobabis MEFT, the cheetah was euthanized. Samples were collected.

Collaboration with Stakeholders

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

Leopard

- On 3 February 2025, MEFT Gobabis requested the assistance of CCF East to pick up a young female leopard trapped on a farm due to HWC. The request was made because CCF East is equipped with a proper metal holding cage, featuring gates operated by a pulley system. This design provides a safer method for releasing an animal as dangerous as a leopard. The leopard was released by MEFT at another location.
- On 11 June 2025, MEFT Gobabis requested the assistance of CCF East to pick up another young female leopard trapped on a farm due to human-wildlife conflict. The leopard was released by MEFT at another location.

African Wild Dogs (AWD)

On 4 March 2025, a farmer reported to CCF East four AWDs (two adults and two young) spotted on his farm, while his neighbor saw eight AWDs sometime before. The information was passed to the MEFT Gobabis office.

HWC Incidents

On 10 April 2025, MEFT Gobabis contacted CCF East to report goat losses on a resettlement farm in Omaheke Region. The workers reported seeing three cheetahs, two were male of which one was collared. The CCF East team checked the collared cheetahs in the area and determined that no EWS-collared cheetah was in the area at the time of the losses and provided MEFT Gobabis with a map. The CCF East team accompanied MEFT Gobabis to the farm to talk to the farmers. The latter were provided with Kill Identification sheets and CCF's book on Guide to Integrated Livestock and Predator Management.

MEFT Stakeholders Meeting on the Revised Policy on Prosperity and Mining

The CCF East team was invited to and attended this meeting, which took place on 24 June 2025 in Gobabis.

N/a'an ku sê Foundation

- On 25 March 2025, the CCF East team met with Rudie van Vuuren to discuss the similarities and differences between their EWS project and that of CCF. N/a'an ku sê only contact farmers when collared animals are on their farm and have two people working full-time on the EWS project. CCF East explained the CCF Cheetah EWS, where farmers get breach alerts on WhatsApp and can get access to EarthRanger if they sign the Memorandum of Agreement. It was a valuable sharing of information and discussion.
- In June 2025, CCF and the N/a'an ku sê Foundation collaborated on the release of an adult male cheetah on their sanctuary farm TimBila. The male was trapped on farmland in a HWC incident.
- In September 2025, MEFT approved the translocation of an EWS-collared female cheetah (Nicky AJU2200) and her two cubs to TimBila after they were trapped on the same farm where Max AJU2199 was killed. The N/a'an ku sê Foundation collected Nicky and her cubs at CCF and, since her EWS collar was going flat, they recollared her.

NAPHA

- On 4 April 2025, the CCF Team met with Axel Kramer to discuss aspects of cheetah conservation in Namibia. Dr. Winterbach was added to NAPHA's WhatsApp Group to communicate information to NAPHA members.
- NAPHA requested a survey of farmers with brown hayenas and dens as they are interested in getting involved in a brown hayena study on Namibian farmland. CCF East will ask farmers she contacts regarding brown hayena activity on farms as a preliminary survey.
- CCF East attended the 2025 NAPHA AGM in December 2025, where Dr. H. Winterbach was invited to give a presentation on the EWS project.

African Lion Working Group (ALWG) - affiliated with the Cat Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation (IUCN) of Nature/Species Survival Commission

Dr. H. Winterbach is a founder-member of the ALWG and thus has access to an extensive network of wildlife conservation professionals. After sending a request to ALWG for human-predator conflict mitigation methods for game farmers. Suggestion received included:

- Carnivores reportedly killed 1.4 % of total game – South African farmers reportedly killed 303 carnivores in 2012, 44 of which were threatened species. African wild dogs were the least

tolerated species, followed by cheetahs, although these species were only blamed for 6 and 3 % of reported kills respectively. A range of suitable initiatives suggested, included improving the physical security of enclosures, using livestock guarding dogs, selective lethal control of habitual livestock predators, education and awareness raising activities and constructive dialogue with affected communities.

- Don't buy games that are naïve to predators.
- Use protected breeding camps with 12-18 strands and electrified fences for high value game.
- There are no mitigation efforts available for game and free-ranging predators except predator-proof fencing.

Cheetah Advisory Group (CAG) – Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), South Africa

- On 4 June 2025, Dr. H. Winterbach had a Zoom meeting with Olivia Sievert (Cheetah Conservation Project Coordinator & Coordinator of Cheetah Advisory Group) and Derek van der Merwe (EWT Conflict Coordinator), to discuss potential solutions to mitigate human-cheetah conflict with game farmers.
- Some solutions were discussed, for example keeping ostriches with springbok and urging game farmers to keep smaller carnivores, such as jackals, in check. Promoting 'cheetah-friendly farms' was also suggested. It became clear that there were no other solutions available, apart from predator-proof fences. Collaboration between CCF and CAG was strengthened, and CCF was added to their email list for planned meetings.
- On 25 June 2025, Dr. H. Winterbach attended the Workshop on Cheetah Introduction to India Zoom meeting organized by CAG. She transcribed the meeting for Dr. Laurie Marker.

Active non-EWS-collared Cheetahs (Erindi Private Game Reserve - shaded green)

AJU 1785 IR-SAT Tag 5762– Adult Female called Hela

Gave birth to 3 cubs on 25th of February, which was her second litter. She was seen regularly with her cubs. On the 19th of June 1 cub was killed by a lion and on the 10th of July one more cub was lost. Hela was found dead on the 24th of August, she had been killed by a leopard. Her remaining cub was seen by her side, but later ran away. A week later on the 1st of September the orphaned cub was located, caught and brought to CCF. Here he was paired with another adult female cheetah who happened to have 2 cubs, around the same age as him. They bonded well and were brought to TimBila Nature Reserve in November.

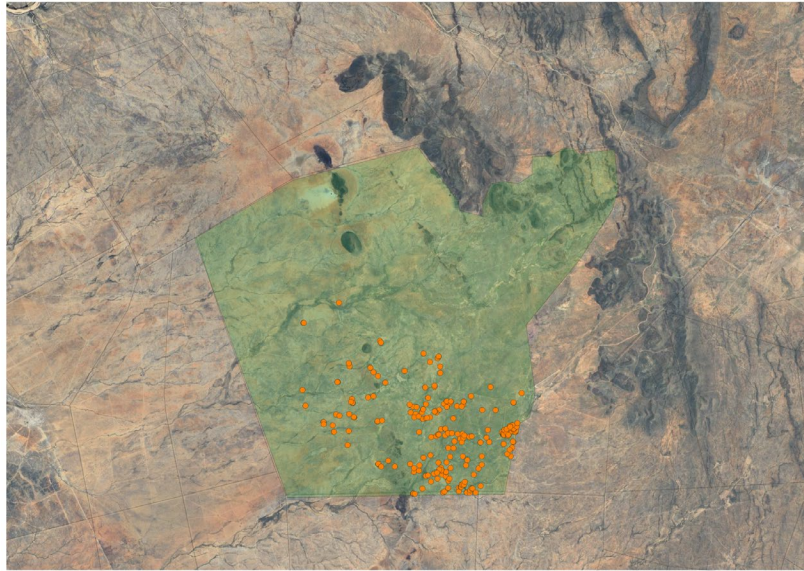


Figure 78: Location points of Hela in Erindi Private Game Reserve between January and December, 2025. Hela favoured the south-eastern section of the game reserve.

AJU 2159 - IR-SAT Tag 8078 – Subadult Male called Tjitarazu

In the middle of March he got an injury, most likely during a hunt, to his right hind leg. He received antibiotics treatment and healed well. Besides that he did very well and was regularly seen hunting, with kills.

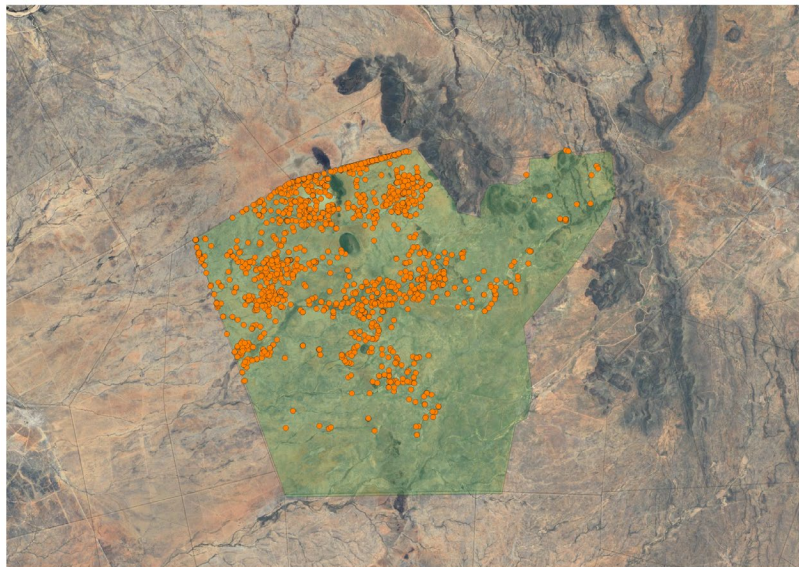


Figure 79: Location points of Tjitarazu in Erindi Private Game Reserve between January and December, 2025. Tjitarazu favoured the northern boundary as a patrol site.

AJU 2161 IR-SAT Tag 8079– Subadult Female called !Urus

Gave birth to 4 cubs around mid April. At some point she lost 1 cub, but was seen on 19th of June with 3 cubs and doing well. Unfortunately she was found dead on the 17th of July, suspected that she was killed by a hyena, the cubs were nowhere to be seen.

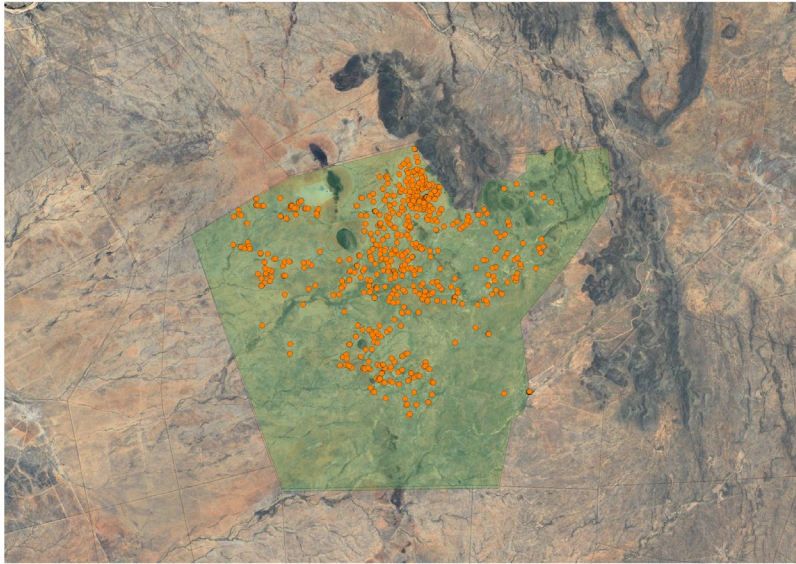


Figure 80: Location points of !Urus in Erindi Private Game Reserve between January and December, 2025. !Urus concentrated her movements in the northeastern section of the game reserve.

D. Health and Reproduction

Genome Resource Bank

Since 1991, CCF has been systematically collecting samples on all cheetahs worked up. Blood (whole blood, serum, plasma, white and red blood cells), hair, and skin samples are banked as part of CCF's Genome Resource Bank (GRB), with some backups held at the Smithsonian Institution in the USA. Additionally, an increasingly extensive scat sample collection from wild cheetahs in Namibia and neighbouring countries is kept at CCF. And, since 2002 CCF has also been collecting, evaluating, and viably freezing cheetah sperm. All samples are part of CCF's GRB. Since 1991, blood and tissue samples have been obtained from over 1,000 individual cheetahs, including samples from other countries (e.g., Somaliland). These samples are used for overall health assessment, as well as biomedical and genetic research. Currently, CCF holds the world's largest wild cheetah database of biological material, which also creates the need to curate all the samples and the development of database management systems. In 2024, there has been no collection event performed at CCF.

E. Conservation Genetics

Life Technologies Conservation Genetics Laboratory

CCF's Conservation Genetics Laboratory (formerly known as the Applied Biosystems Genetic Conservation Laboratory and the Life Technologies Conservation Genetics Laboratory) was set up in 2008/2009 by Dr Anne Schmidt-Küntzel for CCF, thanks to the generous support of Life Technologies Inc. (formerly Applied Biosystems, today Thermo Fisher Scientific) and the Ohrstrom Foundation. In 2014, Thermo Fisher Scientific donated a refurbished 4-capillary genetic analyser, which greatly increased the capacity of the laboratory until April 2021 when it broke. In 2015, the genetics laboratory moved to the new Visitor Centre. This laboratory was designed with a forensic laboratory layout and is larger to be able to host visiting scientists and university interns. In 2021, a new analyser was purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific, as part of a major laboratory upgrade, which also included the expansion of the database system in all the laboratory areas, a centralised temperature monitoring system for the freezers, PCR machines, a qPCR machine, a spectrophotometer, a new gel imaging system and centrifuges. The new equipment replaced the second-hand equipment that were obtained in 2008 and were no longer fully reliable.

The laboratory's main aim is to contribute to the on-going research and conservation of cheetahs by working together with the ecology and biomedical departments in CCF's cross-disciplinary mode of operation. The main genetics projects are related to cheetah population structure, census, relatedness, investigation of illegal trade samples, and assignment of individual ID to non-invasive samples such as scat. The majority of projects are Namibia-based, but collaborative projects on samples of international origin are also performed. Projects related to other species are performed with outside funding and are currently limited to collaborative projects.

The current team consists of Laboratory Manager Hafeni Hamalwa (MSc), who first joined CCF as an intern in early 2017, Genetics Laboratory Assistant and MSc student Tresia Shihepo, who initially joined the laboratory as intern in March 2023, and two MSc students Valencia Shipapo and Lapaka Petrus, who joined the laboratory as interns in August 2023 and August 2024, respectively. Dr Shweta Singh, who joined the laboratory for 1 year in April 2024, left in March 2025.

CCF's genetics laboratory is an official placement for final-year undergraduate students of the University of Namibia (UNAM) since 2017 and of the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) since 2018, allowing students to earn credit for their internship at the CCF laboratory. Albertina Festus and Magdalena Mbarawu from NUST joined the laboratory for a four-week internship in April 2025.

The laboratory also trains recent graduates through its internship programme. Tinotenda Munjanga joined the laboratory for a 6 months internship in August 2025.

Winfridah (Winnie) Onyari from Kenya visited the laboratory for three weeks in February 2025. Winnie is a PhD student from our long-term collaborator Action for Cheetahs, Kenya (ACK), working at Kenyan Wildlife Services (KWS). She came to CCF to receive training on cheetah-related genetic analysis.

This year, CCF hosted the international course ‘Recent Advances in Conservation Genetics, ConGen Global’ from January 5-15. The course hosted over 40 international students and faculty, who had the opportunity to interact with CCF’s genetics team, who also attended the course. Furthermore, Tresia Shihepo, Valencia Shipapo, and Lapaka Petrus presented their MSc projects at the Organisation Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD) conference in Windhoek in October 2025, and Tresia won the award for best post-graduate presenter.

CCF Genetics Projects

Cheetah genotypes of known individuals (blood/tissue samples)

As part of CCF’s ongoing research at the genetics laboratory, DNA is extracted from all individuals for whom blood and tissue samples are available. All extracted DNA samples are assessed for quality via gel electrophoresis and genotypes obtained for 17 microsatellite markers. Those markers are amplified in five multiplex reactions to cut down on cost and optimize time. Additionally, new markers were designed to extend the genotypes. Sample collection started in 1992 however, up until the setup of the genetics laboratory in 2008, cheetah samples were sent to Dr Stephen O'Brien's laboratory at the National Cancer Institute, USA. Since 2008, blood and tissue samples from over 200 Namibian cheetahs have been extracted and an extended genotype was obtained. In 2022/2023 the dataset obtained over more than a decade was tidied up and curated to ensure all genotypes were translated appropriately between instruments (three different analysers), chemistries (e.g., two POPs, various PCR mixes) and primer variants (including different dye weights) to allow for joint analysis of the entire dataset. Preliminary relatedness analyses were explored. Due to the opportunistic nature of sampling and the elusive behaviour of cheetahs, most individuals appear to be distantly related or unrelated.

Cheetah genotypes of unknown individuals (scat samples) using non-invasive techniques

Since the identity of the cheetah is unknown for non-invasive samples, the first step is to obtain a genetic ID to assign an individual ID. Over a thousand samples have been collected over the years. Many of these scat samples were collected by the CCF ecology team or with the help of CCF’s scat detection dogs Finn, Tiger, Enya and Mena. Other samples were obtained from collaborators from other conservation organisations, taxidermists, and the farming community. A set of microsatellite markers have been redesigned and optimised for scat samples and are used routinely in the laboratory. The sex of the individual is also determined genetically (Zn-Finger).

Coalitions of wild males around CCF centre: Over 950 scat samples were collected from a coalition of two wild cheetah males ('The Wild Boys': Hifi - AJU1543, and Sam - AJU1542) between July 2008 and October 2013 (AJU1542 died in Aug 2010, AJU1543 in October 2013). Samples were predominantly found around the CCF centre as part of a daily search effort as the two cheetah males were attracted by the captive female cheetahs. The sample collection represents an invaluable resource for long-term monitoring of physiological parameters such as diet, stress levels, and parasite load in two wild cheetahs. Parasite levels were assessed and recorded on a regular basis on fresh samples. For genetic analysis, a multiplex of four markers was designed to specifically differentiate the two males. A total of 586 samples were processed, to obtain 513 samples identified as either AJU1542 or 1543 and covering the entire five-year period with samples 3-5 days apart. The 73 other samples were assigned to another wild individual (n=6), captive cheetahs (n=3, found next to enclosure), non-cheetah carnivores (n=24), or had to be dropped as they failed to amplify (n=40). Sample aliquots were taken from all genetically identified samples for hormone analysis. A first set of samples was sent to the Smithsonian in the USA in March 2025.

Between August 2021 and September 2022, 210 suspected cheetah scat samples were collected from another coalition of two wild cheetah males ('The Rockstars': AJU2066 and AJU2067), which had included the CCF centre in its territory. The areas surrounding the cheetah enclosures were searched during the periods when the males were known to be present in the area (based on satellite collar information). A total of 90 samples were processed with a multiplex of three markers to obtain 70 samples identified as AJU2066 or AJU2067, and covering the one-year period with samples for every 3-5 days, when possible.

Other suspected cheetah samples: All other suspected cheetah samples are analysed so that unique individuals can later be included in population studies. Over 400 samples were collected between 2008 and 2016, mostly around the CCF centre. An individual genetic cheetah ID could be assigned to 197 of these samples (corresponding to less than 20 individuals), 54 were assigned to other carnivore species using a mini-barcode sequencing approach. Since 2017, 668 suspected cheetah scat samples were added to the sample collection, thanks to the extensive work of the scat detection dog team and include samples from surveys in other parts of Namibia. All samples collected until the beginning of 2025 were extracted. Their species ID was verified, and 416 were identified to individual level (Figure 81). A minimum of 85 unique individuals were identified.

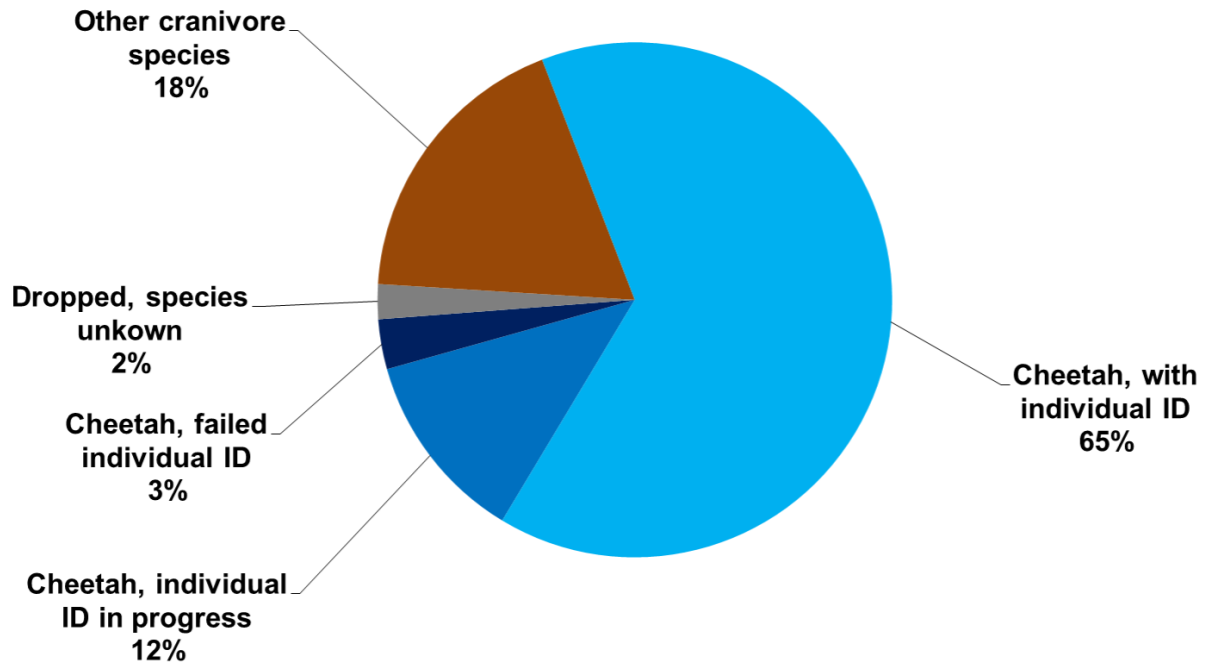


Figure 81: Genetic species identity of suspected cheetah scat samples collected by the scat detection dog team.

Cheetah scat samples caught on camera traps The data from scat samples collected at camera trap stations from CCF's camera trap surveys between 2008 and 2014 was part of Lucia Mhuulu's MSc research thesis ("Identification of individual cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*) represented in a sample collection, combining non-invasive genetic and camera-trapping techniques"), which she defended in June 2015. For this study, the genetic ID was combined with the visual ID from the camera traps, to pair a physical appearance to a genetic genotype without handling the animal.

Release study Sixty-six release and prerelease scat samples were extracted and assigned to an individual cheetah in 2013. Once identified, an aliquot of these samples was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in the US to be analysed for faecal hormone levels.

Verification of the accuracy of the scat detection dogs

The species of the scat samples found by the scat dogs and presumed to be cheetah is routinely verified using molecular markers.

Babesia

Starting in 2013, a trial study on Babesia was conducted, to determine the percentage of affected cheetahs that are currently at CCF and compare those to the results obtained from microscopic evaluation of blood smears from other captive cheetahs. We also developed a diagnostic test to be used for further screening of the samples. The initial testing was assigned to Shalette Dingle, a

visiting Cornell veterinary student in 2013; since then, a more sensitive test was also tested with promising results. Cornell veterinary student intern Natasja Lavin read the blood slides corresponding to the genetic samples in mid-2015. In March 2016, Karen Holm, veterinarian and working guest, finalised the last samples for the existing data set. In 2018, veterinary student Armaghan Nasim trialled the diagnostic test for the detection of babesia in ticks collected from babesia-positive and negative cheetahs. She also collected ticks which are currently used to determine the effect of storing ticks in methylated spirits. DNA from ticks was extracted after 14 and 24 days, as well as after 1, 3, 6, 15 months, and every 6-7 months thereafter, until reaching 7 years in December 2025. Further tests will continue to be performed over the coming years.

Carnivore species ID

Over 1000 carnivore scat samples were collected in 2009 in the scope of an ongoing collaboration on carnivore diversity with Professor Eduardo Eizirik. Visiting MSc student Amy Wong joined the laboratory in 2022 to determine the species of 157 collected systematically in and graduated in early 2023 use of faecal mini-barcoding techniques for non-invasive carnivore surveys in bushland savannah, Namibia”) with an The survey as well as an assessment of the barcode for southern Africa were published in 2025 (“Identifying cryptic mammals non-invasive methods: an

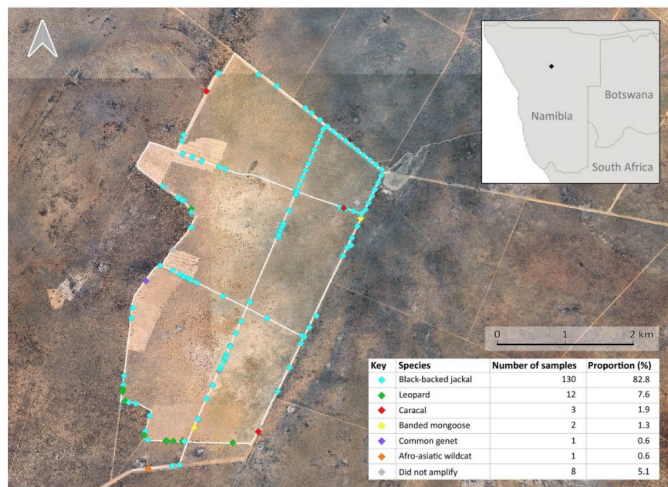


Figure 82: Distribution of carnivore scat samples within the study area, located in the Otjozondjupa region of Namibia (Figure 4 in Wong et al., 2025)

Molecular species identification tool to survey southern African terrestrial carnivores”; Figure 82).

Lapaka Petrus (Figure 83) joined the laboratory as MSc student after her internship and enrolled with the University of Namibia for her degree. Her research project focuses on the genetic species identification of predators in eastern and western communal conservancies in Namibia to then determine real levels of human-wildlife conflict through identification of livestock DNA in the predator scat. As of December 2025, a total of 272 samples were analysed and species successfully



assigned to 232 samples (Figure 83). The samples for which species could be determined will be analysed for livestock DNA presence. Lapaka's MSc position and research are funded by the Darwin Initiative.

Figure 83: Distribution of carnivore scat samples within the study area, located in the Otjozondjupa region of Namibia (Figure 4 in Wong et al., 2025).

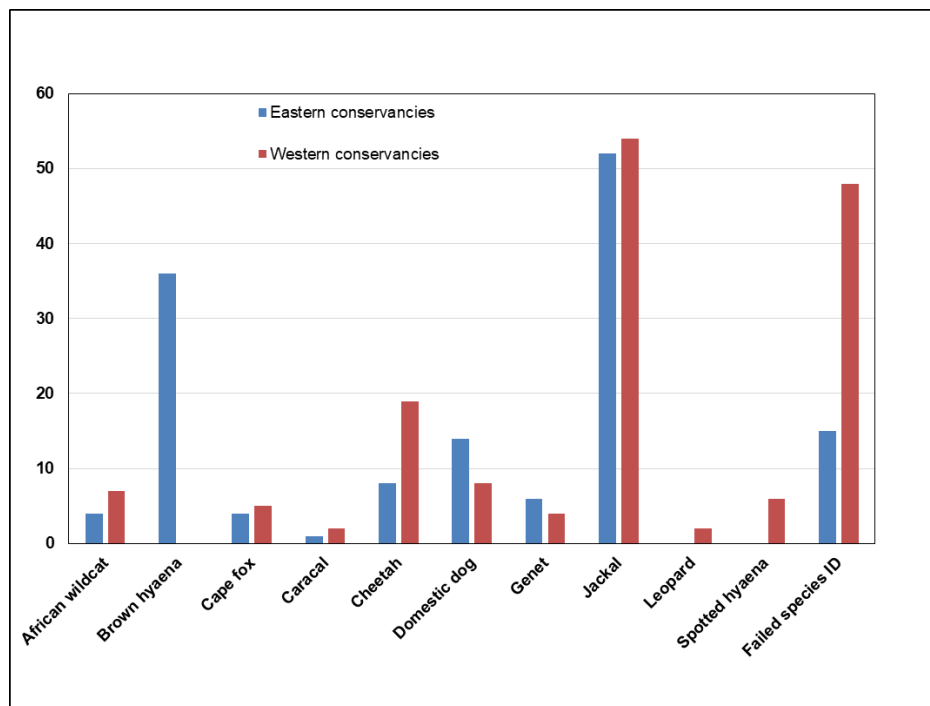


Figure 84: Genetic species identity of scat samples from Namibian conservancies, obtained with a mitochondrial mini-barcode as part of Lapaka's MSc

African wild dogs

Tresia Shihepo (Figure 85), Laboratory Assistant of the CCF genetics laboratory, registered with the University of Namibia in January 2025 to pursue her MSc on the genetic analysis of African wild dogs (*Lycaon pictus*) in two eastern communal conservancies in Namibia. Of 82 scat samples collected by the scat detection dog team between 2022 and 2024, 40 were assigned to African wild dog using genetic verification (Figure 85). Thresia processed the samples for individual

identification (Table 23). In addition to contributing to her MSc, the samples also allowed identification of a shared African wild dog marking site published in 2025 (“Detection dog survey detects African wild dog presence and a shared marking site”). The project is funded by the German Postcode Lottery.

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Figure 85: Genetics Laboratory Assistant and MSc student Tresia Shihepo during a DNA extraction

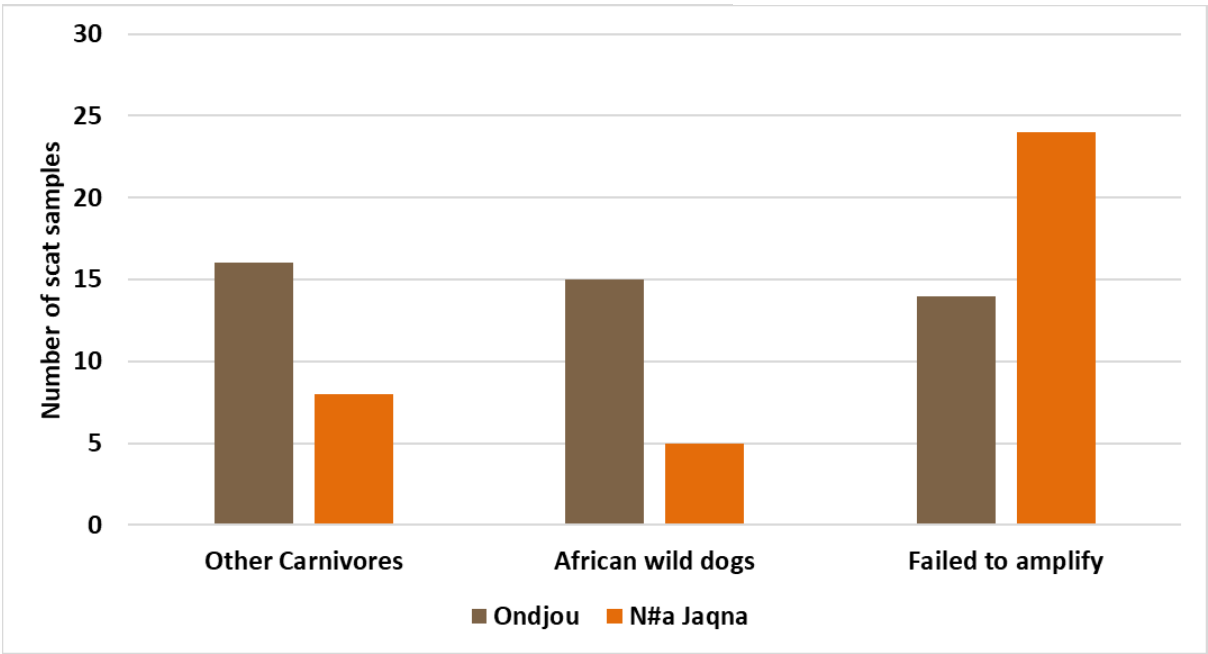


Figure 86: Genetic species identity of scat samples from 2 eastern conservancies as part of TMS

Table 23 (Table 23 in Hofmann et al., 2025) Genetic individual identification of African wild dogs from scat samples, number of scats per individual (#), and respective location in the study area.

Genetic ID	Scats (#)	Location					Trip	Inferred Group
		Marking site	North-east	South	South-east	East		
A	4	+	+	+ ^a	–	–	A & B	North
B	1	+	–	–	–	–	A	Unknown
C	1	–	–	–	–	+	A	South
D	6	+	–	+	–	–	B	South
E ^b	1	–	–	–	+	–	B	South
F ^b	1	–	–	–	+	–	B	South
G	2	+	+	–	–	–	B	North
H	1	+	–	–	–	–	B	Unknown
I	3	–	+	–	–	–	B	North
Non-identified	1	–	+	–	–	–	B	NA

^aOnly approximately 100m south of the marking site.

^bIndividual E corresponds to the collared individual NA-LPI0051 and camera trap individual 4, while individual F corresponds to the collared individual NA-LPI0052, which was not captured on camera.

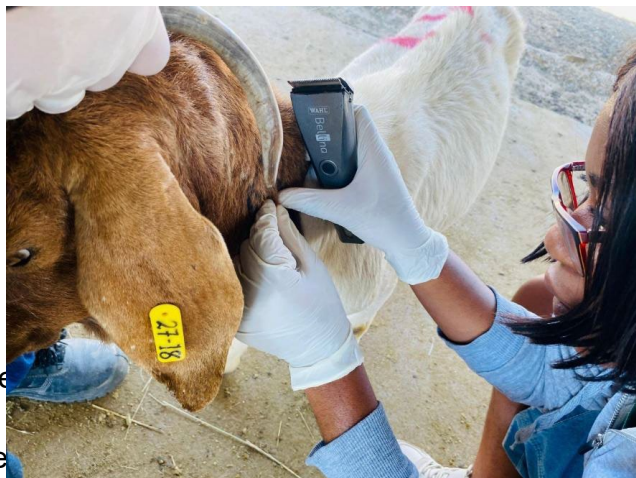
Carnivore diet

In 2014, visiting student intern Alicia Walsh from University of New Hampshire (USA) extracted DNA from 50 carnivore scat samples and verified the species they belong to using a mitochondrial marker. She also identified what the animals ate by using a variety of approaches including hair, bone, exoskeleton, and vegetation analysis. She published the project in the university's Inquiry journal in 2015. In 2016, a preliminary analysis of the diet composition was performed by ecology research assistant, Samara Moreira.

Emma Reasoner, CCF staff and NUST MSc student spent time in the laboratory between August and October 2022, processing a total of 140 scat samples to determine jackal diet as part of her study ("Human-conflict and coexistence of black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) and African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*) in the Okakarara district communal area, Namibia"), which she defended mid-2023. A manuscript is currently in preparation.

Carnivore forensics

Valencia Shipapo (Figure 87) remained at the laboratory as MSc student after her internship and enrolled with the University of Namibia for her degree. Her research project focuses on predator species identification from bite marks in relation to livestock predation in communal conservancies in Namibia. A total of 50 bite mark hair clipping samples received from the communal conservancy were processed



for species identification (Figure 87) Valencia's MSc position and research are funded by the Darwin Initiative.

Figure 87: MSc student Valencia Shipapo during sample collection

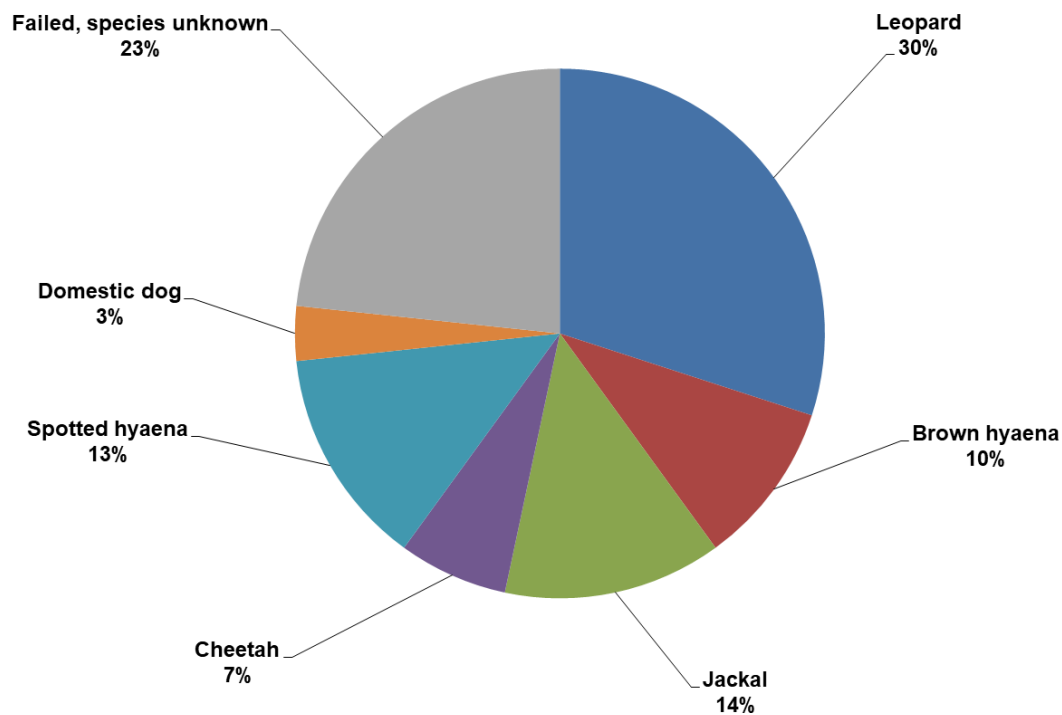


Figure 88: Genetic species identity of carnivore saliva obtained from hair clippings collected from bite marks as part of Valencia's MSc

Illegal Trade Genetics

Illegal product trade

Starting in 2013, the species content of samples from illegal trade was assessed using molecular markers specifically designed to identify carnivore species in samples of poor quality. PCR products were taken to the United States by Dr Anne Schmidt-Küntzel to do next generation sequencing in a collaborator's laboratory.

Illegal pet trade of cheetah cubs

Between 2004 and December 2024, CCF has received over 2000 samples from 292 individuals (mostly cubs rescued from the illegal wildlife trade). A subset of 55 samples corresponding to a published survey of illegal trade cases could be assigned to *Acinonyx jubatus soemmeringii*, the regional cheetah subspecies of the Horn of Africa, and provided a crucial link for the uplisting efforts of this subspecies (“Genetic support to uplist an African cheetah subspecies, *Acinonyx jubatus soemmeringii* imperiled by illegal trade”; Figure 88). The uplisting of the subspecies took place in December of 2023.

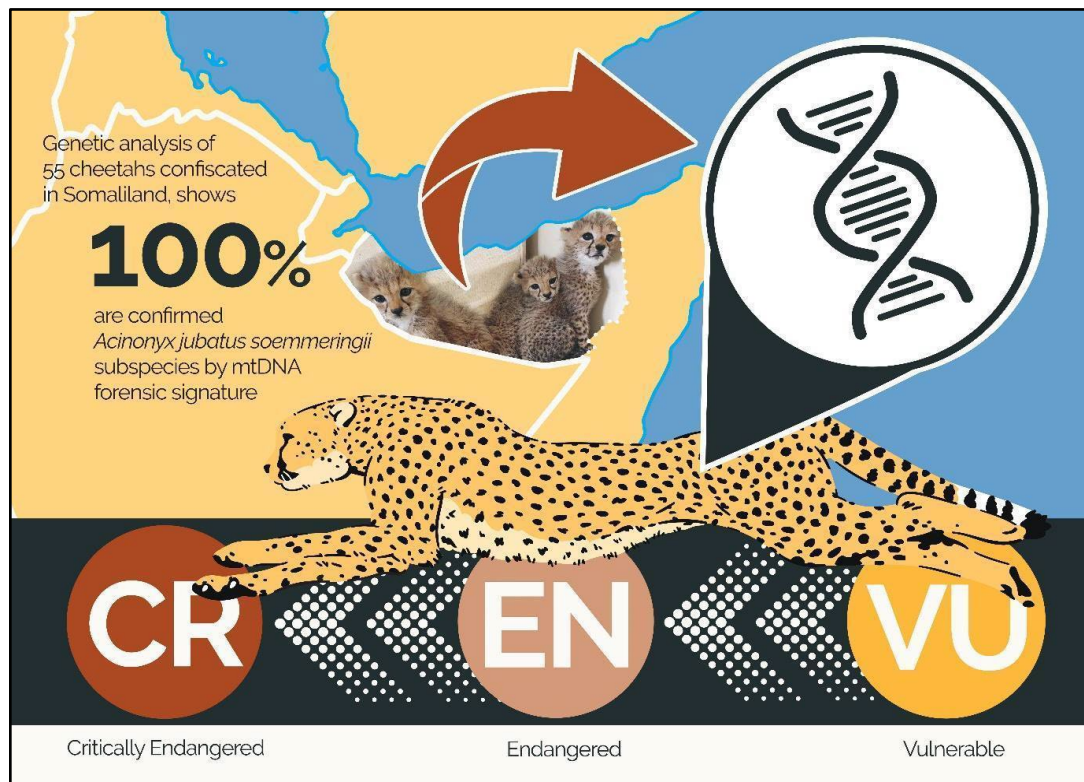


Figure 89: Conclusion drawn from the analysis of 55 cheetahs confiscated in Somaliland; Figure 1 in Schmitz et al, 2024.

Somaliland Field Survey

In 2024 to 2025 CCF conducted a carnivore field survey in Somaliland in the hope of detecting cheetah scat samples among the carnivore samples collected. The aim is to obtain genetic signatures for wild cheetahs that allow to localize the geographic origin of cubs rescued from the illegal wildlife trade. PhD student Liomba Junior Mathe collected a total of 69 scat samples, which were processed at the CCF genetics laboratory for species identification with a mitochondrial mini barcode (Figure 90). Sadly no cheetah samples were identified among the samples.

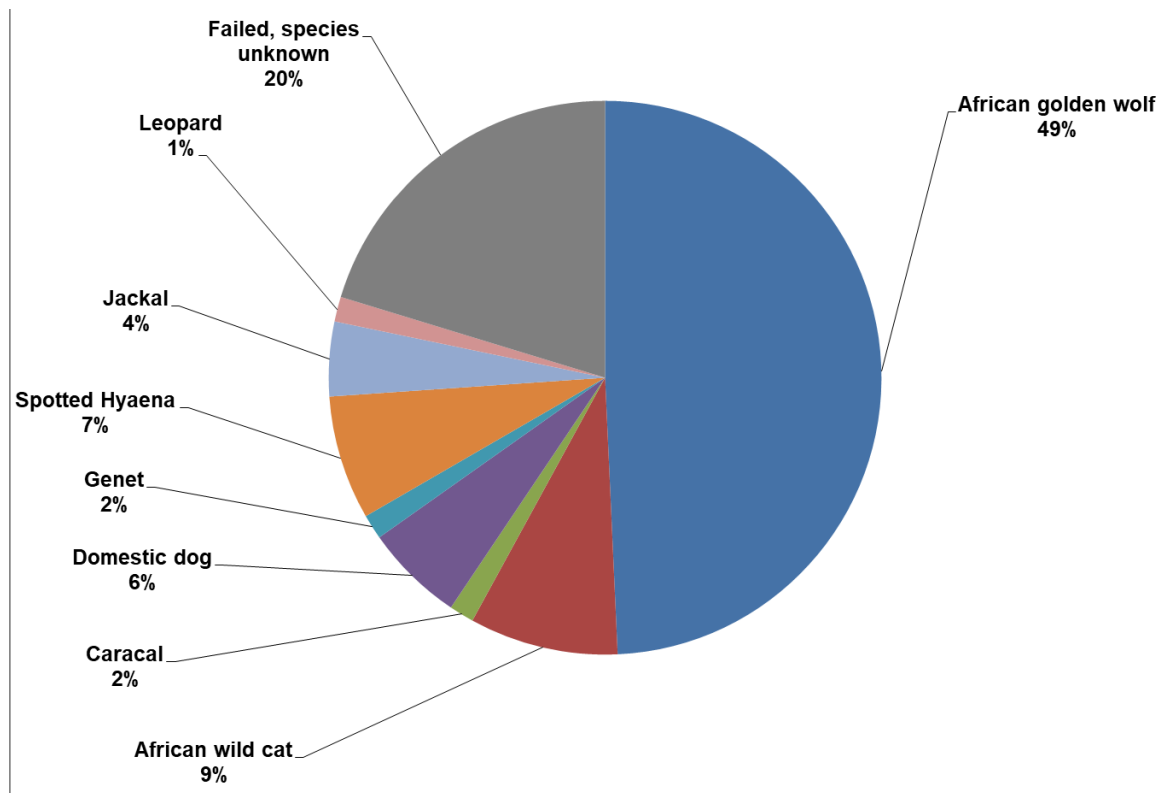


Figure 90: Genetic species identity of scat samples collected as part of the carnivore's field survey in Somaliland.

Current Collaborative Carnivore Genetics Projects

Oxalate nephrosis in cheetahs

In March 2012, a collaboration on oxalate nephrosis was started with Dr Karen Terio from the University of Illinois and Dr Emily Lane from the National Zoological Gardens of South Africa. This collaborative project aims to investigate whether oxalate nephrosis in the cheetah is caused by mutations in the same genes as in humans and cats. A genetic component was supported by the preliminary analysis performed by Dr Anne Schmidt-Küntzel. Primers were designed by Dr Anne Schmidt-Küntzel, and tested and optimised at the CCF genetics laboratory in 2013. In 2013 and 2014, diseased individuals were tested in the laboratory of the South African collaborators. In the first half of 2015 a second gene was investigated. To date no candidate mutation was found. Results will be published once they are obtained. Additional research is required and will be pursued once funding is obtained.

International cheetah samples

Over the years CCF has collected cheetah samples in Angola, Somaliland, and Niger, where no genetic studies have been performed to date. In addition, samples have been obtained from collaborators in Angola, Algeria, Botswana, and South Africa.

Angola: Dr Ezekiel Fabiano, who graduated from his PhD in genetics with CCF in 2013, brought Angolan cheetah and other carnivore faecal samples to CCF subsequently for them to be analysed at the genetics laboratory as part of an ongoing collaboration.

Kenya: In 2017, Action for Cheetahs Kenya sent MSc student Brian Solomon to CCF with DNA from scat and tissue samples. Since 2018, Hafeni Hamalwa has continued the laboratory work to complete the genotypes of the 172 samples and obtained his MSc degree in April 2022 on the mitochondrial haplotypes present in the Kenyan cheetah population. Hafeni continued to genotype the samples to obtain genomic data with microsatellite markers. This study was partially supported by the Rufford Foundation. Additional DNA was extracted and is awaiting shipment to CCF for processing in the country.

United Arab Emirates: A collaboration with cheetah holding facilities and veterinary clinics in the UAE was initiated in June of 2013. In 2014 sperm and genetic samples were collected on males to start the country's Genome Resource Bank (GRB) of cheetahs. Blood samples from the males that were worked up, as well as additional individuals, were taken back to Namibia with the relevant permits for banking and analysis. The samples are currently being analysed to identify the provenance of the animals, of which a large proportion originate from the illegal trade.

Brown hyaena and other carnivores

As part of collaboration with Dr Ingrid Wiesel from the Brown Hyena Project in Lüderitz, which started in 2016, we received two sets of paste marks of brown hyaenas *hyaena brunnea*. This allowed us to optimize protocols to successfully extract DNA from pastemarks. A total of 59 samples were genotyped with published markers. However, variability of the markers in the study population was insufficient, and additional markers are needed. The whole genome of the brown hyaena was mined by a joint collaborator and will allow for the design of additional markers for brown hyaena.

In collaboration with the Brown Hyena Project in Lüderitz, carnivore hair samples obtained from rubbing stations and hair snares in southern Namibia were analysed at the genetics laboratory in 2014, to identify the species of the carnivore. This work was part of Sarah Edwards PhD (Royal Holloway, University of London). The genetic analysis was finalised in 2014, and the PhD successfully defended in October 2015.

Caracals

Since 2016, caracal hair and tissue samples, collected from killer traps in South Africa, have been brought to the genetics laboratory to assess relatedness. This study is a collaboration with Kristine Teichman (PhD student from British Columbia University, Canada). Most samples were processed in 2018, and the dataset is expected to be finalised in 2022.

Current Collaborative Non-carnivore Genetics Projects

Rhinoceros

In the scope of a collaboration with the research centre of Ongava Wildlife Reserve, MSc student Abigail Guerier finalised a pedigree of white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum*) thanks to the inclusion of genetic data. The results have major implications for the management of captive rhinoceros populations and were part of her MSc thesis. A manuscript was published in 2012 (“Parentage analysis in a managed free ranging population of southern white rhinoceros: genetic diversity, pedigrees and management”, Guerier et al, 2012). Since 2013 more samples have been collected by the Ongava research team to include additional generations to the project. Abigail Guerier also started a genetics project on black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) at the CCF genetics laboratory. She continues to visit the laboratory once or twice a year with new batches of samples. Her last visit was at the end of February 2022.

Elephants

As part of a collaboration with Dr Caitlin O’Connell, the genetics laboratory has received 490 elephant dung samples, of which 203 in 2019, 64 in 2023, 30 in 2024. The samples will contribute to two projects for Namibian PhD students Hendrina Joel and Claudine Cloete who are registered with UNAM. Both students were trained at the CCF laboratory in 2023 and will continue to process their samples under the guidance of CCF staff throughout their degree. To date, 246 samples identified as priority have been extracted, and genotypes obtained for 12 markers. Claudine and Hendrina are currently getting ready to finalise their PhD with the aim to graduate in 2026.

Bird Sexing

CCF started offering bird sexing as a tool for collaborators studying birds whose sex could not be determined by looking at the birds or chicks. To date, CCF has processed vulture and oxpecker samples for conservation projects as well as UNAM collaborators.

In May 2023, the Genetics laboratory received nine vulture samples from Mark Boorman. The blood samples were extracted, and their analysis was completed in June 2023, a final report has been submitted.

Herpetology

As part of a collaboration with Paul Kornacker from the Museum König in Germany on lizard species identification on samples from the NamibRand region of Namibia, 81 samples were extracted in 2017, and species identity was determined for half of the species. A new primer was ordered, which did amplify some of the remaining species. Further research is funding-dependent.

Termites

In May 2015 and February 2016, a research team from the University of Florida worked with CCF to do a pilot study on termites. The initial tests were successful, and additional markers will be developed by CCF's collaborators. The team has since visited CCF on a regular basis, and more research is planned for upcoming years.

F. Scat Detection Dogs

CCF's scat detection dog unit was put in place to increase the number of cheetah scat samples found in the field. Scat samples are analysed at the CCF genetics laboratory as part of CCF's ongoing conservation efforts to gather valuable information on an animal's gender, individual, and species.

The test phase of the programme started with the arrival of Border Collie, Finn, in February 2009. Since 2009 the programme has evolved continuously, and has trained and/or hosted several scat detection dogs, including Tiger, a Springer spaniel who was CCF's main detection dog from 2012 to 2017, donated by Australian dog trainer Steve Austin. Since 2020, the detection dog team has been routinely deployed to other parts of the country and is contributing valuable samples to the genetic research at CCF, as well as providing information for human-wildlife conflict resolution and ecology.

Since 2018, CCF's core detection dog **team** consists of dog trainer and researcher Dr. Tim Hofmann and CCF's two Belgian Malinois Enyakwa and Gamena. In March 2025, Ruusa N. Ugwanga (Figure 91) joined the scat detection dog programme after the departure of Eveline likondja who left the program to begin a new role as a ranger with Namibia's Ministry of

Environment, Forestry, and Tourism. Ruusa started as an intern and transitioned to Detection Dog Handler and Animal Assistant in May 2025.

In 2025, we also celebrated two graduations. Ruusa completed her online course with K9 Conservationists and is now a certified conservation dog handler. Additionally, she has already begun work on her Master's thesis, which she will formally start in 2026.

Secondly, Tim successfully completed his Ph.D., *Evaluation and application of scat detection dogs to study elusive carnivores in southern Africa*, which he started at the University of Göttingen, Germany in May 2021. Dr. Anne Schmidt-Küntzel was able to attend his defence in person, and the event was a great success (Figure 92).

Scent line -up exercises, implemented in 2020, to evaluate the dog performance, are no longer executed systematically but are still included as part of our regular training routine. Here different scents are hidden in 4 metal boxes ('sniffer boxes') that are organised in a line which the dogs have to walk up and down. Once they reach the box containing the target scent, they are supposed to show their trained indication behaviour which is sitting. These line-ups are very helpful to monitor the dogs' precision and sensitivity. Precision is the proportion of correctly indicated target scat samples to falsely indicated negative samples. Sensitivity is the proportion of correctly indicated target samples to the total number of target samples available. Furthermore, **assessment transects** where target and non-target scats are hidden along road transects in different habitats are used to mimic real search conditions. These transects allow for a precise, 'real time' evaluation of the team throughout the year. Data from assessment transects performed between 2020 and 2023 were published early 2025 in a manuscript titled *Enhancing Performance of Detection Dog Field Surveys through Experimental Transects*, in the *Journal of Wildlife Management*



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Figure 92: Dr. Anne Schmidt-Küntzel
and Dr. Tim Hofmann at the
graduation ceremony in Göttingen

In 2025, the dogs walked an estimated total of 245 km of transects on CCF land for training exercises and opportunistic sample collections. During these activities, a total of 158 scat samples

were collected. Of these, 30 were identified as potential cheetah samples in the field. Of those 12 were found randomly across the landscape by Enya and Mena, while 18 were found at a marking site on the farm CCF farm Otjenga. No scat was detected at any other marking site on CCF land in 2025. Even though reduced relative to recent years, the number of samples was a success as Tim was away for much of the dry season, Ruusa had only just started her position, and the record-breaking rainfall was recorded early in the year.

Finding cheetah scat with scat detection dogs is very challenging, and we calculated a 22 km distance covered for each sample found along a road (data presented in the chapter “Mining black gold - insights from cheetah scat using non-invasive techniques in the field and laboratory: scat-detection dogs, genetic assignment, diet and hormone analyses” of “Cheetahs: Biology and Conservation”, 2018).

To address this challenge, we explored **visual vehicular surveys**, aimed to identify the prominent scent-marking sites known as playtrees from the moving car (and confirming them with the dog), to complement the **walking transects**. We conducted walking transects and vehicular searches across four study areas in central-east Namibia that differed in cheetah density, land use, and habitat type. We successfully detected cheetah presence in all four areas with our dog team. Walking transects consistently yielded higher detection frequencies per distance covered and confirmed presence across all sites, while vehicular searches proved more time-efficient but depend on marking sites being readily identifiable and therefore failed in one of the areas. Based on these findings, we apply an adaptive survey strategy tailored to the environmental characteristics of each study area and survey goal to optimize cheetah detection efficiency. We published these results in a manuscript titled *Assessing two detection dog-based sampling strategies targeting cheetah scat in diverse environments of central Namibia* in 2024 in the *Journal Namibia Scientific Society*.

Additionally, in collaboration with our ecology department, we assessed whether detection dog surveys could **improve camera trap efficiency**. In 2021, we surveyed a cheetah population in central-east Namibia with our detection dog, followed by camera traps placed at marking sites identified by the dog team. The camera traps placed at dog-located marking sites outperformed those deployed along roads crossed by wildlife trails, showing how versatile the applications of our dog team can be. We published those results in a manuscript titled *Combining detection dogs and camera traps improves minimally invasive population monitoring for the cheetah, an elusive and rare large carnivore* in the journal *Ecological Solutions and Evidence* 2024.

In January, we were invited to **Fish River Canyon Nature Park** in southern Namibia to search for cheetah marking sites, with the broader goal of identifying locations suitable for ongoing cheetah monitoring using methods such as radio collaring and camera trapping. During the survey, we detected 18 cheetah marking sites and collected 34 potential cheetah scats, which genetic analysis later confirmed to originate from at least 6 different individuals. In addition, we found 18 scats from other carnivore species. Notably, these findings include the southernmost cheetah scats ever recorded by CCF. The trip was a great success, and we have received positive feedback indicating that cheetah detections on camera traps in the area have since increased significantly.

In 2018, we added **African wild dog** scat to our dog's target scent repertoire, as this species is also of very high conservation concern and faces similar monitoring challenges as the cheetah. Given their limited range in Namibia, we initially conducted only sporadic searches in areas where African wild dogs were present, while primarily targeting cheetah scat. Our first visit to an area with a stable African wild dog population was in 2022 in an unfenced, understudied region of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, the Ondjou Communal Conservancy. This marked the first documented use of a scat detection dog for this species. Over two weeks of fieldwork, the detection dog team located 21 African wild dog scats within a 2,304 km² survey area. Notably, six scats were found at a marking site used by multiple individuals, as confirmed through genetic identification of 5 different individuals from the samples. The discovery of this marking site enabled several key outcomes: the successful collaring of two wild dogs in the area, repeat detections of individuals via camera traps, the collection of additional scat samples, and the highest recorded number of individuals per site through both camera trapping and genetic verification. These findings highlight the potential of detection dogs as an effective tool for rapidly surveying this wide-ranging and endangered carnivore. We published those results in a manuscript titled *Detection dog survey detects African wild dog presence and a shared marking site* in the journal *Ecology and Evolution* in 2025.

At CCF, we are interested in the collection of scat samples beyond our target species to support broader research efforts, such as developing strategies for human-wildlife conflict mitigation. To facilitate this, we do not use negative training aids derived from **non-target predator species** but only positive training aids from our target species (i.e., cheetah and African wild dog). This positive-only training approach is designed to preserve our dogs' natural curiosity to investigate scats from other carnivores, thereby increasing the likelihood of detecting and collecting samples from a wider range of species. One such contribution is through a 3-year project conducted in eastern and western Namibian communal conservancies, which was funded by the UK Darwin Initiative, and was launched in 2024. The project focuses on applying multiple survey techniques to assess perceived and real human-wildlife conflict and explore potential solutions. Real human-wildlife conflict will be determined genetically from predator scat samples found by our scat dog team. As part of this project, Eveline, Gamena, and Tim surveyed the eastern area, which spans six communal conservancies and covers 8,154 km², collecting 134 scats suspected to be from six different species based on field identification, potentially including 22 cheetah scats from multiple marking sites. This was particularly interesting as the scat detection dog team had never worked in such an arid environment in Namibia's West. Eveline and Gamena then traveled to the eastern area, where they sampled two conservancies covering a total of 9,842 km². Here, the team collected 138 scats from potentially three different species based on field identification. As part of the next phase, the scat dog team will revisit those areas post-implementation of human-wildlife conflict resolution tools, to collect new scat samples for diet evaluation, providing insights into the effectiveness of the implemented conservation measures.

In addition, the scat dog team has been travelling **Angola** 1-3 times a year since 2018, as part of a collaboration involving past CCF student and long-term CCF collaborator Dr. Ezequiel Fabiano, and CIBIO (Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos) from the University

of Porto in Portugal. In the scope of this collaboration, the scat dog team conducts surveys in Bicuar National Park and Cuatir Conservation Area to find predator scat. This project is another instance where we profit from the positive-only training approach. Currently trips are limited to once a year and conducted toward the end of the dry season, to maximize accumulation of scat samples. Due to the release of potentially habituated lions and elephants in 2024, the effectiveness, safety, and need of future trips is currently being evaluated; therefore no trip was conducted in 2025.

We were honored to host Lekitasharan Karimba, Head Dog Handler from Action for Cheetahs in Kenya. It was a pleasure to welcome someone working in the same field and on the same species. Lekitasharan spent several days in the field with us, sharing ideas, discussing challenges, and learning about each other's approaches to cheetah detection. He also gave a well-received presentation to all CCF staff. We greatly appreciated this valuable exchange and look forward to staying in touch and continuing the conversation. Additionally, Ryan Tate, a renowned expert in animal behavior and detection dog training from Australia, visited our program. His extensive experience offered valuable insights into training techniques and fieldwork, further strengthening our efforts and opening new avenues for collaboration.

In addition to the multiple publications, the team was very active to promote the scat detection dog program and connect to other researchers on various conferences. In February, Tim traveled to California, USA, to attend the Noses for Nature Conference, where he connected with international professionals in the conservation detection dog community. In March, he presented our cheetah and wild dog survey efforts at the Canines in Conservation Conference in Johannesburg, South Africa. In June, Tim displayed a poster on African wild dog marking sites at the Canine Science Forum in Hamburg, Germany.

To further share our work with broader audiences, Tim appeared on two podcast episodes. He was interviewed by Kayla Fratt on the *K9 Conservationists Podcast* where they discussed the role of detection dogs in cheetah monitoring and how these dogs contribute to conservation science by improving survey efficiency for elusive species. He also recorded an episode for the *Kindred Podcast* which focused more on the human–canine bond, the daily realities of working with detection dogs, and the emotional and ethical dimensions of using animals in conservation.

IV. Research and Scientific Papers

Visiting Researchers

Published Papers

“Inferring the historical demography of southern African cheetahs (*Acinonyx jubatus*) using Bayesian analyses of molecular genetic data” Fabiano EC, Bonatto SL, Schmidt-Küntzel A, O’Brien SJ, Marker LL, Eizirik E. *Genetics and Molecular Biology* 2025 May;48(2):e20240253. doi:10.1590/1678-4685-GMB-2024-0253.

“Case report: Acute lead poisoning from bullet ingestion in a captive cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) in Namibia: implications for wildlife management.” Hauw C, Schmidt-Küntzel A, Basto A, Yabe J, McCann N, Díez-León M, Marker L. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science* 2025 May;12:1576760. doi:10.3389/fvets.2025.1576760.

“Identifying cryptic mammals with non-invasive methods: an effective molecular species identification tool to survey southern African terrestrial carnivores.” Wong A, Eizirik E, Koepfli K-P, de Ferran V, Shihepo T, Lay A, Zumbroich J, Rooney N, Marker L, Schmidt-Küntzel A. *ESS Open Archive eprints* 2024 Jul;689:68940923. *Ecology and Evolution* 2025 Apr;15(4):e71223. doi:10.1002/ece3.71223.

“Detection dog survey detects African wild dog presence and a shared marking site.” Hofmann T, Verschueren S, Shihepo T, Cristescu B, Anderson N, le Roux N, Neumann S, Balkenhol N, Marker L, Schmidt-Küntzel A. *Ecology and Evolution* 2025 Jul;15(7):e71703. doi:10.1002/ece3.71703

“Enhancing performance of detection dog field surveys through experimental transects.” Hofmann T, Schmidt-Küntzel A, Verschueren S, Jenkins SF, Neumann S, Signer J, Balkenhol N, Marker L. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 2025 Mar; e70021. doi:10.1002/jwmg.70021.

“Effective antibody response of African wild dogs (*Lycaon pictus*) to canine distemper vaccination with a live attenuated vaccine.” Gieling R, Schmidt-Küntzel A, Flores-Pineda K, Bailey M, Rooney N, Marker L. *Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine* 2025 Mar;56(1):148-53. doi:10.1638/2023-0088.

“Combining detection dogs and camera traps improves minimally-invasive population monitoring for the cheetah, an elusive and rare large carnivore.” Verschueren S, Hofmann T, Schmidt-Küntzel A, Kakove M, Munyandi B, Bauer H, Balkenhol N, Leirs H, Neumann S, Cristescu B, Marker L. *Ecological Solutions and Evidence* 2025 Jan cover;6(1):e70004 doi:10.1002/2688-8319.70004.

“Fecal microbiota is more stable during degradation and more diverse for *ex situ* cheetahs in Namibia compared to the US.” Maly MA, Roberts RB, Keady MM, Maxwell M, Schmidt-Küntzel A, Marker L, Breen M, Muletz-Wolz CR, Crosier AE. *Frontiers in Conservation Science* 2025 Jan;5:1503026 doi:10.3389/fcosc.2024.1503026.

“When the wild things are: Defining mammalian diel activity and plasticity”. Devarajan K et al. [224 co-authors]. *Science Advances* 2025 Feb; 11:eado3843.

“Promoting human-carnivore coexistence through outreach in Namibia’s eastern communal conservancies”. Marker L, Shipingana D, Fleury G, Pfeiffer L, Pöntinen A, Cristescu B, Nghikembua MT *Wildlife Biology* 2025:e01377.

“Combining detection dogs and camera traps improves minimally-invasive population monitoring for the cheetah, an elusive and rare large carnivore”. Verschueren S, Hofmann T, Schmidt-Küntzel S, Kakove M, Munyandi B, Bauer H, Balkenhol N, Leirs H, Neumann S, Cristescu B, Marker L. *Ecological Solutions and Evidence* 2025 6:e70004.

“One Health, One Mission: Cheetah Conservation Fund fighting against rabies to protect wildlife, domestic animals, and communities in Namibia.” Hidalgo, A. Basto, A. Marker, L. & Schmidt-Küntzel, A. Namibia Scientific Society Journal. Dec 2025. ISBN (print): 978-99998-82-00-2

Published Book Chapters

There were no book chapters published during this reporting period.

MSc. Theses

There were no Masters theses’ published during this reporting period.

Ph.D. Theses

“Evaluation and application of scat detection dogs to study elusive carnivores in southern Africa.” Tim Hofmann. University of Goettingen, Germany. July 2025.

V. Conservation

A. Livestock Guarding Dog Program

A.1 Program Overview

CCF’s Livestock Guarding Dog Program (LGD) continues to be one of the most successful conservation projects to assist farmers with predator conflict in Namibia. To date, CCF has placed 800 (408M, 392F) Livestock Guarding Dogs with farmers throughout Namibia and other parts of Africa. As of 31 December 2025, there were 231 (112M, 119F) dogs alive in the program (Table 24), of which 190 (91M, 99F) are working dogs and 41 (21M, 20F) are retired or housed as pets.

Table 24: Dogs alive as of 31 December 2025. One female in South Africa and one female in Tanzania are now pet dogs.

Location	M	F	Total
Commercial	35	37	72
Commercial (CCF Working)	10	14	24
Commercial (CCF Puppies)	7	6	10
Communal	24	28	52
Emerging Commercial	8	7	15
Resettled	4	6	10
Freehold	2	0	2
Tanzania	1	1	2
Total Working	91	99	190
Retired/ Pet (Breeding)	21	20	41
Total dogs alive:	112	119	231

CCF began a collaboration with the Ruaha Carnivore Project (RCP) in Tanzania in 2013, which is working to mitigate human-carnivore conflict in the Ruaha area. A large part of this conflict is driven by attacks on livestock, so CCF has provided RCP with a total of 10 (5M, 5F) puppies throughout the years to protect the livestock of Maasai and Barabaig farmers. Although the program has been quite successful, only two (1M, 1F) dogs are still working and one female had to be placed as a pet due to an eye issue that affected her working skills.

CCF has also donated numerous puppies over the years to Cheetah Outreach, another facility that works to save the wild cheetah in South Africa, to help form their own livestock guarding dog program. Since the trial program was so successful in 2005, they also began breeding and providing Anatolian shepherds to South African farmers after the CCF model. The program is key to helping farmers protect their livestock and thus save more cheetahs.

Currently, there are 16 (4M, 12F) intact dogs in CCF's breeding program (Table 25), of which 14 (4M, 10F) reside at CCF as working dogs. Of the two offsite dogs, one (0M, 1F) resides on a commercial farm and one (0M, 1F) resides as a pet in South Africa. Two dogs (1M, 1F) were removed from the breeding program in 2025; (Table 14).

- April (SB#709), was spayed on 17 July 2025 due to old age.
- Bolt (SB#660), was neutered on 31 July 2025 due to old age.

Table 25: Intact livestock breeding dogs as of 31 December 2025.

SB#	Dog Name	Born	Sex	Working/Pet	Farm Type	Country
405	Pandora	05/08/2010	F	Pet	N/A	South Africa
628	Susie	11/11/2015	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
751	Dusty	8/10/2018	F	Working	Commercial	Namibia
772	Koda	21/04/2019	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
788	Bella	05/01/2019	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
810	Ana	15/06/2020	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
825	Dionne	09/03/2021	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
833	Nahanni	09/07/2021	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
837	Oonkondo	14/05/2021	M	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
847	Bushman	03/03/2021	M	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia

		8				
881	Misty-Lee	01/06/2022	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
882	Zeke	01/06/2022	M	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
883	Catalina	19/10/2021	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
884	Jenny	13/12/2021	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
969	Lejant	22/12/2023	M	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia
970	Lotus	22/12/2023	F	Working (CCF)	Commercial	Namibia

The LGD program is a crucial part of CCF's mission to conserve the wild cheetah and its continuing success is due to the efforts of dedicated CCF staff. Gebhardt Nikanor has worked on placing dogs with farmers for over 15 years. Stella Emvula arrived in January 2025 to manage the program. Simone Reyneke has assisted in managing the program since January 2024.

A.2 Breeding and Puppy Placements

Since the program's inception, 111 litters have been born at CCF for a total of 895 (433M, 436F, 26U) puppies. From 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, a total of 23 (15M, 8F) puppies were born to CCF's onsite breeding females. Of these 2025 litters, 7 (5M, 2F) puppies female succumbed to hypoglycemia, a further female succumbed to internal issues and a final puppy died due to unknown causes (Table 26). Furthermore, 9 puppies (2M, 7F) were placed on farms which were born to CCF's onsite females.

Table 26: Puppies born and type of placement as of 31 December 2025 (K = Commercial Farm; C = Communal Farm; EC = Emerging Commercial Farm; R = Resettled Farm; F = Freehold Farm, P/B = Pet/Breeder; D = Dead; NP = Not Placed; IP = Intact Puppies).

Sire/Dam	837/772	837/709	NA/1004	847/810	837/788	837/825	NA/1033	NA/1037			
DOB:	19/11/24	21/11/24	20/02/25	30/05/25	02/06/25	01/08/25	08/06/25	31/07/25	Totals		
Sex:	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M	F	U
K	14	0 0	11	2 0	3 1	0 0	0 0	0 2	7	8	0
C	11	0 1	12	10	0 1	0 0	2 1	0 0	5	6	0
EC	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	1	0
R	0 0	0 0	0 0	11	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1	1	0

F	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0
P/B	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0
D	0 0	2 2	0 0	0 0	6 3	2 2	0 0	0 0	10	7	0
NP	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10	1	0	0
Total	2 6	2 3	2 3	4 1	9 5	2 2	2 1	1 2	24	23	0
IP	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	10	0 0	0 0	0 0	1	1	0

- Koda (SB#772), was bred with our Kangal male Oonkondo (SB#837) for the third time in September 2024. She gave birth to 8 (2M, 6F) healthy puppies on 19 November 2024. Six of these puppies (1M, 5F) were placed on commercial farms. One puppy (1M, 0F) was placed on a communal farm and the last puppy (0M, 1F) was placed on an emerging commercial farm.
- April (SB#709), was bred with our Kangal male Oonkondo (SB#837) for the third time in September 2024. She gave birth to 5 (2M, 3F) puppies on 21 November 2024. Three (1M, 2F) puppies were stillborn, and a female succumbed to deformity issues on 23 November 2024 (SB#1003). The remaining puppy (0M, 1F) was placed on a communal farm in February 2025.
- Ana (SB#810), a mongrel working and breeding dog at CCF, was bred with a mongrel working dog Bushman (SB#847) for the fourth time and she gave birth on 30 May 2025 to 5 (4M, 1F) healthy puppies. These puppies will be placed in August 2025.
- Bella (SB#788), was bred with our Kangal male Oonkondo (SB#837) for the second time in April 2025. She gave birth to 14 (9M, 5F) puppies on 2 June 2025. Seven (5M, 2F) of the puppies died due to hypoglycemia and hypothermia on 5 June 2025. One (1M, 0F) died due to unknown issues on 10 June 2025. A final puppy (0M, 0F) died due to internal issues on 14 June 2025. The remaining puppies will be placed in August 2025.

CCF delivers each puppy to their new farm to ensure the farmer and workers are properly trained on the correct methods of raising a livestock guarding dog and to make sure the puppy settles into their new farm. Each farmer receives packets of information covering the care and training of their livestock guarding dog as well as an Integrated Livestock and Predator Management book to assist with predator-friendly management.

A.3 Follow-up on Prior Placements and Health Survey

Before any dog is placed on a farm in Namibia, CCF conducts a pre-approval farm visit to ensure that the farm has the facilities and capabilities to ensure the health and wellbeing of the dog and that it can provide the right conditions for the dog to succeed as a livestock guarding dog. After a

puppy is placed, CCF performs follow-up visits at 3, 6, and 12 months of age, and then yearly thereafter, to ensure the health and success of each dog.

From 1 January 2025 to 31 December, CCF staff visited 82 dogs, this number includes dogs counted multiple times because they have been visited several times throughout the year to complete their required 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year visits or follow-up visits. The dogs were vaccinated against rabies and other canine diseases, had an overall health check, and were evaluated on their working success. The following are some outcomes and findings from the visits:

A.3.1 Dog Deaths

From 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, 56 (29M, 27F) dogs were reported dead.

Table 27: Reported Dog Deaths between 01 January 2025 and 31 December 2025

SB#	Dog Name	Sex	Farm Type	Working/Pet	Date of Death	Cause of Death
746	Boy	M	Emerging Commercial	Working	01/01/2022	Unknown
817	Swartbek	M	Commercial	Working	29/02/2024	Shot By Neighbour
392	Tiny	F	Commercial	Pet	Unknown	Unknown - CCF only informed in January 2025
910	Unnamed Dog	F	Emerging Commercial	Working	01/2024 - CCF only informed when organising yearly visit	Snakebite
908	Tiger	M	Communal	Working	29/07/2024 - CCF only informed in January 2025	Snakebite
841	Boesman	M	Commercial	Working	12/11/2024 - CCF only informed in January 2025	Snakebite
978	Unnamed Dog	F	Communal	Working	28/11/2024 - CCF only informed in January 2025	Snakebite
906	Cheetah	M	Communal	Working	24/12/2024 - CCF only informed in January 2025	Snakebite

973	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	05/01/2025	Baboon Attack
586	Boss	M	Commercial	Working	15/01/2025	Euthanised- SCC
937	Wagter	F	Commercial	Working	16/01/2025	Snakebite
723	Fossy	M	Commercial	Working	12/03/2025	Accidental Strangulation
897	Andrie	M	Emerging Commercial	Working	17/04/2025	Rat Poisoning
836	Miracle	F	Commercial	Working	12/05/2025	Missing - Presumed Dead
452	Runia	F	Communal	Working	16/05/2025	Presumed Dead Lost Contact with Farmer
613	Grey	F	Communal	Working	16/05/2025	Presumed Dead Lost Contact with Farmer
1017	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	05/06/2025	Hypothermia & Hypoglycemia
1018	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	05/06/2025	Hypothermia & Hypoglycemia
1020	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	05/06/2025	Hypothermia & Hypoglycemia
1021	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	05/06/2025	Hypothermia & Hypoglycemia
1023	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	05/06/2025	Hypothermia & Hypoglycemia
1025	Unnamed Dog	F	Commercial	Working	05/06/2025	Hypothermia & Hypoglycemia
1026	Unnamed Dog	F	Commercial	Working	05/06/2025	Hypothermia & Hypoglycemia
1016	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	10/06/2025	Unknown
1028	Unnamed Dog	F	Commercial	Working	14/06/2025	Internal Issues
688	Sheperd	M	Communal	Working	16/06/2025	SCC

774	Murize	M	Commercial	Working	19/06/2025	Missing - Presumed Dead
662	Zombie	M	NA	Pet	12/07/2025	Euthanised- Ehrlichia
944	Bobby	F	Commercial	Working	13/07/2025	Snakebite
783	Blom	F	Communal	Working	19/07/2025	Snakebite
440	Simba	F	NA	Pet	23/07/2025	Euthanised- Cancer
934	Lucky	F	Commercial	Working	29/07/2025	Snakebite
745	Rachel	F	Commercial	Working	31/07/2025	Euthanised- SCC
1029	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	01/08/2025	Stillborn
1030	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	01/08/2025	Stillborn
1031	Unnamed Dog	F	Commercial	Working	01/08/2025	Stillborn
1032	Unnamed Dog	F	Commercial	Working	01/08/2025	Stillborn
921	Woef	M	Communal	Working	04/08/2025	Snakebite
991	Unnamed Dog	M	Communal	Working	19/08/2025	Snakebite
611	Hendrick	M	NA	Pet	04/09/2025	Euthanised- Old Age
472	Tiger	F	Emerging Commercial	Working	08/09/2025	Lost Contact with Farmer- Presumed Dead
735	Otjimbongoro	F	Commercial	Working	10/09/2025	Car Accident
763	Tier	F	Communal	Working	16/09/2025	Presumed Dead- Missing
504	Katepe	F	Commercial	Working	17/09/2025	Old Age
851	Rex	M	Emerging Commercial	Working	18/09/2025	Presumed Dead- Never Returned
439	Mike	M	Commercial	Working	25/09/2025	Lost Contact with Farmer- Presumed Dead

374	Mary	F	Communal	Working	25/09/2025	Lost Contact with Farmer- Presumed Dead
726	Meisie	F	Communal	Working	01/10/25	Euthanised at CCF - Osteosarcoma
950	Unnamed Dog	M	Commercial	Working	07/10/2025	Struck by Car
855	Lady	F	Communal	Working	03/10/2025	Missing – Never Returned From Field
651	Bruno	M	NA	Pet	13/10/2025	Snakebite
566	Rex	F	Commercial	Working	13/11/2025	Euthanised at CCF - SCC
355	Mandy	F	NA	Pet	10/11/2019	Old Age
565	Otjiwarongo	F	Communal	Working	08/12/2025	Presumed Dead- Lost Contact with Farmer
932	Boss	M	Commercial	Working	10/12/2025	Snakebite
618	Hercules	M	Commercial	Pet	16/12/2025	Internal Issues/Rapid Decline in Health

A.3.2 Rehomed Dogs

When dogs are found to be unhealthy or not doing their job, they are removed from that specific farm, evaluated, and placed on another farm if deemed appropriate or placed as pets if they are no longer able to work as livestock guarding dogs due to health or behavioural concerns. The table below documents these cases;

From 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, 12 (7 M, 5F) dogs were returned to CCF for re-evaluation.

Table 28: Rehomed Dogs between 01 January 2025 and 31 December 2025

SB #	Dog Name	Sex	Farm Type	Working/Pet	Return Date	Reason for Rehome	Rehomed Farm Type	Rehome Date
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921	Woef	M	Commercial	Working	17/01/2025	Returned-Poor work ethic	Communal	08/02/2025
941	Wolf	M	Emerging Commercial	Working	30/01/2025	Returned-Overplaying with sheep	Freehold	27/02/2025
			Freehold	Working	04/04/2025	Returned-Poor work ethic	Rehomed as Pet	14/05/2025
			N/A	Pet	31/05/2025	Returned - Killed owners' cat	Rehomed as Pet	13/07/2025
890	Danger	M	Communal	Working	05/02/2025	Returned-Farmer unable to work with him	Communal	05/02/2025
894	Leila	F	Commercial	Working	07/02/2025	Returned - Roaming	N/A	12/03/2025
			N/A	Working	7/04/2025	Returned – N/A	Communal	12/07/2025
			Communal	Working	11/09/2025	Returned - Roaming	Emerging Commercial	12/09/2025
			Emerging Commercial	Working	02/11/2025	Returned – Roaming	Rehomed as Pet	02/12/2025
			N/A	Pet	12/12/2025	Returned – Escaping	-	-
1001	Swartbek	F	Commercial	Working	02/03/2025	Confiscated - Farmer didn't pay	Communal	03/03/2025
992	Sheppie	M	Commercial	Working	02/04/2025	Confiscated - Due to neglect	Commercial	12/04/2025

867	Bullet	M	Emerging Commercial	Working	10/04/2025	Confiscated - due to neglect	Rehomed as Pet	24/12/2025
956	Mercy	F	Commercial	Working	07/05/2025	Returned - Roaming	Resettled	22/05/2025
			Resettled		10/10/2025	Returned – Poor management	Commercial	04/11/2025
868	Feruno	M	Emerging Commercial	Working	24/05/2025	Confiscated - Due to neglect	Communal	03/08/2025
737	Piet	M	Communal	Working	27/05/2025	Returned - Roaming	Rehomed as Pet	25/12/2025
750	Susie	F	Resettled	Working	06/05/2025	Returned - SCC problems	Commercial	06/08/2025
938	Maddie	F	Resettled	Working	20/06/2025	Returned - Farmer Retiring	Communal	15/07/2025
871	Roy	M	Commercial	Working	30/05/2025	Failure to Pay for Dog	Unknown	31/05/2025
			Unknown		21/11/2025	Returned – Farmer Sold Flock	Commercial	28/11/2025
877	Donald	M	Commercial	Working	07/07/2025	Returned – Poor management	Resettled	23/07/2025
			Resettled	Working	06/12/2025	Confiscated – Failure to Pay for Dog	Commercial	06/06/2025
958	Pinocchio	M	Commercial	Working	13/08/2025	Returned – Owner could no longer afford dog	Commercial	28/08/2025

974		M	Commercial	Working	15/09/2025	Confiscated– Poor management	Resettled	24/09/2025
821	Cheetah	M	Commercial	Working	06/09/2025	Returned– Hunting	Commercial– Rehomed as pet	04/10/2025
996	Purdy	F	Commercial	Working	06/10/2025	Returned– Poor management	Commercial	06/10/2025
			Communal	Working	24/10/2025	Returned– Poor work ethic	Commercial	10/11/2025
			Commercial	Working	10/12/2025	Returned– Poor work ethic	Commercial	11/12/2025
809	Katira	F	Commercial	Working	-	CCF working dog–retired	NA – Rehomed as pet	25/07/2025
864	Spotty	F	Communal	Working	30/10/2025	Returned– neglect	Communal	05/11/2025
996	Purdy	F	Commercial	Working	06/10/2025	Returned– Poor management	Communal	06/10/2025
			Commercial	Working	24/10/2025	Returned– Poor management	Communal	10/11/2025
			Communal	Working	10/12/2025	Returned– Poor management	Communal	11/12/2025
1011	Jakkals	M	Commercial	Working	05/11/2025	Confiscated– neglect	Emerging Commercial	11/11/2025
566	Rex	F	Communal	Working	13/11/2025	Confiscated– neglect	-	-

668	Witvoet	M	Commercial	Working	14/11/2025	Confiscated–neglect	-	-
1005	Lophy	M	Commercial	Working	22/11/2025	Confiscated–neglect	Communal	09/12/2025
732	Fluffy	M	Commercial	Working	06/12/2025	Returned–dog retired	-	-

Other than routine vaccinations, CCF provides deworming tablets, veterinary supplies for minor injuries, and topical antiparasitic agents that are available from donations. The medical supplies ensure that the dogs' health is a priority. Dog food is offered for purchase at a discounted rate to the farmers to encourage that a correct diet is followed consistently. The dogs' working success has been correlated with good care from the owner. Many farmers are part-time and thus their attention is divided between their farm and other business activities, however, this is not a problem if they have good herders who assist with livestock and dog care. It is important that the owners are in touch with the developmental phases of their dogs so that problems can be dealt with immediately as they occur, preventing bad habits from developing and the dog failing as a result.

A.4 Dog Health

All CCF's Anatolian Shepherd and Kangal dogs, as well as the scat-detection dogs, are enrolled in a preventative medicine program. Every month, a broad-spectrum anti-parasite product for endoparasites is administered. The product is rotated continually to help prevent the development of drug resistance. Every four weeks an ectoparasite prevention product is applied topically to prevent fleas, ticks, and mites. Each dog receives vaccinations annually against canine distemper virus, canine parvovirus, adenovirus, parainfluenza virus, and rabies virus. Each month every dog is weighed to make sure they are at healthy body weight. The following are some of the special cases CCF's veterinary team dealt with during this reporting period:

- Oonkondo (Mikey) (SB#837), an onsite breeding male was limping on his hind left leg on 01 January 2025. He was given a course of anti-inflammatories for three days. He was closely monitored over this time and had fully recovered by 05 January 2025.
- Had a hotspot on right leg on 09 December 2025, the hotspot was cleaned with chlorhexidine and F10 ointment applied. He was switched to Itch Relieve due to no change with the previous treatment, and he is still recovering.

- Shamutukweni (SB#744), an offsite working female from a resettled farm came in on 01 January due to a fight with a baboon. Due to the severity of the wounds (a wound on the right side of her neck and on the left side of her chest), she was initially treated and stitched by Northern Vet Practice in Otjiwarongo before coming to CCF. She was given a course of antibiotics and anti-inflammatories and her wounds cleaned regularly. She was returned to her farm on 13 January 2025. She came in again on 10 September 2025 for the same reason, and was treated and stitched by CCF's veterinary team, and returned to her farm on 29 October 2025.
- Ana (SB#878), an onsite working female had a number of incidents happen in the field:
 - Fought with a honey badger on 05 January 2025 and sustained wounds to her face. The wounds were not severe and no stitches were required. The wounds were cleaned regularly and F10 and wound spray were applied. The wounds were completely healed by 14 January 2025.
 - Came back from herding on 07 February 2025 with a small wound on the left side of her face. The wound was not severe and no stitches were required. The wound was cleaned regularly and F10 and wound spray was applied. She was closely monitored until the wound healed.
 - Got into an altercation with another female dog at CCF (Misty-Lee SB#881), an onsite working and breeding female on 2 March 2025. Ana sustained an injury to her front left leg and back. The vet team cleaned the wounds and prescribed her with a course of antibiotics and anti-inflammatories. She was closely monitored until the wounds healed.
 - Injured by an oryx on 28 September 2025, the wounds were not severe and no stitches were required, they did require cleaning and the vet team prescribed her a course of antibiotics and anti-inflammatories. She was closely monitored until the wounds healed.
- Koda (SB# 772), a resident working and breeding female dog was found with a wound on the right side of her face on 29 January 2025. The wound was not deep and there were no stitches required. The wounds were cleaned regularly and F10/silbecor and wound spray were applied. The wound had healed by 09 February 2025.
- Miracle (SB#836), an offsite working female fought with a warthog on 17 January 2025 and the end of her tail was damaged. She received a minor amputation of the tip of the tail by Dr Maximillian Krings on her farm and has since recovered.

- Murise (SB#774), an offsite working male on a commercial farm was returned from his farm on 26 February due to a limp on his front left leg. He was given a course of anti-inflammatories for three days. He was closely monitored over this time and the limp did not reoccur, he returned to his farm on 20 March 2025.
- April (SB# 709), an onsite working and breeding female came back from herding on 01 March 2025 limping on her back left paw. The clinic team performed a routine check and x-rays were taken the following day. No breaks or fractures were seen. She was put on cage rest for a couple of weeks to see if the limping would improve. On 01 March 2025 she was found to be not putting any weight on the leg. The clinic team performed a second x-ray on her and found a meniscus tear and a minor spondylitis build up on the knee. The clinic team prescribed her a course of anti-inflammatories. She is now just working half days instead of full days to manage the injury and has started on a course of liberal.
 - Noticed an abscess on her neck on 13 October 2025, which the vet team made a cut for a drainage which was drained the next day and only water came out. The wound was cleaned with chlorohexidine and wound spray and has since healed.
- Ana (SB#810), an onsite breeding female received two wounds on her head, due to an altercation with Murise (SB#774), an offsite working male, on 15 March 2025. The wounds were not deep and no stitches required. The clinic team cleaned Ana's wound and applied wound spray. The wounds were closely monitored and cleaned every 3 to 4 days until healed.
 - On 29 December 2025, Ana was involved in a car accident, upon checking her injuries the vet team found one small wound on her chin, and some smaller wounds on her left front leg, which was cleaned with chlorhexidine and had wound spray applied. She was also knuckling on the hind legs and had labored breathing with a cough reflex every time she had pressure applied to her chest. She received oxygen for 2 hours and an ultrasound and x-ray were performed. It was found she had pronounced B-lines indicating the presence of fluids and air together and blunt trauma to the chest cavity causing a haemorrhage/bleeding. She received a course of inflacam. Her hind leg weakness and knuckling got worse over the next few days and a fracture at the sacrum of the pelvic bone was noted. It was decided that Ana needed surgery, and she was then taken to Rhino Park Veterinary Clinic where underwent surgery and is recovering there.
- Misty-Lee (SB#881), an onsite working and breeding female was found limping on her right front leg on 28 March 2025. The clinic team checked on her and found no injuries or

thorns; she was given a course of anti-inflammatories. She was closely monitored and the limping did not reoccur.

- Misty-Lee and Nahaani (SB#883), had a fight. Misty-Lee obtained a small puncture wound by her eye. The vet team cleaned the wound and applied F10 ointment. The wound was not deep so no stitches were required.
- Sheppie (Dante SB#992), an offsite work male on a commercial farm was confiscated from his farm due to poor body condition on 04 April 2025. On arrival he was found with a wound on his right ear. The clinic team cleaned the wound and applied F10 ointment. The ear was regularly cleaned and monitored until it healed.
- Nahanni (SB#833), an onsite working female was found with a wound on her back left paw (second toe) on 08 April 2025. The wound was not severe and no stitches were required. The clinic team cleaned the wound, applied wound spray and prescribed a course of anti-inflammatories. She was closely monitored until the wound healed.
 - On 2 November 2025, her right eye was found inflamed and red, the vet team suspected a foreign body had gotten into her eye. The eye was flushed and she was placed on a course of chloramphenicol and prednisolone eye ointment and drops until it was no longer affected.
- Wolf (SB#941), an offsite working male and Leila (SB#894), an offsite working female got into an altercation on 10 April 2025. Wolf sustained a small wound to his right inner elbow. The clinic team cleaned the wound and applied F10 ointment. He was closely monitored until the wound healed.
- Bullet (SB#867), an offsite working male on a commercial farm was confiscated from his farm due to a poor body condition on 10 April 2025. On return he was found with a deep wound on his front right paw and on his hip. Stitches were required and he received a course of antibiotics and anti-inflammatories. He was closely monitored until the wounds healed.
- Mercy (SB#956), an offsite working female on a commercial farm was returned to CCF on 07 May 2025 due to roaming. On arrival she was found with a wound on her left ear. The clinic team cleaned the wound and applied F10 ointment. The ear was regularly cleaned and monitored until it healed.

- Hendrick (SB#611), an offsite pet dog was brought in for x-rays on 9 May 2025 for a health check-up as his owner reported a limp on the front right leg with swelling on the elbow. X-rays showed signs of arthritis and he was placed on a course of librela and diet. His health declined over the following months and the arthritis worsened, the decision was made by his owner to euthanise him on 4 September 2025.
- Rex (SB#851), an offsite working male returned to CCF on 17 May 2025 due to a reported eye issue. The clinic team inspected the eye and found a small piece of grass stuck in his eye lid. He was closely monitored and the eye made a full recovery, he returned to his farm on 01 June 2025.
- Rachel (SB#745), an offsite working female was brought in on 29 July 2025 for a tongue biopsy and treatment, upon inspection her tongue had a severe and aggressive growth that encompassed over half the tongue and extended into the frenulum. Therefore, a tongue resection was no longer considered as more than half of the tongue and the anchoring frenulum would need to be removed. The decision was made to euthanise her on 31 July 2025 for welfare reasons.
- Zombie (SB#662), an offsite male pet dog was brought in on 7 July 2025, the owner mentioned that the dog was lethargic and did not look good. Upon arrival, his vitals were low, the dog had suspected tick bite fever and a lot of pain in the abdomen. The plan was initially made to start treating for the tick bite fever, but his condition worsened, he was given a blood transfusion to try and boost his red blood cell count, but he did not progress. The decision was made to euthanise him on 12 July 2025 due to severe ehrlichiosis.
- Bolt (SB# 660), an onsite male pet dog was observed to have a bladder infection on 10 August 2025, he was treated with antibiotics. He was closely monitored until the infection cleared.
- Pinocchio (SB#958), an offsite working male came in due to suspected tick bite fever on 16 August 2025. Upon arrival a lot of ticks were discovered. He received a course of antibiotics and was closely monitored until he fully recovered. He got rehomed on 28 August 2025.
- Meisie (SB#726), an offsite working female was brought in on 20 September 2025, due to a problem with her hind leg. Upon arrival, she had a severely swollen left hind leg, and she was emaciated. A needle aspiration revealed a bloody exudate with degenerated neutrophils i.e., presence of infection in what appeared to be an abscess on her leg. She was started on antibiotics and anti-inflammatories to get the infection and inflammation down. A few days later, the abscess was lanced and it was revealed to be a haematoma, with her bones showing signs of osteosarcoma. She was placed on stronger antibiotics to help with the

bone infection, and monitored for a few days, but showed no signs of progression. Due to her age (8 years old) the type of cancer, and her overall health, the decision was made to euthanise her on 1 October 2025.

- Zeke (SB#882), an onsite working male appeared to have yellow mucous membranes and yellow eyes (the Sclera) on 12 October 2025 and had a high white blood count in his urine which indicated a liver issue. He was given a course of antibiotics, Ulsanic, Amoxycly, Hepavet, Heptonic and Essential and has since recovered. He is still on Hepavet and Essential in case of recurrence.
- Bullseye (SB# 1008), an onsite future breeding female came in on 13 October 2025 due to a large wound on her back, from a tick. She was given a course of anti-inflammatory and antibiotics. She was closely monitored and sent back home on 08 December 2025.
- Catalina (SB# 883), an onsite breeding female had a fight through the fence with Bolt (SB#660), an onsite male pet dog on 25 October 2025. Catalina had 2 wounds on her lip which was cleaned with Chlorhexidine and applied F10. She was closely monitored until the wounds healed.
- Rex (SB#566), an offsite working dog was confiscated due to neglect on 13 November 2025, upon arrival, it was clear that her tongue had been severely damaged by squamous cell carcinoma. The decision was made to euthanise her on the same day.
- Jenny (SB#884), an onsite breeding and working female managed to escape her enclosure in the kraal on 16 December 2025. She obtained a small wound on her right paw for which no stitches were required. The wound was cleaned with chlorhexidine and F10 ointment applied. She was closely monitored until the wound healed.
- Lion (SB #1022), an offsite working dog was brought in for a leg injury on 28 December 2025. On examination, a wound was identified on the plantar surface of the front left paw, along with a nail bed wound with exposed bone on the hind left leg and two additional nail bed wounds on the same limb. The wounds were regularly cleaned and monitored until healing occurred. The dog will be re-evaluated with CCF's herd before being returned to its home property.

A.4.1 Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC)

Each dog that comes into CCF with SCC begins treatment. Each dog first receives a biopsy of the tongue which is taken to confirm the damage is caused by SCC. While under sedation, a

prednisolone injection will be inserted into the tongue along the lines of damage. The prednisolone will help decrease inflammation and reduce pain but only lasts for one month. Monthly biopsies and injections will be completed to continue pain treatment and see if there is any cellular change. All dogs will be fed a soaked pelleted diet to ease eating. The condition of the dog and tongue will be monitored from month to month. CCF is working on finding a suitable chemotherapy drug to help treat any confirmed SCC cases.

From 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, 19 (9M, 10F) dogs received SCC treatment. The table below is in SB# order.

Table 29: Dogs undergoing SCC monitoring

SB#	Dog Name	Sex	Farm Type	Working /Pet	Date of Treatment	Resection?	Depo Medrol Given?	Sample Taken?
514	Ringo	M	Commercial	Working	19/05/2024	Yes	Yes	Yes
					11/10/2024	No	Yes	Yes
583	Fisch	M	Commercial	Working	15/05/2021	No	Yes	Yes
					09/10/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes
					06/03/2022	No	Yes	Yes
					10/11/2022	No	Yes	Yes
					16/06/2023	No	Yes	Yes
					10/09/2024	No	Yes	Yes
673	Cheetah	F	Communal	Working	05/07/2023	No	Yes	Yes
732	Fluffy	M	Commercial	Working	20/07/2022	Yes	-	Yes
					23/07/2025	No	Yes	Yes
737	Piet	M	Commercial	Working	11/05/2022	No	Yes	Yes
					03/11/2023	No	Yes	Yes
					06/09/2024	Yes	Yes	Yes
					01/10/2024	No	Yes	Yes
					14/07/2025	No	Yes	Yes
				Pet	07/11/2025	No	Yes	Yes
743	Happy	M	Commercial	Working	04/10/2023	Yes	Yes	Yes
744	Shamukweni	F	Resettled	Working	15/09/2025	No	Yes	Yes
745	Ragel	F	Commercial	Working	30/07/2025	No	No	Yes

748	Hans	F	Commercial	Pet	30/10/2023	No	Yes	Yes
750	Susie	F	Commercial	Working	30/07/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
768	Murize	M	Communal	Working	27/01/2023	Yes	Yes	Yes
774	Murise	M	Commercial	Working	01/10/2024	Yes	Yes	Yes
					11/03/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
792	Trixy	M	Communal	Working	27/11/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
804	Bamse	M	Communal	Working	15/01/2023	Yes	Yes	Yes
					05/09/2024	No	Yes	Yes
					07/02/2025	No	Yes	Yes
811	Matwi	F	Commercial	Working	21/11/2025	No	Yes	Yes
833	Nahanni	F	Commercial	Working	04/11/2025	No	Yes	Yes
835	Wagter	F	Communal	Working	11/11/2025	No	Yes	Yes
862	Savimbi	M	Communal	Working	01/11/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
867	Bullet	M	Commercial	Working	14/04/2025	No	Yes	Yes
901	Lady	F	Commercial	Working	04/11/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
1041	Viola	F	Commercial	Working	22/11/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
1042	Chillie	F	Commercial	Working	23/11/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
1043	Jan	M	Commercial	Working	07/12/2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
1044	Anton	M	Commercial	Working	07/12/2025	No	Yes	Yes
1045	Drama Queen	F	Commercial	Working	08/12/2025	No	Yes	Yes

B. Model Farm

CCF's farm provides the opportunity to practice and experiment with optimal methods of livestock and non-lethal farm management practices, especially acting as a showcase model of success. The cattle, goat, and sheep herds at CCF continue to increase and selected herds have been used during various Farmer Training programs. Table 30 provides an overview of CCF's livestock.

Table 30: CCF livestock from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

	Stock Start	Born	Purchased	Sold	Died	Slaughtered/ CCF use	Stolen	Stock End
Cattle	675	147	0	120	14	2	0	686

Boer Goats	102	46	0	23	27	0	0	98
Damara Sheep	165	48	0	35	26	0	0	152
Dairy Goats	208	39	2	2	47	0	0	200
Donkeys	78	4	32	0	8	76	0	30
Horses	8	1	18	0	3	21	0	3

CCF's Farm Manager, Johan Britz; Curator, Calum O'Flaherty, Small Stock Supervisor, Modesta Fabianus, and the animal health team carry out proper management to maintain the general health and welfare of the animals.

During this period, CCF farm staff continued to work on fence repairs and basic farm maintenance. Work also continued on firebreaks, road maintenance, provision of water as well as weed control and eradication of alien species.

Cattle

CCF cattle are managed in a 100% predator-friendly environment. A cow-calf system is in place and weaners are sold before one year of age based on market conditions. Factors such as severe bush encroachment and theft continue to be a challenge. Regenerative farming practices are followed.

Normal management is done in coordination with nature, therefore mating seasons differ yearly but generally it is from January to the end of April. This period has been extended due to a shortage of bulls. When necessary, CCF utilises 10 to 15 bulls that are on loan. Pregnancy determination is normally done in July or August. Dehorning and castration are done as needed during the calving season. 2025 was an above average rainy season with good distribution.

By the end of Dec 2025, CCF had 686 cattle compared to 675 at the end of 2024. (Table 30). Sales were 120 (74 male and 46 female). The Cheetah Conservation Fund also rents grazing land to one farmer for their cattle (approximately 600 herd total), thus providing an extra income.

Vaccination Programme

CCF firmly believes in farming with animals adapted to the Namibian climate with a strong natural resistance to most diseases. As such, unnecessary vaccinations are avoided to minimise costs and reduce stress on the animals. Compulsory brucellosis and anthrax vaccinations are administered and other vaccinations are done purely as needed. Periodical internal and external parasite control is also in place.

Other

Since cattle fall under the Fanmeat scheme of Namibia, CCF must ensure compliance with the European Union (EU) and the Fanmeat scheme. Fanmeat stands for Farm Assured Namibian Meat, which is a standard for meat production, specifically for cattle, that involves the traceability, animal health and welfare, record keeping, and animal movement in Namibia. The CCF cattle recordkeeping and data have passed inspection every year.

Small Stock

Goats and sheep are an essential part of CCF's LSGD program as the puppies must be raised amongst the goats and sheep in order for them to form a close bond with the livestock. As part of CCF's Model Farm, dogs and small stock are used during farmer-training program as a method to raise livestock around predators without using lethal methods to prevent predation.

In addition to the 24 adult livestock guarding dogs mentioned in the previous section, as of 30 June 2025, the kraal contains 191 (75M, 116F) Dairy goats, 61 (11M, 50F) Boer goats, and 124 (18M, 106F) Damara sheep.

Between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, 8 small stock were sold so far, 0 dairy goats (0M, 0F), 0 Boer goats (0M, 0F), and 8 Damara sheep (8M, 0F), bringing in a total of N\$60,960.01

Boer Goats

The Boer goat herd stood at 61 (11M, 50F) at the end of this reporting period, down from 102 at the end of 2024.

31 Boer goats gave birth from 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025 to a total of 46 kids (22M, 24F, 1U) (Table 31). This number was reduced due to results experienced during breeding soundness exams. Where UNK is placed for the Dam and Sire, it is because the Dam has lost her tag since breeding, a tag has been replaced since but we cannot 100% confirm it is the correct tag.

Table 31: Boer goat births from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

SB #	Tag #	Sex	Date of Birth	Dam	Sire	Alive or Dead
959	1-25	F	14Aug-25	22-19	CCF Buck	Dead
960	2-25	F	14Apr-25	22-19	CCF Buck	Alive
961	3-25	M	12Apr-25	8-21	Paul's Buck	Dead
962	4-25	F	13Apr-25	62-15	CCF Buck	Dead
963	5-25	F	13Apr-25	62-15	CCF Buck	Alive
964	6-25	M	14Apr-25	1922	Paul's Buck	Dead

965	7-25	M	14-Apr-25	UNK	UNK	Dead
966	8-25	UNK	14-Apr-25	UNK	UNK	Dead
967	9-25	M	15-Apr-25	69-17	CCF Buck	Dead
968	10-25	M	15-Apr-25	UNK	UNK	Alive
969	11-25	F	15-Apr-25	26-19	CCF Buck	Dead
970	12-25	M	16-Apr-25	67-22	Paul's Buck	Dead
971	13-25	F	16-Apr-25	67-22	Paul's Buck	Dead
972	14-25	M	16-Apr-25	80-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
973	15-25	F	16-Apr-25	80-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
974	16-25	M	16-Apr-25	38-21	Paul's Buck	Dead
975	17-25	F	16-Apr-25	38-21	Paul's Buck	Alive
976	18-25	M	17-Apr-25	15-21	Paul's Buck	Alive
977	19-25	M	18-Apr-25	41-21	Paul's Buck	Dead
978	20-25	F	18-Apr-25	41-21	Paul's Buck	Dead
979	21-25	F	18-Apr-25	41-21	Paul's Buck	Dead
980	22-25	M	18-Apr-25	36-17	CCF Buck	Alive
981	23-25	M	18-Apr-25	27-18	CCF Buck	Dead
982	24-25	M	18-Apr-25	UNK	UNK	Dead
983	25-25	F	18-Apr-25	UNK	UNK	Alive
984	26-25	M	18-Apr-25	79-22	Paul's Buck	Dead
985	27-25	F	18-Apr-25	79-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
986	28-25	F	18-Apr-25	65-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
987	29-25	F	18-Apr-25	65-22	Paul's Buck	Dead
988	30-25	F	18-Apr-25	53-22	Paul's Buck	Dead
989	31-25	M	19-Apr-25	11-21	Paul's Buck	Alive
990	32-25	F	19-Apr-25	UNK	UNK	Dead
991	33-25	M	19-Apr-25	25-22	Paul's Buck	Dead

992	34-25	M	19-Apr-25	25-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
993	35-25	M	19-Apr-25	11-22	Paul's Buck	Dead
994	36-25	M	19-Apr-25	33/ 35-21	Paul's Buck	Alive
995	37-25	M	19-Apr-25	33/ 35-21	Paul's Buck	Alive
996	38-25	M	19-Apr-25	78-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
997	39-25	M	20-Apr-25	8-21	Paul's Buck	Alive
998	40-25	F	20-Apr-25	UNK	UNK	Alive
999	41-25	F	20-Apr-25	84-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
1000	42-25	F	20-Apr-25	84-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
1001	43-25	F	21-Apr-25	42-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
1002	44-25	F	21-Apr-25	42-22	Paul's Buck	Alive
1003	45-25	F	21-Apr-25	43-21	Paul's Buck	Alive
1004	46-25	M	22-Apr-25	64-22	Paul's Buck	Alive

Between 01 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, 27 Boer goats (11M, 16F, 1U) died due to causes listed in Table 32.

Table 32: Boer goat deaths from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

SB #	Tag #	Sex	Date of Death	Cause of Death
591	66-17	F	10-Jan-25	Euthanised
942	7-24	M	16-Mar-25	Poisonous Plant
961	3-25	M	12-April -25	Stillborn
964	6-25	M	14-April -25	Killed by April
965	7-25	M	14-April -25	Killed by April
966	8-25	UNK	14-April -25	Killed by April
630	16-18	F	15-April -25	Severe Bloating
967	9-25	F	16-April -25	Euthanised
977	19-25	M	18-April -25	Hypoglycemia
979	21-25	F	18-April -25	Stillborn
984	26-25	F	18-April -25	Stillborn
990	32-25	F	18-April -25	Stillborn
970	12-25	F	20-April -25	Hypoglycemia
978	20-25	M	20-April -25	Hypoglycemia
969	11-25	F	20-April -25	Hypoglycemia
842	38-22	F	24-April -25	Hypoglycemia
987	29-25	F	24-April -25	Hypoglycemia
981	23-25	M	29-April -25	Hypoglycemia
252	9-21	F	09-May-25	Euthanised
991	33-25	F	09-May-25	Internal Parasites
956	19-24	M	21-May-25	Internal Parasites
974	16-25	M	20-June-25	Internal Parasites
993	35-25	F	22-May-25	Hypothermia
988	30-25	F	05-June-25	Internal Parasites
419	13-25	F	09-July-25	Euthanised
982	24-25	M	16-June-25	Internal Parasites
962	4-25	F	19-June-25	Internal Parasites

CCF's Boer goats are managed for meat production and castrated males and old or inferior bucks and does are sold to farmers. Between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, 23 goats (0M, 23F) were sold, amounting to N\$ 27,050.07. Table 31 provides an overview of CCF's Boer goat sales.

Table 33: Boer goat sales from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (M = male, F = female, W = wether).

SB #	Tag #	Sex	Date of Birth	Date of Sale	Price
394	35-15	F	08-Aug-15	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
415	58-15	F	12-Aug-15	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
451	11-16	F	11-Jan-16	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
563	35-17	F	25-Aug-17	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
577	52-17	F	11-Sep-17	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
597	69-17	F	16-Oct-17	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
609	81-17	F	27-Oct-17	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
640	26-18	F	08-Aug-18	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
669	6-19	F	04-Jan-19	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
687	24-19	F	10-Jan-19	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
640	26-19	F	10-Jan-19	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
691	28-19	F	10-Jan-19	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
UNK	No Tag	F	UNK	22-May-25	N\$1,176.09
				Total:	N\$ 27, 050.07

CCF's strategy is to keep improving the quality of its Boer herd by bringing in quality bucks and continuing to improve the selection of animals for breeding. This will provide more income from the sales of these goats, as some can be sold as breeding animals versus only meat. No new Boer bucks were bought in, in 2025.

Damara Sheep

The Damara sheep herd stood at 124 (18 M, 106F) at the end of this reporting period, down from 168 at the end of 2024.

Out of the 104 Damara Sheep that were bred in August 2024, 44 gave birth from January to February 2025 to a total of 54 (2M, 26 F) lambs. In addition to these, three of the 104 Damara Sheep that were bred gave birth at the end of December 2024 to a total of 4 (2M, 2F) lambs. (Table 34). If UNK is placed for the Dam and Sire, it is because the Dam has lost her tag since breeding, a tag has been replaced since but we cannot 100% confirm it is the correct tag.

Table 34: Damara sheep births from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

SB #	Tag #	Sex	Date of Birth	Dam	Sire	Dead/Alive
903	5-25	F	01-Jan-25	11-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
904	6-25	F	02-Jan-25	19-18	Meatmaster 2	Alive
905	7-25	F	02-Jan-25	44-16	Meatmaster 2	Alive
906	8-25	F	02-Jan-25	37-23	Meatmaster 2	Alive
907	9-25	M	02-Jan-25	30-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
908	10-25	F	02-Jan-25	30-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
909	11-25	M	02-Jan-25	22-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
910	12-25	M	02-Jan-25	6-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
911	13-25	F	02-Jan-25	6-20	Meatmaster 3	Alive
912	14-25	M	03-Jan-25	UNK	UNK	Alive
913	15-25	M	04-Jan-25	22-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
914	16-25	F	05-Jan-25	10-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
915	17-25	F	06-Jan-25	16-21	Meatmaster 3	Alive
916	18-25	M	06-Jan-25	19-19	Meatmaster 2	Dead
917	19-25	M	06-Jan-25	7-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
918	20-25	M	06-Jan-25	7-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
919	21-25	M	06-Jan-25	39-21	Meatmaster 3	Dead
920	22-25	F	06-Jan-25	39-21	Meatmaster 3	Alive
921	23-25	M	07-Jan-25	29-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
922	24-25	F	09-Jan-25	4-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
923	25-25	M	09-Jan-25	39-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
924	26-25	F	10-Jan-25	24-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
925	27-25	M	10-Jan-25	12-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
926	28-25	M	10-Jan-25	52-18	Meatmaster 2	Alive
927	29-25	M	11-Jan-25	36-23	Meatmaster 2	Alive
928	30-25	F	11-Jan-25	22-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
929	31-25	F	14-Jan-25	7-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive

930	32-25	M	14-Jan-25	25-19	Meatmaster 2	Dead
931	34-25	F	15-Jan-25	34-19	Meatmaster 2	Dead
932	35-25	M	15-Jan-25	25-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
933	36-25	F	15-Jan-25	55-18	Meatmaster 2	Alive
934	37-25	M	16-Jan-25	24-22	Meatmaster 3	Alive
935	38-25	M	16-Jan-25	19-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
936	39-25	M	16-Jan-25	3-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
937	40-25	F	17-Jan-25	77-21	Meatmaster 3	Alive
938	41-25	F	19-Jan-25	UNK	UNK	Alive
939	42-25	M	24-Jan-25	1-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
940	43-25	F	24-Jan-25	1-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
941	44-25	M	24-Jan-25	23-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
942	45-25	F	24-Jan-25	6-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
943	46-25	M	24-Jan-25	6-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
944	47-25	F	31-Jan-25	12-20	Meatmaster 2	Alive
945	48-25	M	04-Feb-25	34-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
946	49-25	F	04-Feb-25	34-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
947	50-25	M	04-Feb-25	13-19	Meatmaster 2	Alive
948	51-25	F	05-Feb-25	6-23	Meatmaster 3	Dead
949	52-25	M	09-Feb-25	18-21	Meatmaster 2	Alive
950	53-25	M	12-Feb-25	UNK	UNK	Alive

Between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, 26 Damara Sheep (5M, 19F, 2U) died due to causes listed in Table 35.

Table 35: Damara sheep deaths from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

SB #	Tag #	Sex	Date of Death	Cause of Death
790	16-23	F	14-Jan-25	Stillborn
922	24-25	F	28-Mar-25	Hypoglycemia
816	42-23	F	29-Mar-25	Poisonous Plants
923	25-25	M	03-Apr-25	Pneumonia
869	41-24	F	04-Apr-25	Killed by leopard
558	26-19	F	07-Apr-25	Poisonous Plants
941	44-25	M	14-Apr-25	Hypoglycemia
946	49-25	F	16-Apr-25	Hypoglycemia

811	37-23	F	19-Apr-25	Poisonous Plants
843	21-24	F	19-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
371	44-16	F	22-Apr-25	Euthanised
587	19-20	F	28-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
918	20-25	F	23-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
948	51-25	F	26-Apr-25	Euthanised
921	23-25	M	29-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
906	8-25	F	23-May-25	Pulpy Kidney
947	50-25	M	04-Aug-25	Killed by leopard
903	5-25	F	04-Aug-25	Killed by leopard
UNK	UNK	UNK	04-Aug-25	Killed by leopard
UNK	UNK	UNK	04-Aug-25	Killed by leopard
940	43-25	F	07-Oct-25	Euthanised
914	16-25	F	13-Oct-25	Internal Parasites
932	35-25	F	22-Oct-25	Euthanised
924	26-25	M	27-Oct-25	Internal Parasites
905	7-25	F	10-Nov-25	Internal Parasites
573	5-20	F	10-Nov-25	Euthanised

CCF's Damara sheep are managed for meat production and castrated males and old or inferior bucks and does are sold to farmers. Between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, 43 sheep (27M, 16F) were sold, amounting to N\$33,909.94. Table 36 provides an overview of CCF's Damara sheep sales.

Table 36: Damara Sheep sales from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (M = male, F = female, W = wether).

SB #	Tag #	Sex	Date of Birth	Date of Sale	Price
592	24-20	F	24-Jan-20	22-May-25	N\$600.00
534	2-19	F	26-Mar-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
539	7-19	F	27-Mar-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
542	10-19	F	29-Mar-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
544	12-19	F	29-Mar-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
545	13-19	F	30-Mar-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00

548	16-19	F	31-Mar-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
554	22-19	F	07-Apr-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
555	23-19	F	07-Apr-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
557	25-19	F	11-Apr-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
560	28-19	F	15-Apr-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
562	30-19	F	16-Apr-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
566	34-19	F	27-Apr-19	22-May-25	N\$600.00
518	47-18	F	19-Jun-18	22-May-25	N\$600.00
443	39-17	F	26-Feb-17	22-May-25	N\$600.00
379	52-16	F	03-Mar-16	22-May-25	N\$600.00
864	42-24	M	18-Jan-24	22-May-25	N\$600.00
898	1-25	M	29-Dec-24	22-May-25	N\$418.82
907	9-25	M	02-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
909	11-25	M	02-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
910	12-25	M	02-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
912	14-25	M	03-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
913	15-25	M	04-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
919	21-25	M	06-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
925	27-25	M	10-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
926	28-25	M	10-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
927	29-25	M	11-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
930	32-25	M	14-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
934	37-25	M	16-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
936	39-25	M	16-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
943	46-25	M	24-Jan-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
945	48-25	M	04-Feb-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
949	52-25	M	09-Feb-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82

950	53-25	M	12-Feb-25	22-May-25	N\$418.82
UNK	No Tag	M	UNK	22-May-25	N\$418.82
UNK	No Tag	M	UNK	27-Nov-25	N\$2,268.00
UNK	No Tag	M	UNK	27-Nov-25	N\$2,268.00
UNK	No Tag	M	UNK	27-Nov-25	N\$2,436.00
UNK	No Tag	M	UNK	12-Dec-25	N\$2,016.00
UNK	No Tag	M	UNK	17-Dec-25	N\$1,764.00
847	25-24	M	11-Jan-24	17-Dec-25	N\$2,058.00
845	23-24	M	10-Jan-24	17-Dec-25	N\$2,016.00
884	62-24	M	24-Jan-24	27-Dec-25	N\$1,764.00
				Total	N\$33,909.94

CCF's strategy is to keep improving on the quality of its Damara sheep herd by bringing in quality rams and continuing to improve the selection of animals for breeding. This will provide more income from the sales of these sheep, as some can be sold as breeding animals versus only meat. No new rams were purchased in 2025 so far.

Dairy Goats

The dairy goat herd stood at 191 (75M, 116F) at the end of this reporting period, down from 208 at the end of 2024.

The dairy goat does are managed in such a way that when half of them are being bred, the other half are lactating to keep a continuous production of milk. However, over the past two years during breeding soundness exams we have experienced results which have caused a reduction in breeding. In March and April 2025, 25 does were bred with one breeding male; Raphael (SB#801). Fifteen of the 20 does bred fell pregnant and gave birth to a total 39 (18M, 21F) kids between August and September 2025 (Table 37).

Table 36: Breeding and kidding months for 21 Dairy does from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. (Abo = aborted, NP = not pregnant).

Goat	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Abbi				Bred					Kid			
Albertine				Bred but NP								
Alex				Bred					Kid			
Amanda				Bred but NP								
Amber				Bred					Kid			
Autumn				Bred					Kid			
Carolina				Bred					Kid			
Cecilia				Bred but NP								
Cosmos			Bred						Kid			
Dominique				Bred					Kid			
Gardenia				Bred but NP								
Indigo				Bred					Kid			
Isabel									Kid			
Johanna				Bred					Kid			
Kaylee				Bred					Kid			
Kendall				Bred					Kid			
Lilibet			Bred but NP									
Lotus			Bred					Kid				
Madeira				Bred					Kid			
Maria				Bred					Kid			
Moonstone				Bred					Kid			
Natasha			Bred					Kid				
Posey				Bred					Kid			
Purros				Bred					Kid			

Trendy				Bred					Kid			
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A total of 39 (18M, 21F) dairy kids were born during 2025 (Table 38).

Table 38: Dairy Goats births from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (M = male, F = female, U = unknown)

SB#	Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Dam	Sire	Alive or Dead
1063	5(1)063	M	23-Aug-25	Lotus	Raphael	Alive
1064	5(1)064	F	23-Aug-25	Lotus	Raphael	Dead
1065	Annie	F	26-Aug-25	Natasha	Raphael	Alive
1066	Aster	F	26-Aug-25	Natasha	Raphael	Alive
1068	Hollyhock	F	03-Sept-25	Indigo	Raphael	Alive
1069	Calathea	F	03-Sept-25	Indigo	Raphael	Alive
1070	5(1)070	M	04-Sept-25	Isabel	Raphael	Alive
1071	Ruusa	F	04-Sept-25	Kaylee	Raphael	Alive
1072	Hanlie	F	04-Sept-25	Kaylee	Raphael	Alive
1073	Karin	F	04-Sept-25	Cosmos	Raphael	Alive
1074	5(1)074	M	05-Sept-25	Maria	Raphael	Alive
1075	5075	M	05-Sept-25	Maria	Raphael	Alive
1076	Penny	F	05-Sept-25	Maria	Raphael	Alive
1077	5(1)077	M	08-sept-25	Amber	Raphael	Dead
1078	5(1)078	M	08-sept-25	Amber	Raphael	Dead
1079	Ellie	F	08-sept-25	Amber	Raphael	Alive
1080	5(1)080	M	09-Sept-25	Carolina	Raphael	Alive
1081	Shannon	F	09-Sept-25	Carolina	Raphael	Alive
1082	5(1)082	M	09-Sept-25	Autumn	Raphael	Dead
1083	Olentangy	F	09-Sept-25	Autumn	Raphael	Alive
1084	5(1)084	M	11-Sept-25	Kendall	Raphael	Alive
1085	Etuhole	F	11-Sept-25	Kendall	Raphael	Alive
1086	5(1)086	M	11-Sept-25	Purros	Raphael	Alive
1087	Bode	F	11-Sept-25	Purros	Raphael	Alive
1088	5(1)088	M	11-Sept-25	Abbi	Raphael	Alive
1089	5(1)089	M	14-Sept-25	Dominique	Raphael	Alive
1090	Rhody	F	14-Sept-25	Moonstone	Raphael	Alive
1090	Gemma	F	14-Sept-25	Madeira	Raphael	Alive
1092	Oleander	F	14-Sept-25	Madeira	Raphael	Alive
1093	5(1)093	M	21-Sept-25	Alex	Raphael	Alive

1094	5(1)094	M	21-Sept-25	Alex	Raphael	Alive
1095	5(1)095	M	21-Sept-25	Alex	Raphael	Alive
1096	5(1)096	M	26-Sept-25	Trendy	Raphael	Alive
1097	5(1)097	F	26-Sept-25	Trendy	Raphael	Dead
1098	5(1)098	M	27-Sept-25	Johanna	Raphael	Alive
1099	5(1)099	M	27-Sept-25	Johanna	Raphael	Alive
1100	5(1)100	M	28-Sept-25	Posey	Raphael	Alive
1101	Catmint	F	28-Sept-25	Posey	Raphael	Alive
1102	Corriander	F	28-Sept-25	Posey	Raphael	Alive

Between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, 47 (5M, 42F) Dairy goats died to causes listed in Table 39.

Table 39: Dairy goats that died from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

SB #	Name	Sex	Date of Death	Cause of Death
1035	Onesi	F	08-Jan-25	Leopard attack
952	Courtney	F	25-Feb-25	Internal Parasites
969	Rook	F	25-Feb-25	Internal Parasites
914	Anahi	F	01-Mar-25	Internal Parasites
820	Zambezi	F	13-Mar-25	Internal Parasites
949	Frederique	F	14-Mar-25	Internal Parasites
UNK	No tag	F	18-Mar-25	Internal Parasites
983	Tess	F	25-Mar-25	Internal Parasites
1051	Himee	F	26-Mar-25	Internal Parasites
1008	Bester	F	28-Mar-25	Euthanised
1059	Outjo	F	30-Mar-25	Internal Parasites
997	Utuseb	F	03-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
1052	Wilma	F	04-Apr-25	Internal Parasites

1040	Ivy	F	08-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
957	Dune 7	F	08-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
1042	Nguundja	F	08-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
956	3956	M	09-Apr-25	Internal Parasites
1049	Rachel	F	10-Apr-25	Internal parasites
1054	Citrine	F	15Apr-25	Internal parasites
1057	Paloma	F	17Apr-25	Internal parasites
1049	Jozie	F	21Apr-25	Internal parasites
809	Moana	F	26-Apr-25	Systemic infection
934	Chivaz	F	12May-25	Euthanised
982	Salome	F	12May-25	Internal Parasites
1047	Bay	F	18May-25	Internal Parasites
1060	Kambututu	M	23-May-25	Internal Parasites
1046	!Nara	F	19Jun-25	Internal Parasites
945	Tonic	F	20-Jun-25	Internal Parasites
609	Kwando	F	16Jul-25	Euthanised
498	Meredith	F	15Aug-25	Euthanised
1036	Jessie	F	26-Aug-25	Internal Parasites
1078	5(1)078	M	09-Sept-25	Hypoglycemic Shock
715	Molly	F	12Sept-25	Euthanised
579	Veneto	F	21Sept-25	Pulmonary Oedema
951	Nay	F	27-Sept-25	Internal Parasites
981	Puye	F	30-Sept-25	Cocadiosis
950	Shweta	F	02-Oct-25	Internal Parasites
1064	5(1)064	M	06-Oct-25	Internal Parasites
1077	5(1)077	M	08-Oct-25	Euthanised-Heath Reasons
706	Natasha	F	16Oct-25	Bacterial Pneumonia

678	Frida	F	31Oct-25	Euthanised- Mastitis
979	Begonia	F	09-Nov-25	Internal Parasites
901	Uutapi	F	22-Nov-25	Internal Parasites
827	Bryce	F	25-Nov-25	Haemonchosis
971	Vodka	F	03-Dec-25	Internal Parasites
1097	5(1)097	F	09-Dec-25	Internal Parasites
1017	Nile	F	10-Dec-25	Bacterial Pneumonia

CCF's Dairy goats are managed for milk production and castrated males and old or inferior bucks and does are sold to farmers. Between 1January 2025 and 31December 2025, 2 dairy goats (2F) were sold, amounting to sales of N\$0.00.

Table 40 provides an overview of CCF's Dairy goat sales.

Table 40: Dairy goat sales from 1January 2025 to 31December 2025 (M = male, F = female, W = wether).

SB #	Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Date of Sale	Price
894	Calla	F	03-Dec-22	31-May-25	N\$0.00
756	Bianca 2	F	05-Dec-21	31-May-25	N\$0.00
				Total	N\$0.00

CCF's strategy is to keep improving on the quality of its Dairy Goat herd by bringing in quality bucks and continuing to improve the selection of animals for breeding. This will provide more income from the sales of these goats and higher milk production, as some can be sold as breeding animals versus only milk. Two new Dairy Goat bucks were purchased in 2025 so far. One (SB#1061) was purchased on 12 March 2025 in a trade for two female dairy goats with Simone Herzog. A further one (SB#1062) was purchased 14 March 2025 in a trade for two female dairy goats with Pieter Nel. Both underwent a period of quarantine upon arrival.

Milk Production

There are several major factors that play a role in the amount of milk given by a specific goat. These factors include; the breed, age of the animal, lactation stage, amount and type of feed, temperature, milking frequency, availability and duration of free-ranging, animal health condition, and the type of management practice. Each goat is milked twice a day, although the number of goats milked each month depends on their lactation stage.

Between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, up to 53 goats were milked every day for a total production of 18,436.54kg of milk. Of this milk, none was used to raise goat kids as per the new bottle raising protocol which meant all 18,436.54kg was supplied to the creamery (Table 41).

Table 41: Goats milked, amount produced (kilograms), and how much allocated to kids and creamery from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Goats Milked	49	42	52	49	48	48	53	40	37	27	26	29
Total Produced	2054.82	1927.28	2478.79	1637.1	1509.03	1375.1	1057.88	858.20	1078.78	1375.04	1451.3	1633.1
Used to Raise Kids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Creamery	2054.82	1927.28	2478.79	1637.1	1509.03	1375.1	1057.88	858.20	1078.78	1375.04	1451.3	1633.1

The amount of milk each individual goat produces is monitored on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis. This allows us to determine when they are producing the most milk and then compare the amounts produced to the feed they are given.

Table 42 shows the amount of milk production per goat per month.

Table 42: Milk production (kilograms) per goat per month from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Goat	SB#	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Abbi	651	85.69	86.52	82.73	38.67	32.49	21.84	15.42	0.14	-	-	-	-
Ablonia	492	-	14.49	57.54	59.99	36.55	49.67	37.20	36.68	40.57	54.76	67.97	62.62
Albertina	745	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	-	-	-	-	-
Alex	798	110.31	91.61	67.16	58.91	70.96	62.90	9.65	-	-	-	-	-
Amelia 2	591	57.97	68.39	56.52	22.44	14.81	15.75	11.26	13.89	20.41	25.67	24.76	25.08

Amber	553	10.57	72.22	95.62	57.59	85.77	77.27	23.60	0.73	-	-	-	-
Anabeb	850	22.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autumn	764	-	-	14.97	23.48	28.79	-	6.02	-	-	-	-	-
Bambi	740	40.57	30.77	24.16	29.08	12.70	7.45	5.55	9.86	26.29	50.64	62.68	70.28
Barolo	521	-	-	40.80	37.98	33.69	27.49	28.97	13.90	25.23	56.90	41.36	70.73
Blackfoot	622	79.80	77.40	71.48	29.82	24.89	-	16.79	0.15	-	-	-	1.22
Carolina	621	1.54	1.32	21.53	20.23	24.22	16.48	15.27	0.13	0.85	-	-	-
Cecilia	594	76.42	78.70	65.83	33.49	33.92	22.68	16.85	1.98	-	-	-	-
Chianti	384	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chive	558	-	-	42.90	33.40	25.89	24.79	17.44	18.31	19.32	26.31	29.09	42.66
Cosmos	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66	-	-	-	-	-
Crystal	510	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cypress	842	53.89	50.45	48.01	34.55	30.90	28.73	25.95	29.06	38.49	45.95	52.68	59.59
Dominique	554	48.83	2.86	29.11	38.18	55.17	48.14	29.06	0.03	1.07	-	-	-

Eileen	861	16.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fransina	713	53.89	56.61	24.57	16.45	11.84	5.47	4.39	15.78	27.63	40.51	35.46	46.23
Frida	678	60.24	46.20	40.93	-	-	-	-	-	2.72	9.78	-	-
Gabela	608	23.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gardenia	646	64.75	47.52	49.31	26.60	28.74	24.19	13.23	9.12	23.32	42.68	36.53	47.01
Halali	279	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helena	433	-	-	77.15	61.57	66.32	53.03	49.88	68.04	97.48	114.90	109.69	107.81
Indigo	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.56	13.48	-	-	-	-
Isabel	595	0.11	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johanna	750	78.15	86.08	67.15	45.65	30.70	34.27	25.38	3.26	-	-	-	-
Kalahari	790	-	-	58.85	46.99	10.22	2.26	0.20	-	3.01	-	-	-
Kariba	629	59.56	42.93	22.02	17.03	5.62	7.52	9.68	9.25	11.39	15.86	17.04	31.32
Kaarina	710	-	-	45.34	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	0.32
Khenzi	628	-	-	39.37	12.36	0.28	4.31	1.33	-	0.31	-	-	-
Kendall	664	41.83	36.49	33.62	18.66	22.88	21.90	14.50	0.64	-	-	-	-

Kir	346	51.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kunene 2	734	24.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwando	609	43.10	36.76	19.47	7.85	0.34	7.08	0.20	-	-	-	-	-
Lauren	714	50.58	66.00	56.79	44.35	35.53	35.64	40.90	56.14	71.25	97.13	82.07	74.94
Lilac	708	-	-	44.98	31.97	27.08	26.04	28.24	36.18	40.94	46.77	48.13	50.42
Lilibet	699	69.48	74.39	66.79	0.95	22.76	38.22	27.69	5.16	1.88	0.61	-	2.58
Lisa	744	59.38	55.36	50.39	35.57	30.57	25.60	37.74	43.25	46.80	61.35	59.59	68.76
Lizzie	289	34.32	42.63	49.15	45.43	66.89	56.71	40.69	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	522	0.12	30.93	44.80	36.66	36.58	41.05	22.70	1.84	1.22	-	-	-
Malachite	648	50.61	62.49	49.46	36.38	32.88	45.08	33.95	37.97	43.25	38.81	48.41	52.06
Marie-Antionette	301	30.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maria	588	0.08	1.80	8.88	19.54	24.84	23.43	7.15	0.14	-	-	-	-
Martha	709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.06	79.79
Meredith	498	-	8.11	72.24	13.09	-	6.71	1.97	-	1.17	-	-	-

[illegible]

Trendy	772	1.41	6.23	37.79	41.19	37.00	36.97	22.01	22.88	3.91	-	-	-
Topaz 2	511	5.64	7.21	13.99	41.62	56.62	70.15	59.25	68.55	89.07	98.99	97.72	76.64
Uutapi	901	33.15	36.47	29.38	10.74	5.08	1.03	1.90	-	0.34	-	-	-
Veneto	570	41.76	32.77	24.31	22.42	14.87	13.07	12.86	13.66	27.60	0.10	-	-
Vistoria	562	42.01	39.86	35.29	24.66	24.62	24.25	10.53	4.79	20.03	14.08	30.98	25.08
Zara	543	72.68	82.72	68.76	47.44	38.74	31.81	21.29	34.89	55.73	62.07	70.98	76.21
Zemba	367	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (kg)	-	2054.82	1927.28	2478.79	1637.12	1509.03	1375.1	1057.88	858.20	1078.78	1375.04	1451.32	1633.10

Figure 93 displays the number of goats milked each month and the total milk production per month.

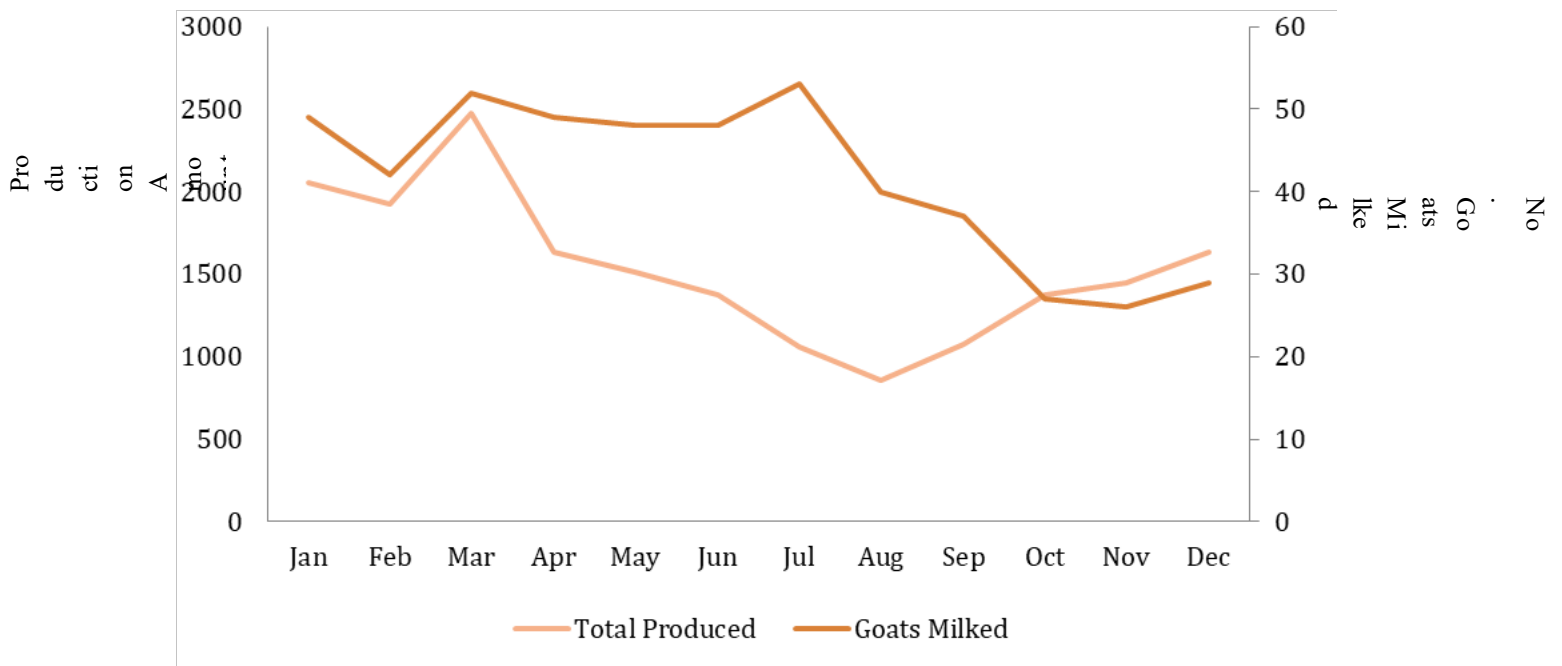


Figure 93: Milk production of goats milked from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Feed Provided to CCF Small Stock

To ensure the health of all our goats and sheep we constantly monitor their food requirements and intake. We currently use four feed products to provide the correct variety of nutrients to our animals. They include Alfalfa hay; ram, lamb, and ewe pellets; milk goat pellets; and grass hay. Figure 94 shows the amount of feed used for each type during this reporting period.

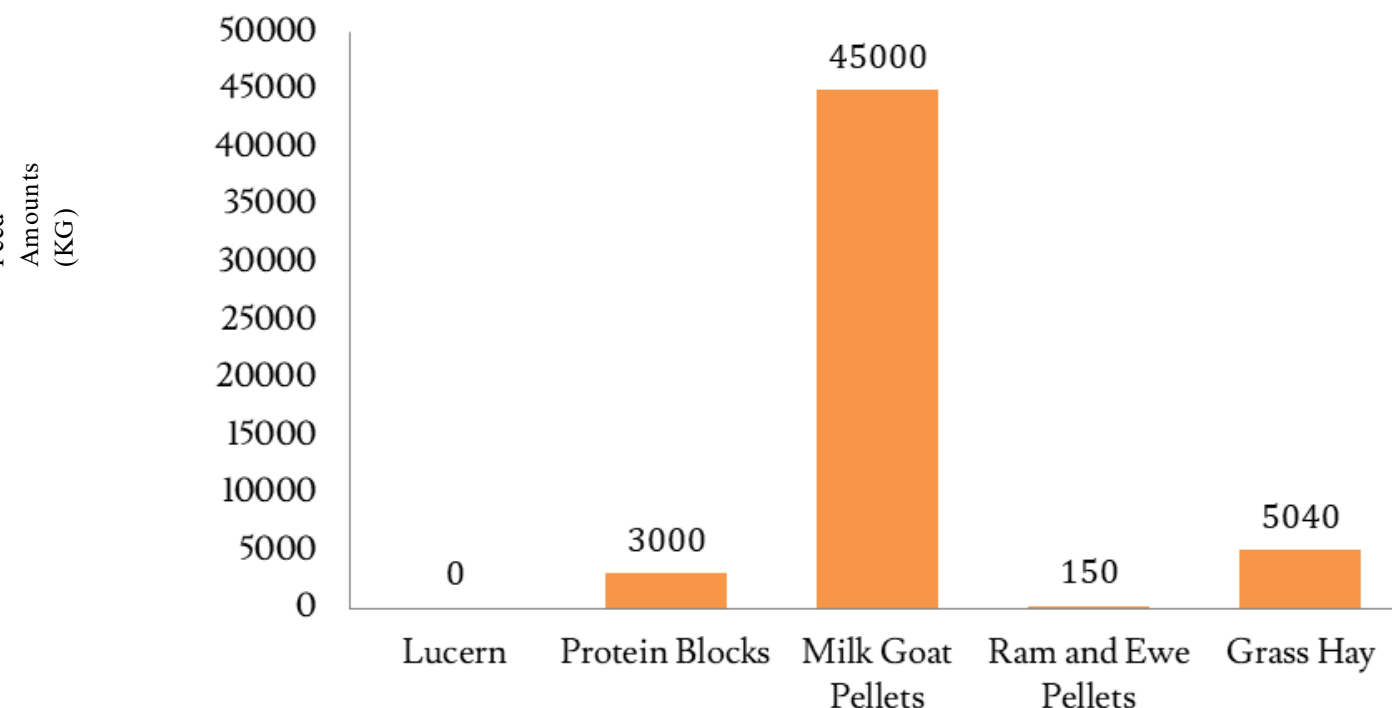


Figure 94: Amount of feed provided to CCF small stock from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

Vaccinations and De-worming

All of CCF's small stock is treated for internal and external parasites on a quarterly basis in January, April, July, and October of each year. The product used for internal parasite treatment rotates between the following four products: Fenbendazole, Ivermectin, Albendazole, and Doramectin. The product used at each treatment is determined by which product was used previously; anthelmintic products are rotated between drug classes in order to help prevent the development of resistance among the parasites, which can happen when the same product is used repeatedly. Both before and after each quarterly parasite treatment, a herd-wide Faecal Egg Count (FEC) is performed to determine the internal parasite burden in the animals. This is done by collecting representative faecal samples from various areas in the kraal. The pre- and post-treatment testing helps ensure that the treatments reduce the parasite burden in the animals, which helps to ensure the efficacy of the products used. For external parasite (tick, fly, and lice) prevention Paracide (Pfizer Animal Health) and Ultra-Boss Pour-On (Schering-Plough Animal Health) are rotated at each quarterly treatment. Vaccines are applied as follows. In addition, this year CCF vaccinated all small stock against Anthrax.

- Actinomyces – for the control of Caseous lymphadenitis (Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis) – also known as cheesy gland.
 - All new-borns are vaccinated at two weeks old, three injections must be given 10 days apart and then one injection should be given every 6 months thereafter.

- Adult animals are vaccinated every 6 months.
- MultiVax P Plus – for the control of dysentery, pulpy kidney disease (*Clostridium perfringens* Type D), tetanus (*Clostridium tetani*), Pasteurella (*Pasteurella haemolytica*) respiratory infection, blackleg (*Gangraena emphysematosa*), clostridial metritis, blood gut, and infections.
 - All new-borns are vaccinated at four weeks old, then a booster after a month and then annually thereafter.
 - Adult animals are vaccinated annually.
- Brucellosis – for the control of *Brucella abortus* and *Brucella melitensis*, a bacterial infection of the reproductive tract.
 - This vaccine is given only once and provides life-long immunity; all young animals are vaccinated at four months of age.
- Enzootic Abortion – for the control of *Chlamydia abortus*, an organism that causes early and late-term abortions.
 - All of the female animals are vaccinated one month before breeding on an annual basis.
- Rabies – for the prevention of rabies virus which causes fatal encephalitis.
 - All new-borns are vaccinated at four months of age, then a booster after a month and then annually thereafter.
 - All adult animals are vaccinated yearly

Hay Production

From 1 June – 31 December 2025, CCF produced 6600 bales of hay.

Wild Game Hunted on CCF Property

As part of CCF Model Farm's sustainable wildlife management practices, CCF hunts several wild game species for consumptive purposes, including oryx, kudu, red hartebeest, and warthog. Figure 95 below displays the amount of wild game removed for consumptive use for this reporting period

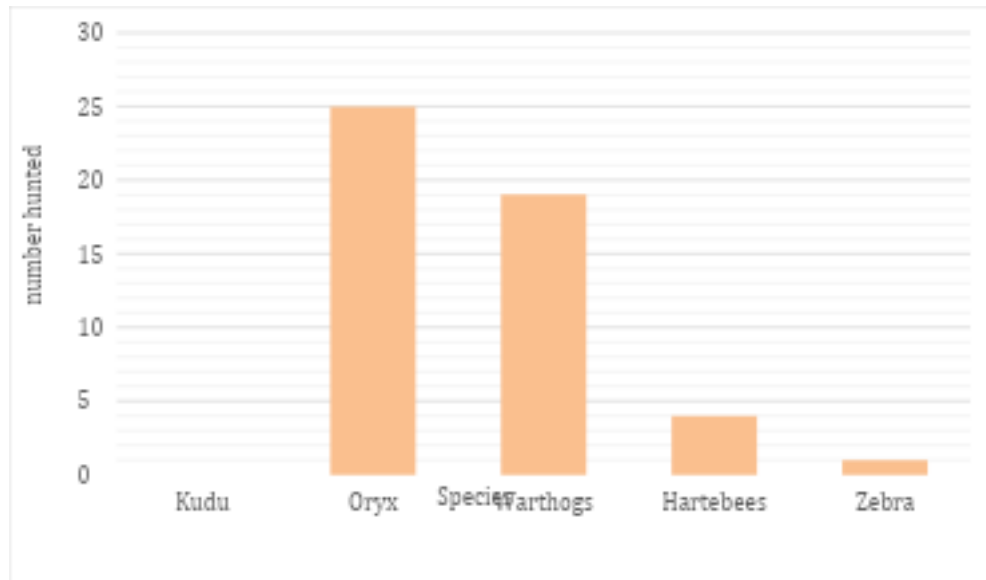


Figure 95: Amount of game utilised by CCF in 2025.

C.Sustainable Economic Programmes Supporting Local Communities

If the world's fastest cat is to survive in the wild, humans must coexist with it. The following progress has been made on CCF's activities that seek to assure the economic well-being of people living within the cheetah's range and provide resources to support CCF's long-term activity.

C.1 Certified Wildlife Friendly

CCF is a co-founder of The Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network (WFEN), which is a global community dedicated to the development and marketing of products that conserve threatened wildlife while contributing to the economic vitality of rural communities. The WFEN provides the 'Certified Wildlife Friendly' trademark (Figure 96) that distinguishes enterprises that meet the 109 highest standards of being wildlife friendly. CCF's Bushblok and Dancing Goat Creamery are both Certified Wildlife Friendly.



Figure 96: Certified Wildlife Friendly logo.

C.2 BUSHBLOCK AND FUELWOOD

C.2.1 Operations: BUSHBLOK®

Production in 2025 amounted to 452.68 tonnes with sales of 412.72 tonnes. Table 43 shows the monthly block production during this reporting period.

Table 43: Monthly block production January to Dec 2025.

Month	Amount (tonnes)
January	11.52
February	30.72
March	45.12
April	26.88
May	43.20
June	44.16
July	52.72
August	51.84
September	37.52
October	65.00
November	36.00
December	8.00
Total	452.68

Operations: Fuelwood

Production in 2025 amounted to 315.95 tonnes with sales of 315.95 tonnes. Table 44 shows the fuelwood production during this reporting period.

Table 44: Monthly fuelwood production January to Dec 2025.

Month	Amount (tonnes)
January	2.23
February	28.97
March	29.15
April	9.4
May	32.61
June	5.76
July	65.958
August	34.915
September	34.186
October	5.960
November	4.375
December	62.437
Total	315.95

D. Eco-Tourism

Tourism has been one of Namibia's largest growing industries in the past decades, with a large number of developments emerging in the Otjiwarongo area over the past couple of years. CCF has become one of the region's leading travel and tourism destinations, thus boosting the local businesses of Otjiwarongo. We strive to provide supporters and guests with the best stay and experience when visiting.

D.1 Visitors to CCF

By the end of 2025, CCF had received a total of 17,161 visiting tourists, of which 1,602 (Cheetah View Lodge and Babson House) were overnight tourists. This represents a 7.7% increase from 17,161 in 2024. In terms of total revenue, this period in 2025 saw a 13.1% increase at N\$ 9,332,806.98 compared with N\$ 17,090,461.61 in 2024. In addition to school groups and researchers mentioned separately, CCF hosted many CCF friends, supporters, and collaborators in 2025.

CCF hosted friends, supporters, and collaborators throughout 2025 and saw a good increase in visitors. CCF continues to be open to the public 364 days a year and welcomes all travelers worldwide.

The following friends, supporters, and collaborators visited CCF during this reporting period;

January

- In the beginning of January CCF hosted the ConGen(Recent Advances in Conservation Genetics (ConGen Global)) conference for 10 full days consisting of 27 participants and 9 organizers, 3 teaching faculty and 15 guest lecturers. This course provided a survey of the theory, methods, and software used in conservation genomics research. Participants learnt how to handle bioinformatics pipelines and algorithms for analyzing next-generation sequencing data through lectures and hands-on computer tutorials.

ConGen Global organizers as follows:

Stephen J. O'Brien, Ph.D., Director; Professor, Nova Southeastern University, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, USA

Eduardo Eizirik, Ph.D., Professor, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Laurie Goodman, Ph.D., Publishing Director, GigaScience Press, Hong Kong, China

Cindy Harper, Ph.D., Director of the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory, Faculty of Veterinary

Science, University of Pretoria at Onderstepoort, South Africa

Klaus-Peter Koepfli, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist, Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation, George Mason University, Front Royal, Virginia, USA

Laurie Marker, D.Phil., Founder, Executive Director, Cheetah Conservation Fund, Otjiwarongo,

Namibia (Local host)

Taras Oleksyk, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, USA

Anne Schmidt-Küntzel, D.M.V., Ph.D., Director of Animal Health and Research, Cheetah Conservation Fund, Otjiwarongo, Namibia (Local host)

Emma Teeling, Ph.D., Associate Professor, University College Dublin, Ireland

- Sue Heim, a long-time friend and great supporter of CCF Namibia from California, came to CCF for 4 weeks as one of our working guests. She arrived late in December staying through to January 2025. She generously helped with hosting the ConGen conference at CCF.
- Betty von Hoenning, head of CCF Italy and long-term friend and supporter came to visit and work with Dr. Marker on a few projects during her time here.
- At the end of January we hosted Deborah Illife from the UK. Deborah is a long-term friend and supporter and also involved with CCF UK.
- We hosted VIP guests from a long term supporting tour operator the CEO Mr. Chen and their manager Manager Mr. Huang as well as the local Lion King Travel agents Vicky Law and her sales Director Mr. Leel for a cheetah run and viewing of Babson house and the Cheetah View Lodge. After this we look forward to hosting their first overnight group of guests at Cheetah View Lodge and Babson house in September 2025.

- CCF hosted a Norwegian film crew. Filming at CCF was part of Season 11 of the show Team Bachsted in Africa and highlights the work CCF does to protect cheetahs, focusing on mitigating human-wildlife conflict and the Livestock Guarding Dog program.

March

- Vanier College faculty Jessica Lang and EWM teacher and Brandee Diner long term CCF and Vanier College collaborator and teacher as well as the college 2 person film crew Juliet Lamers and Dale Robinson to film a short documentary about their students and their work at CCF.
- Artist and Photographer Miereille Ockenfels visited CCF for a week.
- Nathan & Margeaux Moine, Wildlife photographers from France spent a few days at CCF. Nathan has been taking pictures in Erindi of rewilded cheetahs before and came to CCF to learn more about the work CCF does as well as scoping CCF out for potential wildlife photography workshops in the future.
- Dr. Sarah Tiller from Canada stayed for 3 nights on a fully inclusive basis. It has always been a bucket-list dream trip for her to visit CCF. We are so glad we got to share this with her.
- Chris Wade, CCF Somaliland's country manager came to visit CCF Namibia for a few days.
- Ryan Tate Stayed at Cheetah View Lodge. He supports our snake aversion training and reviews other on-site training practices.
- We hosted a site inspection from Namibia Tours & Safaris with five of their staff members. They did look at the CCF lodges and participated in a cheetah run and drive.
- Mary Wystra the founder and director Action for Cheetahs in Kenya sent their lead canine handler Marimba to stay at CCF to meet and collaborate with CCF's head of scat detection, Tim Hofmann for a week.
- At the end of March we had Joe Ryan from the FreewayProject visit. Joe is a photographer, filmmaker and motorcyclist who was visiting Namibia making his Namibian youtube videos.

April

- Early April we welcomed long-term CCF friends and supporters Katie Lawler and Dustin Kieschnick from Northern California to the Babson House.
- Steve, Alyson, and Cora Steckler were lucky winners of the DC Benefit. They have won a two-day, three-night stay at CCF. Cora and the family were excited to see the Anatolian

Shepherd dogs. They have 4 Anatolian Shepherd dogs at home and Cora's winning CCF artwork was a collage of one of their Anatolian dogs!

May

- Renata Degener returned to CCF as a working guest. Renata visited CCF two years ago and has been involved with CCF Europe since then and we enjoyed having her with us for two weeks.
- Marge Cappel and Bobbie Kurshan stayed at Cheetah View Lodge, they are from the US and clients of Alan Feldstein who is part of the CCF USA board of directors.
- We hosted the Mfanasibili Nkosi Film Crew, a German film crew for 2 nights. Their main contact was the Pangolin Conservation & Research Foundation but they did attend some activities at CCF.
- At the end of May we hosted CCF supporters and dear friends John Bloomfield and his family here at Cheetah View Lodge on a fully inclusive basis they got to see all CCF has to offer including in-depth tours of each department.
- Returning writer and journalist Jürgen Friedrich and his son Dominik Werner also stayed at the lodge for 2 nights. Mr. Friedrich is currently working on a photo book about CCF.

June

- Dr. Cindy Price Schultz from UW, checked into our lodge to meet with different CCF staff who will be working with UW students.
- At the end of June CCF hosted a film crew from Warner Bros Spain with Dr. Fabiola Quesada, Director of Wild Spirit Foundation as the host. Dr. Fabiola also brought along a group of 11 veterinarians and conservationists.
- Science Communicator and Influencer Lindsay Nikole (and previous intern at CCF) and her editor Gian visited CCF for 6 days to film content for a YouTube Video about CCF for Lindsay Nikole's YouTube Channel.
- CCF Namibia Board members [Mike Hill](#), Gerry and a potential new member Tracey Thompson
- Dear friends, long time supporter and number one birder in the world Peter Kaestner and his wife Kimberly Kaestner together with their friends Amy Booth and Nancy Berndt, Alexander Booth and Douglas Booth stayed at the lodge at the end of June 2025.

July

- We welcomed back for the second time this year long-term CCF friends and supporters Katie Lawler and Dustin Kieschnick from Northern California to the Babson House. Katie also named and sponsors Brendy the cheetah.
- Willem Jan Van Wijk and his son. Willem is part of CCF Netherlands and visited CCF to learn more about the projects on site and take this knowledge back to the Netherlands.
- Chris Leggatt & Liz Bazin, Chris is an adventure tour guide and keen photographer while Liz had a career in both banking and conservation. They both recently completed the update for the 5th edition of Bradt's Zimbabwe Guidebook (which was due out September 2025), and Chris has also written several articles for Travel Africa Magazine, as well as the Weg/Go! Botswana Guide.
- 3rd time return guests Ian Gooden & Paula Moore from the UK visited again they love our Cheetah view Lodge.
- Jeffery Sabol and his daughter were working guests staying at the lodge for 12 nights. Jeffrey Sabol is a CCF supporter from the US and it was his first time visiting CCF

August

- Jeff Muntifering, past employee and still friend, collaborator and supporter of CCF and Katie Gainfield who is the Minnesota Zoo's Comms Director visited for 1 night to show Katie the work CCF does.
- Cameron Carver, previous staff and founder of Cheetah-Kids, came back to visit for a few days.

September

- Angela and Ian Thomas, UK CCF Supporters Returning Guests, love the LSGDs
- Abdillahi Osman, Minister of MoECC (Ministry of Environment and Climate Change) from Somaliland and two delegates visited CCF for 1 night to learn more about the projects and see the open to the public research and education centre.
- Marie-Claude Erian & Carolyn Farquar are CCF Canada's President and Director and visited CCF for a few days as their last visit to CCF was several years ago.
- Melanie Simpson Head of Philanthropy Exeter Safari Company & Nikki CCF did a small campaign here in the US with Exeter, matching fundraising efforts online for a mini-campaign. Exterior also continues to purchase CCF crafts and gifts them to their travelers. Also looking into building a package including CCF for their travellers

October

- Dr Stephanie Laett and Dr Nancy Paquin from Vanier college in Canada visited During their stay at CCF, Nancy and Stephanie met with the various individuals involved in the internship program and student activities. All of their past students have thoroughly enjoyed their time at CCF, and they and CCF hope to further enrich their students' experience.

November

- Susan & Neil Rector friends of Jan Ramer (dear friend of Laurie) from Columbus Zoo visited and got to experience all in depth tours from each department and CCF as a whole
- Photographer, Natalia Mroz , came on assignment from the St Louis Zoo to take pictures for an upcoming book from the zoo highlighting their conservation partners, CCF being one of them, as well as taking pictures of Victor Alm, St. Louis's Zoo Zoological Manager of Carnivores that came as a Working Guest.
- Georgina Bailey, CRCC's cheetah headkeeper visited CCF for a few days and supported the cheetah team after finishing her contract in Somaliland.

December

- Renata Degener, a dear friend from France and returning VIP guest, spent 10 days at CCF to learn more about the projects and therefore be more involved with CCF Europe.
- Lesley Ewing returning VIP working guest. Lesley is a long term friend and donor from Northern California that has been to CCF before during a trip to Namibia organized by CCF. This time she spent 10 days at CCF as a VIP working guest.
- Johanna Roy, a former working guest at CCF and friend of CCF, visited for a couple of nights.
- Gabe Robleto and his family, CCF supporters and friends. Came to experience CCF and to teach Nico(the son) and Emmie(their daughter who also celebrated her birthday while at CCF) by seeing and understanding how they can help CCF and other conservation efforts.

D.2 Visitor and Guest Analysis

As tourists are increasingly becoming seasoned international travelers, they become more discerning and choose those destinations that can provide a more memorable experience and good value for their money. Therefore, CCF strives to ensure that the product offered to the tourism sector is sufficiently attractive. COVID-19 had a huge impact on the revenue and number of guests visiting CCF, the loss of income was tremendous, but as we can see in the explanations below, we are definitely back and even doing better than in 2019.

D.2.1 Day Visitors

This reporting period for 2025 shows an increase of 9.1 % in day-visiting tourists, from 15,474 in 2024 to this year’s 16,882 visitors (Figure 97). This is a significant increase in day-visiting guests, with a busy August with a total of 2772 guests and October with 2073 guests.

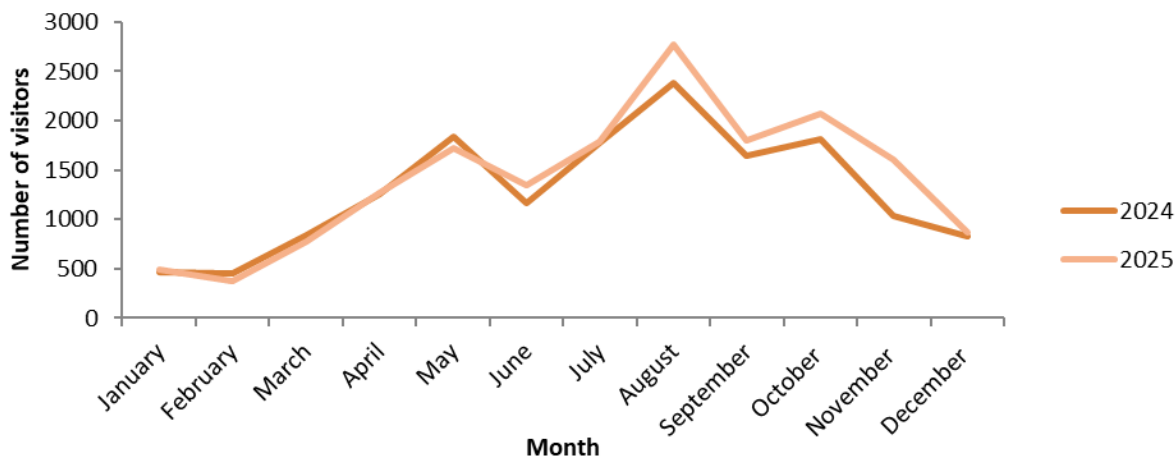


Figure 97: Number of monthly visitors at CCF from January to December 2025.

The predominant language spoken by visitors during this period was German (22%), followed by English (18%)French (15%) and Italian (6%). During this reporting period, we had some local visitors who spoke local languages; Otjiherero, Afrikaans, and DamaFigure 113). The majority of day visitors were from the following countries; Germany (19%), France (13%), and Other (15%) (Figure 98).

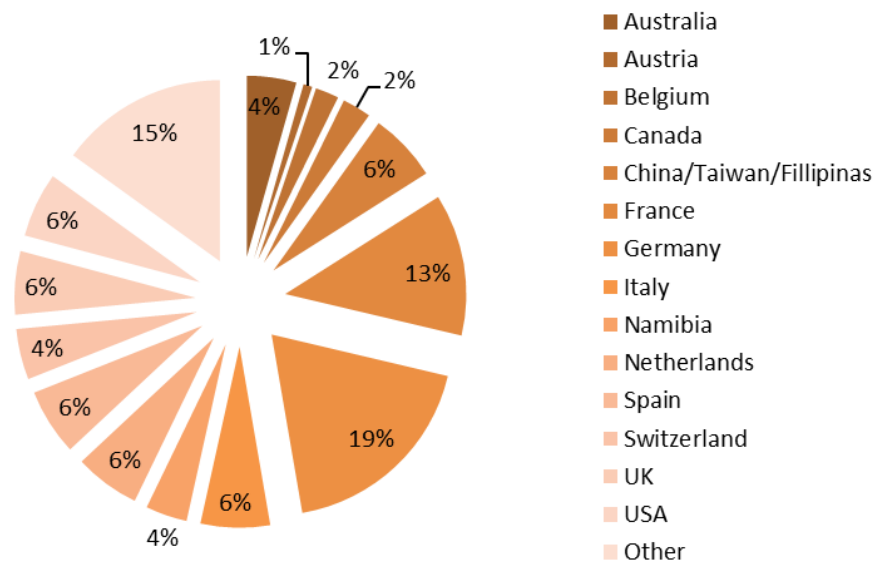


Figure 98: Languages spoken by visitors from January to December 2025.

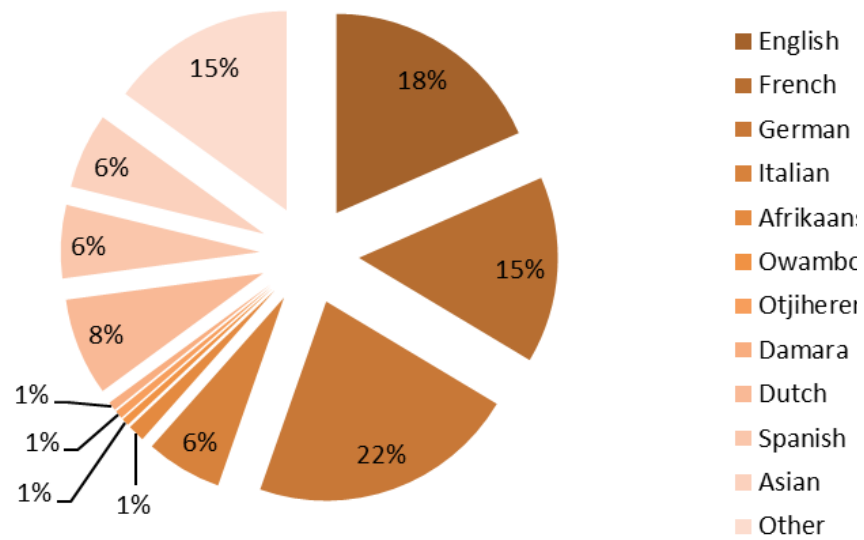


Figure 99: Percentage of visitors per country from January to December 2025.

Most (66%) visitors continue to be walkins, which includes direct bookings (at least 50%) from our reservation office, Exclusive Reservations, who also book and communicate 100% of online bookings and tour operator bookings (27%) (Figure 99). We have also noticed a good increase from our friends on neighboring farms Frans Indongo Lodge(609 guests), Waterberg Guest Farm(581 guests) and Aloe Grove Lodge (98 guests).

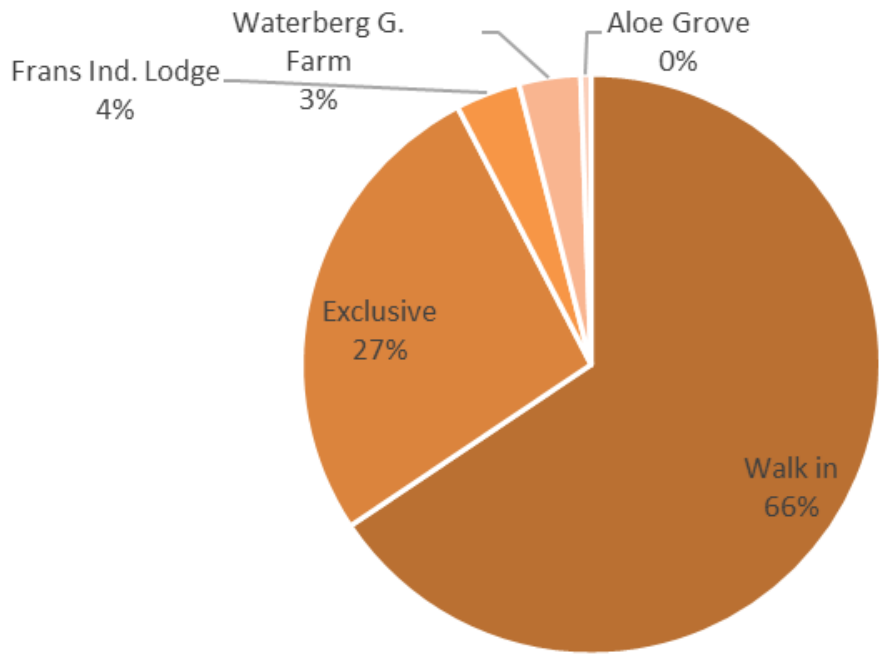


Figure 100: Source of Visitors from January to December 2025.

D.2.2 Financial

In terms of tourism revenue from day-visiting guests, CCF saw an increase during this reporting period of 15.5%, at N\$ 11,670,634.08 in 2024 compared to N\$13,468,327.80 in 2025 (Figure 10 1).

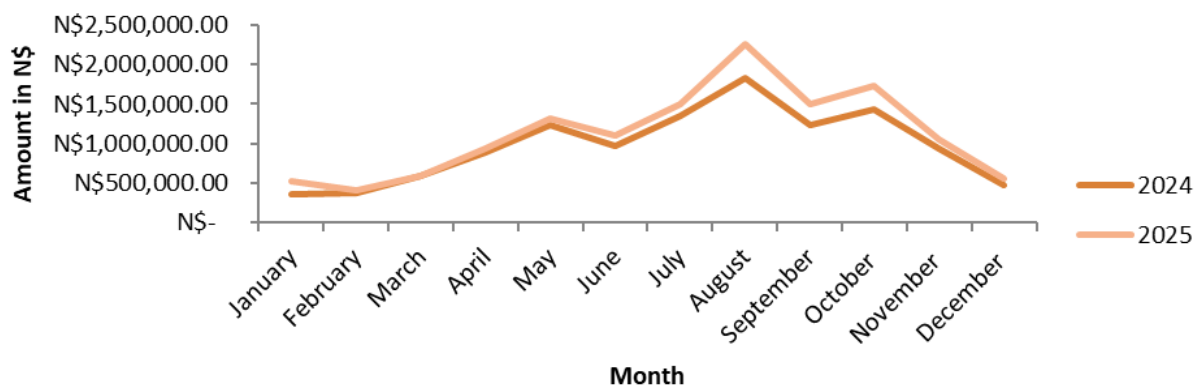


Figure 101: Day visitor income (N\$) comparison during January and December 2025.

The monthly breakdown of income per activity and number of visitors is shown in Table 45. The month with the highest average expenditure per visitor was January at N\$ 1,077.68 and the lowest month was December at N\$647.18. The Cheetah Drive represented the highest income source during this period, at 46.413% of the total income of N\$ 6,251,695.60, and the Gift shop revenue showed a 15.51% of income in this reporting period with N\$ 2,089,574.00. The third highest revenue driver was the Center tour & feeding with N\$ 1,690,351.30, 12.55% of the total income for day visiting guests. A reminder that accommodation shown on this table is only coming from camping or other guests paid on site.

Table 45: Breakdown of revenue (N\$) from January to December 2025.

ACTIVITY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	%
CHEETAH DRIVE	193204.00	203470.00	240820.00	395464.00	533542.00	438380.00	765,564.00	1,197,415.60	698,114.00	846,707.00	496,845	242,170	6,251,695.60	46.41%
GIFT SHOP	158114.00	72227.50	105944.00	132584.00	227712.00	175670.50	239,276.00	268,148.00	220,923.00	213,088.00	169,232	106,655	2089574.00	15.51%
ED CENTER	37979.00	49271.00	106944.00	149010.50	202361.00	147112.00	147,561.00	245,993.00	190,229.30	220,407.50	109,945	83,538	1,690,351.30	12.55%
RUN	41132.00	22968.00	25168.00	73328.00	105568.00	145722.40	102,784.00	163,032.00	131,700.00	125,208.00	82,584	25,040	1044234.40	7.75%
ACCOM	1790.00	0.00	0.00	3350.00	440.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750	1250	7,580.00	0.06%

CAFÉ	6103 3.00	383 30. 00	6957 2.00	1045 55.0 0	1328 37.00	1247 05.00	161,041. 00	276,4 48.00	139,4 85.00	193,1 80.00	117,7 00	67,7 69	14866 55.00	11. 04 %
SERE NGET I	0.00	371 0.0 0	1823 1.00	2404 5.00	2647 1.00	3156 9.50	28,710.0 0	40,89 1.00	40,68 5.00	22,66 0.00	12,36 0	11,2 47	260,5 79.50	1.9 3%
BEHI ND THE SCEN ES	1400 0.00	400 0.0 0	1140 0.00	2940 0.00	4000 0.00	1462 0.00	13,000.0 0	29,50 0.00	22,57 5.00	67,26 0.00	2740 0	8000	28115 5.00	2.0 9%
DONA TION S	0.00	0.0 0	0.00	0.00	7500. 00	0.00	4,000.00	1,000 .00	20,27 5.50	0.00	0	0	32,77 5.50	0.2 4%
OTHE R	0.00	0.0 0	0.00	670. 00	1000. 00	240.0 0	0.00	225.0 0	0.00	1,240 .00	1897 5.7	0	22350 .70	0.1 7%
CHEE SE	1865 4.80	966 0.0 0	1786 5.00	2386 0.00	3359 5.00	2361 0.00	32,741.0 0	38,97 0.00	29,71 6.00	33,38 0.00	2488 5	1544 0	302,3 76.80	2.2 4%
TOTA L	N\$ 525,9 06.80	N\$ 403 ,63 6.5 0	N\$ 595, 944. 00	N\$ 936, 266. 50	N\$ 1,311 ,026. 00	N\$ 1,101 ,629. 40	N\$ 1,494,67 7.00	N\$ 2,261 ,622. 60	N\$ 1,493 ,702. 80	N\$ 1,723 ,130. 50	N\$ 1,060 ,676. 70	N\$ 561, 109. 00	N\$ 13,46 9,327. 80	100 .00 %
VISIT ORS	488	377	774	1265	1720	1351	1,789	2772	1803	2073	1603	867	16882	
Avg Exp/ Visito r	N\$ 1,077 .68	N\$ 1,0 70. 65	N\$ 769. 95	N\$ 740. 13	N\$ 762.2 2	N\$ 815.4 2	N\$ -	N\$ 815.8 8	N\$ 828.4 5	N\$ 831.2 3	N\$ 661.6 8	N\$ 647. 18	N\$ 797.8 5	

D.2.3 Cheetah View Lodge

Cheetah View Lodge hosted 1497 guests for 2025 compared to the 1566 guests for the same period in 2024, representing a decline of 4.4%. Overnight guests were recorded from January to December during this reporting period according to the number of bed nights. The total number of bed nights during this reporting period was 2193 compared to 2155 in 2024, representing an 1.8% increase (Figure 102). This indicates we had less guests than 2024 but the ones that did stay stayed for a longer period. June had a staggering increase and February had a drastic decrease compared to last year 2024 for the same reporting period. CCF was able to occupy 1144 rooms and had an occupancy rate of 39.18% for 2025.

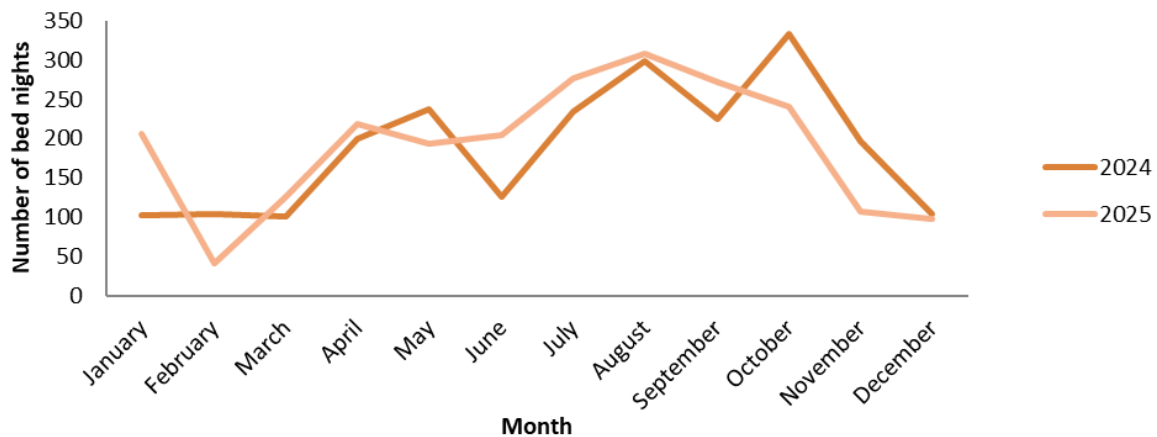


Figure 102: Number of bed nights at Cheetah View Lodge comparing January to December in 2024 and 2025.

Revenue from the Cheetah View Lodge saw an increase of 11.5%, from N\$4,401,737.53 in 2024 to N\$ 4,907,540.78 in 2025 (Figure 103).

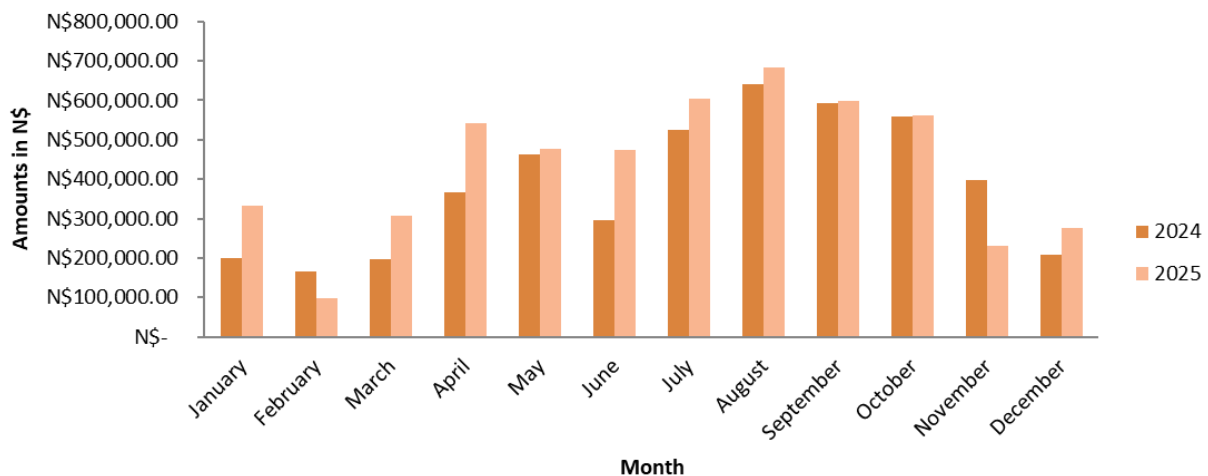


Figure 103: Revenue from the Cheetah View Lodge comparing January to December in 2024 and 2025

Visitors were booked by various Tour operators with the majority (56%) of the bookings were booked through our reservation office, Exclusive Reservations. Booking.com and Expedia (always rechecked and followed up by Exclusive reservations) bookings represented 30% of 2025. CCF direct bookings and bookings from the CCF website including donors, friends of CCF and film crew accommodations represented 14% of all bookings. CCF received a total of 330 confirmed room bookings throughout this reporting period (Figure 104).

We have about 205 different sources, travel agents and tour operators that book accommodation at CCF or send enquiries and book CCF's tourism daily activities. Exclusive Reservations handles all

of CCF's tour operator bookings which include Katika Safaris CC, Ultimate Safaris, Private Safaris Namibia(PTY), Namibia Tracks & Trails, Great Explorations Namibia, Wild Africa Travel, Sense of Africa, Bawana Tucke Tucke, PTHome Travel, Terra Nova Tours & Incentives CC. Damarana Safaris, African Leisure Travel , Abenteuer Afrika Safaris, Zambezi Car rental & Safaris, Passion Africa Travel, Czech Photo Travel, Sense of Africa, Nam Click & Travel, Namibia Tours and Safaris, Namibia Individual Travel, Natures Friends Safaris, and many more.

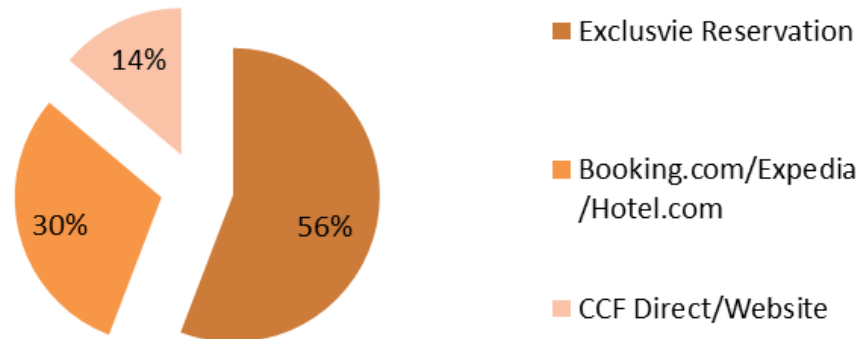


Figure 104: Booking sources for Cheetah View Lodge, January to December 2025.

In terms of nationalities, most guests at Cheetah View Lodge were German (17%), followed by French (12%), UK (13%), and USA at 9%(Figure 105).

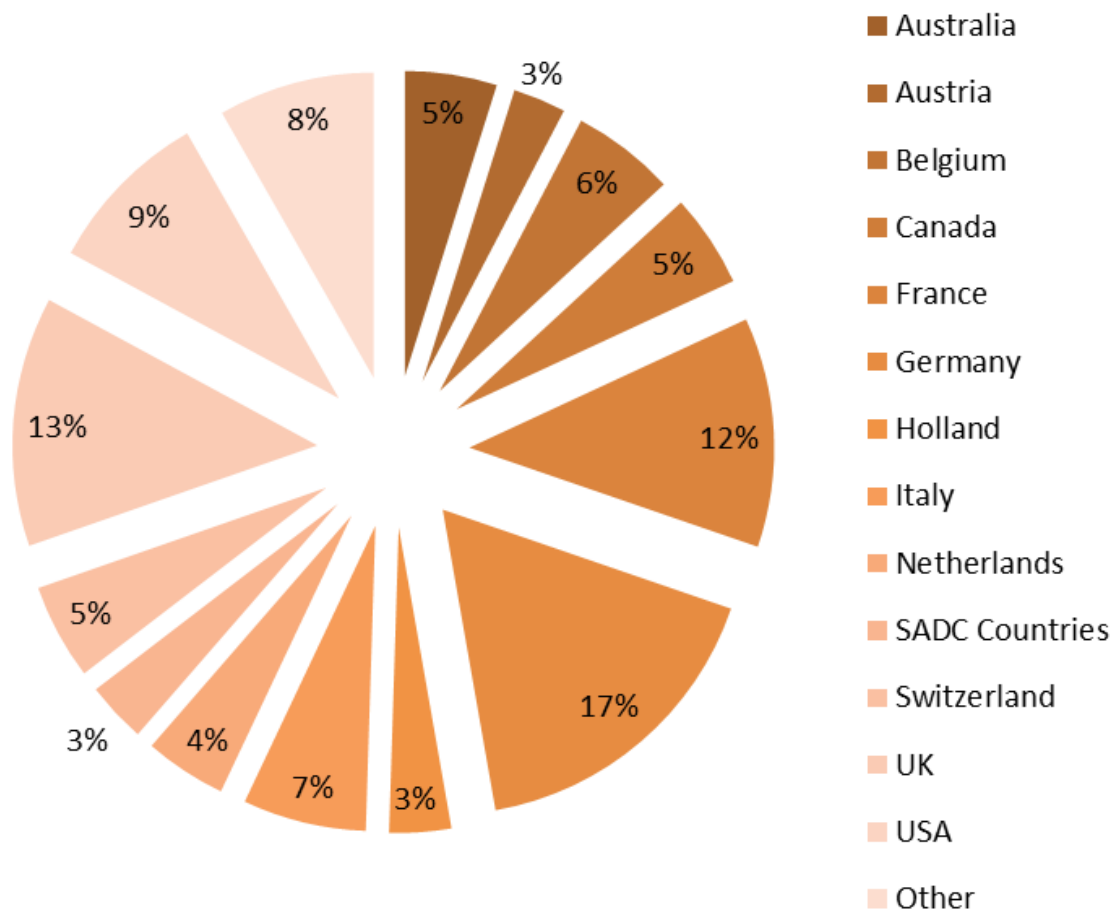


Figure 105: Nationalities of visitors staying at Cheetah View Lodge, January to December 2025.

D.2.4 Babson House

Babson House is CCF's luxury guest house and is booked on a fully inclusive basis. This means that all our normal tourism activities and in-depth tours of each department along with meals and drinks are included in this booking normally.

Babson House is usually very quiet during the first three months of the year, with guests expected from May to November. We hosted a total of 105 guests at Babson House in 2025, compared to 121 guests in 2024 representing a 13.2% decrease in guests. There was a 12% incline in bed nights during this reporting period (224 Bed Nights) due to the ConGen conference lecturers that stayed for a longer period compared to the same reporting period last year (200 Bed Nights) (Figure 106).

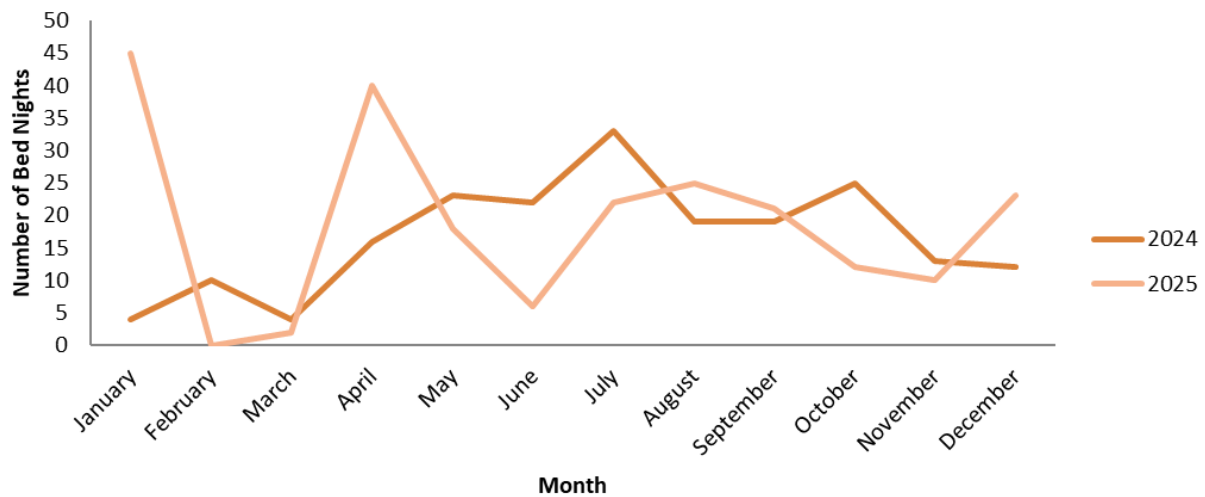


Figure 106: Number of bed nights for Babson House comparing January till December in 2024 and 2025.

We saw a decrease of 7.5% of revenue from N\$1,018,090.00 in 2024 to N\$941,448.40 in 2025 (Figure 107).

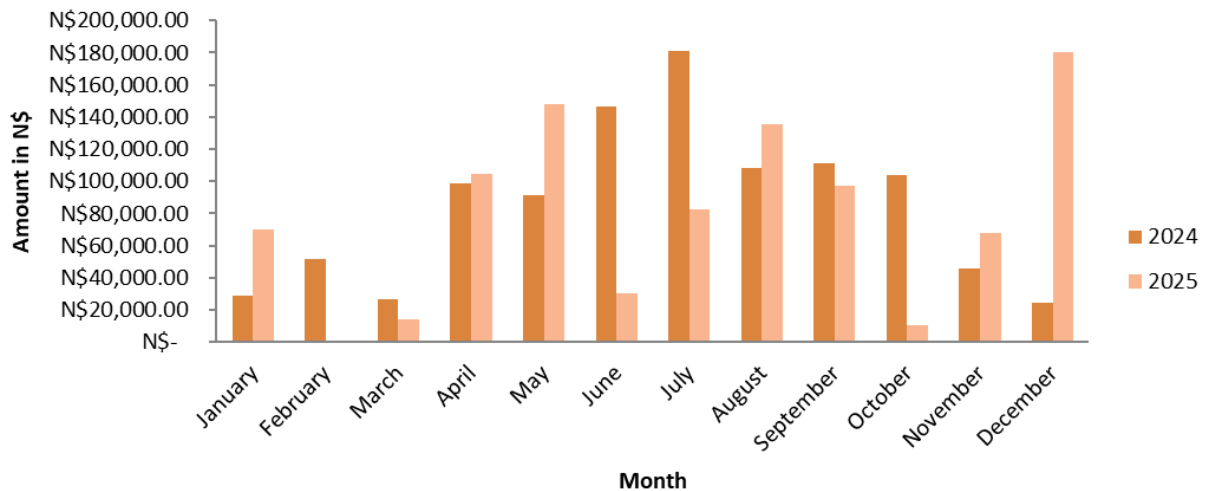


Figure 107: Revenue from Babson House comparing January till June in 2024 and 2025.

CCF received a total of 33 bookings for this reporting period. Of which many of them were from CCF's friends and supporters and booked directly (59%). We had some online bookings (8%) at Babson House. Other bookings were booked by tour operators through CCF's Exclusive Reservations (33%) like Ultimate Safaris, Nature Friends Safaris, Katika Safaris and Zambezi Car Rental & Safaris (Figure 108). Keeping in mind that all these bookings and the online bookings were handled by and through our booking office Exclusive Reservation.

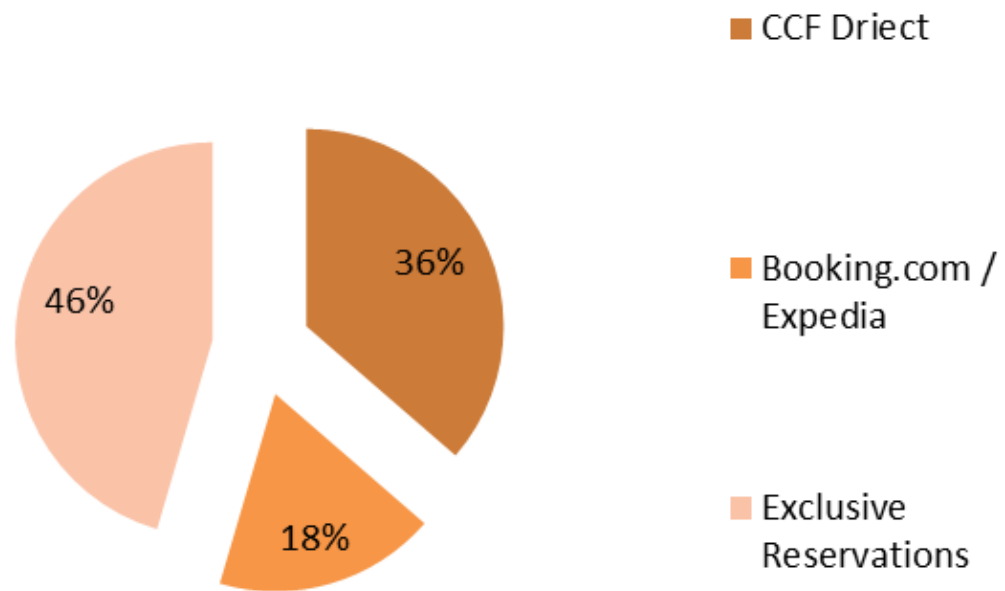


Figure 108: Sources of Babson House bookings, January to December 2025.

Most overnight visitors at Babson House were from the USA (43%), followed by the UK(23%) and Italy (12%) (Figure 109).

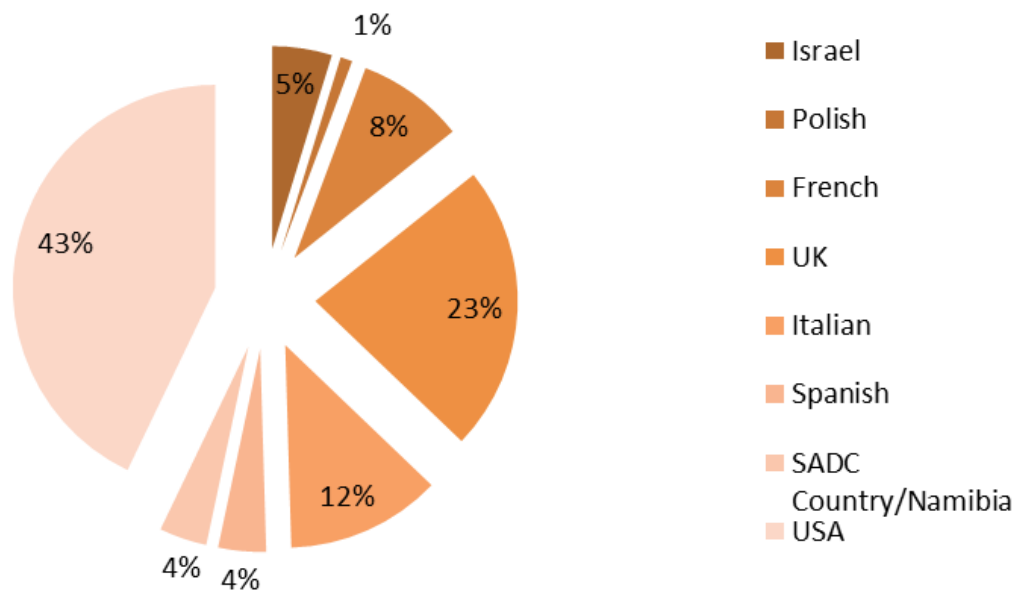


Figure 109: Nationalities of overnight visitors at the Babson, January to December 2025.

D.3 Meals Served at Staff Kitchen

The number of people eating at CCF differs every day in accordance with the various guests, working guests, volunteers, and interns arriving and leaving CCF.

Table 46, shows the number of lunches and dinners that were cooked at CCF's community dining room, the Hot Spot, each month. A total of 27,320 meals were cooked during 2025 for an average of 75 meals per day.

Table 46: Number of meals served at CCF's Hot Spot from January to December 2025.

Meal	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lunch	946	893	1090	1171	1280	1147	1685	1278	1104	1232	949	1091
Dinner	964	974	1091	1197	1282	1192	1539	1170	970	1156	907	1010
Total	1910	1867	2181	2370	2562	2339	3224	2448	2074	2388	1856	2101
Average/day	62	67	70	79	83	78	107	82	69	80	62	70

Most of the meals (46%) served at the Hot Spot were for CCF staff members. Volunteers and interns represented (39%), while Working Guests (WG) and other guests represented (15%) (Figure 110).

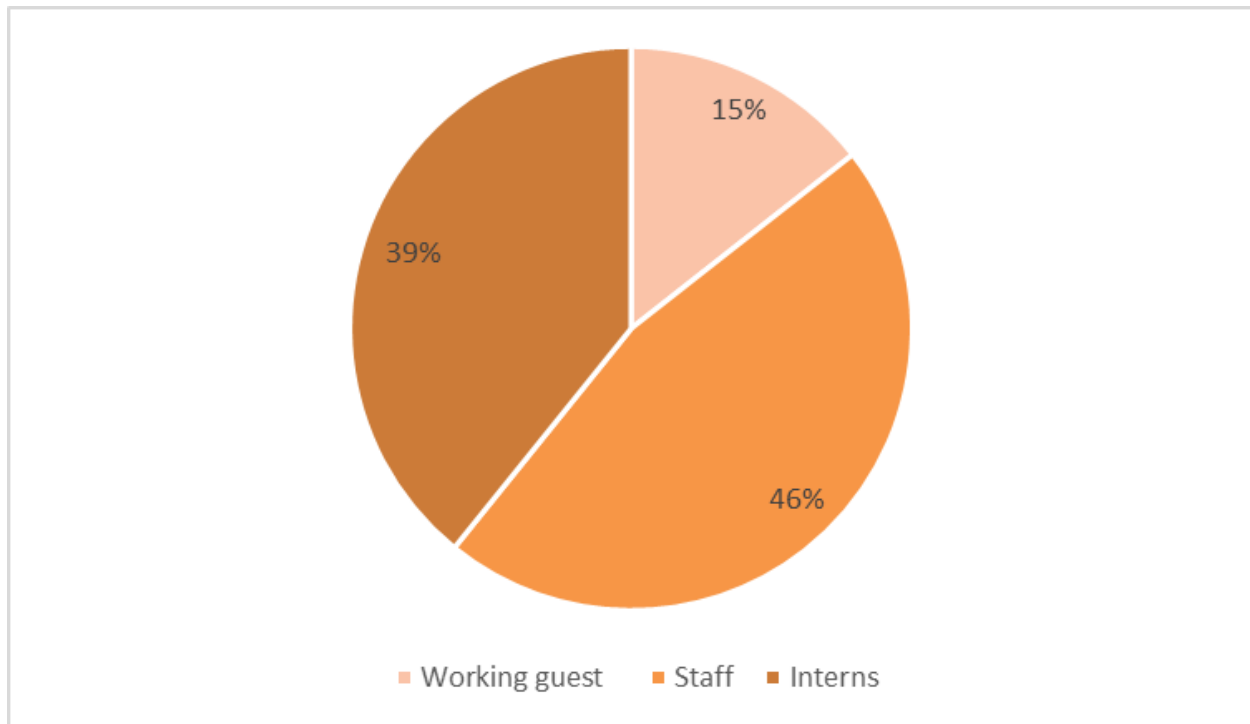


Figure 110: Overall categories of people served at the Hot Spot in January to December 2025.

D.4 Marketing

CCF's marketing agent, Exclusive Reservations, continues to support our eco-tourism efforts both with reservations, bookings, and its objective of transforming the CCF brand to make it distinctive and different. Exclusive Reservations also promotes CCF by regularly visiting other tour operators in Windhoek at their offices and organising meetings for companies based in Swakopmund. They also sent out the updated CCF 2025/ 2026 rates during this period.

Exclusive Reservation participated and represented CCF in expos based in South Africa, including Africa's largest travel show, INDABA Durban and the World Travel Market in Cape Town. Exclusive also organised an educational visit with some of the Namibian tour operators throughout the year to promote CCF's accommodation facilities, Cheetah View Lodge and Babson House, and to familiarise the tour operators with CCF's work as an education and research centre.

Exclusive Reservations also attended the annual Hospitality Association of Namibia's (HAN's) Hospitality Tourism Trade Forum (HTTF) & Gala and represented CCF.

Throughout 2025, CCF continued its advertising partnerships with numerous publications and online channels adding a few new ones to the accommodations. These included Brochures Namibia, Where to Stay, Namibia Travel Info, NamibiaTourism.NET, and the Namibia Tourism Trade Directory, Namibia Holiday & Travel, Travel News Namibia, Xtinct online Magazine and Safari Africa online Magazine (English and German).

Attractions that encourage tourism operators to market CCF as a destination continue to be evaluated, as do the information and materials supplied to visitors on departure, to encourage them to become engaged and share their experience with their closer and wider networks once they have returned to their homes. CCF staff actively promotes our social media websites (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, TripAdvisor, and LinkedIn) to all guests visiting CCF.

We hope to redesign the accommodation website and do more social media on the accommodations at CCF.

D.5 Media at CCF

In January CCF hosted a Norwegian film crew (Team Bachsted). Filming at CCF was part of Season 11 of the show Team Bachsted in Africa and highlights the work CCF does to protect cheetahs, focusing on mitigating human-wildlife conflict and the Livestock Guarding Dog program. The episode will air in Norway in July or August of 2025.

In March CCF hosted a Canadian film crew of two people that came in collaboration with Vanier College. The crew focussed on filming the Vanier College students and the activities they are involved in during their internship at CCF. This will be used to promote the internship program as well as sharing the work CCF.

In March Artist and Photographer Mireille Ockenfels visited CCF for a week. Mireille got content for a Leporello on CCF and cheetahs she created supporting CCF.

At the end of June CCF hosted a film crew from Warner Bros Spain with Dr. Fabiola Queseda, Director of Wild Spirit Foundation as the host. The crew filmed content for three episodes of a sex episode show to air in Spain this fall. The focus of filming here at CCF was cheetah conservation, human-wildlife conflict and rewilding. In addition to the crew Dr. Fabiola also brought along a group of 11 veterinarians and conservationists.

Also at the end of June Science Communicator and Influencer Lindsay Nikole (and previous intern at CCF) and her editor Gian visited CCF for 6 days to film content for a YouTube Video about CCF for Lindsay Nikole's YouTube Channel. Lindsay and Gian experienced all the different departments and aspects of CCF's holistic approach to conservation and the video will be shared on Lindsay Nikole's YouTube channels in August.

In June and July CCF hosted a Brazilian / South Korean Film Crew (Gongzakso., Ltd.,) that filmed both at the CRCC in Somaliland as well as at CCF in Namibia. The 50 minute documentary on CCF and Dr. Marker is a Brazilian / South Korean collaboration and will air in April of 2026 in South Korea / Brazil potentially other South American countries.

In July Patrick Krum a film maker from California filmed content for a short video on the Livestock Guarding Dog Program for awareness and fundraising purposes.

In August CCF hosted a Warner Bros. Discovery film crew at the CRCC in Somaliland for the second episode of "Return of the Cheetah – Horn of Africa", with host Hazen Audel. The documentary

aired on December 20th 2025 in Asia, on December 4th 2024 in Asia, Africa and other countries (not in Europe / US).

D.6 CCF Cheetah Café

Since the opening of CCF’s Dancing Goat Creamery early in 2013, menu items at the Cheetah Café have included the very popular CCF Goat Cheese Platter, local platter, and baked feta, as well as fresh muffins, scones, quiches, wraps, a cake of the day, and goat milk ice cream, which is a favourite on hot days. Goat milk fudge that is produced at the Dancing Goat Creamery is also offered for sale at the Café and Gift Shop.

After a fire from a lightning strike on 16 October 2013 destroyed the CCF Visitor Centre along with the Cheetah Café, the café operated from a small room in the Cheetah Museum building until the café reopened in June 2017. Since the reopening of the Cheetah Café, CCF is now seeing the benefits of improved facilities as day visitors and lodge guests can enjoy lunch, a snack or coffee at the café between activities at CCF.

The Cheetah Café had quite a few pre-booked lunches in the first three months of 2025 and then increased as we went into the busy tourism season which started in April 2025. CCF saw an increase in the number of visitors supporting the Cheetah Café which resulted in a 10.9% increase in sales during 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.

Total revenues from the Cheetah Café during this period was N\$ 531,032.00 from January till December 2025 (Table 47) vs N\$478,918.00 during 2024 .

Table 47: Cheetah Café sales from January to December 2025 (N\$).

Month	Pre-Booked	A la Carte	Drinks& Snacks	Total:
January	8260.00	18785.00	33988.00	61033.00
February	3820.00	20510.00	14000.00	38330.00
March	14160.00	34980.00	20432.00	69572.00
April	17540.00	58175.00	28840.00	104555.00
May	25200.00	76720.00	30917.00	132837.00
June	41830.00	57540.00	25335.00	124705.00

July	26460.00	101572.00	33009.00	161041.00
August	52560.00	159520.00	64368.00	276448.00
September	19070.00	75080.00	45335.00	139485.00
October	63640.00	81380.00	48160.00	193180.00
November	22950.00	61935.00	32815.00	117700.00
December	11250.00	38739.00	17780.00	67769.00
Total Sales	110810.00	266710.00	153512.00	531032.00

E. The Chewbaaka Memorial Garden

CCF's Chewbaaka Memorial Garden continues to produce fresh vegetables for consumption by more than 40 CCF staff and volunteers, as well as visitors to the Cheetah Café and Babson House guests. Namibia imports approximately 80% of its fruits and vegetables, mostly from South Africa, transporting them across long distances and increasing the use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions that contribute to climate change. By localising food production, CCF is not only reducing the environmental and social impacts of transporting food, but is also providing fresher, tastier, and more nutritious meals while saving money.

To counteract the heavy clay-sand soil, CCF uses aged manure from its farm animals, composting and a by-product from its BUSHBLOK production: wood dust. These materials are mixed into the parent soil to improve fertility and organic matter content. CCF is also creating compost from food scraps, which is an essential ingredient for any organic garden. CCF staff, volunteers, and CCF gardener Makena Ngandu and CCF interns have been trained in proper composting techniques. CCF is consistently harvesting a variety of salads and vegetables including; beans, beetroot, squash, lettuce, rocket, spinach, basil, kale, peppers, eggplant, tomatoes, cucumber and spring onion. During this reporting period, CCF's Chewbaaka Memorial Garden also harvested a variety of fruits including citrus and watermelon. A total of 1518.7kg of fresh produce was harvested from the garden between January and December 2025, more than 62.3% of the amount from the previous reporting period (2024). Figure 111 shows the amounts of various produce harvested during the reporting period. Tomatoes, Pumpkin and Squash and Lettuce were the most harvested, representing 61.6% of the overall produce.

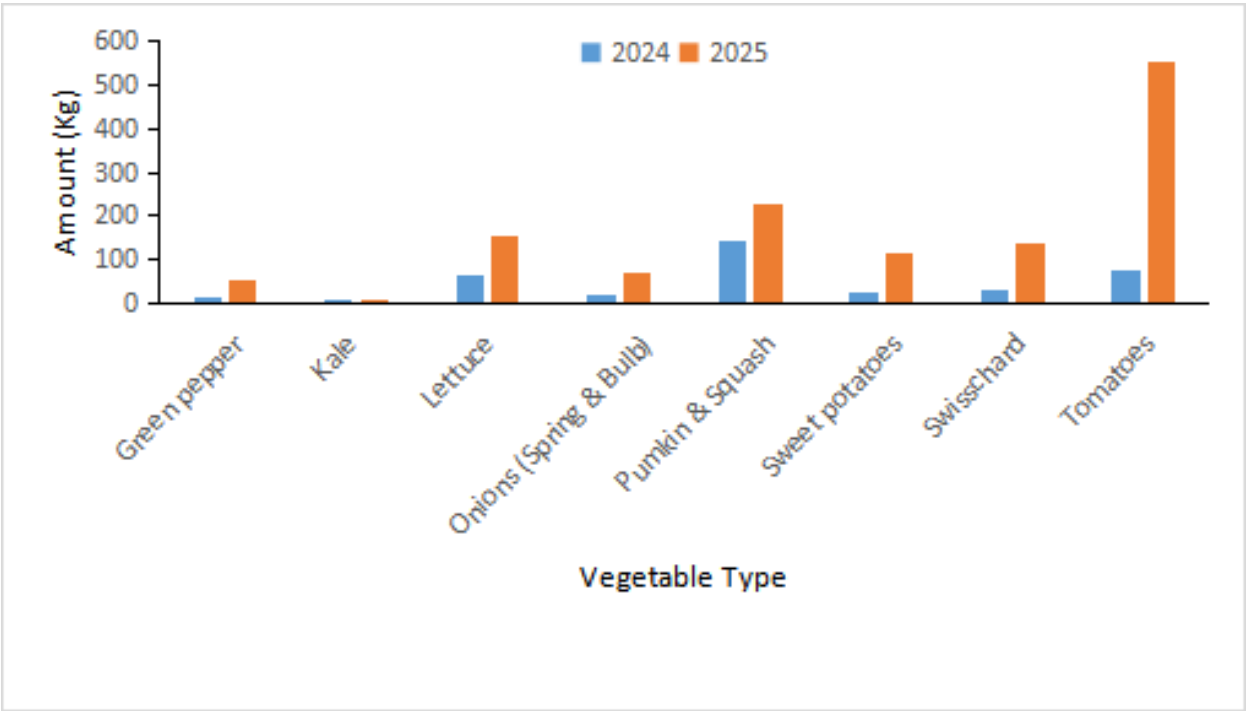
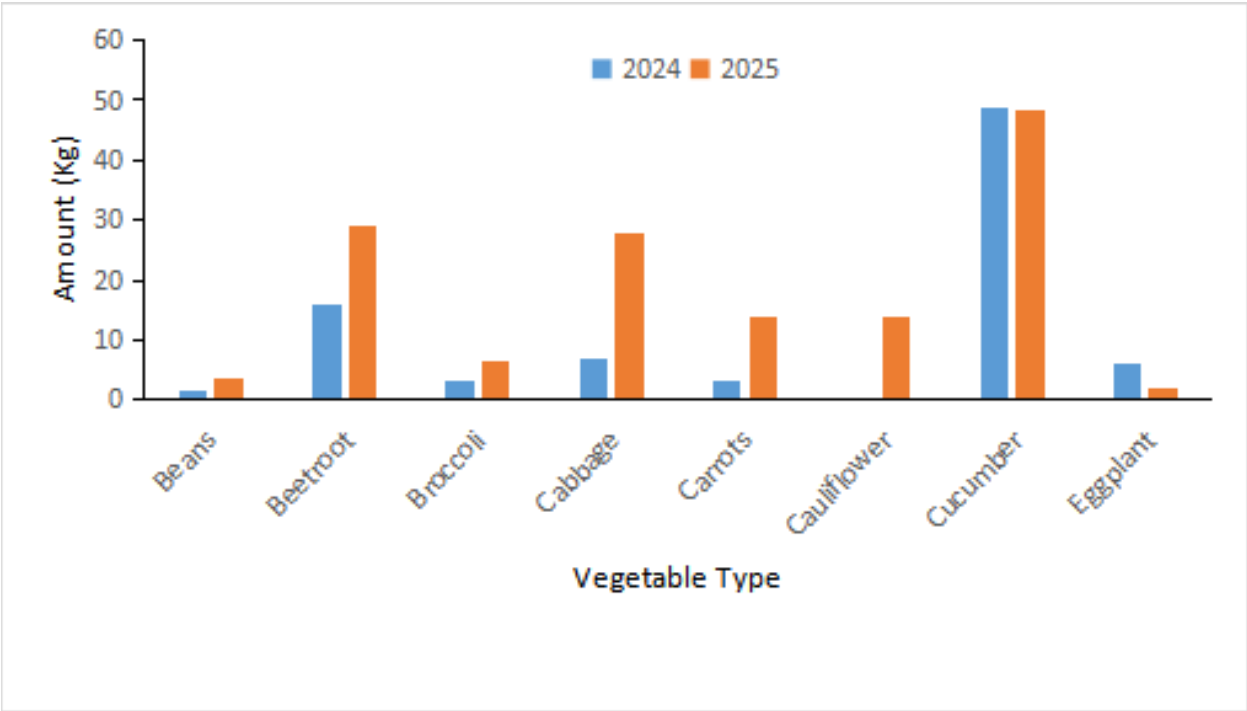


Figure 111: Vegetables harvested from the Chewbaaka Memorial Garden during January to December 2024 and 2025.

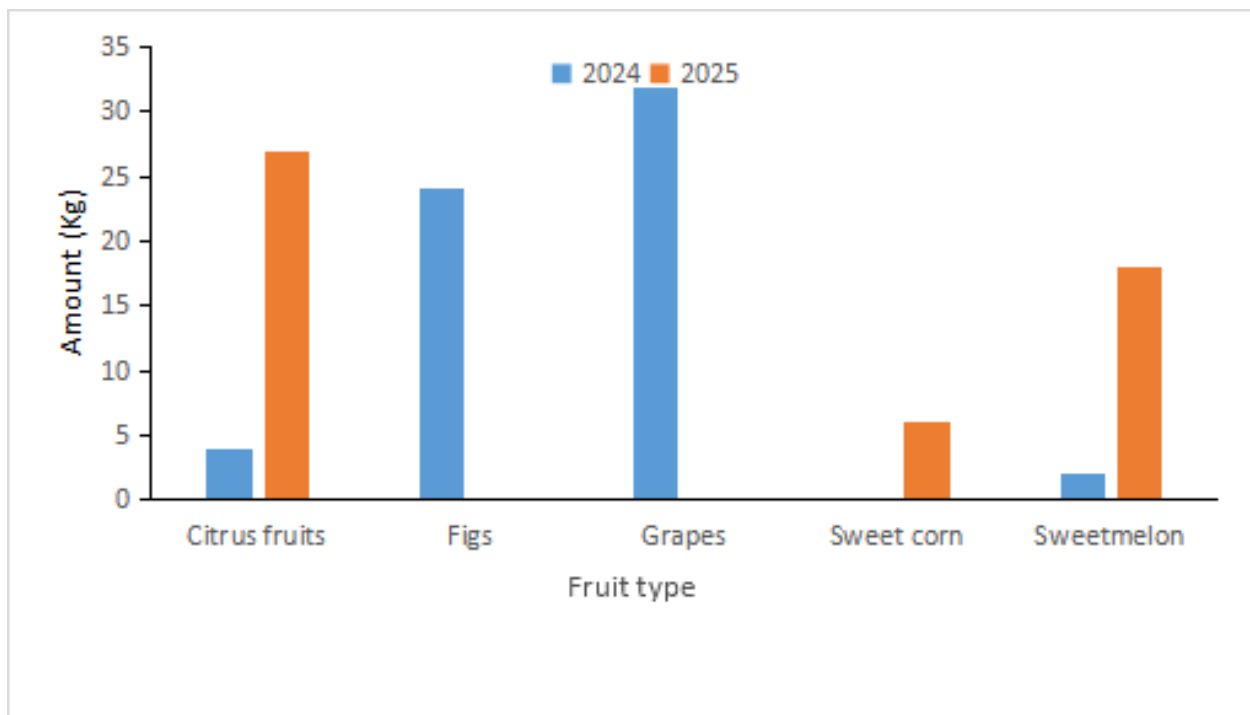


Figure 112: Fruits harvested from the Chewbaaka Memorial Garden during January-December 2024 and 2025.

Since its inception, the garden's harvest has continued to grow. By having diverse plantings in a small space, the garden remains chemical-free because it invites beneficial insects to do the work of managing unwanted insects. Sunflowers and other flowers attract pollinators. The vegetables are therefore healthier for the environment, the growers, and the consumers. Seeds were provided courtesy of Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds, an American company based in Missouri that distributes from California. We have 42 varieties of heirloom vegetable seeds.

Because of a designated gift from CCF USA Trustee, Candice Clough, in honour of her father, a new greenhouse and pond were installed in May 2018, including electric and water servicing. The garden is one more step in CCF's sustainability programme, which includes an extensive recycling programme and composting. CCF includes the Chewbaaka Memorial Garden and sustainable practices in farmer training programmes as yet another way to promote alternative livelihoods and economic growth in Namibia.

F. Association and conservation Relationship

F.1 Large Carnivore Management Association (LCMAN)

CCF is a founding member of the Large Carnivore Management Association (LCMAN) and continues to engage as an active stakeholder within this collaborative platform of NGOs, researchers, farmers, and government departments. Through its involvement, CCF helps guide the conservation and management of large carnivores in Namibia and facilitates communication among stakeholders to ensure a coordinated, countrywide approach.

Dr. Laurie Marker has served as Chair of LCMAN since 2015, while CCF's Dr. Hanlie Winterbach has fulfilled the role of Secretariat since 2025. CCF's Dr. Tim Hofmann also regularly attends LCMAN meetings, representing both CCF and the exco of the Conservancies Association of Namibia (CANAM). LCMAN additionally functions as a technical resource for the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), providing expert advice and guidance during policy development and decision-making processes related to large carnivore conservation and management.

The association continues to work closely with farmer organisations, including the Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU), CANAM, and the Professional Hunting Association of Namibia (NAPHA), to support the farming community in reducing human–wildlife conflict. A farmer hotline is maintained by CCF, and a dedicated LCMAN email address ensures continuous communication with farmers and other community members seeking advice or assistance related to large carnivores on or near their farms.

During this reporting period, LCMAN held two general meetings, on 28 July and 15 December, the latter following the Annual General Meeting held on the same day. CCF attended both meetings and shared updates on its ongoing activities and current research with other LCMAN members.

F.1.1 2024 LCMAN Focus Areas

Since the publication of the Carnivore Red Data Book in 2022, LCMAN has not established a new large-scale focus area. However, it continues to support smaller initiatives, including efforts to introduce lead-free ammunition in Namibia to minimise environmental contamination from lead.

LCMAN is also supporting the development of the Namibian Carnivore Working Group and engaging the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) with this initiative. Historically, the government collaborated closely with LCMAN and other NGOs, using current scientific studies on carnivore populations, density, and ecology to inform legislation and policy on carnivore conservation. In recent years, however, this type of collaboration has decreased. The

establishment of the Carnivore Working Group was intended to rebuild this partnership between government, researchers, and conservationists.

Since the launch of the Namibian Carnivore Working Group in November 2022, progress has been limited. Dr. Laurie Marker, as Chair of LCMAN, continues to work with MEFT members with the aim of re-establishing and advancing the group's activities.

F.1.2 The Conservancies Association of Namibia (CANAM)

In 1996, the Conservancies Association of Namibia (CANAM) was established to represent all conservancies in Namibia, whether located in rural or non-rural areas, on communal lands, or commercial farmland. For CANAM, a conservancy is defined as a legally protected area managed cooperatively by a group of bona fide land-occupiers, based on a sustainable utilization strategy. The goal is to conserve natural resources and wildlife, restore original biodiversity, and share benefits among all members.

CCF, as part of the Waterberg Conservancy, is an active member of CANAM. Dr. Laurie Marker served as CANAM Chair for many years and CCF participates in the CANAM AGM annually, both as a member and to contribute its expertise in the conservation sector. Since 2022, Dr. Tim Hofmann has been part of the CANAM executive committee, supporting efforts to reinforce the role of freehold conservancies in Namibia.

In recent years, CANAM membership and activity levels have declined, largely due to insufficient government incentives for forming conservancies. The executive committee has focused on restoring these incentives through constructive discussions with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and actively encourages member participation while advocating for CANAM's objectives. These efforts have included public presentations and publications, such as a speech delivered by Chairperson Jan Hennings at the AGM of the Namibian Chamber of Environment in 2025, a presentation at the Southern African Wildlife Management Association conference by executive committee member Thomas Peltzer followed by a publication in the conference proceedings, and coverage in the 2024 issue of Conservation and the Environment Magazine, published by the NCE.

F.1.3 The Namibian Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA)

The Namibia Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA) represents a community of professional hunters, hunting guides, and conservationists committed to the principles of wildlife stewardship and responsible natural resource management. The Cheetah Conservation Fund

(CCF) is a member of NAPHA, engaging with this key stakeholder group to support their goals of maintaining healthy game populations.

CCF's Dr. Hanlie Winterbach and Dr. Tim Hofmann work closely with NAPHA on these initiatives. On 4 April 2025, the CCF East Team met with NAPHA President Axel Kramer to discuss aspects of cheetah conservation in Namibia. Dr. Winterbach was subsequently added to NAPHA's WhatsApp group to facilitate communication with members.

NAPHA requested a survey of farmers regarding brown hyenas and dens, expressing interest in participating in a study on brown hyenas on Namibian farmland. CCF East will include these questions as part of their routine farmer contacts as a preliminary survey. In December 2025, CCF East attended the NAPHA AGM, where Dr. Winterbach was invited to present on the Early Warning System (EWS) project.

F.1.4 The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT)

During this reporting period, CCF continued to work with various stakeholders such as the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and communities to find lasting solutions to HWC issues. CCF and MEFT carried out several releases of cheetahs as part of CCF's Early Warning System program that alerts farmers when collared cheetahs enter their farms, and also implemented translocations of cheetahs from human-wildlife conflict incidents. CCF partnered with MEFT and other organizations and prepared a funding proposal towards developing a toolkit for human-wildlife conflict mitigation in select communal conservancies in the east and west of Namibia. The proposal was successful and funding was granted by the Darwin Initiative. CCF has started work in the communal conservancies.

F.2 Communal Conservancy Development

F.2.1 Rabies Vaccination Campaign in the Greater Waterberg Landscape Communal Conservancies

One Health Program and Rabies Vaccinations

The primary goal of this project is to vaccinate domestic pets (dogs and cats) against rabies as part of the Global Strategic Plan « Zero by 30 » which was formulated by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC). This Strategy aims to eliminate human deaths caused by rabies by 2030.

Every vaccinated animal protects not only a household pet but also the wider community and local wildlife. Rabies remains a serious threat in Namibia, and vaccination reduces risks for domestic animals, people, and endangered species such as cheetahs and African wild dogs.

To contribute to this effort, the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) began conducting rabies vaccination campaigns for domestic dogs and cats in the Eastern Communal Conservancies of the Greater Waterberg Landscape (GWL) in 2019.

Additionally, CCF's farmers' training programmes assist in reducing livestock farmer-carnivore conflict in these four conservancies. CCF's Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) program teaches farmers rangeland, livestock, and wildlife management, which reduces retaliatory or prophylactic killing of cheetahs and African wild dogs (AWDs). During rabies vaccination trips, CCF also provides basic animal care, limited to advice and minor routine treatments such as wound care, unless additional funding is secured to support expanded services.

The long-term impact is expected to eliminate cases of rabies in humans, reduce rabies in domestic animals and wildlife, as well as reduce livestock losses. This should ultimately result in healthier livestock and other domestic animals, less farmer-predator conflict, less killing of cheetahs and African wild dogs, and improved livelihood for farming communities.

RABIES VACCINATION HIGHLIGHTS IN 2025

During the courtesy trip in June 2025, which serves to follow-up on any community concerns about vaccinations of previous years, no issues were raised. This reflects an increase in trust and knowledge from the communities thanks to CCF's outreach. The trip could therefore focus on strengthening relationships with community leaders and State Veterinarians, to report on the achievements of the previous year and to discuss the plan for the campaign for this year.

In July of this year, CCF administered the 10,000th rabies vaccination in the 4 communal conservancies of the GWL since the Programme started in 2019 (see photo).



Figure 113: Dr. Maleagy Awene, CCF locum veterinarian, administering the 10,000th rabies vaccine.

In the year 2025, CCF's field team vaccinated a total of 2,432 dogs and cats in the 4 communal conservancies, spending a total of 108 days planning and executing the vaccinations campaigns in close to 250 villages, and covering over 12,000 km (see figure 114).

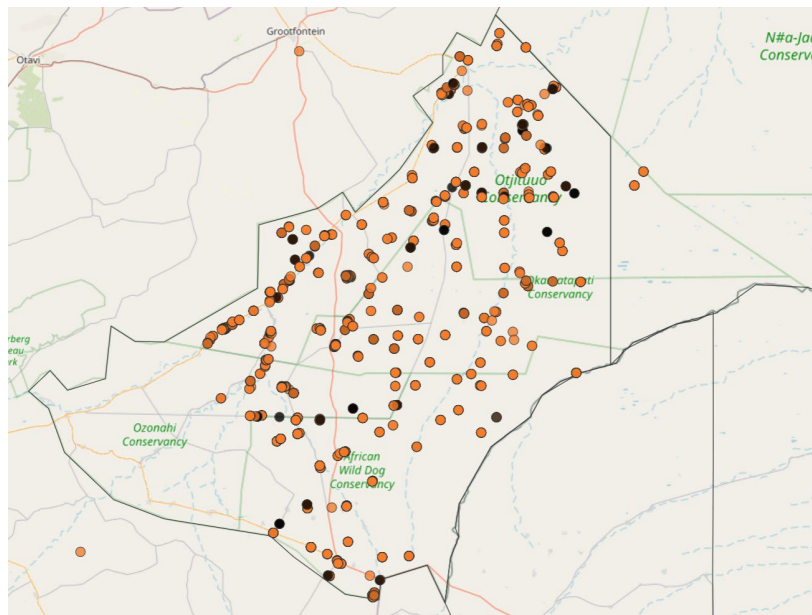


Figure 114: The map shows the vaccination events performed by the CCF team on the 2025 vaccination trips.

In 2025 CCF teamed up with the State Veterinary Office of Okakarara to provide the veterinarian with vaccines, allowing them to vaccinate close to 1,000 dogs and cats in the areas surrounding the town of Okakarara. This in turn allowed CCF to reach more villages and to strengthen community

trust. The joint effort of CCF and the state veterinary office, allowed it to surpass the number of annual vaccinations achieved to date.

In response to CCF's commitment to provide vaccines to dogs and cats in the communal areas for the past 6 years, the community members have come to trust CCF and appreciate the opportunity to vaccinate their dogs, and many households now proactively request services.

Table 48: Summary of the 2025 Rabies Vaccination Campaign

Trip Nr	Villages visited	Vaccinated animals				Previous vacc.		Vaccine concern ¹	Rabies cases ²	HWC Report ³
		Dogs	Cats	Total	Other*	Yes	Unsure			
1	30	404	138	542	101 (sheep)	23	14	0	0	1
2	35	289	79	368	0	17	11	0	0	1
3	39	170	42	212	0	56	0	0	0	1
4	33	164	69	233	0	72	0	0	0	1
5	30	280	69	349	0	38	0	0	0	1
6	30	194	36	230	0	22	0	0	0	1
7	24	227	47	274	0	58	0	0	0	1
8	24	184	40	224	0	32	0	0	0	0
CCF	245	1912	520	2432	101	318	25	0	0	7
SV-1	25	411	133	544	0	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk
SV-2	16	264	133	397	0	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk
SV	41	675	266	941	0	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk

ALL	286	2587	786	3373	101					
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VACCINATION DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 3373 animals were vaccinated, which represented 2578 dogs and 793 cats were vaccinated throughout the year of 2025, by CCF’s field team or by our collaboration with the Okakarara State Veterinary Office. A large proportion of animals vaccinated were adult animals which had owners but are allowed to roam freely within the community. There is therefore constant interaction of pets, livestock and wildlife in these communities.

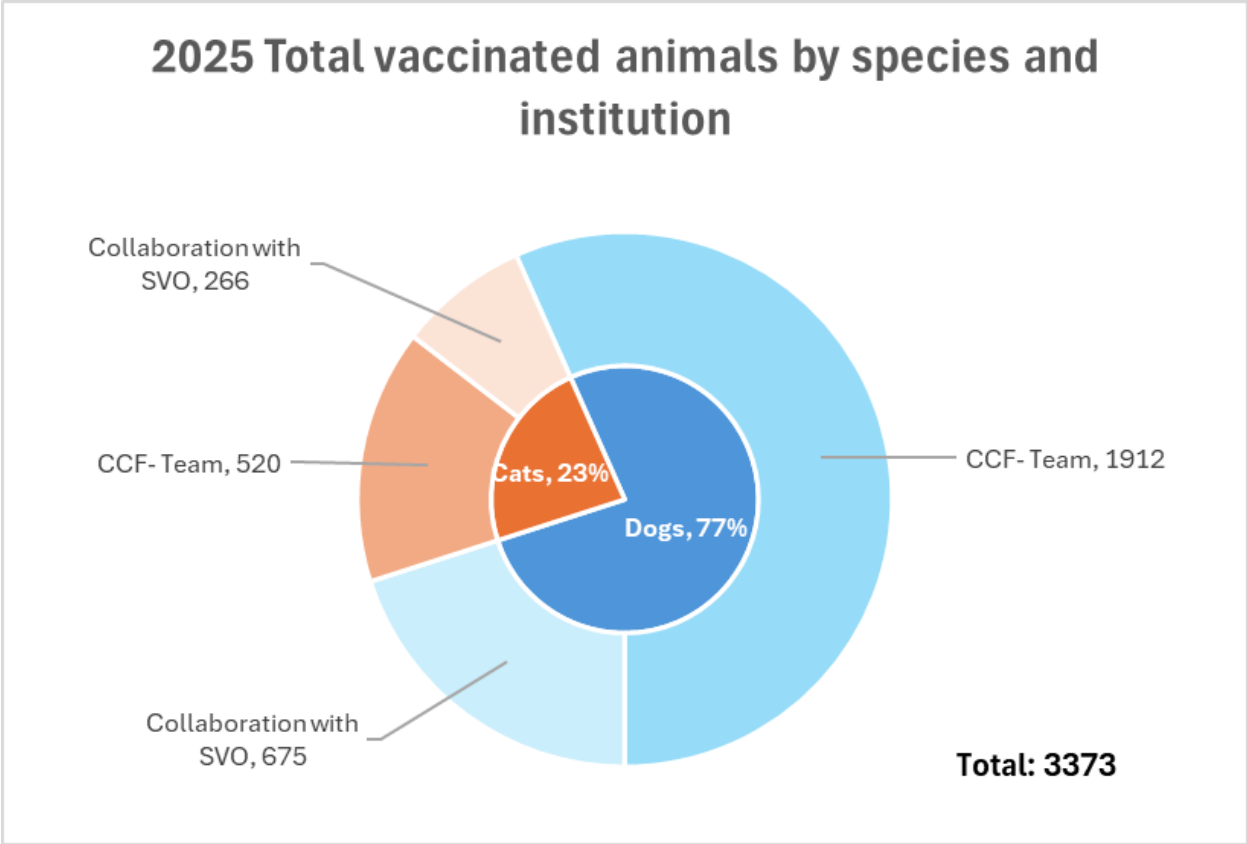


Figure 115: Total vaccinated animals by species which were successfully vaccinated in the 2025 rabies vaccination campaign period by the CCF Team and by our collaboration with the Okakarara State Veterinary Office.

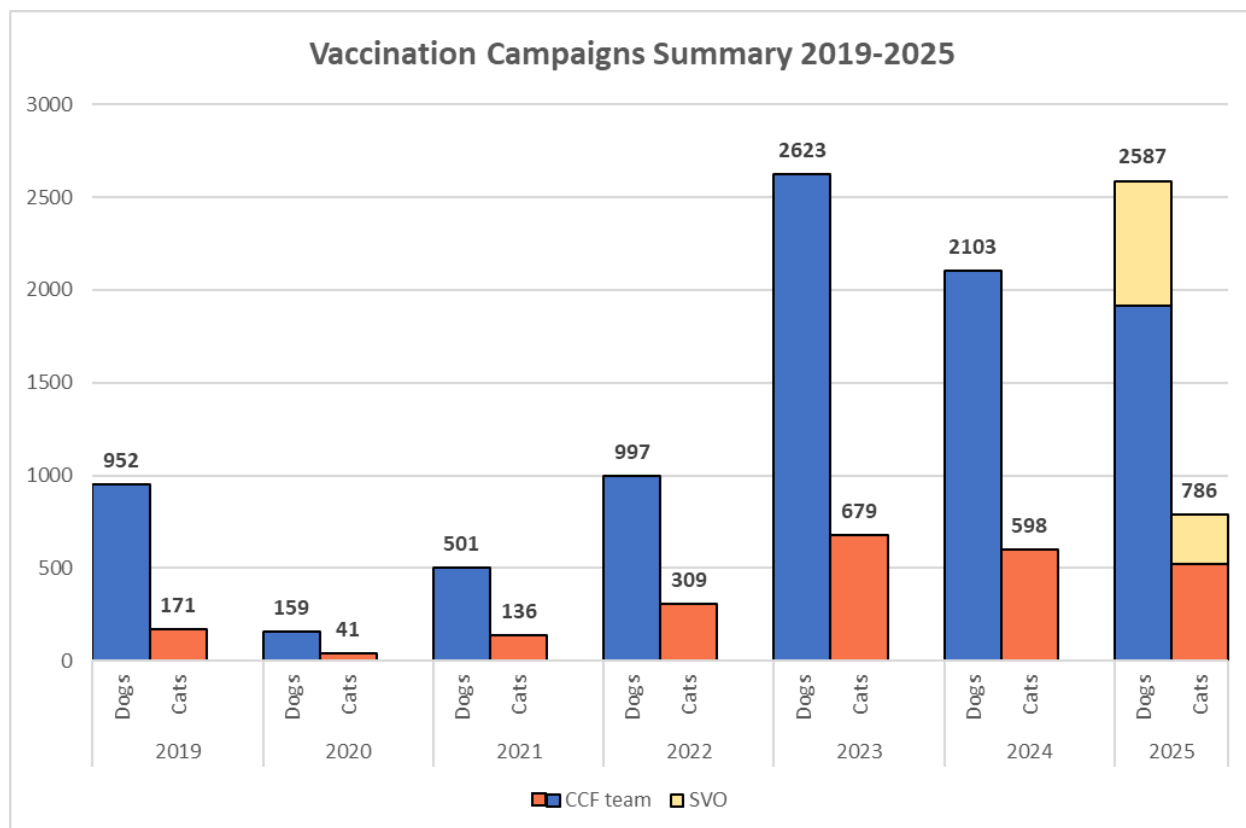


Figure 116: The figures above highlight the number of dogs and cats vaccinated each year from the inception of the program in 2019. The figures from 2020 and 2021 were very low as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2025, our collaboration with the Okakarara State Veterinary Office meant the highest number of animals vaccinated in the entire programme.

There were however cases of animals which were not used to being handled or in certain cases where the herding dogs had gone out with the flock before the team could arrive at certain villages. This unfortunately meant that certain animals could not be vaccinated. For these cases we are looking into possible Oral vaccines that have a longer viability without refrigeration, which will allow administering to the difficult animals to handle and to the animals that were out herding.

G. Global Management Planning & Policy Involvement

G.1 International Cheetah Studbook

Dr. Laurie Marker is the International Cheetah Studbook Keeper. The International Cheetah Studbook is a voluntary register of all cheetahs in the world held in both zoological and private facilities, and provides information about existing animals by publishing the studbook contents, thus creating the preconditions for selecting breeding animals. The Studbook records captive animals from around the world. It includes wild-caught and captive-born individuals alive in 1980 and after, as well as founders with their offspring since 1980. Each registered animal has a studbook number. Bi-annual questionnaires are sent to all facilities holding cheetahs and information is checked through the support of the Zoological Information Management System (ZIMS Species360) and personal communications.

The 2024 studbook was published in August 2025. In 2024, 194 (98.80.16) new animals were registered, representing births and newly imported wild-caught animals during this period. Captive-born cubs from known breeding facilities totaled 133 (65.52.16) born in 37 litters in 23 facilities in 11 countries. There were a total of 180 (97.67.16) deaths reported in 2024, including cub deaths. The captive cheetah population on 31 December 2024 was 1794 (885.905.4) animals in 306 facilities in 43 countries.

The 2025 studbook is currently in progress. So far in 2025, there have been 140 (49.55.36) new animals registered. Of these, 108 (33.39.36) were captive births at 22 institutions globally. So far in 2025, there have been 120 (59.44.17) deaths reported at 16 institutions. The captive population is approximately 1778 (858.897.23) animals at 300 institutions globally.

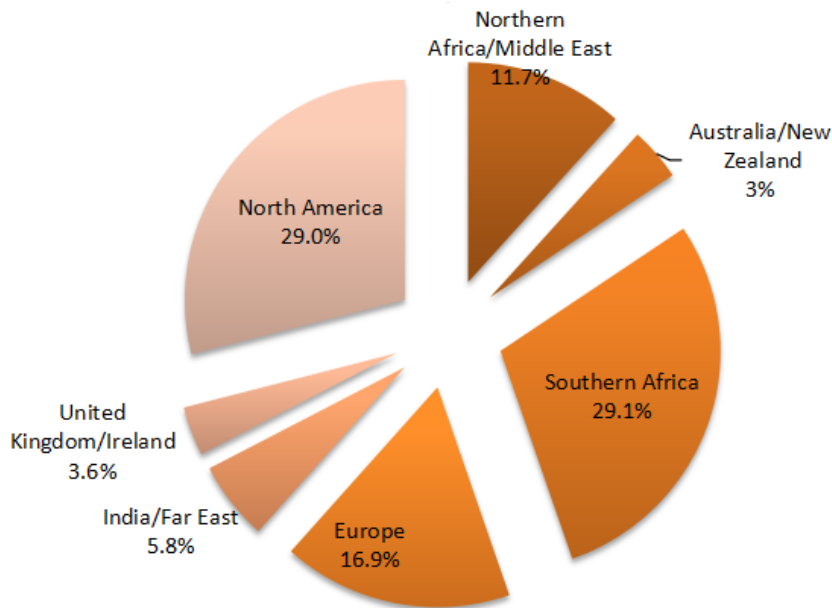


Figure 117: Captive cheetah populations by region, 2024: 1794 (885.905.4).

G.2 Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT).

A. Confiscations and Other IWT Events

During 2025, CCF recorded eleven events related to cheetah poaching, trafficking, and captivity in the Horn of Africa, involving 53 cheetahs in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somaliland:

- Three events involving eight cubs took place in Ethiopia;
- One event involving a single cheetah was reported in Kenya;
- Seven events involving 44 cubs occurred in Somaliland.

Ethiopia

Four cheetah cubs were confiscated in the Somali Regional State (SRS) of Ethiopia and transferred to the Born Free sanctuary in Holeta, where they remain. CCF also received a report, including photographic evidence, of a cheetah cub held by traffickers in the Kebri Dehar area of the SRS, but the eventual status of this animal is unknown. Three cubs were reported to be held in private hands in the SRS but no further information was available about them. Ten of the cubs confiscated in Somaliland were thought to have originated in Ethiopia, as they were confiscated very close to the border.

Kenya

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) reported that a cheetah held in private captivity in Kenya had been surrendered to authorities. No further information was available about this cat, which remains in KWS custody.

Somaliland

Somaliland authorities reported five confiscations during 2025 involving a total of 31 cubs, including 17 males and 14 females. All confiscated cubs were delivered to CCF's Cheetah Rescue and Conservation Centre (CRCC); three did not survive but the rest remained at the CRCC under CCF's care. Two additional incidents of trafficking involving 13 cubs were reported, however these cubs were not confiscated.

Table 49: IWT Events 2025

Date of Confiscation	Type of Event	Country of confiscation	Number of animals involved	Species	Sex	Age
19 Feb 25	Confiscation	Somaliland	4	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	3m, 1f	2m
10 Apr 25	Confiscation	Somaliland	2	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	1m, 1f	7-8w
19 Jun 25	Confiscation	Somaliland	4	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	2m, 2f	10 days
14 Aug 25	Confiscation	Somaliland*	10	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	5m, 5f	Mixed
18 Sep 2025	Reported captivity	Ethiopia (SRS)	3	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Unknown	Unknown
28 Sep 2025	Confiscation	Somaliland	11	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	6m, 5f	3-4m
October 2025	Reported trafficking	Somaliland	10	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Unknown	Unknown
October 2025	Reported trafficking	Somaliland	3	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Unknown	Unknown
31 Dec 2025	Confiscation	Ethiopia (SRS)	4	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Unknown**	Unknown**
Unknown	Reported trafficking	Ethiopia (Kebri Dehar, SRS)	1	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Unknown	Unknown
Unknown	Surrender from captivity	Kenya	1	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Unknown	Unknown

Notes:

* CCF was told this group of ten cubs had originated in Ethiopia but this has not been confirmed.

**These cheetahs were taken to the Born Free Sanctuary in Holeta, Ethiopia. Born Free does not release information about the age or gender of animals in its care

With the addition of the cubs listed below, the total number of cheetahs at the CCF CRCC at the end of 2025 was 123.

Table 50: Cheetahs in IWT 2025 and transferred to the CCF CRCC in Somaliland

Unique Identifier	In-House Assigned Name	Sex	Date of Event	Confiscation Location	Event Type
IT-AJU2139	Kelce	M	19 Feb 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2140	Little Paws (LP)	M	19 Feb 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2141	Tiny Tim	M	19 Feb 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2142	Marline	F	19 Feb 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2143	Khalid	M	10 Apr 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2144	Taylor	F	10 Apr 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2145	Scooter	M	20 Jun 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2146	Willem	M	20 Jun 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2147	Najma	F	20 Jun 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2148	Gaia	F	20 Jun 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2149	Aiden	M	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2150	Luca	M	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2165	Lou	M	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2166	Link 2	M	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2167	Kareda	F	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2168	Zahal	M	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation

IT-AJU2169	Amy	F	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2170	Gritta	F	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2171	Rosalie	F	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2172	Hoover	F	14 Aug 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2173	No name***	M	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2174	Neptune	M	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2175	Varuna	M	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2176	Mazu	M	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2177	Enki	M	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2178	No name***	F	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2179	Tefnut	F	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2180	Ran	F	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2181	No name***	F	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2182	Anuket	F	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation
IT-AJU2183	Yemoja	F	28 Sep 2025	SLD	confiscation

Notes:

***Cub did not survive

Table 51: Overview of IWT Events 2024

IWT Events	
Total IWT events	11
Total confiscation events	6
Total "reports only" events	4
Total Other Events	1
Total cheetahs confirmed to be in trade (confiscated or reported but not confiscated)	53
Total confiscated	35
Ethiopia	4

● Somaliland	31
Alive on Arrival at CCF Center	31
Dead on Arrival	0
Confiscations Mortality Rate upon confiscation (n=31)	--
Died at CCF after arrival	3
Confiscations Mortality Rate at CCF (n=31xx)	0.097

Analysis

After declining during 2023-24, the number of confiscations increased in 2025, as did the number of cubs known to be victimized by trafficking. Both Ethiopia and Somaliland reported confiscations for the first time since 2023. Although CCF's records include 53 cubs, it should be noted that best estimates consistently indicate several hundred cubs are likely trafficked each year.

The confiscation in **Ethiopia** represents a welcome return to enforcement activity in the SRS, as well as a possible sign of improving relations between federal and state authorities, which CCF has worked hard to encourage. CCF and SRS authorities became aware of these cubs in ~~partly~~ photos and videos showing the cubs in captivity that were provided by the traffickers themselves, likely intended for potential buyers.

The case in **Kenya** involved a cheetah that had been kept illegally as a family pet. Along with the reports of privately held cheetahs in Ethiopia, it is a reminder that private ownership of cheetahs is not just a problem in the demand countries of the Middle East, and ~~that~~ unknown number of cheetahs continue to be held by private parties in the Horn of Africa even though this is illegal under the laws of most countries in the region.

The five confiscations in **Somaliland** were a significant jump from 2024, when only one unsuccessful confiscation attempt was recorded over the entire year. Noteworthy is the number of cubs involved in some of the confiscations, which are among the largest group confiscations CCF has recorded. The reasons for this are not fully clear. It could reflect a greater number of cubs in illegal trade, which would be an unwelcome development. It could also indicate that trafficking is becoming more consolidated, with a smaller number of traffickers ~~dominating~~ dominating the trade. A third possibility is that more effective enforcement by Somaliland authorities has made movement of cubs more difficult, forcing traffickers to hold them for longer periods of time, thus leading to an increase in 'inventory' as new cubs are brought in before those taken earlier can be shipped out. External factors could also be in play; the recent increase in the level of conflict in Yemen could have disrupted trafficking routes through that country, delaying movement of cubs. ~~It~~ has also been suggested that demand for cubs is actually declining in destination countries, perhaps due to more diligent enforcement of laws prohibiting ownership of wildlife.

B. Demand Reduction: Strategies and Outreach

CCF continued to benefit from the information sharing agreement signed in 2024 with Go Insight to share information on cheetah trade and contribute to the CatByte database. CatByte is an initiative aimed at combating poaching, trade, and trafficking of big cats worldwide. It is intended to serve as a centralized hub for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing the dynamics related to big cat related crime, with a focus on understanding the scope, scale, and nature of legal and illegal trade activities. CatByte endeavors to capture all information on trade (legal or illegal) collected by NGOs or governments and offer direct assistance to conservation organizations, wildlife law enforcement, and policy experts working to combat threats against big cats. The indication mentioned above that demand for cheetah cubs might be declining is based in part on analysis produced under the CatByte agreement.

CCF's efforts to develop its knowledge base about the market for live cheetah cubs, including online sales, was ongoing in 2025. This initiative includes expanded online surveys, more in depth monitoring of identified websites, further work to accurately quantify and identify individual animals linked to specific websites, and continued public awareness campaigns. A better understanding of the status and dynamics of illegal cheetah trade is critical to demonstrating the impact of current project activities and devising strategies for future efforts.

C. Research/Genetics

CCF's research activities in the Horn of Africa were significantly impacted by the U.S. government's cancellation of funding from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service early in 2025. This funding principally supported fieldwork including species surveys and collection of vital genetic samples as well as scat sample collection and analysis. The loss of funding meant that fieldwork planned for Ethiopia and Puntland could not be carried out, although enough prior year funding remained to complete planned work in Somaliland (see below).

CCF's long-standing practice has been to send cheetah genetic samples gathered in the Horn of Africa to Namibia for analysis. This process was disrupted, however, when the government of Namibia declared it would no longer accept genetic samples from Somaliland without proper CITES documentation issued by the government of Somalia. In taking this position, Namibia is following the established policy of the African Union and the United Nations, which still consider Somaliland to be part of Somalia. For its part, Somaliland's lack of recognition means it cannot become a CITES member or issue valid CITES permits. Nonetheless, the Somaliland government is not willing to subordinate itself to Somalia on this issue (or any other). This has created a serious roadblock for CCF since Somaliland is not a CITES member due to its unrecognized status. CCF has engaged with the governments of Namibia and Somalia, and the CITES Secretariat in attempting to find a solution. These discussions were ongoing as of the date of this report.

D. CCF Projects

By the end of 2025 CCF had closed out the last of the large grants that supported IWT initiatives and activities in the Horn of Africa over the past six years. Due to unsuccessful grant applications and a general decrease in the amount of aid from principal government donors, as of the end of the year there was no new large grant funding in the pipeline. Despite the increasingly difficult funding environment, CCF is urgently seeking follow-on grants or grants from new sources to provide continued support for IWT activities.

1. LICIT-II Project (IWT-113) - Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade

CCF closed out the UK/DEFRA – funded *Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade* (“LICIT 2”) project over the course of the year. Project activities ended in June and reporting and accounting responsibilities were completed in December. CCF was the lead partner for this project, which began in 2022; other partners and counterparts included Legal Atlas, TRAFFIC, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), and the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC).

DEFRA’s evaluation of the final project report prepared by CCF found that: “*The project largely succeeded in achieving its intended Outcome by building institutional capacity at local, national, and regional levels*,” and that “*Overall, the project made substantial contributions to building the legal, institutional, and community capacity necessary for effective wildlife crime prevention in the Horn of Africa, despite facing significant external challenges...*” Based on this evaluation, DEFRA concluded that the project outcome met expectations. The conclusion of LICIT 2 marked the end of a productive six-year funding stream from DEFRA, covering two consecutive projects (LICIT 1, LICIT 2) that supported the core of CCF’s IWT work during these years.

LICIT 2’s goal was to build on the previous “LICIT-I” project and synergies with other concurrent CCF projects to enhance national and regional capacity in the Horn of Africa. The project’s achievements focused on three principal areas:

a. WILDLIFE CRIME DATA COLLECTION & EXCHANGE PLATFORMS

- The project developed a TWIX information platform for Ethiopia. TWIX (Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange) is a data platform for wildlife crime information and intelligence sharing among governments, developed by TRAFFIC. The Ethiopia TWIX is part of a larger long-term initiative to establish an East Africa regional TWIX that will cover the IGAD member countries and Tanzania. The LICIT II work connected Ethiopia with this expanding regional platform to facilitate communication and cooperation against cross border cheetah trafficking and other wildlife crime.
- The project also developed a TWIX-compatible database for wildlife crime incidents for Somaliland. Because Somaliland has not yet achieved full sovereign recognition, it is not eligible to participate in the East Africa TWIX. However, Somaliland can still collaborate

with its neighbors to fight wildlife crime and will benefit by having an information exchange platform compatible with other countries in the region. A 'beta' version (ArcGIS-based) of the database is functioning as of the date of this report, however full functioning awaits enactment of a new Somaliland wildlife law (see below).

b. STRENGTHENING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TO COMBAT CHEETAH TRAFFICKING

- With CCF support, Legal Atlas led a successful effort to draft a new wildlife law for Somaliland. By the end of the project a draft new *Somaliland Forest, Range, and Wildlife Conservation Bill* was delivered to the MoECC, along with a bonus of six draft implementing regulations. The enactment process was delayed by elections and installation of a new government including a new Minister at MoECC. The draft bill currently awaits the new Minister's approval, following which it will require endorsement by the President's Cabinet of Ministers before being referred to Parliament. The timeline for this process is uncertain. The draft new law creates a more modern and comprehensive statutory framework for protecting Somaliland's wildlife and enforcing its wildlife laws. In particular the text includes an enhanced scheme for establishing and managing protected areas, provides for community conservancies, clarifies and strengthens wildlife-related offenses and penalties, and authorizes the government to establish a multi-agency body – the Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) – to coordinate strategies and responses to illegal wildlife trade and other wildlife enforcement matters. The text also incorporates recognized international conventions and standards.
- The project proposed to draft an IGAD-level regional protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) to establish regional standards for the structure and functioning of these multi-agency coordinating bodies. Capacity and process issues within IGAD, however, prevented this element of the project from achieving its objective. Nonetheless, CCF was able to engage in consultations with IGAD Member States to confirm their strong interest in the idea of establishing regional standards for ECUs, as a starting point for further efforts. This element of LICIT 2 was built on collaboration and support from the Convention on Migratory species (CMS) Secretariat and the parallel work on a Somaliland ECU.

c. COMMUNITY NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE UNITS (CONSERVANCIES)

- With support from the MoECC, CCF developed a pilot Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) governance unit (Conservancy) in Somaliland. CCF and MoECC first developed a CBNRM model suitable for Somaliland and used it to identify a pilot conservancy site in an area including 29 villages centered on the communities of Bown and Harirad in the Awdal region of the country. Further steps included obtaining Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the villages, as well as providing Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) training to 244 pastoralists from these communities and governance training for community leaders who will have roles in managing the conservancy. At the end of the project the CBNRM governance framework

was in place, though passage of the new wildlife law (see above) and additional funds will be needed to make it fully operational.

- To provide longer-term support for community conservation governance, CCF organized the *Somaliland Association of CBNRM Support Organizations* (SACSO), together with about a dozen national and international NGOs with community development initiatives in Somaliland. SACSO is intended to generate support for the conservancies by integrating conservation with other areas of community development activities. SACSO will also serve as a vehicle for coordination and cooperation among its members and provide CCF with a roster of potential partners for future projects. SACSO member organizations are important stakeholders in the CBNRM process due to their community development work.

2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS): Creating systems to monitor and care for wild cheetahs and determine drivers of illegal trade in the Horn of Africa.

Funding for this project, which began in 2022 and was supposed to run through 2027, was abruptly cancelled by the U.S. government in February 2025, which effectively ended the project. This had been a five-year grant from the FWS Species Conservation Catalyst Fund to undertake activities in the Ethiopian SRS, Puntland, and Somaliland to support governments in combating trafficking and conserving biodiversity more effectively, including through cross-border collaboration. The project brought together CCF's Wildlife Crime, Genetics, and Ecology Programs; the principal outputs consisted of camera trap surveys, Genetic sample collection and analysis, and training for Ethiopian veterinarians. Despite the cutoff of funds, the project managed to achieve partial results:

a. CAMERA TRAP SURVEYS

- The original plan called for surveys across Ethiopia's Somali Regional State (SRS), Puntland, and Somaliland to gather improved data on cheetah distribution and population density in these regions. The funding loss prevented any fieldwork in Ethiopia or Puntland, but CCF successfully utilized previously disbursed funds to complete surveys in Somaliland. Using a systematic grid sampling method, the team deployed camera traps across two sub-grids (each covering 4,096 km²) in western Somaliland's Awdal region - the first large-scale systematic survey effort ever attempted with camera traps in Somaliland. The project began with outreach trips to rural communities within the survey area, engaging local villagers through incentives and utilizing their expertise as field guides due to their intimate knowledge of the remote terrain. This community engagement phase was followed by three months of surveys and data collection.
- In the Borama sub-grid, 72 of 80 planned cameras were deployed, across plateaus and rugged mountains, with the team documenting cheetah tracks in the Libahley mountains - a significant finding confirmed by locals as an area where cheetahs are relatively common. In the Zeila sub-grid, 74 of 80 planned cameras were deployed in extremely remote arid

desert terrain with temperatures reaching 46°C. However, the surveys faced unexpectedly severe challenges from camera vandalism and theft, primarily by nomadic pastoralists who had not been reached by the community awareness campaigns. In Zeila, 91% of cameras were lost (75% stolen or missing, 16% damaged beyond repair), while in Borama, 40% were lost (23% stolen or missing, 17% damaged). Despite these losses, the team successfully retrieved 14 SD cards from Zeila and 49 SD cards from Borama containing valuable data on wildlife and human activity patterns. The team compensated for lost camera data by conducting 36 driven road transect surveys (4-5 km each) to estimate cheetah prey populations based on direct sightings, and conducted questionnaire surveys with locals on cheetah sightings and conflict. Survey teams also collected 66 scat samples from the field plus 4 additional opportunistic samples for analysis (see below). The data will be analyzed at Cornell University and the Namibia University of Science and Technology. An important aspect of this project element is training local government personnel to conduct wildlife surveys to build their own capacity to monitor the status and trends of cheetah populations.

b. GENETIC SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

- The project aimed to collect and analyze genetic material from wild cheetah populations and confiscated cubs to enhance understanding of their origin and genetic composition, as well as the prevalence of livestock predation - a critical indicator of human-wildlife conflict. These insights were intended to help identify potential sites for CCF training programs such as Future Farmers of Africa. Additionally, a more robust genetic database would provide stronger forensic evidence for wildlife crime prosecutions throughout the region.
- A total of 66 scat samples were obtained from field surveys, with an additional four samples collected opportunistically, all of which were sent to the CCF genetics laboratory in Namibia. The 70 samples were sequenced with a mitochondrial mini-barcode. Analysis revealed, disappointingly, that none of the samples belonged to cheetahs; instead, they came from other predators. Over half of the samples were determined to be African golden wolf, followed by African wild cat and spotted hyena, and then domestic dog, blackbacked jackal, leopard, caracal, and a genet species. In the absence of cheetah samples, an assay for livestock identification was optimized and applied to predator scat. Individual identification was performed on a subset of the sampled species. The presence of genetic material from livestock was verified to provide communities with feedback on the prevalence of livestock predation, though the results did not advance knowledge regarding cheetah presence in the survey areas.
- More successfully, genetic samples obtained from confiscated cubs were processed at the CCF Genetics Laboratory to establish a mitochondrial and genomic (microsatellite) signature for each trafficked cheetah. The project was encouraged that no new cheetah confiscations took place at the end of 2024. This trend did not continue, unfortunately, and new animals were rescued in 2025. Complications arose, however, with CITES permits needed to send their samples to Namibia due to the unrecognized political status

of Somaliland (see below); no permits have been obtained since January 2025. To date, 155 samples have been processed as part of the project. These samples will serve as the foundation for a larger regional genetic database to be shared with counterparts in Ethiopia and Somaliland. Genetic sequences of relevant prey species have also been compiled and combined for joint analysis to help identify optimal target sites for prey assay development. Primers targeting specific taxonomic groups were designed ~~and~~.

C. TRAINING FOR ETHIOPIAN VETERINARIANS

- Despite the challenges posed by the unexpected closure of CCF's partner organization BeWild Aid in Ethiopia, CCF successfully adapted and delivered practical veterinary training. Following an approved change request in July 2024, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) identified two veterinarians from its Veterinary Department, while the Somali Region State (SRS) authorities selected three additional trainees from veterinary and wildlife departments. The training for these five EWCA and SRS candidates was conducted December 1-7, 2024, at the CCF Cheetah Rescue and Conservation Centre (CRCC) in Somaliland. Participants included the head of EWCA's veterinary department and his Deputy, the head of the SRS Veterinary Association, the SRS regional government director of wildlife, and the lead veterinarian from the Born Free wildlife sanctuary. The planned cheetah-specific university curriculum for Ethiopia's veterinary programs was formally discontinued due to the collapse of BeWild Aid's wildlife veterinary program, but can be revived upon creation of a broader wildlife veterinary master's program in Ethiopia.

3. Taiwan Grant

The Taiwan Embassy in Somaliland has provided a stream of small project funding for CCF since 2022. In 2025 the Taiwan grant supported the work of three Community Wildlife Observers in the area around Geed Deeble, Somaliland, where CCF's Cheetah Center is located. The observers conducted weekly field surveys to collect data about wildlife presence and incidents of wildlife crime or human-wildlife conflict in their communities. They met with CCF staff on a regular basis to submit data and report on their patrols. They were also equipped to use the SMART platform to automatically upload data, which allows delivery of patrol observations in real-time for centralization and analysis. The Embassy has indicated interest in continuing its support in 2026.

E. International and Regional Policy

1. Global Cheetah Summit

CCF continued to coordinate the follow up process to the January 2024 Global Cheetah Summit, which included a session on Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) in cheetahs. Since then, CCF has organized follow up meetings of Summit participants every six months to keep up their dialogue and connections. Among the objectives for this follow up process is tracking of status and trends in illegal cheetah trade. At the one-year follow up meeting in January 2025, participants noted that "despite decades of efforts against IWT," 2024 had seen a 43% increase in trade incidents, with

about 500 incidents counted based on confiscations, live incidents, and formal reports, but also less verifiable information from informants and online. The overall level was still lower than in 2015, but had been trending upward over the previous five years. Participants also noted that the internet, notably social media platforms including TikTok, Snapchat, Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp, remained the most common medium for offering trafficked cheetahs for sale, in part because some of these apps were hard to monitor. Participants heard about reports that the number of cheetah claws found in illegal trade was also growing as cheetah claws are increasingly substituted for those of other big cats to meet increased demand.

The status of cheetah IWT was also on the agenda for the 18 month follow up call in August 2025, which included over 50 participants. CCF Director for Wildlife Crime and International Policy Dr. Shira Yashphe presented an update on wildlife trade covering recent confiscations and awareness Campaigns, CCF's work with the non-profit arm of a security/intelligence company to investigate root causes, routes, and hubs of cheetah trafficking, the need for a multi-faceted approach to cover the entire trafficking chain by working with conservancies and communities to prevent poaching and human-wildlife conflict, with governments on confiscations and investigations, and with conservation partners to address demand and cheetah-related international policy initiatives. She also emphasized the urgent need for funding support for ongoing work in Somalia and Ethiopia.

The next follow up meeting, marking two years since the Summit, is planned for February 2026.

2. Multilateral Environmental Conventions: CITES, IUCN, and CMS

The cheetah has been included in [CITES Appendix I](#) since 1975. Cheetahs are listed as globally Vulnerable on the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™](#). In 2023, the IUCN uplisted the cheetah population in the Horn of Africa (*Acinonyx jubatus soemmeringii*) to Endangered status, which was supported by genetic evidence that *soemmeringii* was targeted by the illegal wildlife trade. In 2009, the cheetah was listed in [Appendix I of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals \(CMS\)](#) except for its populations in Zimbabwe. Populations in Botswana and Namibia are also not listed as the two countries are not Parties to CMS. CCF has continued to be active in promoting action on cheetahs in these global fora.

a. CITES – Convention on Trade in Endangered Species

CCF worked with government and NGO partners to promote continued focus on cheetahs and cheetah IWT within CITES. CCF helped prepare an Information Document that was submitted by Ethiopia at the 78th meeting of the CITES Species Committee in February (<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-SC78-Inf-24.pdf>). This document summarized the information currently available on cheetah IWT including data on assessed threat levels, trafficking routes, number of live cheetahs in trade, and law enforcement responses. The document offered recommendations for encouraging increased responses by CITES Member States to CITES Decisions and Notifications concerning cheetah IWT.

CITES held its 20th Conference of the Parties (CoP) in October 2025 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. Dr. Laurie Marker and Dr. Shira Yashphe represented CCF. The major issue of concern for CCF was the direction of future efforts to address cheetah trafficking under CITES. Kuwait and other demand countries proposed that cheetah activity under CITES should be merged completely into the CITES Big Cats Task Force (BCTF), an initiative established at the previous CITES CoP in 2022 with intent that it would serve as a framework for focusing CITES work on endangered big cats including cheetahs. Although the BCTF has a work plan that is consistent with CCF's objectives, it has never been funded, and its moribund status means it could not serve as a vehicle for meaningful action. The Kuwait proposal would thus have effectively undermined efforts to address cheetah IWT within CITES. This was not acceptable to CCF, other NGOs, and cheetah range states, which joined forces to oppose it. Due to this concerted effort the proposal was eventually defeated in a floor vote. Particular credit for this positive outcome goes to the government of Ethiopia and EWCA for taking a leading role in speaking out against the Kuwait proposal. This result means governments and supporting NGOs such as CCF can continue work on cheetahs under CITES independently of the BCTF, though of course other significant challenges such as funding and the need for cooperation from demand countries still remain.

b. IUCN

The IUCN held its World Conservation Congress in October at Abu Dhabi. Dr. Laurie Marker led a team of CCF experts who joined over 10,000 participants from civil society and governments around the world to promote conservation. The Congress offered an invaluable opportunity to engage with partners and make new contacts. In addition to attending the plenary sessions the CCF team took part in numerous side events. CCF staffed an information booth throughout the Congress, which received a steady stream of visitors, providing many opportunities to discuss CCF, its work, and the importance of ending cheetah IWT.

Dr. Marker participated as a panelist on an Africa-focused event sponsored by the IUCN Save Our Species initiative. Focusing on CCF's own initiatives, she made a side event presentation on *Human-Cheetah Coexistence through Conservancies* and held a press conference entitled *Towards a New Model to Combat Wildlife Crime in the Horn of Africa* to promote the concept for community -based conservation that CCF has piloted in Somaliland through the LICIT 2 project (above). She also delivered a scientific talk on Cryptobenthic Fish and Cheetahs at Abu Dhabi Seaworld.

In a special ceremony organized by ~~the~~ and Species Specialist Group within the IUCN Species Survival Commission and the Wilderness Specialist Group within the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, Dr. Marker received the **Order of the California Condor Award** for her lifetime commitment to saving the cheetah from extinction. She thus joined an exclusive group of highly respected conservation leaders who have been recognized with this award for their outstanding contributions.

3. Ethiopia

The premature shutdown of the USFWS project left CCF with no support for ongoing project work in Ethiopia (see above). To maintain a presence on the ground, CCF hired a country liaison - Lakew Berhanu - who began work in January 2025. Based in Addis Ababa, this is a part-time position responsible for maintaining contact with EWCA and other Ethiopian counterparts and partners and assisting with organization of meetings and other CCF activities in the country including laying the foundation for potential future projects. The liaison is a former EWCA officer who has also worked for USAID and other large donor organizations. CCF has remained engaged with EWCA in discussions on possible future collaboration involving extension of the CBNRM conservancy model CCF piloted in Somaliland to the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia (SRS). Similarities in language, culture, and lifestyle between the SRS and Somaliland indicate that, in principle, the Somaliland model could also work in the SRS, with adjustments for local circumstances and the necessary support from government authorities. Any such initiative would require new funding, which CCF is actively seeking.

4. IGAD

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is the regional cooperation organization for the countries in the Horn of Africa and provides a natural platform for cross-border collaboration against cheetah trafficking among its member countries. Through previous projects CCF and partner Legal Atlas have provided technical legal assistance to strengthen the legal framework for cooperation among the IGAD member states and IGAD itself. These efforts have moved slowly due to IGAD leadership changes and chronic lack of capacity. In May 2025 CCF provided IGAD with a concept for a project to develop a legal, diplomatic, and ecological framework for an IGAD region network of cross-border conservation areas. This concept builds on previous collaboration including the LICIT 2 project (see above) and work undertaken in partnership with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Secretariat. After several delays, the IGAD Secretariat informed CCF shortly before completion of this report that it endorsed the concept and was ready to take the next steps of identifying a donor and preparing a full proposal.

5. Somalia

CCF continued to look for opportunities to build a relationship with Somali wildlife authorities, in particular the new Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC - not to be confused with the Somaliland ministry of the same name), despite Somalia's challenges of persistent conflict and insecurity and lack of capacity on the part of both government and civil society. In particular CCF began a dialogue with Somali counterparts to address the issue of CITES permits for transfer of cheetah genetic samples to Namibia (see above) and support Somalia's process in becoming fully CITES-compliant. Maintaining a cooperative relationship with Somalia is important, since the range of the Horn of Africa cheetah population likely extends there, and traffickers are active in the country. CCF has no funds specifically earmarked for Somalia, but IWT staff are looking at activities that could engage the Somali MoECC at little or no cost. These activities would build on previous project work and would not involve travel to Somalia.

VI. Education Programs

Public education and the development of an active grassroots constituency are integral components of CCF's overall cheetah conservation programmes. CCF educates farmers, students, educators, public-policy makers, and the public in general on the value of sustainable practices in conservation, as well as on the importance and value of predators for a healthy ecosystem. Public education and the development of national pride in the cheetah are both critical to its survival, and other natural resources in Namibia.

A. Future Conservationists of Africa

During this reporting period, CCF 's Education department engaged **18498** Namibian learners from primary and secondary school levels, as well as **632** teachers in both its outreach and center-based programs.

A.1 Outreach Programs

The outreach programs are tailor made for specific audiences and run for approximately 45 minutes covering CCF's research, conservation, and education efforts. They also cover cheetah behavior, ecology, and its conservation. The presentations and talks go further into different predator ID's, rangeland management, biodiversity as well as Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation strategies, collaborative management tools to sustainably live with wildlife, and the economic and environmental benefits of having healthy, and balanced ecosystems. The Education Department visited 58 schools during this reporting period, reaching a total of **18 498** learners and **632** teachers (Table 52).

Table 52: Namibian schools who were reached with CCF School outreach program, January to December 2025.

Date	Namibian School Outreach Groups	Learners	Adults	Total
10 March	Waterberg Jun Sec School	180	6	186
10 March	Okakarara Sen Sec School	140	8	148
10 March	Okakarara Primary School	126	6	132
10 March	Waterberg Primary School	223	11	234
13 March	Edugate Academy	80	4	84

13 March	Paresis Sen Sec School	150	7	157
13 March	Otjiwarongo Christian School	70	6	76
14 March	Vooruit Primary School	350	12	362
14 March	Monica Geingos Sen Sec School	230	11	241
14 March	Staraxa-Aibes Primary School	120	8	128
25 March	Ludwigshafen Primary School	125	11	136
25 March	Tsintsabis Combined School	150	8	158
25 March	!Khomxa Khoeda Primary School	250	10	260
25 March	St Francis Primary School	220	6	226
26 March	Tsumeb Sen Sec School	160	8	168
26 March	Etosha Secondary School	130	5	135
26 March	Francis Galton Primary School	160	7	167
28 March	Kalkfeld Primary School	180	8	188
28 March	G.K. Wahl Combined School	200	5	205
29 March	Omaruru Primary School	177	4	181
29 March	Omaruru Afrikaans Private School	25	3	28

29 March	German Private School	34	4	38
29 March	Ubasen Primary School	127	8	135
30 March	Willem Bochard Primary School	130	5	135
30 March	Gaob Justus Garoeb High School	248	12	260
04 Aug	Dawid Bezuidenhout Sec School	960	8	968
04 Aug	Eros Girls School	358	10	368
04 Aug	Elim Primary School	482	7	489
04 Aug	Hearing Impaired School	55	6	61
04 Aug	Namutoni Primary School	114	9	123
04 Aug	Havana Secondary School	196	4	200
05 Aug	Michelle Mclean Primary School	332	6	338
05 Aug	Augustinium Sec School	50	2	52
05 Aug	Ella Du Plessis Sec School	130	5	135
05 Aug	A.I. Steenkamp Primary School	873	8	881
05 Aug	Jan Mohr Secondary School	80	2	82
06 Aug	Dr Frans Aupa Indongo Primary	915	5	920

06 Aug	Green leave Primary School	200	6	206
06 Aug	Moses van der Byl Primary	400	7	407
06 Aug	Bet-el- Primary	160	5	165
06 Aug	Namibia Primary School	520	9	529
07 Aug	Khomastura Secondary School	180	4	184
07 Aug	Moses !Garoeb Primary	605	8	613
07 Aug	School for Visually Impaired	120	5	125
07 Aug	Cuba Primary School	340	10	350
07 Aug	A.Shipena Secondary School	130	4	134
08 Aug	Herman Gemeiner Primary	105	6	111
08 Aug	Jan Jonker Afrikaner Secondary	800	12	812
08 Aug	Dagbreek Resource School	150	8	158
08 Aug	Van Rhyn Primary School	40	1	41
08 Aug	St. Barnabas Primary School	380	7	387
09 Aug	Nossobville Primary School	407	8	415
09 Aug	Ben van der Walt Primary School	418	7	425

09 Aug	Rakutuka Primary School	377	6	383
09 Aug	Gobabis Gymnasium	81	5	86
10 Aug	Ed-Vantage Academy	33	3	36
10 Aug	Montessori Centre	42	5	47
10 Aug	Windhoek Afrikaans Private School	502	12	514
10 Aug	Windhoek Christian Academy	173	6	179
11 Aug	All Nations	42	4	46
11 Aug	Windhoek High School	873	7	880
11 Aug	Gobabis Primary School	486	15	501
11 Aug	HeadStart Montessori	64	6	70
12 Aug	St. George	320	4	324
12 Aug	Epako High School	800	4	804
12 Aug	Wennie du Plessis	920	13	933
12 Aug	Elnatan Career Day	300	180	480
Total Namibian School Outreach Groups		18,498	632	19130

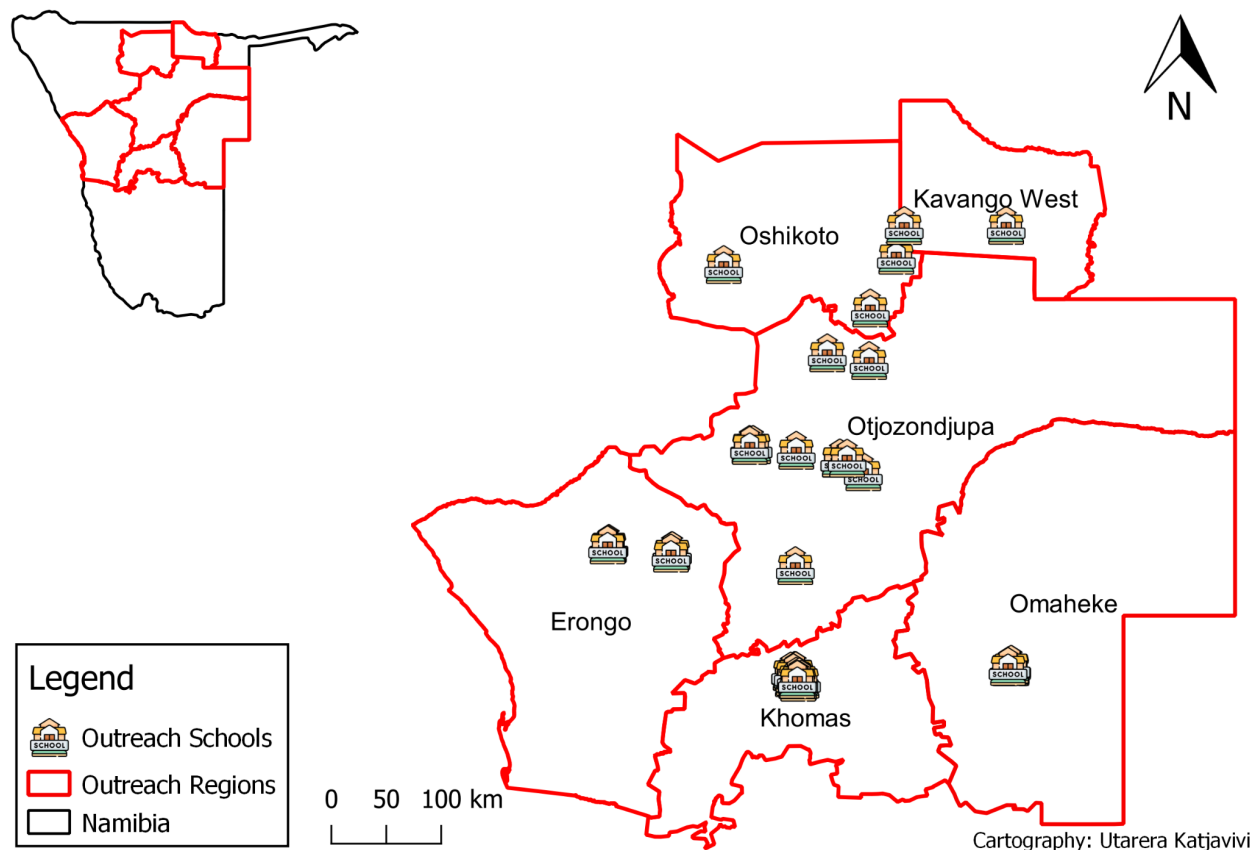


Figure 118: school outreach during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the education department visited 58 schools in six regions as shown on the map.

A.2 Centre-based Programme

Organized education programmes at CCF during this reporting period involved sixteen Namibian groups totaling 1,282 Learners and 263 teachers (Table 53 and Table 54). Thirty three school groups visited CCF for a one-day program, while four schools participated in overnight-based programs.

Depending on the length of stay and the group focus, activities included cheetah runs, museum tours, guarding dog and goat kraal talks, predator-kill identification exercises, ecological talks, and game drives. The tables below summarize the schools that visited the research centre over the year.

Table 53: Namibian school groups participating in centre-based programs at CCF, January to December 2025.

Date	School	Learners	Adults	Total
07 March 25	Gobabis Project School	23	5	28
26 March 25	Rehoboth High School	36	4	40
27 March 25	Municipality (Orphanage group)	21	4	25
27 March 25	Youth group	21	1	22
04 May 25	Omafo Private School	80	8	88
12 June 25	Home School Academy	7	2	9
18 June 25	Oshidele Combined School	120	10	130
18 June 25	Nossobville Primary School	56	4	60
19 June 25	Otjozondvu Primary School	50	7	57
19 June 25	Okalemba Combined School	48	9	57
22 June 25	Okapembambu Primary School	40	5	45
27 June 25	Oshana Region Teachers	0	75	75
30 July 25	Kayec Education Centre	0	6	6
08 Aug 25	Danie Joubert Combined School	20	4	24
6 Aug 25	Parises Secondary School	12	2	14
5 Sept 25	Moses Van Del byl Primary School	41	10	51
6 Sept 25	Schlip Primary School	22	11	33
7 Sept 25	Francis Galton Primary School	51	7	58
8 Sept 25	Omafo Private School	45	8	53

9 Sept 25	Rukonga Vision School	77	5	82
12 Sept 25	Etuhole Kindergarten	35	7	42
13 Sept 25	Paradise Private School	40	5	45
03 Oct 25	Unam Food Science Students	29	2	31
03 Oct 25	Fransfontein Combined School	56	7	63
19 Oct 25	C. Ngatjizeko Primary School	75	10	85
29 Oct 25	Progress Private School	75	10	85
31 Oct 25	Jhonester Kindergarten	39	6	45
02 Nov 25	Mountainview Kindergarten	43	5	48
02 Nov 25	Helena Primary School	51	10	61
02 Nov 25	Universitat Der Bundeswehr Munchen	21	4	25
7 Nov 25	Privaat Schule Otjiwaromgo	5	3	8
8 Nov 25	Aisatsana Kindergarten	12	3	15
19 Nov 25	Nazareth Private School	31	4	35
Total Day Visit		1,282	263	1,545

Day Visit at CCF during 2025

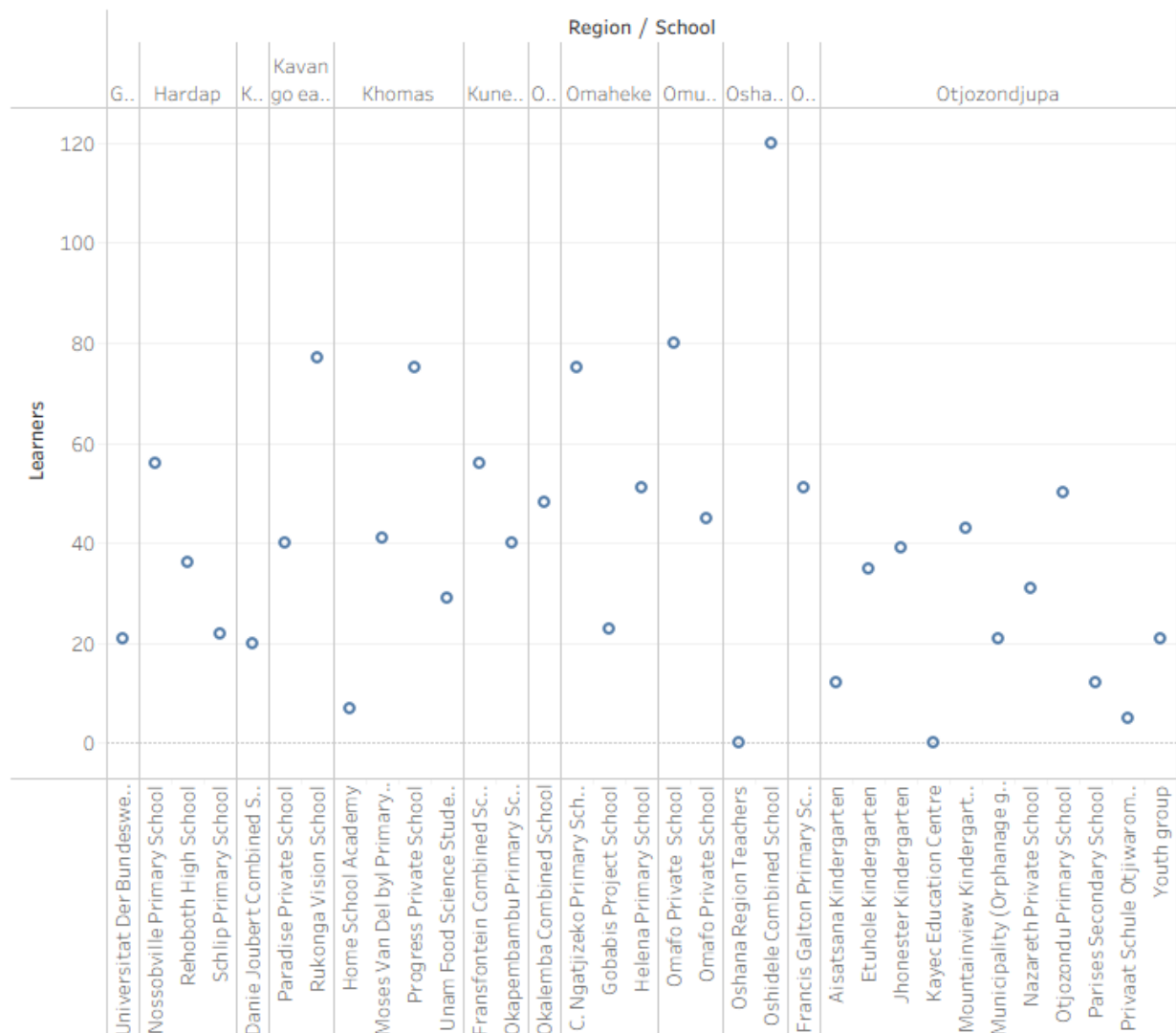


Figure 119: day visit during 2025

Figure 119: Indicate the schools that visited CCF during 2025, we had one international university visit and 32 local school visits where most of the school came from Otjozondjupa region.

Table: 54: Namibian School participating in overnight educational programs at CCF, January to December 2025.

Date In	Date Out	School	Students	Adults	Total
16 Mar	18 Mar	De Villiers Primary School	34	4	38
25 Apr	27 Apr	Welwitschia Primary School	38	3	41

23 May	25 May	Tsaraxa Aibes Primary School	34	4	38
18 June	20 Jun	Ruimte Primary School	30	8	38
22 August	24 August	Otjikondo Primary School	35	3	38
5 Sept	7 Sept	Karibib Education Centre	15	1	16
15 Sept	19 Sept	DAPP Training Centre	16	4	20
19 Sept	21 Sept	Kayec Youth Group	30	5	35
01 Oct	02 Oct	Namcol Student	27	2	29
Total Overnight Namibian School Groups			257	34	291

A.3 CCF's Teachers Training Workshops



Figure 120: Science and Agriculture teachers during the training

The education department with a grant from AngloAmerican held training workshops with science and agriculture teachers, training them on how to incorporate CCF's Teachers Resource Guide (A Predators role in the ecosystem) in their subject matter.

Over a six-month period (May-October 2025), CCF conducted six one-day training workshops at each school across the Otjozondjupa, Erongo and Khomas Regions. Each teacher was equipped with the skills and materials needed to integrate conservation themes into their classroom teaching and to

support or strengthen existing Eco Clubs. The workshops further aimed at providing first-hand and hands-on experiences to CCF's integrated approach to cheetah conservation, while exposing them to careers in conservation.

Table 55: number of teachers trained

Region	Town	#Teachers Trained
Erongo	Usakos	3
Erongo	Karibib	5
Erongo	Omaruru	8
Otjozondjuba	Okakarara	9
Otjozondjuba	Otjiwarongo	16
Khomas	Windhoek	16
#Teachers Trained:		57

Teachers trained by CCF during 2025

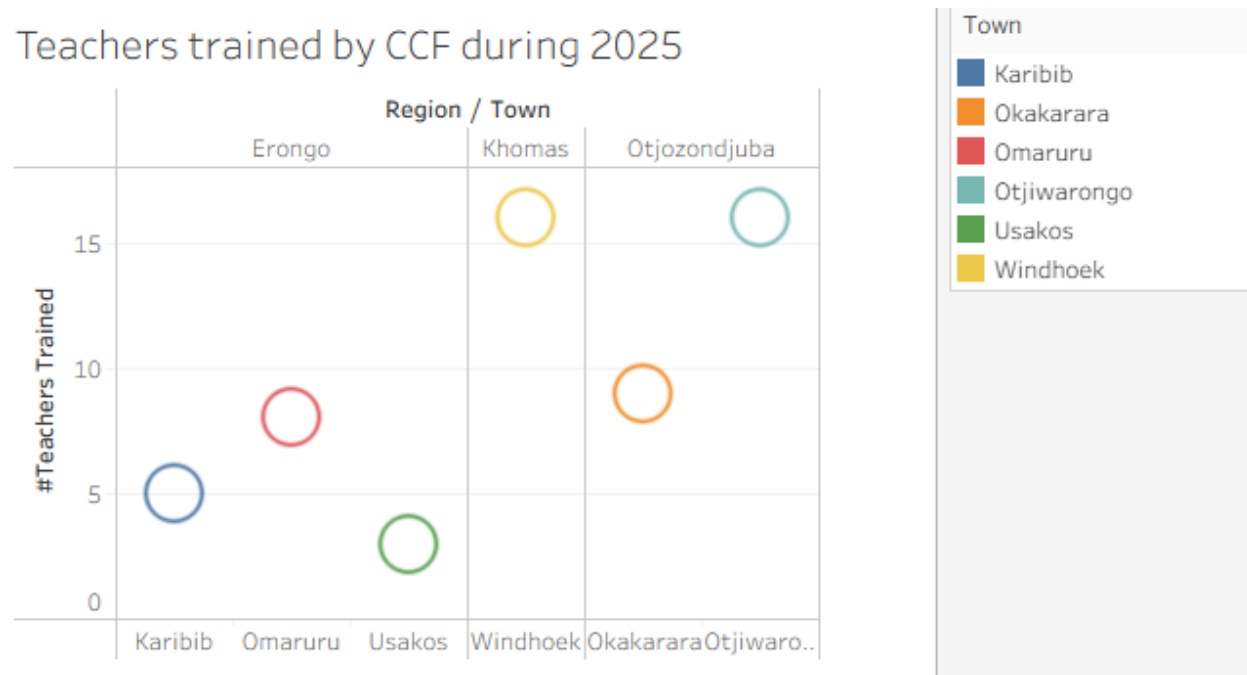


Figure 121: teachers trained during 2025

A.4 Ambassador Animals

The Education Department continues to work with some of the kraal animals to serve as Ambassadors for the different school groups that visit CCF. Bolt, our nine-year-old breeding male dog continued his role as the Livestock Guarding Dog Programme Ambassador (Figure 106). By allowing children to meet Bolt and the other animals, the children can gain hands-on experience by touching a dog, and a livestock animal, which in many rural areas are not well taken care of or in which many children are not always taught how to take good care of. Interactive experiences have always left a big impact on children, and CCF's ambassador animals work well together to represent the farming and livestock management programme as they are comfortable with small children and big groups.



Figure 122: Bolt meeting some of the young learners during a school visit to CCF

A.5 Higher Education and In-Service Training

CCF is committed to empowering Namibians in the conservation and protection of their wildlife. Toward this goal, for many years CCF has fostered Namibian college students' interest in wildlife conservation. CCF offers in-service training programs for students from the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), Vocational Training Centers (VTC) and the University of Namibia (UNAM). These students conduct research projects with the goal of producing a research paper at the conclusion of their internships. Several former interns have gone on to work at conservation organizations or for MEFT.

In addition to the in-service training students, CCF welcomes groups from Namibia's higher-education institutions to participate in programs aimed at enriching their skills in various study

areas. CCF did not host any overnight groups from Namibian tertiary institutions during this reporting period.

B. Other Collaboration with Educational Institutions

During this reporting period, CCF Centre hosted 5 international universities, from the USA and Australia (Table 56). The groups participated in educational programs, including lectures on human-wildlife conflict, cheetah runs, and tours of CCF's Centre.

As of this year, the number of universities visiting the Cheetah Conservation Fund has declined by 50% compared to last year. This year, we have hosted 5 diversity groups, down from 10 during last year. The decrease reflects a notable drop in academic engagement, which may be influenced by shifting institutional priorities or external factors such as funding and travel constraints.

Table 56: International universities participating in overnight centrebased programs at CCF, 1 January to 31 December 2025

<i>Date In</i>	<i>Date Out</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Students</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>16 Mar</i>	<i>18 Mar</i>	<i>University of New Hampshire - USA</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>29 May</i>	<i>3 June</i>	<i>Messa Community College-- USA</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>29 June</i>	<i>02 July</i>	<i>Murdoch University - Australia</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>13 July</i>	<i>23 July</i>	<i>Earth Expeditions</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>9 Oct</i>	<i>11 Oct</i>	<i>Dartmouth University</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Total Overnight International School Groups</i>			<i>90</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>106</i>

C. Working Guests, local and International Interns

Working Guests are essential to CCFs daily operations and play a crucial role in supporting our student interns. They bring valuable experience and skills, which they share through daily interactions, helping to develop the students' knowledge and abilities. By integrating Working Guests with interns, we foster the exchange of knowledge, life experiences, cultures, and traditions.

During this reporting period, CCF hosted **6 Working Guests**, including 8 females and 8 males. Of our 16 working guests, a decrease **27%** compared to the 22 working guests received during

last year. This represents a loss of 6 working guests, which may impact operational capacity and collaborative output.

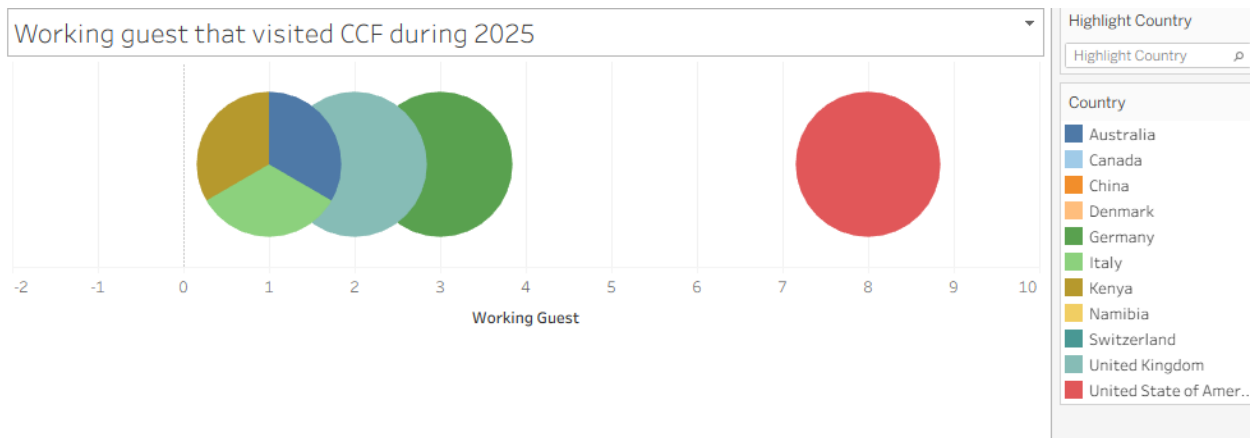


Figure 123: working guest visit CCF during 2025

73% were from the United States, 9% from Germany, with the remaining guests coming from the United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, and Australia.

In addition, CCF hosted **19 Namibian interns**, primarily from NUST and UNAM, as well as graduates. We also welcomed **28 international interns**, with 35% from the USA, 30% from Canada, and the remaining interns from China, Denmark, Germany and Kenya. Along with these interns. These interns and students received training in various fields, including veterinary medicine, zoology, ecology, wildlife science, animal science, environmental studies, international development, and genetics.

Local and International interns that come to CCF during 2025

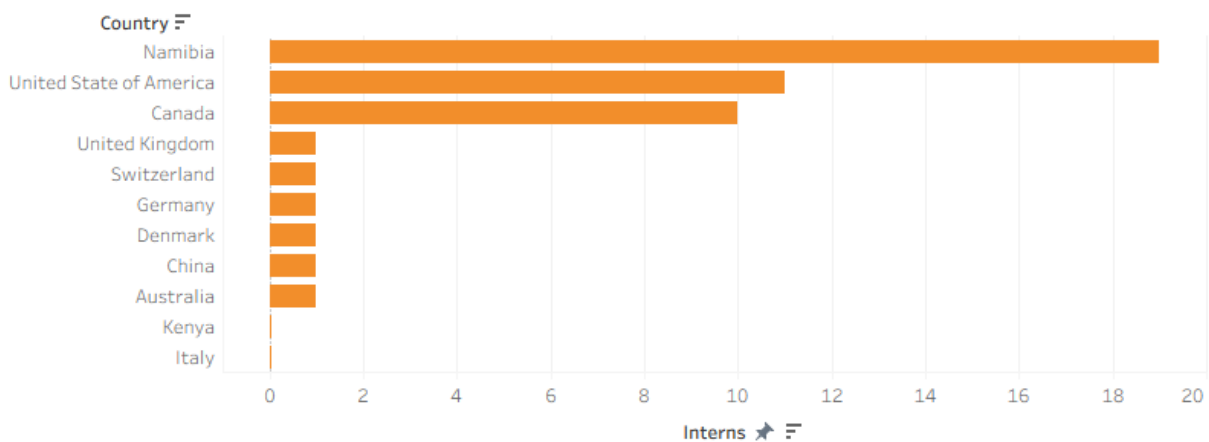


Figure 124: local and International interns that come to CCF

D. Future Farmers of Africa

CCF's Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) programme is crucial in CCF's mission to educate farmers about coexistence with predators. HWC and wildlife management training are among the most important aspects of this programme.

Training Focus: Cheetahs and Predators Ecology

1. Biology

Anatomy, behavior, social structure, diet, and adaptations.

2. Habitat

Importance of savanna ecosystems, threats to Predators survival.

3. Conservation

Importance of Cheetah conservation, roles of human communities.

Table 57: Future Farmers of Africa outreach programme during January to 31 December 2025.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Conservancy</i>	<i>Number of Attendance</i>
<i>13 March</i>	<i>Mangetti Dunes</i>	<i>N#jaqna</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>13 March</i>	<i>Mkate</i>	<i>N#jaqna</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>14 March</i>	<i>Omatako</i>	<i>N#jaqna</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>15 April</i>	<i>Outa and Okarokape</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>15 April</i>	<i>Ombujondjupa</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>15 April</i>	<i>Omatjatjeva</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>16 April</i>	<i>Ovitjete</i>	<i>Otjituuu</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>16 April</i>	<i>Otjinakui</i>	<i>Otjituuu</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>16 April</i>	<i>Otjovahonge</i>	<i>Otjituuu</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>17 April</i>	<i>Onderombua</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>17 April</i>	<i>Vergenoeg</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>17 April</i>	<i>Onduzukoronongo</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>18 April</i>	<i>Omazera</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>28</i>

<i>18 April</i>	<i>Omapumba</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>18 April</i>	<i>Okatoto</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>28 May</i>	<i>Ozondema</i>	<i>Otjituuo</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>28 May</i>	<i>Coblenz</i>	<i>Otjituuo</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>28 May</i>	<i>Orukango</i>	<i>Otjituuo</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>29 May</i>	<i>Okaserahi</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>29 May</i>	<i>Okozonduzu</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>29 May</i>	<i>Okatjaveva</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>30 May</i>	<i>Omungundo Wonguvi</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>30 May</i>	<i>Otjiuaporui</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>30 May</i>	<i>Okamburaso</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>30 May</i>	<i>Ombunjindipa</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>30 May</i>	<i>Okarui</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>30 May</i>	<i>Ombunjohimbo</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>15 July</i>	<i>Okavare</i>	<i>Otjituuo</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>15 July</i>	<i>Okongeama</i>	<i>Otjituuo</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>15 July</i>	<i>Okamuparara</i>	<i>Otjituuo</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>16 July</i>	<i>Okarui komungondo/Okakarara</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>16 July</i>	<i>Okakango/Oruindjonomakuijo</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>16 July</i>	<i>Ongombombonde</i>	<i>Ozonahi</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>17 July</i>	<i>Otjozongombe</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>17 July</i>	<i>Otjovazandu</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>17 July</i>	<i>Okatjongema</i>	<i>African Wild Dog</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>18 July</i>	<i>Otjiuamutenja</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>18 July</i>	<i>Okauarongo</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>16</i>

<i>18 July</i>	<i>Otjozonyutji</i>	<i>Okamatapati</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>39 Villages visited</i>	<i>5 Conservancies visited</i>	<i>980</i>

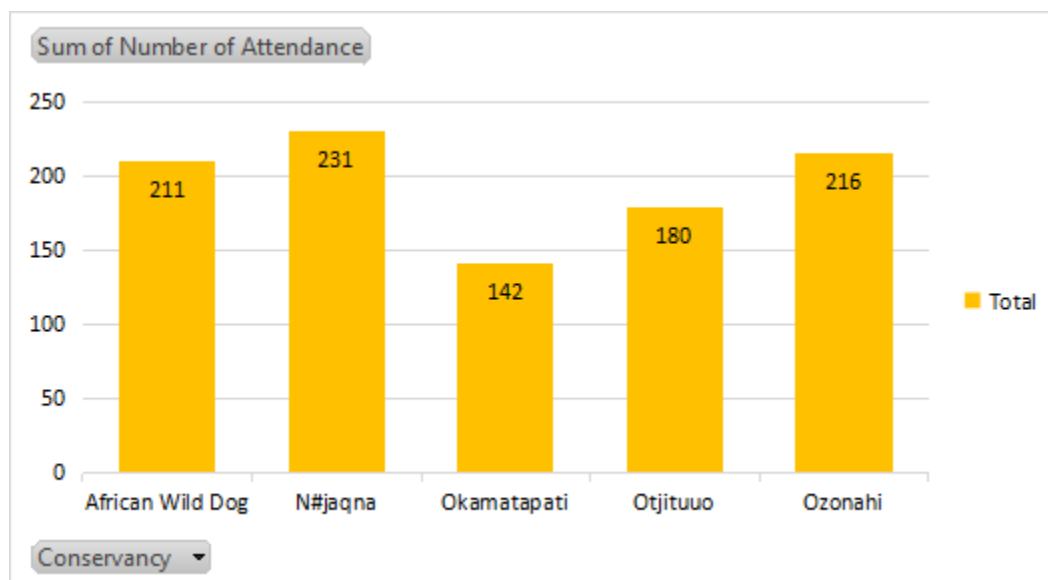


Figure 125: Total number of attendances per conservancy

During the reporting period, the education team conducted training sessions across the five eastern conservancies, reaching a total of 980 participants, as recorded in the attendance register. N#jaqna Conservancy had the highest number of participants, with 231 individuals, due to the increased number of training sessions in the area. This was followed by Ozonahi Conservancy with 216 participants, and the lowest is Okamatapati Conservancy with 142 participants.

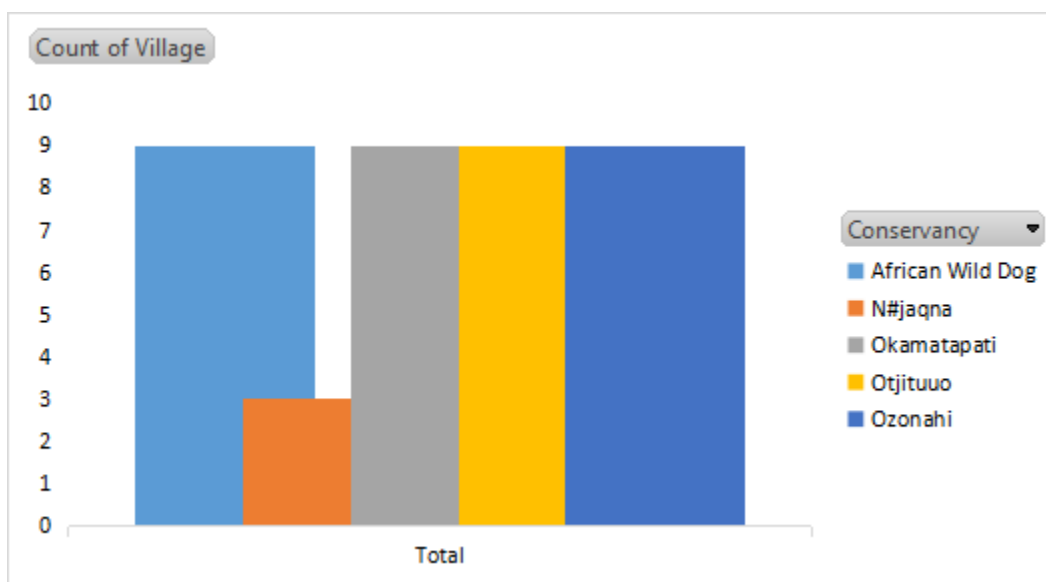


Figure 126: Number of villagers visited per conservancy

In 2025, the education team conducted several training sessions across different conservancies. We trained 9 villagers per conservancy and 3 villagers in N#qna conservancies. **89 villagers** participated in the training sessions.

Table 58: Farmers and conservancies members attending training programs at CCF January to 31 December 2025.

<i>Date In</i>	<i>Date Out</i>	<i>Farmers</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Total</i>
7 April	10 April	Kunene Farmers Group	22	22
9 June	12 June	Ozonahi Farmers	14	14
7 July	11 July	CCFN Farmers Group	12	12
11 July	11 July	CCF Farmers workers	67	67
12 Oct	17 Oct	Lion Rangers Group A	30	30
18 Oct	23 Oct	Lion Rangers Group B	27	27
Total Overnight Namibian Farmers			172	172

In addition to the FFA outreach programme, CCF hosted a group of conservancy game guards and farmers for a 4day intensive training program at our Research and Education center (Table 58).

E. Conferences, Workshops and Other Activities

E.1 Conferences & Meetings

The education team participated in several key events, starting with the *NASCO Annual General Meeting* in Windhoek, where NASCO provided updates on its activities over the past year.

E.2 Environmental Days

During this reporting period, CCF celebrated two international environmental days.

For World Wildlife Day on 3rd March, the education department hosted an event in Okakarara with local schools, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, where learners presented posters and performed plays on wildlife conservation.

On Environmental Day, 5th June, CCF donated 15 Shade and fruit seedlings to Karundu Secondary School, Tsaraxa-Aibes Primary School and Monica Geingos Secondary School, the event was hosted at Tsaraxa-Aibes Primary School, the education team was joined by Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism (MEFT).

F. International Cheetah Day





Figure 126: ICD celebrations with staff members, school and sports groups.

A total of **262 people** attended the International Cheetah Day celebration—**10 more than last year**. The event attracted participants from **across Namibia** highlighting its growing national reach.

A highlight of the day was a performance by the **Kavango cultural group**, who shared traditional perspectives on living alongside cheetahs and emphasized the cultural importance of cheetah conservation. The celebration also featured **interactive games at educational stalls** where participants learned about conservation while competing to win prizes.

In addition, a **volleyball tournament** added to the excitement, with **seven teams** competing throughout the day, creating a lively and engaging atmosphere for all attendees.

VII. Structural Activities

A. Namibian Facility Developments

I. A.1. Existing Structural Projects and New Projects

This reporting period (first half 2025) saw continued investment in the CCF Namibia infrastructure. Improvements include:

- Continued renovation of older North Staff housing units.
- Bush clearing and road work was completed and perimeter fencing of the new 200ha cheetah compound on Elandsvreugde. Work began on the management pens.
- Continued roadwork and firebreaks by the heavy equipment (bulldozer, roadgrader).
- construction of Delaney House - two new units for Cheetah View Lodge.

A.2 Automotive

Vehicles and tyre repair continue to be an expensive and time-consuming problem at CCF. Table 43 lists CCF's vehicles and their condition at the end of December 2025.

Table 59: CCF's vehicle fleet and each vehicle's status at the end of December 2025

Vehicle	Status
<u>Safari vehicles</u>	

Safari Green cruiser	Running
Safari Small white cruiser	Engine Failure
Safari white ford	Engine Failure
Safari White Toyota cruiser	Running
Toyota 1HZ land cruiser Converted Safari	Running
Toyota 1HZ land cruiser Converted Safari	Running
Toyota 1HZ land cruiser to be Converted Safari	Running
<u>Allocated Vehicles</u>	
Toyota GD6 D/cab (Bruce & Laurie)	Running
Toyota GD6 C/cab (Scat dog)	Running
Toyota GD6 C/cab (Gebhard)	Running
Toyota GD6 D/cab (Ecology)	Running
Toyota s/cab base (Facilities Engineer)	Running
Toyota Land cruiser s/cab (Assistant Farm manager)	Running
Toyota Land cruiser d/cab (clinic)	Running
Toyota hilux GD6 (APU)	Running
Toyota Land cruiser 2.8 s/cab (Farm Manager)	Running
Toyota land cruiser 2.8 S/cab (Janhelpman farm)	Running
Toyota legend c/cab Education outreach	Running
Toyota legend c/cab Husbandry	Running
Toyota GD6 Single cab Brown (storeroom)	Running
Nissan N5947OT (EU)	Running
Nissan N4456OT (Tika)	Engine failure
Nissan N7025OT (CCF East/ Gobabis)	Running
Nissan N7032OT (Education)	Running

1997 Toyota 22R (Tracking/Ecology)	Running
1987 Toyota 4Y (ecology)	Running
<u>Farm Vehicles</u>	
Tata s/cab (farm vehicle)	Broken
Silver Toyota D4D (farm vehicle)	Running
Brown Toyota 3F land cruiser	Running
Toyota 4y (old scat Dog vehicle)	Engine failure
Toyota raider Petrol Rebuild (Uri) (Jan Helpman farm)	Running
Silver Isuzu Kb Single cab (Padberg farm)	Broken Gearbox
Toyota Raider	Running
White Isuzu KB	Broken
<u>Staff Transporters</u>	
Quantum Minibus	Broken
Isuzu Truck (staff transport)	Running
<u>Trucks</u>	
Mercedes Benz Truck (Jan Helpman Farm) (old)	Running
Isuzu Truck (Jan Helpman Farm) (Transport of material)	Running
Mercedes Benz Truck (Material transporter from and to town)	Running
<u>Electric Golf carts</u>	
Tourism	Running
Tourism management	Running
Kitchens	Running

LSGD program	Out of order
Clinic	Running
Bruce	Running
Cheetah team	Running
Engineering team	Battery problem
Biomass	Running
<u>Skid steers</u>	
Gehl V400	Running
Gehl R150	Running
John deer 332	Running
CAT 289D (Bruce)	Running
CAT 289D YV8N57	Out of order
<u>Heavy Machinery</u>	
D6 Bulldozer	Running
12K Road grader	Running
<u>Tractors</u>	
Big John deer 6603	Radiator problems
Small John deer 5775E	Running
Messy Ferguson 290	out of order
Messy Ferguson 290	Running
Messy Ferguson 290 4x4	Running
Messy Ferguson 6711 (Jan helpman)	Running
Old small Messy Ferguson 135	Running
Old small Messy Ferguson 135	Broken gearbox

Big Messy Ferguson 680 4x4	Running
John Deere 2140	Out of order
<u>Trailers</u>	
Skid steer Trailer	Working
Diesel Trailer	Working
Clean water 2500l Trailer	Working
Grey water 2500l Trailer	Working
Grey water Trailer (old)	Working
3x Tractor tipper Trailers	Working
Manure spreader Trailer	Working
4x old Bush tipper Trailers	Working
<u>Others</u>	
Blue V-Mac Bush Harvester	Working
2x Hay Baler	Working
Hay grass rake	Working
3x Bush Movers	Working
Big butterfly grass mower	Working
Seed planter	Working
Gandini woodchipper	Working
Heizohack woodchipper	Working
Morbark woodchipper	Working
Forklift (Bush Block)	Working
Husqvarna ride on Mower	Working

B. CCF Namibia Staff

B.1 Technical Staff

CCF Namibia employs a total of 165 people. The technical staff are listed below:

Laurie Marker, DPhil – Founder and CEO

Bruce Brewer, PhD - General Manager

Johan Britz – Farms & Biomass Manager

- Anne Shiimi DVM - Veterinarian
- Abraham Shihepo – Biomass Technician
- Anne-Marie Bekker – Business Manager
- Anne Schmidt-Küntzel, DVM, PhD - Director for Animal Health and Research
- Becky Johnston – Studbook Keeper
- Bianca Jacobs – Tourism Manager
- Bogdan Cristescu – Senior Ecological Advisor
- Calum O’Flaherty – General Curator
- Dipanjan Naha - Ecologist
- E. Shipiki – Mechanic
- Elifas Nashini – Cheetah Keeper
- Ester Kalenga - Ecology
- Francsina Simson – Creamery
- Frans Kambanda – Mechanic
- Gebhardt Nikanor – Education and Tourism Officer
- Hafeni Hamalwa – Laboratory Manager
- Hanlie Winterbach – Carnivore Researcher
- Heike Stackmann - Volunteer Co-ordinator and Public Relations Officer

- Himeezembi Kuhanga – Tourism Assistant Manager
- Ignatius Davids – Education and Tourism Officer
- Immanuel Helao – Facility Engineer
- Job Iyambo – Tour Guide & Cook
- Joe-Brown Kambombo - Educator
- Johan Gibson - Assistant Farm Manager
- Johannes Viljoen – Educator
- Justin Moya – Cheetah Keeper
- Karin Falk – CCF Accountant
- Lea Petersen – Chief Cheetah Keeper
- Lukas William - Cook
- Matti Nghikembua – Forest Steward & Chief Ecologist
- Modesta Fabianus – Animal Technician
- Nafimane Shapi – Cook
- Panduleni Andreas– Veterinary Technician
- Paul Visser – Estate Manager
- Robin Cook - Ecology Manager
- Ruan Jacobs – Security & Mechanics
- Ruusa Ugwanga – Detection dogs
- Secelia Iyambo – Cook
- Shannon Kandjai – Education Manager
- Simeon Heita – Creamery
- Simone Reyneke – Animal Technician
- Tanya Britz – Controller

- Teresia Robitschko – Senior Personal Assistant to Director
- Teresia Shihepo - Genetics
- Tim Hofmann – Scat Detection Dogs
- Tipenandjar Tuaandi - Tourism
- Tracy Maketo – Tourism
- Tryves Shivolo – Tour Guide
- Utera Katjavivi – Ecologist
- Veisy Kasaona - Community Programs Assistant
- Wilma Immanuel – Cook
- Winnie Skryer – Tourism

VIII. CCF Somaliland

Throughout 2025, CCF SLD continued its partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to carry out and care for any new rescued wildlife.

At the end of 2025, CCF was carrying 123 cheetahs, 2 caracals and 6 dogs. The CRCC also has two separate groups of Dorcas Gazelle that have been confiscated from private properties throughout Somaliland. These gazelles are free to roam the facilities undeveloped areas within the fenced boundary. We also have a small herd of goats and camels that graze the site throughout the day accompanied by a herder.

A. CCF's Cheetah Rescue and Conservation Centre (CRCC)

Cheetah Enclosure Construction and Cheetah Movement

Throughout the year we have continued to develop and build new enclosures to accommodate the growing cheetah population.

Several new big enclosures have been built in the first half of the year, so that the older cubs at the clinic could get more space to roam around and make room for any new cubs coming in. Management pens have also been added to the new enclosures and to the cub enclosure at the clinic. We have also been busy introducing different groups to each other and this has gone very well. At the end of the year construction started for new enclosures for this year's confiscated cubs.



Picture 127: The construction on the new cheetah enclosures and the management pen for the cub enclosure

The mapping of phase 2, the wildlife reserve and cheetah reintroduction areas, has been complete and consists of a 15km perimeter fence and 2 x 200 ha rewilding enclosures. The process of developing this area begins in 2026.



Picture 128: The area for phase 2, the wildlife reserve and cheetah introduction areas (the white lines are the existing compound).

Invasive Plant/Bush Removal

Since April a local team has been busy removing the invasive Prosopis and Prickly Pear plants in our area. More than 30 hectares of land has been opened up around the centre and within the cheetah enclosures. This provides better grazing for the local wildlife and enhances the quality of life for the captive cheetahs, which have more freed up space to run around and less risk of injuries from thorns.

With the support of Genel Energy, CCF has purchased a new front end loader to help with future CRCC bush clearing and development.



Picture 129: An area that has been cleared for invasive bush and the front end loader purchased with the support of Genel Energy

CRCC Education Centre Complex

The construction of the new CRCC Education and Training Complex, sponsored by the Royal Commission for AlUla, was completed in July and handed over from the building contractor.



Picture 130: At the start of construction in the beginning of the year and the finished Education Centre in July

The month of August saw the first trial use of the Education Centre hosting a film crew of approx. 20 people from The Discovery Channel. This tested the facilities, which all proved to be operational.

The centre was officially opened on International Cheetah Day the 4th of December by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. The celebration was attended by nearly 100 people, including 4 Ministers and many dignitaries from Somaliland and other countries, including the United Kingdom Head of Office in Somaliland.

The 17th of December the first education session was held, with different local health professionals including 2 local vets, a public health student and some nutritionists. Subjects such as CCFs conservation initiatives, the importance of cheetah conservation and the role of the IWT were discussed, as well as basic wildlife rescue techniques.



Picture 131: The participants of the first education session held at the Education Centre

Camera trapping survey

At the end of November, CCF and MoECC staff conducted an awareness trip to the communities where the start of an extensive camera trapping survey will be conducted in Adwal Region. Through the use of camera trapping, we will gather data on cheetah distribution, illegal trade origins, and livestock depredation. The placement of the camera traps began in February 2025. A team from MoECC and CCF headed out for about 20 days to start putting up camera traps in the Awdal region of Somaliland.

The CCF and MoECC camera trapping team left again on the 19th of June for a several-week trip into the Zayla and Adwal areas to service the camera traps. The team was led by CCF's PhD student Liomba. Unfortunately, many cameras have been removed from their original locations, so the team has been engaged in retrieving the cameras from local homesteads, where possible. The primary reason for removal appears to be battery theft.

The CCF and MoECC camera trapping team completed the survey in Sept and all cameras were taken down. CCF's team is now busy processing the data from the Zayla and Adwal areas.



Figure 132: Placing camera traps and villagers participating in the survey

Conferences, tourism and events

The government of Somaliland recently changed and the new Minister of Environment and Climate Change and his team visited the CRCC allowing us to showcase all of CCF's projects.



Picture 133: The new Minister of Environment and Climate Change visits CCF's CRCC and meets the cheetahs and the staff.

In February, Dr. Laurie Marker was one of the guest speakers at the Somaliland National Climate Change Conference. Her presentation was about how protected areas and conservancies can assist in reducing the effects of climate change in this arid region in the Horn of Africa.

In Early February, CCF's Dr. Laurie Marker joined other members of the Arabian Leopard Fund Board of Directors and Board of Trustees, for the celebration of the International Day of the Arabian Leopard. This provided an opportunity to meet with the Management Team of The Royal Commission for AlUla (RCU).



Picture 134: from the left RCU director Stephen Browne, Princess Rima, the Head of AIUla tourism, Dr. Laurie Marker and the Head of the Arabian Leopard Breeding program for AIUla

On the 24 – 25th of February CCF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), hosted a Conservancy Governance Workshop in Boroma, Somaliland for two representatives from each of the 43 villages which make up the Geed-deeblee Conservancy and the Awdal C1.



Picture 135: The Conservancy Governance Workshop attendees.

During the 2nd quarter of 2024, CCF worked with the MoECC, the Ministry of Information and WildAfrica to design an extensive radio, TV, social media and billboard campaign. The campaign revolved around keeping wildlife living free and in the wild. In addition, several billboards were put up in key locations around Hargeisa.

CCF held the second Conservancy Governance Workshop on 4-5 June in Hargeisa. The workshop included the 18 elected Interim Conservancies Management Committee (ICMC) members, the Assistant Directors of Wildlife and Forestry, and the four Regional Coordinators from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC).

We have seen an increase in the amount of tourists that come to visit the CRCC. There are now 2 tour companies in Somaliland that advertise tours to the CRCC. Staff conduct tours that include a visit to the museum, clinic, education centre and a drive around to see the cheetah

camps.



Picture 136: Tourist visiting the CRCC, getting a tour of the clinic and education centre

On 4 December, CCF celebrated International Cheetah Day in Somaliland with the opening of the new Education and Training Centre by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. The celebration was attended by nearly 100 people, including 4 Ministers and many dignitaries from Somaliland and other countries, including the United Kingdom Head of Office in Somaliland.



Picture 137: ICD celebration with government delegates.

Meetings

A SASCO (the Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management Support Organizations) meeting was held in February. Elections took place and a new Chair and Vice Chair were selected. CCF remains as the Secretariat for the informal organization.

Dr. Laurie Marker, CCF's Founder and Executive Director and Chris Wade, CCF's Country Manager, met with several of the new Ministers in February, including the Minister of Planning, the

Minister of Transport and Roads, and the Minister of Business and Trade, and the Minister, Assistant Minister, and Deputy General (DG) of MoECC.



Picture 138: Minister of Environment and Tourism (left), Deputy General (DG) of MoECC (middle), beside DG, Director of Wildlife, along with CCF staff

In February a meeting was held with the new Minister of MoECC and his team with the leadership group of the KBA (Key Biodiversity Areas), including representatives from the Candlelight Foundation (Chairman of KVA) and from the Amoud University and CCF.

A cross-border meeting was held 17-18 April 2025, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia including members of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), members from the Ethiopian Conservation Management Authority (EWCA), and members from the Somali Region of Ethiopia to discuss collaboration between the two countries to combat the illegal wildlife trade.

In July CCF attended meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) and the Ministry of Tourism and Trade (MoTT) as well as a Somaliland Association of CBNRM Support Organization (SASCO) meeting. CCF is the Secretariat of this Association. In August, SASCO visited CCF's CRCC and viewed the new Education Centre, sponsored by the Royal Commission for AIUla.



Picture 139: SASCO members visiting the CRCC and the new logo for SASCO

In August, Dr. Marker and CCF staff met with the new Foreign Minister of Somaliland and

shared CCF's programs with him. He was very inviting and supportive of our efforts in the country.

In August, Dr. Marker also met with the Ambassador from the United Arab Emirates to Somaliland to discuss potential sponsorship. A follow up meeting was held in September with Mr. Chris Wade, CCF's Country Manager in Somaliland. A proposal was submitted and CCF is awaiting further word moving forward.

In September CCF attended meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) to discuss plans for the next year. The Ministry was given a new vehicle from the Jetour donation to CCF. CCF is working on a new MOU with the MoECC. Three MoECC officials including the Minister, his personal assistant and his Sr. Advisor ,visited Namibia for a conference and spent 2 days at the Cheetah Conservation Centre, to learn more about our work and how we for see our work in Somaliland to progress.



Picture 140: Dr. Laurie Marker with the Ambassador of the UAE to Somaliland and Dr. Laurie Marker and CCF Staff meeting with the new Minister of Foreign affairs in Somaliland.

Media

Dr. Marker spent a week in Ireland and the UK, where she gave presentations at three zoos and conducted three radio interviews, as well as an interview for a travel magazine. In the zoo talks as well as the media interviews, the work being done in Somaliland was highlighted, along with the support of the Royal Commission for Alula.

In March and April 2025, CCF's Founder/Executive Director, Dr. Laurie Marker, traveled to the

United States for an awareness tour. The partnership with RCU was presented throughout all presentations and TV programs (when possible). Dr. Marker visited 10 states, 48 cities, 13 Zoos, 49 events/ activities, 10 TV programs (9 major markets including CCN and PBS), and 1 PBS Radio show

In July, a film crew from Brazil/ South Korea spent three days filming at CRCC focusing on CCF's work in caring for orphan cheetahs, for a documentary about CCF and Dr. Marker's life's work in helping save the cheetah.



Picture 141: The film crew with the cheetahs and cheetah keepers

During August CCF hosted a Discovery Channel Documentary team and associated support staff at the Education Centre. The documentary "Return of the cheetah 2", was a follow up to one filmed in Namibia last year and focuses on Dr. Marker's work and the fight that the cheetah faces in its race against extinction.



Picture 142: The Discovery film crew and CRCC staff members

In September of 2025, CCF's Founder/Executive Director, Dr. Laurie Marker, traveled to the United States for an awareness tour.

This link includes the posts that mention the Royal Commission of AIUla (RCU) from CCF's Social Media, press releases, hard copy newsletters and e-newsletters, that have been distributed

in the past year.

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1kVAjt0vtsDEuTpDA8fRQa5O9QBDeduChNe0ObW9tcAk/edit?usp=drivesdk>

The documentary “Return of the Cheetah: Horn of Africa” premiered the 20th of December on Discovery Channel and Animal Planet. The documentary was promoted on several social media platforms from both Jetour and CCF.

The link for the documentary “Return of the Cheetah: Horn of Africa”

<https://youtu.be/L3Xu1sS25Wk>



Picture 143: the poster used on social media to promote “Return of the Cheetah: Horn of Africa”

Plans for 2026

Plans for 2026 include:

- Continuing building new enclosures for the 2025 confiscated cubs.
- Begin development of Phase 2 of CRCC, to include a 1500 ha reintroduction area.
- More meetings will be conducted with the Ministry and SACSO and with the two conservancies CCF is working closely with. Development of programs for use in the new Education and Training Complex will commence. Other activities as funds allow.

B. Annual Animal Care

New arrivals (intakes and rescues)

In 2025 CCF Somaliland staff, with the aid of the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), were involved with five confiscations of cheetah cubs (total of 31 cubs), offered rehabilitation and care to 1 Kori Bustard, 1 Abdim Stork and 1 vulture. The CRCC also rescued 3 adult male cheetahs and 1 female caracal in 2025, they have joined our resident population. Please see details of all the 2025 intake below.

Intake / Confiscation # 1 - February 19th, 2025

3 males, 1 female aged approximately 9 weeks upon arrivals

Table 60: Abdullahi Group

Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Location
Male	2139	Kelce	Clinic - Yard 3
Male	2140	Little Paw	Clinic - Yard 3
Male	2141	Tiny Tim	Clinic - Yard 3
Female	2142	Marline	Clinic - Yard 3

Intake / Confiscation # 2- April 10th, 2025

1 male, 1 female aged approximately 9 weeks upon arrivals

Table 61: Pop Stars Group

Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Location
Male	2143	Khalid	Clinic - Yard 3
Female	2144	Taylor Swift	Clinic - Yard 3

Intake / Confiscation # 3- June 20th, 2025

2 males, 2 females aged approximately 10 days old (eyes fully or partly closed) upon arrivals

Table 62: Muppets Group

Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Location
Male	2145	Scooter	Clinic - Yard 1
Male	2146	Willem	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2147	Najma	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2148	Gaia	Clinic - Yard 1

Intake / Confiscation # 4- August 14th, 2025

5 males, 5 females ranging from 6 weeks to 6 months of age upon arrivals

Table 63: Salaxaley Group

Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Location
Male	2149	Aiden	Clinic - Yard 2
Male	2150	Green mantle	Clinic - Yard 2
Male	2165	Lou	Clinic - Yard 2
Male	2166	Link 2	Clinic - Yard 2
Female	2167	Kareda	Clinic - Yard 2
Male	2168	Zahal	Clinic - Yard 2

Female	2169	Amy	Clinic - Yard 2
Female	2170	Gritta	Clinic - Yard 2
Female	2171	Rosalie	Clinic - Yard 2
Female	2172	Hoover	Clinic - Yard 2

Intake # 5 – September 6th, 2025

3 adult male cheetahs ranging from 6 to 8 years old

Table 64: 3 adult male cheetahs

Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Location
Male	1835	Shaq	Egu
Male	1835	Harry	Egu
Male	1942	Nour	E 1.5

Intake / Confiscation # 6– September 28th, 2025

5 males, 6 females ranging from 2 to 3 months of age upon arrivals

Table 65: Saaxhil Group

Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Location
Male	2173	----	Clinic - Yard 1
Male	2174	Neptune	Clinic - Yard 1
Male	2175	Varuna	Clinic - Yard 1
Male	2176	Mazu	Clinic - Yard 1
Male	2177	Enki	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2178	----	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2179	Tefnut	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2180	Ran	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2181	----	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2182	Anuket	Clinic - Yard 1
Female	2183	Yemoja	Clinic - Yard 1

Intake / Rescue– Other species

Intake / Rescue # 4 May 4th, 2025

Table 66: Quarantine pen

Species	Gender	Local ID #	House Name	Location
Kori Bustard	Female	SOAKO0001	----	Quarantine pen

Released back to the wild on Mayth25, 2025.

Intake / Rescue # 2 June 28th, 2025

Table 67: Quarantine pen

Species	Gender	Local ID #	House Name	Location
Addim Stork	unknown	NO ID	----	Quarantine pen

Released back to the wild on Juneth29, 2025.

Intake / Rescue # 3 – July 19th, 2025

1 female dog, 3 years of age upon arrival

[Table 68: compound](#)

Species	Gender	Local ID #	House Name	Location
Domestic dog	Female	Socks/CHEETAH	Socks	Compound

Permanent resident at CRCC.

Intake / Rescue # 4 July 24^h, 2025

[Table 69: Quarantine pen](#)

Species	Gender	Local ID #	House Name	Location
Vulture	unknown	NO ID	----	Quarantine pen

Released back to the wild on Julyth30, 2025.

Intake / Rescue # 5 September 6, 2025

1 female caracal, 8 years old upon arrival

[Table 70: Quarantine pen](#)

Species	Gender	Local ID #	House Name	Location
Caracal	Female	ITCCA0020	Maple	Quarantine pen

Permanent resident at CRCC

Deaths

Adult cheetahs

[Table 71: Adult cheetahs](#)

Enclosure #	Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Death date	Age
Enclosure 3	Male	1928	Leo	January 3 rd	5
Enclosure 7	Male	2083	Lorenzo	May 19 th	3
Enclosure 9	Female	2110	Delta	September 18 th	3
Enclosure 7	Male	2075	Salim	October 1 st	4

Cubs

[Table 72: Cubs](#)

Enclosure #	Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Death date	Age
Quarantine	Female	2178	----	September 29 th	0
Quarantine	Male	2173	----	September 30 th	0
Quarantine	Female	2181	----	October 6 th	0

For more details on the death of the 7 cheetahs please see CCF SLD Annual Veterinary Report.

Animal Information

CRCC offers 22 cheetah enclosures located in three different areas: Top cats, Middle cats and Bottom cats. Three cub yards are located at the clinic. One closed enclosure is located below the staffing area and houses the caracal. One aviary is behind Yard 1 of the clinic and houses a caracal.

Table 73: Current location of animals by sector at the end of 2025.

CLINIC AND CUB ENCLOSURES		
Yard 1	Muppets (2.2 + Saaxil (6.6)	Temporary
Yard 2	Salaxaley (5.5)	Temporary
Yard 3	Abdullahi + Pop Stars (4.2)	Temporary

Quarantine Pen / Aviary		
Yard	Caracal (0.1} Maple	Temporary

TOP CATS		
Enclosure 11	Bagheer Group (5.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 12	Serge and Major (2.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 13	JMF Group (3.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 14	DJ Group (4.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 15	Gamma Group (6.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 16	Bandit Group (4.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 17	Cheeto Group (5.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 18	Madar Group (3.0)	Permanent

MIDDLE CATS		
Enclosure 1	Teresa Group (0.7)	Permanent
Enclosure 1.5	Nour (1.0)	Temporary
Enclosure 2	Pacha Group (0.6)	Permanent

Enclosure 3	Storm Group (2.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 4	Hanuman (1.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 5	Idris Group (6.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 6	Jabari Group (5.0)	Permanent
Enclosure 7	Azaar Group (6.0)	Permanent

BOTTOM CATS		
Enclosure Ja	Jasiri Group (0.4)	Permanent
Enclosure M/C	Mist and Cloud (0.2)	Permanent
Enclosure 8	Kurro Group (0.5)	Permanent
Enclosure 9	Calla Group (0.10)	Permanent
Enclosure 10	Kariir Group (0.6)	Permanent
Enclosure Gu	Harry & Shaq (2.0)	Permanent

LEOPARD ENCLOSURE		
Leopard E	Honey (0.1)	Permanent

STAFF LIVING QUARTERS		
Compound	2.4 Dogs	Permanent

Internal animal transfer at CRCC

During 2025, there were many internal animal transfers on site at CRCC. These transfers are listed below:

Table 74: Internal animal transfer at CRCC

Date	Animal	Transfer From	Transfer To
15 th January	Bandit Group (Buzz ITAJU 2135, Riks ITAJU 2133, Mercury ITAJU	Yard 3	E16

	2134, Sunny-Joe ITAJU 2131, Turo ITAJU 2132)		
21 st February	Rama (ITAJU 2136) and Madar (ITAJU 2138)	Yard 1	Room 8 and Yard 2
21 st February	Venus ITAJU 2037 (Teresa Group)	Room 4 and Yard 2	Room 5 and Yard 1
23 rd February	Rama (ITAJU 2136) and Madar (ITAJU 2138)	N/ A	Given access to Yard 3
1 st March	Venus ITAJU 2037 (Teresa Group)	Clinic	E1
8 th April	Cheeto Group (Newton ITAJU 2119, Oklahoma ITAJU 2124, Hasani ITAJU 2126, Abdi ITAJU 2125, John Cheeto ITAJU 2120)	E4	E18
18 th April	Goofy (dog)	Staff area	Hyena Mountain (off site)
1 st May	Abdullahi Group (Shave ITAJU 2139, Marline ITAJU 2142, Little Paws ITAJU 2140, Tiny Tim ITAJU 2141)	N/ A	Given access to Yard 1
18 th May	Pop Stars (Taylor ITAJU 2144 and Khalid ITAJU 2143)	N/ A	Given access to Yard 1
22 nd May	Madar	Yard 3	E18
25 th May	Kora (Kori Bustard SOAKO0001)	Clinic	Released on site
27 th May	Hanuman ITAJU 2011	E15	E4
12 th June	Cheeto Group (Newton, Hasani, Abdi, Oklahoma, John Cheeto)	E17	E16
12 th June	Bandit Group (Buzz, Riks, Mercury, Sunny Joe, Turo)	E16	E17
29 th June	Abdim Stork	Clinic	Released on site
23 rd July	Rama	Yard 3	E18
30 th July	Vulture	Clinic	Released on site
15 th August	Muppets (Scooter ITAJU 2145, Najma ITAJU 2147, Willem ITAJU 2146, Gaia ITAJU 2148)	N/ A	Given access to Yard 1
2 nd September	Salaxaley (Aiden ITAJU 2149, ITAJU 2150, Link 2 ITAJU 2166, Kareda ITAJU 2167, Amy ITAJU 2169, Lou	N/ A	Given access to Yard 2

	ITAJU 2165, Rosalie ITAJU 2171, Hoover ITAJU 2172, Gritta ITAJU 2170, Zahal ITAJU 2168)		
13th September	Sunny Joe	E17	E18
28th September	Muppets (Gaia, Willem, Najma, Scooter)	Room 1	Room 3
30th September	Muppets (Gaia, Willem, Najma, Scooter)	Room 3	Room 8 and given access to Yard 2
16th October	Cheeto Group (Oklahoma, Hasani, Abdi, John Cheeto, Newton)	E16	E17
16th October	Bandit Group (Mercury, Riks, Buzz, Turo)	E17	E16
18th October	Saaxil (Tefnut ITAJU 2179, Neptune ITAJU 2174, Varuna ITAJU 2175, Anuket ITAJU 2182, Enki ITAJU 2177, Ran ITAJU 2180, Yemoja ITAJU 2183, Mazu ITAJU 2176)	Room 1	Given access to Yard 1
1st November	Amy	Room 4	Room 2
3rd November	Green	Room 4	Room 2
3rd November	Amy, Green	Room 2	Room 8
3rd November	Muppets (Gaia, Najma, Willem, Scooter)	Room 8	Room 5
3rd November	Abdullahi Group and Popstars	Room 5	Room 7
4th November	Muppets (Gaia, Najma, Willem, Scooter)	Yard 2	Yard 1

Successful introduction

- Abdullahi Group (Marline, Tiny Tim, Good boy and Shave) and PopStars (Khalid and Taylor).
 - 3rd May- Tiny Tim was introduced to Pop Stars
 - 4th May- Shave, Good Boy and Marline were introduced to Pop Stars
- Sunny Joe and Rama and Madar
 - 31st July- Began slow introduction between Sunny Joe, Rama, Madar and Turo. Turo's involvement was terminated on 6th August.
 - 13th September- Sunny Joe permanently moved in to join Rama and Madar.

Failed introduction - not compatible

- Madar and Cheeto Group (John Cheeto, Oklahoma, Abdi, Hasani and Newton)
 - 26th May and 27th May- All given nose to nose access to Madar
 - 28th May- John Cheeto introduced to Madar
 - 29th May-Newton introduced to Madar
 - 30th May- John Cheeto and Newton mixed with Madar.
 - 11th June- Escalating tension and negative behavior, introductions with this group terminated

Behavioral Considerations

- Aggression to other cheetahs –

- Mist ITAJU 1837 and Cloud ITAJU 1836- These cheetahs' co- habits appropriately however there is negative behaviors displayed, especially from Mist, prior to feeding. They are fed individual feeding to limit the negativity as much as possible.
- Teresa group prior to feeding.
- Kurro group (Kurro ITAJU 1930, Andromeda ITAJU 1938, Little Star ITAJU 1838, Moonlight ITAJU 1839, Libbo ITAJU 1926) prior to feeding. This group receives a carcass feed that is cut up to limit the negativity as much as possible.
- Kariir group (Kariir ITAJU 2005, Janet ITAJU 1950, Sif ITAJU 2001, Sol ITAJU 2002, Margarita ITAJU 1964, Faduma ITAJU 1958) prior to feeding. The negativity appears to be mainly from Janet at Kariir until she is separated for her individual feed.
- Madar group and Cheeto group- this was seen throughout the whole time they lived next to each other and were all in management pens. It also was displayed from Oklahoma, Abdi and Hasani when we were attempting to mix John Cheeto, Newton and Madar together.
- Bandit Group – Especially Mercury will charge and exhibit aggressive behaviors at keepers. This group is much wilder and more challenging to manage.

Preventive care

All cheetahs, caracals and dogs received their monthly ectoparasites treatment, annual vaccinations and endoparasites treatments in 2025.

Annual blood draw was done for all cheetahs.

Fecals were analyzed monthly.

PCR were collected every 3 months.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)

FIP is a rare but serious viral disease in felines caused by a mutated feline coronavirus, often fatal without treatment.

In 2025, three cheetahs were diagnosed and treated for FIP.

Table 75: three cheetahs were diagnosed and treated for FIP.

Enclosure #	Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Date of diagnostic	Age
7	Male	2083	Lorenzo	May 15 ^h	3
4	Male	2011	Hanuman	June 18 ^h	5
1	Female	2015	Teresa	June 24 ^h	5

Pneumonia– Upper respiratory infection

Table 76: Pneumonia-Upper respiratory infection

Enclosure #	Gender	ITAJU #	House Name	Date of diagnostic	Age
16	Male	2133	Riks	December 19 ^h	2
16	Male	2032	Turo	December 29 ^h	2
9	Female	2089	Calla	December 28 ^h	4

At the end of the year, we experienced unusual weather, high humidity and much colder temperatures. It could be the cause of multiple pneumonia cases and multiple cheetahs exhibited symptoms of upper respiratory infections in December 2025.

Body Condition and weights

Upon arrival in November 2025, concerning body condition was noted throughout the groups in the bush, and was reported to the Veterinarian Team immediately.

Assessment was done right away by the Veterinarian Team and confirmed Low Body Condition, loss of muscle mass and weight loss for most of the cheetahs in the bush.

After investigation the cause is believed to be inadequate and low nutritional carcasses. The Bush cats were fed low protein carcasses (we are assuming for a period of a couple months due to the general conditions of the cheetahs). The carcasses offered were mostly bones with very little meat, it did not meet the nutritional values required for adult cheetahs.

The diets were immediately changed and restored to proper feeding according to the nutritional needs of each individual cheetah.

At the end of December 2025, most cheetahs responded really well to their new diet adapted to their needs. We have noticed an increase in body condition, an increase in energy level, less aggression and definitely more content and less erratic behaviour ~~if~~ feeding time.

Dental Issues

Upon arrival in November 2025, many cheetahs with broken canines and missing incisors were noticed. The dental issues are mostly seen in our male groups with low body condition. The dental assessment is still going.

Escape - Recapture

Mercury ITAJU2134 – Enclosure 16

June 7th, he was found outside of his enclosure in the morning. He broke and went through the fence from the gate (no electric wires), this incident was instigated by Mercury's instinct to chase the warthogs that were in front of his enclosure. Keepers were able to recall him into his enclosure without any issues. He had a puncture wound and a few scratches but overall good.

Riks ITAJU2133 – Enclosure 16

Riks climbed out of the management pen, ending up standing onto the roof of the shift area a couple times. We added extra electric wires to prevent this situation from happening again.

Miscellaneous

The walking freezer is now working and being used as a freezer.

We received a new Lure Machine to exercise the cheetahs.

Wildlife at CRCC

In addition to all our captive residents, the Centre offers a sheltered environment for wildlife. Wildlife has diminished compared to 2 years ago, especially the mammals.

Wildlife that was spotted on the site of CRCC

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| → Spotted hyenas | → Tortoise species |
| → Golden wolves | → Bush hares |
| → Black-backed jackal | → Dik Dik |
| → Caracal | → African wild cat |
| → Mongoose species | → Hamadryas baboon |
| → Bat species | → Warthogs |
| → Bat-eared fox | → Stray dogs |
| → Genet | → Many species of snakes |
| → African porcupine | → Many species of insects |
| → Bush babies | → Many species of reptiles |
| → Monitor Lizard species | → Many bird species |

C. Somaliland Veterinary Report

Summary

As of December 31 2025, the Cheetah Rescue and Conservation Center (CRCC) in Somaliland supports a population of 123 cheetahs (70M, 53F) (Figure 1; Supplemental Material: Table 1). General health assessments are routinely conducted either from a distance or during daily feeding and enrichment sessions. Animals under treatment are monitored closely with daily evaluations. When tolerated by the individual, hands-on physical examinations are performed on cheetahs exhibiting any signs of physical or behavioral abnormalities reported by staff. These examinations are also carried out on ill animals when closer monitoring is necessary to adjust treatment plans or to conduct further diagnostic procedures.

Figure 1: Resident Cheetah Sex Distribution

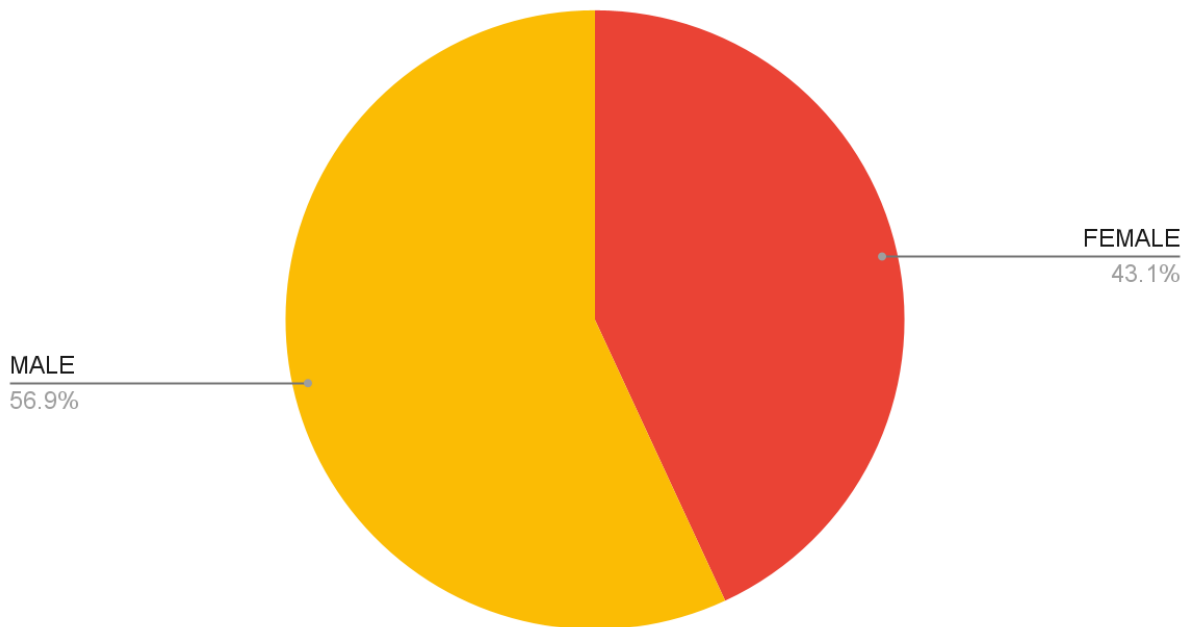


Figure 127: Resident Cheetah Sex Distribution

In addition, CRCC houses and cares for two caracals (2F), six domestic dogs (4F,2M), 30 goats, four camels and eight Dorcas gazelles.

New arrivals

Cheetahs

A total of 6 confiscations were performed, receiving a total of 31 cheetahs (18M, 13F) and 1 caracal (F) with ages ranging from 1 week to 7 years of age. Group numbers have varied from 2 to 11 individuals; of these 31 cheetahs, 28 have survived (Appendix: Table 2). The most common health issues on arrival were dehydration and malnutrition (ranging from mild to severe), presented clinically as underweight with decreased skin/ hair condition (alopecia, ectoparasites, maggots and wounds); four individuals had hip dysplasia and absent femoral heads, as has been seen in multiple confiscated cubs over the years. Initial intake bloodwork showed changes associated with age and malnutrition; anemia and infection were also present in some individuals. Most of the health problems were corrected within 10-20 days of arrival by administering fluid and vitamin support, wound care and parasiticides (oral and topical); as per protocol, some cubs received antibiotics and steroids prophylactically on arrival. Malnutrition was corrected over a longer period with mineral and vitamin supplementation, and balanced nutrition. Since intake, all surviving individuals have responded well. Common health issues once under CRCC care include bloating, constipation, diarrhea and coccidiosis. Additionally, the Salaxaley group were treated for dermatophytosis which all respond well to treatments, and certain individuals in both the Muppets and Saaxil groups had anemia secondary to infection such as mycoplasma and intestinal parasites were also treated accordingly.

Wildlife

Five birds, two spotted hyenas and a genet have been rescued and medically treated by CRCC in collaboration with MoECC. Initial assessment, biological samples and treatments were performed as necessary (Appendix: Table 3). All surviving individuals have been released.

Examinations Without Anesthesia

As part of the daily routine, the veterinary team performed visual health assessments on all animals from a distance. The majority of the cheetahs at CRCC are habituated to human presence and tolerate close proximity, which enables the veterinary team to carry out basic visual exams, administer vaccines, and provide certain treatments without the need for anesthesia. Depending on the cheetahs individual temperament and the nature of the procedure, many animals can be examined and treated while conscious.

To facilitate this, most cubs are gently conditioned to accept touch in key areas such as the neck, shoulder blades, and base of the tail during feeding. This allows for smooth administration of injections, wound treatments or oral medications when necessary. Efforts are made to train individuals for voluntary participation in medical procedures, including physical examinations, blood draws, radiographs, and other diagnostics.

Anesthetic Procedures and Exams

A total of 15 anesthetic events were conducted on the resident population (Appendix: Table 4) in addition to all wildlife that presented to CRCC. The primary reasons for these procedures were diagnostic and therapeutic.

Preventative Health

Annual Health Checkup

Between January and May 2025, all resident cheetahs underwent annual bloodwork. Samples were processed on-site and included a Complete Blood Count (CBC), Biochemistry (General Health Panel) and Electrolyte analysis. Results indicated good overall health status across the population.

The following cheetahs remain under routine monitoring due to chronic conditions requiring regular medications.

- Kariir (IT-AJU 2011; 0.1)
- Yaku (IT-AJU 2042; 1.0)

Ectoparasite Control

All animals received monthly topical ectoparasite treatment (Frontline), with dosages adjusted according to individual body weight to prevent infestations. No resistance has been noted.

Endoparasite Control

Preventative oral deworming is conducted every 3 to 4 months with a rotation of products to reduce the risk of resistance.

Parasitology Monitoring

Routine fecal examinations are carried out across the population to monitor for internal parasites. The most commonly identified species include *Coccidia* and *Taenia* (tapeworms) spp. Follow up fecal exams are conducted to ensure successful treatment.

Vaccinations

All healthy cheetahs and caracals have received their annual vaccinations for 2025:

- o **January/February:** FVRCP and Rabies
- o **May/June:** Canine Distemper Virus (CDV)

The new arrivals are started on their vaccination series once they have completed their two week quarantine, or at around 6 weeks if they are too young once they come out of quarantine. All new intakes are completely up to date on all vaccinations.

All dogs received annual vaccinations of DHPPL and Rabies in June/July 2025.

Medical conditions in Resident Population

Chronic Medical Cases

Currently there are 15 cheetahs with chronic conditions that are managed with medications, supplements and frequent monitoring, with the majority being orthopedic issues secondary to presumed congenital absent femoral heads (Appendix: Table 5).

Non-Infectious Conditions

Poor condition

In November, it was noted that approximately half the population was underconditioned with low body condition scores and low muscle condition scores; it is unclear what the cause was but was suspected to be a culmination of seasonal change and diet reallocation as a result of the high number of growing cubs in the clinic. They were all started on supplemental feeds and most responded well. Some bloodwork panels showed changes that could support consequent nutrient deficiencies, such as increased MCHC, decreased RDW and decreased BUN. A few individuals demonstrated signs of opportunistic infections likely a result of malnutrition and low immune defence capabilities; along with targeted treatments, many individuals were started on vitamins and immunosupportive supplements.

Dental Wear

In July, 2025 Boqor (IT-AJU2045, 1.0) began eating sand. This had occurred previously and was treated symptomatically on suspicion for gastritis; when this treatment course didn't fully resolve the issue this time around, closer inspection revealed significant dental wear. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatories were added to the treatment protocol which resolved the issue, suggesting that oral pain was the cause for sand eating.

Following this finding, distanced oral health assessments were instituted opportunistically and multiple groups showed significant dental wear, some down to the gum line. Common findings included worn/broken incisors and canines with eroded gumlines. This is likely related to the poor condition noted in some of the cats. Further observations of feeding behaviour and success have been instituted and some cats are now receiving modified feeds to ensure adequate intake, as their ability to feed on carcass is hindered due to their poor dental health. Currently of concern, are some or all individuals in the following groups:

- Azaar group 6.0 (E7)
- Jabari group 5.0 (E6)
- Idris group 6.0 (E5)
- Bagheer group 5.0 (E11)

Digestive Problems

Gastrointestinal issues remain a recurring concern. Bloodwork typically reveals nonspecific changes, with most parameters falling within normal ranges. Notably, fewer alterations in total bilirubin (TBIL), cholesterol (CHOL), amylase (AMYL) or glucose (GLU) levels are appreciated as compared to when the cheetahs were previously fed camel meat and lived in higher stress conditions within the city. Occasional gastric bloating and regurgitation (especially in cubs), vomiting or diarrhea with undigested meat following an increase in feed allotment is not

uncommon and is suspected to be diet-related—possibly due to overconsumption by some individuals leading to digestive upset. If treatments are instituted, subcutaneous fluids, antiemetics, antacids and probiotics, response is quite rapid. At times, a return to previous quantities with slower increases are instituted. If parasites are noted on fecal exam, dewormers are also administered.

Azaar group (E8)

In March of 2025, intermittent vomiting, reduced food drive and fluctuating fecal scores were noted; there was no response to initial supportive care treatments. All fecal samples submitted for *Helicobacter* testing returned negative however coccidia was noted on a fecal floatation ~~Kaise~~ (IT-AJU 2076). The entire group was started on anti-coccidia treatments and vomiting episodes ceased after the initial day of treatment.

Abdullahi (3.1) and Popstars (1.1) group

In May 2025, Marline (IT -AJU 2142; 0.1) and Taylor (IT -AJU 2144; 0.1) showed signs of gastric dilation following a 5g increase in their diet. Marline exhibited reduced appetite for three days, lethargy, and a single vomiting episode. Taylor presented with marked lethargy, incoordination, and pronounced disorientation, followed by excessive sleepiness. Both were managed conservatively with supportive care, including subcutaneous fluids, a temporary reduction in diet volume, and the use of pro-motility medications. Marline recovered by the fourth day, while Taylor showed full resolution within 12 hours.

Later that month, a chewed blanket and missing pieces were discovered within the group's enclosure, raising concerns about potential ingestion. As a precaution, intensive monitoring was initiated, diets were temporarily reduced, and paraffin, lactulose, and simethicone were administered. Over the following 10 days, fecal consistency fluctuated (mostly scores 5, 3), and a transient decrease in energy levels was observed, likely related to the restricted diet. Management involved ongoing medication, glitter marking for fecal identification, radiographic imaging, and close tracking of defecation. One piece of the blanket was found in feces within 24 hours of the incident, but the individual responsible could not be identified. All cubs passed glitter-marked feces within 72 hours without abnormalities, effectively ruling out obstruction. It is suspected that either additional fragments were excreted unnoticed or the material was ingested in small amounts and fully digested or dissolved. Within five days, both appetite and fecal quality improved steadily. Cubs were reintroduced to the yard and resumed bone feeding. For the remainder of the month, fecals remained mostly dry (scores 2-3), with occasional mild bloating. Ice pops and additional hydration strategies were implemented successfully to support digestive function and hydration. A second incident occurred 2 months later; no treatments were instituted and no adverse events occurred as a result. Blankets were no longer provided to this group.

Traumatic injuries

Occasional limping is noted in some individuals across the resident population; no lesions, acute pain or foreign objects have been noted on examination and the condition typically resolves

quickly without intervention or with a short course of non steroidal antiinflammatories. Mild soft tissue injury is presumed the cause.

Serge (IT-AJU 1960; 1.0)

In April 2025, a lesion of approximate diameter of 1-2 cm on the right rostral aspect of his mandible was noted; it was a mobile firm consistency, within the subcutaneous layer, not attached to other structures. A foreign object encapsulated in the tissues was removed on the 30th of April (Appendix: Table 5). During the healing process, foreign leaf material was noted protruding from the healing laceration site; this was removed and the area cleaned and flushed regularly. Although healed, a small, firm, non painful lesion remains, suggestive of fibrous scar tissue.

Delphina (IT-AJU 2047; 0.1)

In April 2025, the Pacha group (E2) took part in a lure and play session; known to be missing her right femoral head, Pacha overexerted herself and showed marked stiffness and lameness in both hind limbs the following day. Bloodwork revealed elevated CK and ALT levels, supporting muscle strain. She was treated with non-steroidal antiinflammatory and gastroprotectants and responded well. Her gait remained unsteady for a time, but her appetite, responsiveness, and movement progressively returned to normal. By day 11 post-injury, she was back to baseline and continued to be closely monitored.

Mercury (IT-AJU 2134; 1.0)

In early June 2025, Mercury escaped from his enclosure overnight and was later found wandering the outside perimeter. He voluntarily returned to his enclosure without anesthetic intervention. Upon examination, five small lacerations were identified on various parts of his body, including the face, neck, and both hemithoraces, which may have resulted from the fence wires at the area of breaching or from an altercation with a wild warthog. None of the wounds were fully perforative. The most notable injury was located on the left thorax, with a depth of 0.5 cm, however it did not penetrate the thoracic cavity. Wounds were flushed and treated topically with antibiotic cream. Mercury was placed on a preventative course of antibiotics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatories. Healing proceeded without complication and his return to his group and enclosure occurred without incident.

Kariir (IT-AJU 2005; 0.1)

In December 2025, Kariir demonstrated acute onset hypersalivation and neck pain; initially thought to be ingestion of a stinging insect or spitting cobra incident, she was treated symptomatically with mince goat for easy ingestion, steroids and antihistamines. Although clinical signs seemed to resolve, a piece of scapular bone from carcass feeding was noted to be lodged in her rostral mandible. She was sedated for removal and oral antiseptic cleaning; she healed without complications.

Allergic reactions

Several resident cheetahs have presented with acute facial swelling and swollen eyes which were suspected to be the result of spitting cobra venom, a bee or other insect stings. This has resulted in sudden and severe focal facial swelling, ocular inflammation, including blepharitis, blepharodema, excessive ocular discharge, chemosis and occasionally superficial corneal ulcers affecting one or both eyes. Treatment primarily focused on reducing inflammation and preventing secondary infections, involving thorough eye flushing with saline, systemic steroids, and topical antibiotics when necessary.

Cloud (IT-AJU 1836; 0.1)

In March 2025, Cloud presented with significant swelling on the right side of her face. Although initial suspicion leaned toward spitting cobra exposure, the absence of ocular discharge suggested otherwise. She received a single intramuscular dose of dexamethasone and underwent daily ocular flushing. Two days later, notable drainage of purulent material was observed below the right eye, the likely sting site. She was treated with a single dose of Convenia, continued on steroids for 3 days, and received anti-histamines for 5 days. The wound healed well, and no further treatment was necessary.

Behavioral problems

Rama (IT-AJU 2137; 1.0) has experienced multiple episodes characterized by vomiting, slight ataxia, and reduced responsiveness, typically following stressors such as minor routine changes or altercations with his companion, Madar (IT-AJU 2138; 1.0). Despite thorough diagnostic workups—including repeated CBCs, biochemistry panels, and radiographs—no significant abnormalities have been found, aside from transient findings consistent with stress (e.g., stress leukograms, mild gastrointestinal signs). Rama's symptoms consistently resolve with supportive care and environmental modifications. Given his early handraising without a conspecific and limited socialization, Rama is suspected to have developed heightened sensitivity to environmental and social stressors alongside human habituation. These episodes appear behavioral in origin, as they correlate with identifiable triggers and have not progressed. Overall, Rama remains bright, alert, and stable between episodes, with a good appetite and positive interactions with staff.

Growth Related Musculoskeletal Conditions

Amy (IT-AJU 2169; 0.1)

In October 2025, Amy started showing signs of nonpainful right forelimb carpal laxity. She seemed unbothered by this however it became more consistent and apparent over time. No joint swelling or instability, nor bone pain was appreciated on physical examination however some carpal tendon thickness, inflammation and mild carpal valgus was noted. A presumptive diagnosis of carpal flexure/extensor laxity was assigned to her condition, which is consistent in fast growing large breed dogs. After consulting with a surgeon, splinting and rest was recommended. Amy was sedated for additional forelimb radiographs, bloodwork, and plantar splinting at a standing angle. She was kept room-rest on anxiolytics (Trazadone) with another cub to reduce stress for two

weeks. The splint was changed daily. After two weeks, the splint was removed and an additional two weeks of extended shift confinement was provided to allow for slow rebuilding of carpal tendon strength while not overextending the joint, tendons and ligaments. Near complete resolution of the condition has been noted; Amy continues to do well and is extremely active. Her right forelimb appears more lax than her left forelimb with nonpainful carpal thickness; the joint very occasionally buckles, but this does not seem to be progressing, does not seem to cause pain or decrease function. She is maintained on joint supplements and is closely monitored.

Infectious Diseases

Calicivirus and Herpesvirus

Since the widespread upper respiratory outbreak documented when the cheetahs lived in the Safe Houses in Hargeisa—presumed to be caused by feline calicivirus and/or herpesvirus—no significant resurgence has been observed in the cheetah population at the CRCC. At present, clinical signs consistent with viral upper respiratory disease have been minimal and isolated. During the colder months, October 2025 onwards, increased sneezing and elevated nictitans have been observed in many groups, suspected to be stress induced with a seasonal component. Colloquially termed as a “viral flare”, it is suspected that the causative agents are the respiratory viral complex including *Calicivirus*, *Herpesvirus* or *Torovirus* (sp *Coronavirus*) known to be within our resident population; at times transient diarrhea and dermal/oral ulceration accompanies these eyelid elevations; thankfully, no ulcers developed in 2025. As a supportive and preventative measure, affected individuals along with enclosure mates are started on probiotics (gastrointestinal and immune function support), lysine (to prevent viral replication) and vitamin supplements. It is recognized that some individuals may take longer to fully resolve ocular changes following viral exposure. Overall, the clinical picture suggests a significant reduction in outbreak intensity and transmission risk compared to previous years.

Pneumonia

In December, E16 enclosure mates Riks (IT-AJU2133;1.0) and Turo (IT-AJU2134;1.0) and Calla (IT-AJU2089;0.1) (enclosure E9) demonstrated more significant upper respiratory signs that eventually developed into suspected lower respiratory disease. Clinical signs included decreased food drive, lethargy and increased respiratory effort; increased lung sounds were auscultated, sneezing and the occasional cough was also noted. These clinical signs occurred simultaneously with clinical coccidiosis in the E16 group which indicated generally low immune systems. Diagnostics performed on Riks and Calla did not show any ~~mark~~ abnormalities. They were all started on broad spectrum antibiotics and coccidial treatments, when indicated, and responded well to treatments. Additionally, Riks required additional gastrointestinal supportive care, which he responded well to.

Feline Coronavirus and Feline Infectious Peritonitis

Managing feline enteric *Coronavirus* (FCoV) continues to be a central focus in the care of our cheetah population. Regular health surveillance, including routine testing and sampling which supports data-driven decisions for both individual care and group management. For a variety of unidentified reasons, although likely stress related, FCoV can spontaneously mutate into Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) which until very recently has been 100% fatal. A presumptive diagnosis is based on clinical signs, which typically include decreased energy, appetite, and a lack of weight gain, and bloodwork showing an albumin:globulin (AG) ratio < 0.6 . Other clinical abnormalities can include fluid filled cavities and neurological abnormalities, and bloodwork can show alterations to white blood cells (WBC), total proteins (TP), bilirubin (tBili), aspartate transaminase (AST), globulins (GLOB) and blood urea nitrogen (BUN).

The current CCF FIP protocol recommends seven days of injectable, followed by 77 days of oral antiviral (GS44) treatment along with supportive care as needed. Monitoring includes regular blood draws and fecal sample collection both during and following treatment (Appendix: Table 6).

New FIP cases

In the first few weeks of June, Hanuman (ITAJU 2011; 1.0) followed 1 week later by Theresa (ITAJU 2015; 0.1) exhibited lethargy, hyporexia and poor fecal quality with undigested meat. Both individuals were diagnosed with FIP, underwent a full course of treatment successfully and are currently monitored regularly via physical and biochemical assessments.

Hanuman (ITAJU 2011; 1.0)

In addition to the above clinical signs, Hanuman exhibited hind limb stiffness, later localizing to the right hind leg, with decreased mobility and unsteady gait, head tilt and listing to the side suggesting a neurological component to his disease. ~~June 9th~~, 2025 clinical concern escalated due to progressive ataxia and weakness, and polyuria and polydipsia. Bloodwork showed elevated ALT and BUN, suggesting possible hepatic and/or renal involvement with an A/G ratio of 0.7 (reduced from 1.1 in February 2025). A urinary tract infection (UTI) was initially suspected and treatments were initiated which included antibiotics, subcutaneous fluids and vitamin supplementation; clinical decline was observed over the following 24 hours and his AG ratio had dropped to 0.6. Given the recent stressor of being moved to a new enclosure, no response to treatment, and a dropping AG ratio, FIP was suspected and treatments were initiated. Within 24 hours, Hanuman began to show signs of improvement; increased alertness and eye contact, resumption of food intake, gradual resolution of ataxia and improved mobility. His demeanor, mobility and gastrointestinal condition improved daily and he continued to receive subcutaneous GS44 treatments for a total of seven days without any adverse reactions, dermal or otherwise. His fecals were also back to within normal limits by day seven. On day eight, June 18 2025, despite multiple unsuccessful attempts at collecting blood to ensure he was responding appropriately to the treatment protocol, he was transitioned to oral GS44 at 300mg daily as he was clinically back to normal. Although weekly blood assessments are recommended during this treatment course, his tail veins and demeanor create a challenge to consistently attain samples. Two weeks ~~later~~ initiating treatment, his biochemistry showed an improvement in AG ratio (0.8). Institution of medical training to allow medial saphenous and cephalic blood draws was commenced and all

further regular blood draws showed a positive response to treatment; his most recent AG ratio, sampled in December 2025 was 1.3.

Teresa (ITAJU 2015)

In addition to the aforementioned clinical signs, it had been noted that Teresa had elevated nictitans bilaterally and had not had an increase in body condition score despite increased carcass weight during feeds over the previous month. Initially started on the “viral flare” supportive care treatment protocol (vitamins, lysine, probiotics), no improvement in condition was noted. She had one week of waxing and waning energy and appetite with no response to supportive care treatments. On June 18, 2025 bloodwork showed an AG ratio of 0.6 (1.0 in March 2025) which resulted in a high suspicion of FIP. The FIP treatment protocol was initiated with clinical improvement within the first 24 hours; weekly blood assessments have shown consistent improvements and she was transitioned from injectable to oral as per the protocol on day eight of treatment. No adverse reactions to injectable or oral treatments have been noted. Teresa has since completed her treatments and her monitoring bloods have all normalised; her most recent AG ratio, sampled in December 2025, was 1.3.

Resistance to GS-44

In recent years, GS-44 has been a critical therapeutic tool in the management of FIP, leading to the successful recovery of nearly all treated cheetahs. Although the cheetahs are now housed in more spacious, less crowded environments, past exposure to FCoV means the virus still persists. As a result, a small number of individuals continue to develop FIP. In December 2024, we documented our first suspected case of partial resistance and since then Lorenzo (IT-AJU2083), despite all preventive efforts did not survive; see section “Deaths and Necropsies”.

Abdi (IT-AJU 2125; 1.0)

Initially responded to subcutaneous administration at 6 mg/kg, but developed reduced responsiveness after transitioning to the oral formulation at 15 mg/kg, as evidenced by a declining AG ratio. Increasing the dose to 18 mg/kg stabilized his condition through the remainder of the treatment. He is currently doing well and is under post-treatment observation.

Lorenzo (IT-AJU 2083; 1.0)

Initially presented in December 2024 with symptoms of inappetence, vomiting, and stiffness which were resolved with supportive care. Despite a normal appetite, progressive weight loss occurred. Blood tests in January 2025 revealed abnormalities consistent with dry form FIP, and treatment with GS-44 was started. Over the next few months, Lorenzo’s GS-44 doses were progressively increased due to fluctuating clinical responses. Although each dose escalation led to temporary biochemical and clinical improvement, these were followed by plateaus and relapses, indicating a dose-dependent resistance pattern. Due to this GS-44 resistance, treatment was switched to molnupiravir in May 2025, which initially stabilized Lorenzo’s condition. Unfortunately, he soon developed gastrointestinal side effects and clinical decline, prompting

discontinuation of molnupiravir and resumption of GS-44 with supportive care. Despite these efforts, Lorenzo's condition deteriorated, leading to humane euthanasia in mid-May to prevent further suffering.

Bilane (IT-AJU 2069; 1.0)

Showed no improvement in condition or AG ratio after receiving 6 mg/kg GS-44 subcutaneously for seven days. He was promptly started on a higher dose of oral treatments (18 mg/kg) to which he responded positively. He is currently in the post-treatment monitoring phase.

While GS-44 1524 continues to be effective in most cases, these isolated but concerning examples of partial or full treatment resistance suggest the possibility of an emerging viral mutation within the FCoV strain circulating in our cheetah population. This suspicion is supported not only by treatment outcomes, but also by atypical clinical presentations observed in recent cases. In Lorenzo's care, despite intermittent biochemical signs of FIP control, his clinical condition deteriorated and proved fatal despite aggressive supportive care. Lorenzo initially responded to GS-44 but developed drug resistance, leading to relapses with shorter durations of improvement. While molnupiravir showed early promise, it caused significant GI distress, highlighting the need for earlier gastrointestinal protection, close monitoring of drug tolerance, and potentially combined antiviral approaches in future treatments. This case underscores the challenges of managing FIP in large felids, particularly with emerging antiviral therapies.

Traditionally, FIP manifests acutely, with sudden inappetence, lethargy, abdominal distension, and rapid clinical decline—symptoms that typically resolve quickly with GS-44 administration. However, in all cases, the disease course was more insidious. Rather than an abrupt onset, a pattern of prolonged, fluctuating clinical signs such as chronic weight loss, decreased appetite (though they never fully stopped eating), and a stiff gait have been appreciated in recent cases. These subtler symptoms complicated early diagnosis in initial cases, as they did not fit the classic FIP profile.

These clinical and pharmacological observations together raise concern for a mutated FCoV strain with altered pathogenic behavior and reduced susceptibility to GS-44. This underscores the need for continued virological surveillance, targeted genetic sequencing of circulating viral strains, and the urgent evaluation of complementary antiviral options. Notably, while molnupiravir showed some potential, it may have contributed to gastrointestinal irritation in Lorenzo, warranting caution in its future use.

Post GS-44 monitoring

Five cheetahs are currently under post FIP treatment monitoring, which occurs at regular intervals for the duration of one year once the treatment course is complete. So far all individuals are stable with stable bloodwork and AG ratios.

Deaths and Necropsies

During 2025, four adults within the resident cheetah population and 3 new intake cubs have died (Appendix: Table 7). Necropsies and organ sample collection have occurred on all of these individuals.

Lorenzo (IT-AJU 2083; 1.0)

Exhibited a complete lack of response to both injectable and oral GS44 treatments. Consequently, he was switched to Molnupiravir, but his health deteriorated and he eventually succumbed to the disease. Necropsy revealed a body condition score (BCS) of 3 out of 9 with severe dehydration. A small amount of fluid was present inside the abdomen, with a negative Rivalta test. The spleen showed multifocal white infiltrations. The lungs exhibited areas of air filtration and a small (1 cm²) necrotic lesion in one lobe. The liver was very friable and enlarged (hepatomegaly). The stomach had thickened with congested walls containing an unknown mucousy white-yellow substance and no obvious ulcers. The small intestine also had thickened, congested walls with one ulcer identified. The large intestine similarly had thickened, congested walls. Lorenzo's death was attributed to a flare-up of FIP combined with gastrointestinal complications, including gastritis, enteritis, and early ulceration, likely exacerbated by an adverse reaction to molnupiravir.

Leo (IT-AJU1928; 1.0)

Despite completing his FIP treatments in early December 2024, Leo had elevated nictitans bilaterally and on December 20, 2024 an abscess was noted on his upper lip extending towards his nasal cavity; he also had score 5 fecal consistency and fecal staining. He was sedated for diagnostics, woundcare, debridement and supportive care. Diagnostics showed azotemia and a urinary tract infection for which antibiotic treatments were initiated.

On January 3, 2025 at 6:30 AM Leo was observed with decreased energy levels and had to be recalled, which was unusual for him. Nonetheless, he approached to take his medication and had adequate food drive. At 8:00 AM, his wound was cleaned. His breathing was more audible than normal however there was no coughing or nasal discharge. Based on this observation, his antibiotic treatment was adjusted to Clindamycin which he tolerated well. During the midday check, his medication was offered. He appeared hesitant initially but quickly took the offered piece and showed interest in having more.

At the 3:00 PM monitoring, he was resting near Duma and Storm, appearing alert but quiet and responsive.

During evening rounds, he was found lying down with no interest in food and appearing tired. His breathing had become notably fast and shallow. Following an emergency evaluation, he was crated and transported to the clinic for further assessment. Emergency treatment was administered intramuscularly with ceftriaxone and dexamethasone, as acute pneumonia was suspected. Unfortunately, approximately 30 minutes later, he went into respiratory arrest and passed away almost instantly. Bloodwork taken three days prior indicated normal results, AG ratio 0.9 (down from 1.1 on November 30, 2024) and he exhibited no significant abnormalities on the previous day,

eating well and otherwise behaving typically. His sudden decline was unexpected, and despite immediate intervention, further measures were not possible.

A necropsy was performed, with preliminary findings suggesting multi-organ failure due to chronic conditions. Notable observations included an abscess connected to the nostril and had invaded the maxillary bone, congested lungs with multifocal white lesions, multifocal lesions on the liver, extremely thickened folds in the stomach, thickened intestinal walls, and congested kidneys.

Delta (IT-AJU2110; 0.1)

On September 17, 2025 Delta demonstrated acute onset lethargy, increased respiratory rate, laboured breathing and weak peripheral pulses; her food drive remained. She was treated symptomatically with fluids and blood samples were taken that evening. Abnormalities included mildly increased white blood cells (neutrophils), moderate hypercalcemia, mildly increased AST and total proteins, moderately increased amylase and mild hyponatremia. These results suggested the possibility of infection, granulomatous disease or cancer. Before any further diagnostics or treatments could be instituted, she was found deceased in her enclosure the next morning. Necropsy results showed disseminated disease with granulomas and caseous lesions within her lungs, liver, spleen and adrenal gland. Impression smears in our inhouse lab of the lesions were negative on Ziehl-Neelsen stain, however the local lab identified acid-fast and opportunistic bacteria. At this time, no conclusive cause of death has been identified.

Salim (IT-AJU2075; 1.0)

During the last week of September 2025, Salim started to show signs of waxing and waning food drive and lethargy. He was treated with cerenia orally and then injectably but no further diagnostics or treatments could be performed due to his temperament and lack of food drive. On 28 September, 2025 Salim was sedated for treatments, bloodwork and ultrasound. Bloodwork results showed mildly increased creatinine kinase, perhaps due to muscle loss from prolonged lethargy, mild hypocalcemia and hypomagnesia. His CBC showed an infectious leukogram.

Induction and sedation were smooth however Salim experienced grand mal seizures on recovery, treated with diazepam; he then had an extremely prolonged recovery and never returned to full health. Over the following few days he became decreasingly sedate and ataxic but never regained his appetite. On 1 October, 2025 he was found laterally recumbent with laboured breathing below a tree; he was approachable and once he was moved out into a more open space, his breathing became agonal and he died shortly thereafter of respiratory distress. Necropsy results showed disseminated disease throughout his lungs with pinpoint granulomas and areas of purulence and necrosis. The local lab identified acid-fast and opportunistic bacteria on the culture of his lung tissue consistent with mycobacteria. Formalin fixed samples were sent to MBG lab in Dubai which failed to identify any mycobacterium species, our primary differential. At this time, no conclusive cause of death has been identified, however pneumonia of an unknown cause is suspected.

Saaxil Group members

Three members of the Saaxil confiscation died shortly after arrival at CRCC. On 29 September, 2025 Red Mantle (IT-AJU 2178; 0.1) died of septic shock after an intensive 12 hours in hospital, including intraosseous catheterization, fluid therapy with dextrose and potassium, and CPR. On 30 September, 2025 Blue Mantle (IT-AJU 2173; 1.0) died after 6 hours of intensive treatments as above. On 6 October, 2025, Red LFL (IT-AJU 2181; 0.1) was found deceased in her cage in the treatment room after 1 week in hospital for non responsive anemia, weakness, and anorexia. Necropsy results showed limited fat stores and muscle coverage. Red Mantle (IT-AJU 2178; 0.1) and Blue Mantle (IT-AJU 2173; 1.0) had evidence of multisystemic tissue congestion, including lungs, adrenal glands, and brain and ileocecal lymphadenopathy. Red LFL (IT-AJU 2181; 0.1) had lipemic blood and fat on liver impression smears, suggesting she may have succumbed to fatty liver disease and malnutrition.

Butchery Inspections

Veterinary evaluations during slaughter focus on identifying any signs of disease in organs and carcasses to prevent potential zoonotic transmission. Common observations include cysts and mineral deposits in the heart, liver, and muscle as well as lung adhesions. In May and June, isolated liver tumors were detected, with no evidence of involvement in other organs. One carcass demonstrated generalized edema and another generalized icterus; both of these carcasses were discarded. Additionally, encapsulated caseous lesions have been found in the popliteal lymph nodes, within the thorax and near the pelvis. Cysts diagnosed *Cysticercus tenuicollis* have been noted in the muscle and attached to the liver and lungs. Hematomas and signs of congestion in the heart, kidneys, and lungs are frequently noted and are likely related to the slaughtering process. Externally, the goats have appeared to be in good physical condition and well-nourished. All affected organs were appropriately discarded.

Based on recent acute deaths and limited veterinary care provided to goats prior to slaughter, a decision was made in October 2025 to discard all organs, regardless of macroscopic condition.

Challenges

Given the remote location of our facility, multiple recurrent challenges present themselves which hinder the function and maintenance of a healthy resident cheetah population.

Access to pharmaceuticals continues to be an ongoing challenge; ensuring regular supplies of medications for preventative healthcare and chronic cases can be difficult due to the need to maintain transport cold chains, lack of in-country veterinary medical supply, and lack of dedicated out-of-country veterinary medical supply chain. Additionally, we rely on volunteers and staff to transport these supplies which can be irregular and financial donations to fund these supplies.

The same challenges present themselves in assuring constant access to reliable diagnostic modalities and supplies; this includes blood machine diluents, rotors, and quality control chemicals. In addition, regular professional maintenance is not possible leading to shortened lifespans of equipment that must be used in the clinic and transported and used out in the field.

Supplementary Material

Table 77: Active resident cheetah population

IT-AJU	Name	Gender	Birth date	Confiscation date
1834	Shaq	MALE	06-Sept-2017	06-Sept-2019 (22Jul-2025)
1835	Harry	MALE	06-Sept-2017	06-Sept-2019 (22Jul-2025)
1836	Cloud	FEMALE	4-Mar-2018	4-Aug-2018
1837	Mist	FEMALE	18-Mar-2018	4-Aug-2018
1838	Little Star	FEMALE	1-Apr-2018	5-Sep-2019
1839	Moonlight	FEMALE	1-Apr-2018	10-Sep-2020
1926	Libbo	FEMALE	1-Dec-2018	19-Feb-2018
1930	Kurro	FEMALE	1-Dec-2018	6-Sep-2019
1935	Storm	MALE	1-Sep-2018	6-Sep-2019
1938	Andromeda	FEMALE	1-Feb-2019	6-Sep-2019
1939	Duma	MALE	1-Jul-2019	6-Sep-2019
1942	Nour	MALE	06-Mar-2019	06-Sept-2019 (24Jul-2025)
1944	Johnny	MALE	1-Jul-2019	10-Sep-2020
1945	Mickey	MALE	1-Jul-2019	10-Sep-2020
1949	DJ	MALE	1-Aug-2019	4-Oct-2019
1950	Janet	FEMALE	1-Aug-2019	4-Oct-2019
1958	Faduma	FEMALE	1-Aug-2019	18-Oct-2019
1960	Meeko	MALE	1-Oct-2019	18-Oct-2019
1961	Rajo	MALE	1-Oct-2019	18-Oct-2019
1962	Emmet	MALE	1-Sep-2019	18-Oct-2019
1964	Margarita	FEMALE	1-Aug-2019	18-Oct-2019
1980	CZ	MALE	1-Jan-2020	31-Jan-2020
1981	Bagheer	MALE	1-Jan-2020	31-Jan-2020
1984	Darth	MALE	1-Feb-2020	18-Apr-2020
1994	Zero	FEMALE	1-Jul-2020	18-Jul-2020
1995	Vicki 2	FEMALE	1-Jul-2020	18-Jul-2020

1996	Major	MALE	1-Jul-2020	18-Jul-2020
1997	Serge	MALE	1-Jul-2020	18-Jul-2020
1998	Frigga	MALE	1-May-2020	24-Jul-2020
2000	Shamsi	MALE	1-Nov-20 19	29-Jul-2020
2001	Sif	FEMALE	1-Dec-20 19	5-Aug-2020
2002	Sol	FEMALE	1-Dec-20 19	5-Aug-2020
2005	Kariir	FEMALE	1-Jan-2020	5-Aug-2020
2007	Astur	MALE	1-Feb-2020	15-Aug-2020
2008	Idris	MALE	1-Jul-2020	22-Aug-2020
2011	Hanuman	MALE	1-Jan-2020	14-Sep-2020
2012	Ayaan	FEMALE	1-Jul-2020	14-Sep-2020
2015	Teresa	FEMALE	1-May-2020	19-Sep-2020
2027	Amiin	MALE	1-May-2020	23-Sep-2020
2028	Amiir	MALE	1-May-2020	23-Sep-2020
2031	San	FEMALE	1-Aug-2020	17-Oct-2020
2032	Link	MALE	1-Aug-2020	17-Oct-2020
2033	Zelda	FEMALE	1-Aug-2020	17-Oct-2020
2034	Mars	MALE	1-Jun-2020	17-Oct-2020
2035	Pluto	MALE	1-Jun-2020	17-Oct-2020
2037	Venus	FEMALE	1-Jun-2020	17-Oct-2020
2041	Azaar	MALE	16-Aug-2021	6-Sep-2021
2042	Yaku	MALE	16-Aug-2021	6-Sep-2021
2043	Amaterasu	FEMALE	16-Aug-2021	6-Sep-2021
2044	Pacha	FEMALE	16-Aug-2021	6-Sep-2021
2045	Boqor	MALE	20-Aug-2021	4-Oct-2021
2046	Dhiirin	FEMALE	20-Aug-2021	4-Oct-2021
2047	Delphina	FEMALE	20-Aug-2021	4-Oct-2021
2048	LH	MALE	16-Aug-2021	10-Oct-2021
2049	Sahmiye	MALE	8-Jun-2021	8-Nov-2021
2068	Jabari	MALE	7-Sep-2021	12-Oct-2021

2069	Bilane	MALE	7-Sep-2021	12-Oct-2021
2070	Gashaan	MALE	7-Sep-2021	12-Oct-2021
2071	Nasiib	MALE	8-Jun-2021	8-Nov-2021
2072	Bashir	MALE	19-Sep-2021	12-Dec-2021
2073	Bishaaro	FEMALE	19-Sep-2021	12-Dec-2021
2074	Sanu	FEMALE	4-Oct-2021	3-Jan-2022
2076	Kaise	MALE	23-Nov-2021	20-Jan-2022
2082	Absame	MALE	25-Jan-2022	1-Mar-2022
2084	Hani	FEMALE	1-Feb-2022	1-Mar-2022
2086	Dahab	FEMALE	1-Nov-2021	1-Mar-2022
2087	Betty White	FEMALE	1-Dec-2021	1-Mar-2022
2088	Leylo	FEMALE	1-Nov-2021	1-Mar-2022
2089	Calla	FEMALE	1-Oct-2021	1-Mar-2022
2090	Myza	FEMALE	1-Nov-2021	1-Mar-2022
2091	Idil	FEMALE	1-Oct-2021	1-Mar-2022
2093	Basimah	FEMALE	12-Dec-2021	12-Mar-2022
2094	Badia	FEMALE	12-Dec-2021	12-Mar-2022
2097	Charley	MALE	28-Mar-2022	19-Apr-2022
2098	Gamma	MALE	19-Dec-2021	19-Apr-2022
2099	Halo	MALE	19-Dec-2021	31-Jul-2022
2113	Hakim	MALE	1-Jan-2022	13-May-2022
2115	Ruhi	FEMALE	1-Jan-2022	13-May-2022
2116	Hatari	MALE	10-Jun-2022	20-Apr-2022
2119	Newton	MALE	30-Jun-2022	16-Oct-2022
2120	John Cheeto	MALE	31-Aug-2022	16-Oct-2022
2121	Jasiri	FEMALE	31-Aug-2022	16-Oct-2022
2122	Faysa	FEMALE	19-Sept-2022	8-Nov-2022
2123	Shukri	FEMALE	22-Aug-2022	22-Nov-2022
2124	Oklahoma	MALE	15-Oct-2022	3-Feb-2023
2125	Abdi	MALE	15-Oct-2022	3-Feb-2023

2126	Hasani	MALE	1-Oct-2022	3-Feb-2023
2127	Lily	FEMALE	11-Nov-2022	11-Apr-2023
2131	Sunny-Joe	MALE	13-Aug-2023	13-Dec-2023
2132	Turo	MALE	13-Aug-2023	13-Dec-2023
2133	Riks	MALE	25-Aug-2023	25-Dec-2023
2134	Mercury	MALE	25-Aug-2023	25-Dec-2023
2135	Buzz	MALE	25-Aug-2023	25-Dec-2023
2136	Rama	MALE	4-Feb-2024	31-Mar-2024
2138	Madar	MALE	15-Jan-2024	20-May-2024
2139	Kelce	MALE	25-Dec-2025	19-Feb-2025
2140	Little Paws (LP)	MALE	25-Dec-2025	19-Feb-2025
2142	Marline	FEMALE	25-Dec-2024	19-Feb-2025
2142	Tiny Tim	MALE	25-Dec-2024	19-Feb-2025
2143	Khalid	MALE	6-Feb-2025	10-Apr-2025
2144	Taylor	FEMALE	6-Feb-2024	10-Apr-2025
2145	Scooter	MALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
2146	Willem	MALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
2147	Najma	FEMALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
2148	Gaia	FEMALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
2149	Aiden	MALE	14-Dec-2024	14-Aug-2025
2150	Luca	MALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2165	Lou	MALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2166	Link 2	MALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2167	Kareda	FEMALE	14-Dec-2024	14-Aug-2025
2168	Zahal	MALE	14-Jun-2025	14-Aug-2025
2169	Amy	FEMALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2170	Gritta	FEMALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2171	Rosalie	FEMALE	14-Jun-2025	14-Aug-2025
2172	Hoover	FEMALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2174	Neptune	Male	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025

2175	Varuna	Male	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2176	Mazu	Male	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2177	Enki	Male	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2179	Tefnut	Female	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2180	Ran	Female	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2182	Anuket	Female	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2183	Yemoja	Female	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025



Appendix

Table 78 2025 Cheetah Confiscations

IT-AJU	Name	Gender	Date of Birth	Confiscation date
2139	Kelce	MALE	25-Dec-2024	19-Feb-2025
2140	Little Paws (LP)	MALE	25-Dec-2024	19-Feb-2025
2142	Marline	FEMALE	25-Dec-2024	19-Feb-2025
2142	Tiny Tim	MALE	25-Dec-2024	19-Feb-2025
2143	Khalid	MALE	6-Feb-2025	10-Apr-2025
2144	Taylor	FEMALE	6-Feb-2025	10-Apr-2025
2145	Scooter	MALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
2146	Willem	MALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
2147	Najma	FEMALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
2148	Gaia	FEMALE	13-Jun-2025	20-Jun-2025
1834	Shaq	MALE	06-Sept-2017	22-Jul-2025 (06-Sept-2019)
1835	Harry	MALE	06-Sept-2017	22-Jul-2025 (06-Sept-2019)
1942	Nour	MALE	06-Mar-2019	24-Jul-2025 (06-Sept-2019)
2149	Aiden	MALE	14-Dec-2024	14-Aug-2025
2150	Luca	MALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2165	Lou	MALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2166	Link 2	MALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2167	Kareda	FEMALE	14-Dec-2024	14-Aug-2025
2168	Zahal	MALE	14-Jun-2025	14-Aug-2025
2169	Amy	FEMALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2170	Gritta	FEMALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2171	Rosalie	FEMALE	14-Jun-2025	14-Aug-2025
2172	Hoover	FEMALE	14-May-2025	14-Aug-2025
2174	Neptune	MALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2175	Varuna	MALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2176	Mazu	MALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2177	Enki	MALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2179	Tefnut	FEMALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2180	Ran	FEMALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2182	Anuket	FEMALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025
2183	Yemoja	FEMALE	1-Jun-2025	28-Sept-2025

Table 79 Wildlife rescues

IDENTIFICATION	COMMON NAME	SPECIES	SEX	Age	Date	Outcome
SO-AKO0001	Kori bustard	Ardeotis kori	Unknown	Adult	5-May-2025	Released
SO-CIC0001	Abdim Stork	Ciconia abdimii	Unknown	Juvenile	28-Jun-2025	Released
SO-GAF0006	White backed vulture	Gyps africanus	Unknown	Juvenile	24-Jul-2025	Released
SO-HER0001	Black headed heron	Ardea melanocephala	Unknown	Adult	31-Jul-2025	Died
SO-CCR0002	Spotted hyena	Crocuta crocuta	Male	Adult	21-Aug-2025	Died
SO-BCI0001	Greyish Eagle Owl	Bubo cinerascens	Unknown	Adult	28-Oct-2025	Died
SO-CCR-0003	Spotted hyena	Crocuta crocuta	Unknown	Adult	8-Dec-2025	Rescued and relocated
SO-GGE0021	Genet	Genet genet	Male	Adult	28-Dec-2025	Died

Table 80: Anesthetic procedures

Identification/ Name	Sex	Species	Date of Sedation	Procedure	Outcome
IT-AJU 2037/ VENUS	Female	A.j. soemmeringii	23-Jan-2025	Wound debridement for scorpion bite necrosis	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 1997/ SERGE	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	30-Apr-2025	Diagnostics and wound care	Violent recovery
IT-AJU 2083/ LORENZO	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	15-May-2025	Imaging, bloodwork, treatments	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2083/ LORENZO	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	17-May-2025	FIP treatments and supportive care	Smooth recovery
IT-CCA 0020/ MAPLE	Female	Caracal Caracal	24-Jul-2025	Capture and intake exam	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2172/ HOOVER	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	24-Aug-2025	Bot fly debridement and wound care	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2167/ KAREDA	Female	A.j. soemmeringii	13-Sep-2025	Hip radiographs	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2149/ AIDEN	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	13-Sep-2025	Hip radiographs	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2075/ SALIM	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	28-Sep-2025	Exam, diagnostics, treatments	Post sedation seizure and prolonged recovery
IT-AJU 2180/ RAN	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	14-Oct-2025	Bot fly debridement and wound care	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2180/ RAN	Male	A.j. soemmeringii	19-Oct-2025	Bot fly debridement and wound care- revision	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2169/ AMY	Female	A.j. soemmeringii	22-Oct-2025	Right forelimb radiographs	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2169/ AMY	Female	A.j. soemmeringii	1-Nov-2025	Right forelimb splint application	Smooth recovery

		gii			
IT-AJU 2170/ GRITTA	Femal e	A.j. soemmerin gii	16-Nov- 2025	Skin biopsies, culture and wound care	Smooth recovery
IT-AJU 2011/ KARIIR	Femal e	A.j. soemmerin gii	10-Dec- 2025	Oral foreign body (goat bone) removal	Smooth recovery

Table 81 Chronic Conditions

IT- AJU/Name	Sex	Condition	Differential Diagnosis	Treatment s	Monitoring
1942/ Nour	M	Lumbar spine and hip deformities; rostral mandibular cyst (stable); deaf		Joint supplements	
1950/ Janet	F	Amputated Left hindlimb	Secondary to nonhealing tarsal fracture	Joint supplements	
1960/ Meeko	M	Adnexal tumour, rostral ventral mandible	Benign	-	
1961/ Rajo	M	Crosseyes; Absent lower right canine	-	-	
2005/ Kariir	F	Hypermetric gait	Hypervitaminosis A vs Distemper vs other	Gabapentin, Vitamin and Mineral supplements	Biannual Electrolytes, Vitamin A, Liver and Renal panel
2007/ Astur	M	Cross eyed	-	-	
2031/ San	F	Nasal planum deformation	Trauma	-	
1984/ DARTH	M	Absent Right femoral head; Craniodorsal right hip luxation	Congenital vs Nutritional vs Metabolic	Joint Supplements	
2044/ Pacha	F	Absent left femoral head			
2047/ Delphina	F	Absent right femoral head			
2121/ Jasiri	F	Absent right femoral head			
2142/ Tiny Tim	M	Absent left femoral head			
2167/ Kareda	F	Absent right femoral head with craniodorsal right hip luxation			
2149/ Aiden	M	Bilateral coxofemoral dysplasia with craniodorsal hip luxations			
2042/ Yaku	M	Chronic facial dermatitis	Herpes virus	Famciclovir, Vitamin and	Biannual Liver and Renal panel

				Mineral supplemen ts	
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Table 82 Feline Infectious Peritonitis cases

IT - AJU/Name	Sex	Locati on	Start of Treatment	Completion of Treatment	Current Status	Notes
2098/ Gam ma	M	E15	25-Mar- 2023	16-Jun-2023	Good condition, no relapse	No recent health issues
2086/ Daba b	F	E9	07-Apr- 2023	29-Jun-2023	Good condition, no relapse	No recent health issues
2073/ Bisha aro	F	E2	15-May- 2023	06-Aug- 2023	Good condition, no relapse	No recent health issues
2005/ Kariir	F	E10	26-May- 2023	01-Sept- 2023	Good condition, no relapse	Chronic neurological symptoms ongoing but no recent health issues (not related to FIP)
2001/ Sif	F	E10	17-Nov- 2023	9-Feb-2024	Good condition, no relapse	Last bloods for FIP monitoring taken on March 2025
1998/ Frigga	M	E13	20-Jan- 2024	11-May-2025	Good condition, no relapse	Last bloods for FIP monitoring taken on May 2025
1981/ Baghe er	M	E11	23-Jan-2024	11-May-2025	Good condition, no relapse	Last bloods for FIP monitoring taken on May 2025
2008/ Idris	M	E5	16-Apr- 2024	08-Jul-2024	Good condition, no relapse	Under post-treatment monitoring
2113/ Hakim	M	E15	08-Jul-2024	02-Nov- 2024	Good condition, no relapse	Under post-treatment monitoring
2033/ Zelda	F	E1	01-Aug- 2025	02-Nov- 2024	Good condition, no relapse	Under post-treatment monitoring
1928/ Leo	M	E3	15-Sept- 2024	08-Dec- 2024	Deceased (03- Jan-2025)	Neurological FIP; symptoms resolved during treatment; death unrelated to FIP
2125/ Abdi	M	E17	17-Dec- 2024	17-Mar-2025	Good condition, no relapse	Initial resistance GS-44; responded to increased dose; under post-treatment monitoring
2069/ Bilan e	M	E6	17-Feb-2025	17-Mar-2025	Good condition, no relapse	Initial resistance to injectable GS-44; responded to increased dose; under post-treatment monitoring
2083/ Loren zo	M	E7	15-May- 2025	—	Deceased (19- May-2025)	Declined after switching him to Molnupiravir.
2011/ Hanu man	M	E1.5 → E4	10-Jun-2025	02-Sept- 2025	Good condition	No recent health issues

2015/Teresa	F	E1	18-Jun-2025	08-Sept-2025	Good condition	No recent health issues
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Table 83: Deaths

IT - AJU/ Name	Sex	Location	Date of Birth	Microchip	Confiscation date	Deceased date	Cause of death
1928/Leo	M	E3	1 Jan 2019	953010003504274	19Feb-2019	3-Jan-2025	Respiratory arrest
2083/Lorenzo	M	E7	1-Oct-2021	992003000143055	1-Mar-2022	19May-2025	Euthanized
2110/Delta	F	E9	28-Mar-2022	992003000142974	19Apr-2022	18Sept-2025	Respiratory arrest
2075/Salim	M	E7	15Jul-2021	956000012205780	13Jan-2022	1-Oct-2025	Respiratory arrest
2173/Blue Mantle	M	Cub Room 1	1-June-2025	-	28-Sept-2025	30-Sept-2025	SIRS/Shock
2178/Red Mantle	F	Cub Room 1	1-June-2025	-	28-Sept-2025	29-Sept-2025	SIRS/Shock
2181/Red LFL	F	Cub Room 1	1-June-2025	-	28-Sept-2025	6-Oct-2025	Anemia

CCF Somaliland Centre and Staff Members

2025 has seen CCF SLD grow considerably and has continued its partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

At the end of December 2025, CCF was caring for 128 animals in total: 126 cheetahs; and two caracals. The CRCC also has a herd of Dorcas Gazelle that have been confiscated from private properties throughout Somaliland.

Cheetah

This year has seen a dramatic increase in confiscations totaling 31, sadly 3 died very soon after arrival due to poor condition. We also translocated 3 adult Cheetah and 1 Caracal from a private residence in the city, these 4 animals have now settled in well in their new wild enclosures.

Other animals

CCF has carried out rehabilitation on various different birds over the years including a Kori Bustard, Abdim Stork, Falcons and an owl. The team have also rescued a trapped hyena from a

large excavation and released, received a badly injured hyena cub and attempted to treat a genet cat who sadly both died.

Facilities

The CRCC facilities have continued to grow in 2025 with the addition of a new gate house, cheetah recovery area, low level water crossing, carport and workshop, new solar system, new enclosures, construction of management areas at already constructed enclosures and cub management enclosures.

The CRCC is averaging 135 goats per week to feed the 128 animals and increasing weekly as the cubs grow.

Education and Training Centre

The completion of the Education and Training Centre in September marks a big step forward for education in Somaliland and we are now in the early stages of recruiting a suitable educator to develop and deliver a curriculum.

Tourism

The last 3 months have seen a large upturn in people visiting the CRCC from approx 5 people per month to 30 people per month.

Documentary

August saw the production of a Discovery Channel Documentary which the final product has just been released and highlights the work done in Somaliland.

Supplies

In 2025 saw the arrival of 4 shipping containers from South Africa containing fencing equipment and tools for phase 2.

CCF also purchased an agricultural tractor and trailer for onsite maintenance and a front end loader for the construction of Phase 2 fencing and onsite earthworks. Genel Energy for the UK sponsored $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost.

Staff

At the end of December 2025 the CRCC staff included 6 internationals, 15 local fulltime and approx 10 casual contractors.

This year also a new approach to recruiting for continuity for both staff and animals. The aim was to employ senior staff on a full-time basis but with breaks as negotiated to elevate burn out but to

also take the CRCC to a new professional level. All three senior staff have returned multiple times which is a great asset for CCF

International Staff

- ❖ Country Manager - Chris Wade Fulltime
- ❖ Head Vet - Dr Ashley Marshall Fulltime
- ❖ Head Keeper - Natathlie Santere Fulltime
- ❖ Cook - William Byaruhanga
- ❖ Junior Vet/ Cub Keeper - Joaquin Torres Pene
- ❖ Cub Keeper- Rowena Cartwright
- ❖ Clinic Tech- Lusungu Moyo

Local Staff

- ❖ Yonis Shabel- accountant
- ❖ Xamse Ahmed Yusuf Operations Manager
- ❖ Farah Wali- Cleaner/meat prep
- ❖ Ahmed Yusuf Ibrahim- Vet/Keeper
- ❖ Jamal Wali- Keeper
- ❖ Abdirahman ismaaciil- Keeper
- ❖ Shukri Axmed Xuseen- Cub Keeper
- ❖ Mustafe Axmed Ismaaiil- Grounds
- ❖ Saleebaan Cabdirashid Axmed Grounds
- ❖ Sacad Maxamuud Cabdilaahi Construction Supervisor
- ❖ Xasan Cismaan Cabdilaahi Fencing/Maintenance
- ❖ Saciid Aadan Cumar Fencing
- ❖ Cadnaan C Raxmaan Keeper
- ❖ Daahir Cabdi- Gate
- ❖ Sagal Muuse Daahir Cook/Cleaner

Volunteers

By the end of December 2025, 12 international volunteers supported CCF efforts in Somaliland. Volunteers provide significant support both operationally and financially for the program. Another 4 zoos sent a total of 6 staff as volunteers to the CRCC for emergency relief when there were large influxes of cubs. Nashville Zoo sent 1 volunteer, The Living Desert sent 2 volunteers, Saint Louis Zoo sent 1 volunteer and Oklahoma City Zoo sent 2 maintenance volunteers. We have developed

a good relationship with many zoos in the USA who are willing to send qualified and experienced staff to assist us when we are overwhelmed and in need of emergency assistance.

IX. Organisational Activities

A. Fundraising

A.1 Namibia

A.1.1 Board of Governance

In April 2025, the Namibian firm of Grant Thornton and Neuhaus started the annual financial audit. Positive results were presented in October, stating CCF Namibia is in good financial shape and maintaining appropriate controls.

The CCF Namibia Board of Directors suffered the loss of founding member Dr. Jock Orford, who passed away in July 2025. Tracey Thompson and Lynne Wertz. At the AGM in December the Board accepted the Audit and elected Officers for 2026 as follows:

Mr. Mike Hill (Chairman), Dr. Laurie Marker (Executive Director), Mr. Tony Edmunds (Treasurer), Mrs. Lynne Wertz (Secretary).

A.1.2 Fundraising

Grants

CCF Namibia was fortunate to receive support and contributions from partner organizations in Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Namibia, the United Kingdom, and the USA. during 2025. In total, these contributions supported about half of the operating expenses. Final payment from a large EU grant was received and supported many capital expenses.

A.2 International

CCF has registered charitable organisations in the US, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK. CCF also has fundraising partners in France and Germany. All CCF partner organisations promote education, fundraising and conservation awareness.

A.2.1 CCF USA

Board Governance

During this period, the USA Board of Directors and Trustees had two meetings: 7 March (teleconference) and 5 June (teleconference). Three resolutions were passed during these meetings. Resolutions and Dates are listed in Table 84 below:

Table 84: Resolutions passed from 1 January to 31 December 2025

Number	Date Passed	Resolution Title
112	7-Mar-2025	Resolution to Recognize Restricted and Designated Funds (4th quarter 2024)
112	5-June-2025	Resolution to Recognize Restricted and Designated Funds (1st quarter 2025)
112	5-June-2025	Resolution to Accept 2024 Audited Financial Statements

All committees of the board are meeting regularly and have been reporting at board meetings.

Operations

CCF continues to rent an office at 200 Daingerfield Rd., Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22314. Most CCF employees do not work within commuting distance of the office, so remote work is an integral part of the CCF culture.

Rogers & Company, CPAs, conducted CCF's annual audit for 2024 and completed the process in April 2025.

CCF USA Staff

CCF USA welcomed a new hire during the first half of 2025: Beth Shair took over grants management (replacing Nathaniel Fields). Current staffing as of 30 June 2025 is as follows:

- Brian Badger- Director of Conservation and Outreach
- Lexi Beaty- Development Associate
- Jennifer Johnson- Director of Development
- Susan Kauffman- Constituent Relationship Manager
- Paula Martin- Executive and Development Assistant

- Heather Ravenscroft - Communications and Marketing Manager
- Beth Shair - Director of Grants and Designated Gifts
- Robert Skidmore - Director of Operations and Finance
- Jessica Sorrentino - Development Associate
- Dionne Stein – Development Manager (Events and Special Projects)

Fundraising

CCF USA set the goal of raising US\$4,440,000 for 2025 including revenue from all sources. The total revenue raised towards reaching that goal was US\$5,465,555 (unaudited - Table 82).

Table 85: Fundraising goals versus actual funds (USD) from January-December 2025 (this is campaign totals /goals not budget goals)

Campaign	2025 Goal	Actual	Difference
Bequest	-	1,342,601	1,342,601
Chapter Events	200,000	210,998	10,998
Chewbaaka	650,000	779,957	129,957
Designated	1,150,000	687,906	-462,094
Endowment	-	-	-
Fall	100,000	36,800	-63,200
General Merchandise	500	758	258
Gift In Kind	15,000	502	-14,498
International Contributions	575,000	-	-575,000
Namibian Merchandise	10,000	6,145	-3,855
Newsletter	150,000	123,863	-26,137

Recurring	170,000	159,206	-10,794
Sponsorship	150,000	160,627	10,627
Spring	150,000	67,294	-82,706
Volunteer Fees Namibia	30,000	29,145	-855
White	150,000	510,616	360,616
Year End	1,000,000	1,349,137	349,137
Totals:	3,350,500	5,465,555	965,055

Campaigns

The CCF's Annual Fund Campaign includes four direct mail appeals: the Spring Appeal, the Chewbaaka Memorial Challenge, the Fall Appeal, and the Year-End Challenge. Each direct mail appeal includes several mailing components to targeted audiences during the time period of the appeal and is supported with e-mail solicitations. In addition to these major campaigns, several smaller, independent e-blast efforts are incorporated throughout the year, as well as two printed newsletters, two electronic newsletters, and two electronic 'Notes from the Field'.

Appeals

Spring Appeal

An initial mailing to 8,037 USA subscribers was sent in March 2025, including various levels of the high, medium, low, and non-donors segmentations (Table 82). Spring Campaign letters were sent and targeted to annual and recurring donors. The campaign raised US\$67,294

Chewbaaka Memorial Challenge

An initial mailing to 9,380 USA subscribers was sent in July 2025, including various levels of the high, medium, low, and non-donors segmentations (Table 82). Chewbaaka Campaign letters were sent and targeted to annual and recurring donors. A second mailing was sent in August 2025 to 2,933. The campaign raised US\$779,957

Fall Appeal

An initial mailing to 8,165 USA subscribers was sent in October 2025, including various levels of the high, medium, low, and non-donors segmentations (Table 82). Fall Campaign letters were sent and targeted to annual and recurring donors. The campaign raised US\$36,800

Year End Appeal

An initial mailing to 8,254 USA subscribers was sent in November 2025, including various levels of the high, medium, low, and non-donors segmentations (Table 82). Year End Campaign letters were sent and targeted to annual and recurring donors. A second mailing was sent in December 2025 to 4,784. The campaign raised US\$1,349,137

Table 86: Number of donors giving year and in each stage in 2024 versus 2025. Includes individual donors only.

Donation Amount in US Dollars	Number of Donors Year-End 2024	Number of Donors Year-End 2025
1- 49	862	898
50 - 99	598	577
100- 249	893	907
250 - 499	379	393
500 - 999	289	293
1,000 - 2,499	236	237
2,500 - 4,999	62	71
5,000 - 9,999	46	61
10,000 - 19,999	26	26
20,000 - 49,999	22	17
50,000 - 74,999	1	6
75,000 - 99,999	0	3

100,000 and above	2	2
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Cheetah Sponsorship

Total revenue from cheetah sponsorships in the USA for 2025 at Year End was US\$160,627. Bi-annual video updates on 32 of CCF's resident cheetahs as well as CCF's releasable cheetahs and Livestock Guard Dogs, are scheduled to be sent out in early July and late December 2025. Many of our appeals and Facebook posts promote cheetah sponsorships.

Newsletters and e-Blasts

Cheetah Strides

Two 'Cheetah Strides' newsletter were mailed in 2025. Issue no. 29 was mailed in April 2025 to 10,860 people in the USA and the 2nd issue No. 30 'Cheetah Strides' newsletter was mailed in September 2025 to 13,299 people in the USA. Both mailings generated \$123,992

Dr. Laurie Marker's 'Notes from the Field'

Alternatively, with 'Cheetah Strides', CCF sent out six 'Notes from the Field' e-letters worldwide. The e-letters were sent in February, April, June, August, October and December to approximately 20,000 US subscribers and approximately 10,000 international subscribers. CCF continues to work to monitor and comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) rules for the European Union (EU) to gain voluntary consent from subscribers who opt-in to get email communications.

Chapter Events and Laurie Marker Spring and Fall Travel & Meetings

Complementing Dr. Marker's visits to the US, regional chapters have been encouraged to support events throughout 2025 and the year to promote awareness of CCF in their respective regions. Programs like Ask Me Anything, CheetahTV, Reach The World, Travel & Meetings, WCN, ZAA, as well as presentations to corporations and foundations, were shared by staff as chapter events. Staff, including Brian Badger, Jessica Sorrentino, Dionne Stein, Jennifer Johnson, Lexi Beaty, Marcia Sivek, and others, backed Laurie's 2025 visits to the USA and shared CCF's holistic conservation messages at many partnership US Zoo events. Participation in the Global Cheetah Fit Challenge raised \$4,675 in the USA and \$8,699 globally. The current revenue for the USA events for 2025 thus far totals \$87,656, which includes Laurie Marker's Spring Travels, speaking engagements and events that Dr. Marker attended in person in these regions, and several "education

only" events. There are 11 Chapters: AZ, CO, Cubs Club, MI, MN, NorCal, NY, SoCal, TX, TN, and D.C. In 2025, Chapter events were shared out by chapters, supported and shared with social media posts, community calendar invites, and friends sharing via email and text.

Welcome Series e-blasts

An automated Welcome Series e-blasts are sent to new constituents as they are added to the database. The Welcome Series includes five emails focusing on these topics: Welcome to CCF, Educational Programming at CCF, Human-Wildlife Conflict Solutions, Research Program at CCF, and CCF Survey questionnaire.

In 2024, a new Welcome Series was added to target international visitors to CCF's Centre if they opt-in in compliance with the GDPR using an online form provided at check-in.

Management of Constituent Information

CCF continues to track more information on each constituent record in our donor database system, Raiser's Edge. All email blasts, mailing campaigns, and phone calling campaigns are tracked through Raiser's Edge. Each individual record shows the communications sent and the responses received from that constituent. All web donations, events registration, and Email marketing are processed and managed now through Blackbaud's Online Express (OLX) which fully integrates with the Raiser's Edge. There are 114,328 constituent records in the Raiser's Edge database. There are 18,745 USA email subscribers and 14,233 USA subscribers on the appeal mailing lists. The creation of our online auctions remains hosted through Bidding for Good.

Grants/Designated Giving

In 2025, Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) underwent transitioning within the grants team, and a new Grants Director was appointed in June 2025. Regular weekly grants meetings and the development of efficient procedures to handle new grant opportunities and bolster strategic pipeline development continue.

Grants Awarded (January 2025 - December 2025): A total of \$182,000, plus an additional €36,000, of new grant funding was received in 2025 to support CCF work in Namibia, Somaliland, and Ethiopia.

- Elinor Baker Trust
 - Amount: \$75,000
 - Purpose: Supporting CCF work in Somaliland and the Horn of Africa
- FHREE
 - Amount: \$35,000
 - Purpose: Supporting rabies clinic programs

- Max and Victoria Dreyfus Foundation
 - Amount: \$10,000
 - Purpose: Data-driven conservation: Improving website security and implementing a data management system to link to back-office data systems
- Bruce G. Geary Foundation
 - Amount: \$30,000
 - Purpose: Support of core programs in Namibia and Somaliland
- Arthur L. & Elaine V. Johnson Foundation
 - Amount: \$26,000
 - Purpose: Satellite collars for cheetah rewilding success in Namibia
- Play for Nature
 - Amount: €5,000
 - Purpose: Supporting the reintroduction and monitoring of cheetahs in Namibia
- Wilhelmina Zoo
 - Amount: €25,000
 - Purpose: Strengthening the Livestock Guarding Dog program in Namibia
 - Amount: €6,000
 - Purpose: Emergency funding to support part-time salary of CCF Ethiopia consultant.

Grants Pending (as of December 2025)

- National Geographic “For Nature”
 - Rights of Nature conservancy support in Somaliland
 - Budget requested \$50,000
- HWC-WC UNDP small grants program
 - Conservancy support in Namibia.
 - Budget requested \$52,000
- G20 Global Land Initiative
 - Conservancy governance support in Somaliland
 - Budget requested \$17,000

Active Grants (January-December 2025)

- IUCN Save Our Species (SOS) Funds
 - Amount: €246,500
 - Project: Assessing Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and Conservancies in Somaliland

- Progress: Project successfully completed. CCF worked with the auditor in the first half of 2025 to complete the independent audit.
- Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Grant
 - Amount: £593,587
 - Project: LICIT-II: Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade. Enhanced national and regional capacity in the Horn of Africa to combat wildlife crime.
 - Progress: Project successfully completed in June 2025.
- Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - Darwin Initiative
 - Amount: £599,995
 - Project: Human-wildlife coexistence toolkit for biodiversity conservation and rural community sustainability
 - Progress: Enhancing conservation efforts and community governance in Namibia.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Amount: \$1,000,000
 - Project: Creating systems to monitor wild cheetahs and determine drivers of illegal trade in the Horn of Africa
 - Progress: This project was cancelled by the United States Government in early 2025.
- European Union (in partnership with WHH (Deutsche Welthungerhilfe))
 - Amount: €235,452
 - Project: Engaging Somali communities to improve wildlife trafficking and forest crime control
 - Progress: Project was successfully closed. Final reports were approved in early 2025 by the funders, WHH, and the EU.

Active

Grants

CCF began work on its Darwin Initiative project, funded by the UK's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in September 2024 and is moving forward with project objectives, including establishing partnerships with local communities and other stakeholders.

The project will continue through August 2027. Work on the DEFRA-funded project LICIT II ended in June 2025, and the team submitted final technical and financial reports. Unfortunately, the five-year grant that CCF received from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the amount of \$1,000,000, which was supposed to run through August 2027, was cancelled by the United States Government in early 2025. We are actively pursuing new funding opportunities to continue this critical work to fight the illegal wildlife trade in the Horn of Africa in cooperation with the Governments of Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Corporate Giving

The 2025 Fundraising Plan includes a goal of continuing to refine the CCF USA corporate development structure. The end goal is a well-defined and cohesive framework with accessible resources and collateral that can also be shared with CCF International affiliates.

As the framework is refined, the pipeline of current, lapsed and new prospects will be prioritised and cultivated, in partnership with the communications, grants team and CCF international affiliates.

Current Highlights:

- **MYUS.com & Cheetah Conservation Fund Partnership Overview** - In early 2025, MYUS.com, a global shipping logistics company, partnered with CCF to support the organization's fundraising efforts through the **"MINI Campaign" matching gift initiative**. From March 1 to March 28, 2025, MYUS committed **\$2,500 in matching funds**, doubling the impact of individual donor contributions during that period. This collaboration also marks a **recapture of a previously lapsed corporate liaison**—demonstrated through the revived sponsorship and matching campaign—affirming the strength of renewed engagement under CCF's upgraded Corporate Giving strategy.

Events

CCF Mid-Year Report, Spring 2025: **Laurie had an Epic Adventure: Spreading Cheetah Conservation Across the Nation!**

March 16 to May 3, 2025, roughly 8 weeks

Over the course of her action-packed days, Laurie journeyed through 14 states and 36 cities, making waves for cheetah conservation with a whirlwind of activities and events: AL, FL, CA, AZ, CO, WA, MN, MI, OH, MO, NE, KS, NY, & DC.

- **Zoo Talks Galore:** 10+ engaging talks at various zoos, connecting with wildlife enthusiasts.
- **University Highlights** : Delivered inspiring talks at the University of Tampa and Oakland University.

- **Fundraising Extravaganza** Hosted vibrant events at places like the Sailing Club of Coconut Grove in FL, as well as in Seattle, DC, and the Explorers Club in OH.
- **Dining with Purpose** : Enjoyed two dozen Dutch dinners, dinner parties, and hosted meals, fostering connections over delicious food.
- **Crucial Meetings** : Engaged with important groups, including the African Diaspora Meetings and Explorers Club events.
- **Educational Outreach**: Conducted school talks and participated in significant conferences like the EAZA Conservation Education Conference and AZA MidYear.
- **International and Virtual Conferences** : Participated in the 4th International Meeting on Zoo Research, Conservation, and Biodiversity virtually, and attended ECAD, Meetings on the Hill, and chapter dinners.
- **Major Media Presence** Made stops at 13+ major news outlets, including CNN and PBS, spreading the word about our mission far and wide. WFLA, WTVT, WFTS, KRON, KPIX, GMAZ, Fox13, Detroit TV, CBS, CNN, PBS

This incredible journey has been all about uniting people, sharing knowledge, and generating support for the cheetah conservation cause. Thank you to everyone who joined us along the way!

In conjunction with this year's spring tour, CCF also raised funds through the Spring Appeal and Cheetah Strides, which generated donations supporting CCF's ongoing research and conservation programs in Namibia and Somaliland for the endangered cheetah.

✦ FALL TOUR 2025

Presented by: Dionne Stein

Hello

everyone!

Buckle up — here's the Fall Tour in under three minutes.

1. The Tour at a Glance

Laurie zig-zagged across **10+ cities** and I joined her for the second leg. From **Tampa to Houston, Waterville to Boston, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus**, and a full California sweep — **San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, San Jose, and San Francisco** we wrapped her 27-day stateside marathon in **Washington, DC**.

We met everyone from zoo directors to college students, and yes — Laurie and I survived airport food, shifting time zones, and more hotel pillows than I can count.

It was big.
It was busy.
It was beautifully productive.

2. Money Talk (the fun part)

We brought in **just under \$135,000**
and that's **before** the follow-up gifts roll in.

Top earning hits included:

	<i>Shots for Spots</i>	in	LA	(soft credit-	\$28,638.39)
	The Empress Yacht	in	SF	(soft credit -	\$45,598)
	Colby College + Franklin Park Zoo (soft credit - honorarium \$10k plus travel)				

Crafts, naming rights, and pure donor joy all added to the pot.

3. Partnerships That Got a Glow-Up

We strengthened ties with: **(Do we want to mention EAZA/Poland or IUCN/Dubai?)**

AZA Annual Conference – deepened our engagement with SSP leadership and SAFE Africa programming.

Colby College – a multi-day residency with class visits, faculty meetings, and an evening seminar drew excellent student participation.

Boston Museum of Science – filmed a live-care tour, digital education segment, and a dynamic public talk on the main stage.

Cincinnati, Columbus, Franklin Park Zoo – meetings with their cheetah teams and education departments helped reinforce ongoing partnerships.

Indianapolis Prize weekend – major visibility and high-value networking with conservation leaders.

Think relationship-building...but supercharged.

4. Media Moments

We popped up everywhere:

CBS						Tampa
FOX	5	San	Diego	(full	extended	segment!)
WGBH						NPR

In short: **Laurie went viral... the dignified conservation version.**

5. Donor Love & Community Buzz

Across 8 states Laurie and staff had a wide array of donor dinners, ~~small~~ group events, and private gatherings that helped renew relationships and cultivate new ones.

The WCN weekend, including Wild Night Out, Expo Day, and the Gratitude Dinner, anchored the West Coast portion of the tour and generated tremendous energy.

WCN - Imagine conservation Comic Con— but with better outfits and more cat-cause.

6. The Team That Made the Magic

Huge shoutout to our incredible team — the tour's success was truly a collective effort. **Paula Martin, Jess Sorrentino, Lexi Beaty, Marcia Sivek, Elissa Butcher, Malee Ott, Susan Kaufmann, Rich Block, Heather Ravenscraft, Brian Badger, Jennifer Johnson**, and of course **Tess** and the unstoppable **Dr. Laurie Marker** — each played a vital role in planning, communications, donor stewardship, volunteer coordination, and event execution.

I had the privilege of planning this tour alongside them and joining Laurie for the final leg, supporting transitions, schedules, donor briefings, crafts and merchandise, and the many on-the-ground logistics (plus the occasional surprise adventure).

I also tried to bring a little warmth and levity to our events — including a bit of singing in Los Angeles and again aboard the Empress Yacht, which unexpectedly turned into crowd sing-alongs and wonderful moments of connection. Laurie, thank you for letting me be the tour's unofficial vocalist!

These personal touches helped deepen engagement, energize audiences, and — happily — supported the success of our fundraising efforts.
(Who knew fundraising came with encores?)

7. Big Wins

- Stronger donor relationships
- Stronger institutional partners
- National visibility boost
- Solid revenue

Big momentum for 2026 programs, students & travel

Closing Thought

This tour reminded us of one thing:

💡 **People love cheetahs— but they love connecting face to face even more.** 💡

Thank you for supporting the work that makes these moments possible.

Spring 2026: If you'd like to host Dr. Laurie Marker on her U.S. Tour, please let me, Paula, or your DM know.

Dr. Marker returns this April–May for a dynamic speaking and engagement tour, including a major milestone:

Oakland University will award her an honorary Doctor of Science “honoris causa” during Commencement in early May, an event welcoming many guests.

Lastly we are in our YE campaign, Home Range for The Holidays and this matching campaign is set at \$425k, thank you for helping us reach and support Yearend. Here's to a strong close of 2025 and to a great start of 2026 - Happy ICD and Holidays to all. I am happy to answer any questions!

Chapter Events

Arizona Chapter

- Held AZ Chapter meetings & participated in CCF All chapters' meetings.
- February 8, 2025: CCF booth at Phoenix Zoo's Teen Career Fair Exhibit Hall. Showcased CCF careers in conservation. Interacted with approximately 60 teens.
- April: Chapter members supported Laurie's visit to Phoenix with dinner together the evening before her talk at the World Wildlife Zoo and Safari.
- April 26, 2025: CCF booth at Phoenix Zoo's Earth Day celebration.
- June: Promoted Cheetah Fit Challenge
- December 6, 2025: CCF booth at Phoenix Zoo to celebrate International Cheetah Day. Highlighted & promoted 2026 Wall Calendars.

Colorado Chapter

- March, Spring, Denver Dutch dinner with Dr. Marker

- March, Spring Aspen Talk with Explorer Bookseller
- June 7, 2025, Into the Wild 5k (Goal \$552 in crafts and community awareness)
- June 2025, Cheetah Fit Challenge

Cubs Club USA

- Ended in May

Michigan Chapter

- University of Oakland, April 14, 2025, Chapter event support
- May/ June: New Chapter Leaders (Brittany and John Greene) onboarded
- Participated in monthly CCF All Chapter meetings
- Began planning for reestablishing the Michigan chapter

Minnesota Chapter

- March: participated in a MN Iftar celebration during Ramadan hosted by the Horn of Africa Diaspora. About 400 people attended including MN Gov Walz, Senator Klobuchar, Congresswoman Omar and Mayor Carter of St Paul
- April: Coordinated and supported Dr Marker's visit to Minnesota from 9-12 April. We held several meetings (MN Zoo, The Wildcat Sanctuary, Horn of Africa Diaspora), participated in TV Interviews with WDIV (Detroit) and WCCO (Minneapolis), and had dinner with 24 donors and supporters of CCF
- Cultivated several potential volunteers for the MN Chapter as a result of Dr Marker's visit.
- May: Attended a Somaliland Independence Day celebration hosted by the Horn of Africa diaspora to show CCF support and involvement for the area.
- June: Created a team to support the Cheetah Fit Challenge. Raised at least \$250.00.
- August: discussions with the MN Institute for Horn of Africa Studies (MNIHAS) regarding cooperation between CCF and the local Diaspora
- September: Met with Mr Abdi Mohamed (local businessman and CCF supporter). Abdi is running for the MN District 4A State Representative position. Win or lose, this may provide CCF with new contacts (business and government) for conservation issues and the local Diaspora.
- December: Met with Dr Mohamed Sulub, President of the University of Hargeisa. We discussed our operations in Somaliland and possible cooperation between CCF, the University and the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate.

Northern California Chapter

- March 28 - April 1, 2025: Helped support Dr. Marker through several CCF events in NorCal
- May 3, 2025: Petaluma Wildlife Museum Spring Fundraiser - tabling event

- June 2025: Cheetah Fit Challenge
- CCF Children's Virtual Art Contest May 2025
- Happy Hollow Zookeeper Talk at Narrative Fermentations w/ Laurie March 2025
- Dinner with donors at At Water restaurant March 28th 2025 (LM and Bruce were there) - approx 18 guests
- Dinner at Chaminade restaurant April 2nd in Santa Cruz for donors (Laurie and Bruce attended) ~ 18 guests
- Leland High School talk with Laurie with CBS reporter interview - March 31. (school is Laurie's alma mater)

New York Chapter

- April- Saturday, April 26, CCF New York Chapter sent a team to the Bronx Zoo to support the annual Run for the Wild. Money was raised to support the WCS worldwide, which includes cheetahs.
- May- Helped support the Juried Children's Art Competition.
- June- Supported, promoted, and participated in the Cheetah Fit Challenge.
- One of our members coordinated with a local bakery for fundraising in September.
- Did the Polar Plunge in support of Chillin' for Cheetah on December 7 at Coney Island with the Coney Island Polar Bears. Raised \$3,912 for CCF.

Southern California Chapter

- April 19, 2025; Earth Day at Balboa Park

Texas Chapter

- Jennifer Leigh Warner took over as Chapter Leader in December 2024
- 2026 Wall Calendar Fundraiser - We sold 81 calendars and raised \$810 for CCF.

Tennessee Chapter

- March 2025 - Recruited first volunteer for Tennessee Chapter CCF (Kammie Kiley) - her daughter, Charlie, is a member of Kids Cub Club.
- June 2025 - Cheetah Fit Challenge participants: Russ Conner, \$550, and Kammie Kiley, \$120. Total for the chapter: \$670.
- Plan to attend the annual birthday party on September 20, 2025 for the cheetahs, Dapper & Donovan, at Memphis Zoo. The boys will be 12 years old !
- December 2025 - Ongoing Facebook Birthday Fundraiser for CCF, current amount raised \$223.
- Total 2025 monies raised for CCF = \$893.

- Additionally personally supported CCF by sponsoring Rocket + 2 gift sponsorships for Taylor Swift & Kelce; 2 Fahlo cheetah Sprint bracelet gifts; and 3 cheetah wall calendar gifts from Jennifer Warner at Texas Chapter.

Washington, DC Chapter

- May 1, 2025: Chapter supported the Fraser Mansion Event.
- Recruited new volunteers and discussed upcoming events and priorities.
- Next chapter meeting scheduled for August.
- The chapter will begin planning for the 2025 Fall Gala, including outreach for auction items, venue logistics, and volunteer coordination.
- Chapter meets via Zoom.

Cumulative Chapter Fundraising Totals: **\$91,897** to include tours and miscellaneous fundraising activities, not limited to educational booths and fundraising activities.

A.2.2 Aktionsgemeinschaft Artenschutz (AGA) e.V.

EXHIBITION & INFO BOOTHS

Our cheetah exhibition was recently hosted at the University of Trier - organised by Suni e.V. as part of a workshop on the 'German-Namibian Exchange of Educators'. Committed people from Namibia and Germany took part.

The exhibition served as an example of education for sustainable development and was embedded in an exciting programme: lectures, group work and lots of exchange!

We are delighted with the feedback:

- Very flexible to use
- Great for students and visitors

Suni e.V. is committed to helping children and young people in the Omaheke region in Namibia.

Images © University of Trier, B. Scharfbillig & L. Ogait

Farmer training with our cheetah exhibition in Namibia

AGA was able to provide CCF Namibia as well as CCF US with an adapted English version of our cheetah exhibition. In Namibia, the mobile cheetah exhibition has now been used for the first time for training sessions for local farmers.

SPECIAL FUNDRAISERS & GRANTS

Through a matched fundraiser at the online fundraising platform betterplace.org AGA was able to raise about 3.000 Euro for cheetah conservation.

AGA was also able to secure another donation of 3.000 Euro from the Serengeti-Park foundation for environmental education activities.

In total, AGA has provided 6,200 Euro for education activities for ten local schools in Otjozondjupa Region, covering topics such as the cheetah's role in the ecosystem, threats they face, and how students can contribute to conservation efforts. Simultaneously, CCF will host workshops for teachers to effectively integrate cheetah conservation topics into their lessons.

Furthermore, AGA has provided 10.350 EUR for the scat detection dog programme to cover the costs for 6 months of training a new dog handler including salary, course fees and training related costs as.

The detector dog project, for which AGA was able to secure a grant from the German Postcode Lottery (DPL) in 2024 came to an end in March 2025.

AGA also helps with the settlement of an inheritance of a deceased person from Germany. The inheritance includes property and financial assets totaling over 1 million Euro. In February, we organised a notary appointment in Munich for Laurie and Bruce.

NEWSLETTER & SOCIAL MEDIA

Throughout the year AGA is using its social media channels, a newsletter tool at the online-fundraising page betterplace.org, AGA's mail newsletter, homepage and e-mail newsletter and raise awareness about threats to cheetahs, conservation efforts and solutions found in order to inform existing donors and address possible new donors for cheetah conservation.

Full Report Here: [AGA_AnnualReportCCF2025.pdf](#)

YE Annual report 2025 from AGA for CCF

EXHIBITION & INFO BOOTHS

Our cheetah exhibition was hosted at the University of Trier - organised by Suni e.V. as part of a workshop on the 'German-Namibian Exchange of Educators'. Committed people from Namibia and Germany took part. The exhibition served as an example of education for sustainable development and was embedded in an exciting programme: lectures, group work and lots of exchange! We are delighted with the feedback: - Very flexible to use - Great for students and visitors

In addition, we organized multiple presentations of our Cheetah Exhibition, including information stands at schools as well as key events such as the Predator Day in August and the Species Conservation Day in September at Zoo Wilhelma. These efforts have helped to raise public awareness and support for cheetah conservation.

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In total AGA supported the activities for the conservation of cheetahs with 87.055 Euro. This amount includes 22.000 Euro for the work in Somaliland.

AGA also helped with the settlement of an inheritance of a deceased person from Germany. The inheritance includes a property and financial assets totaling over 1 million Euro. In February, we organised a notary appointment in Munich for Laurie and Bruce. We continued working on the inheritance in order to avoid potential inheritance tax of nearly 300,000 Euro. We found a possible way and Laurie made a special detour to Frankfurt to meet with the notary, enabling the transfer of the inheritance to AGA. The tax authorities have now confirmed that no inheritance tax will be due as a result. However, we are still waiting for the probate court to issue the certificate of inheritance. Only then can the transfer become legally effective.

NEWSLETTER & SOCIAL MEDIA

Throughout the year AGA is using its social media channels, a newsletter tool at the online-fundraising page betterplace.org, AGA's mail newsletter, homepage and e-mail newsletter and raise awareness about threats to cheetahs, conservation efforts and solutions found in order to inform existing donors and address possible new donors for cheetah conservation.

A.2.3 Cheetah Conservation Fund Australia (CCFA)

CCF Australia

We continued to receive regular donations from our two large donors, Henry and Cecilia Foundation and Zoos South Australia along with smaller donations from Goodwill Wines in addition to smaller private donors. During this reporting period, a total of \$11,306 was received in donations. The majority of the donated funds will be transferred to CCF Namibia during the second half of 2025.

During this reporting period, CCF Australia directors have continued to meet monthly via Zoom. One of the main focus points during these meetings has been establishment of the new the Company Secretary and changing CCF Australia's official postal address, after Steven Prassas resigned at the end of 2024. Steven was one of the founding directors of CCF Australia over 11 years ago and the main director responsible for ensuring CCF Australia abided by all national and state laws of operating a not-for-profit organisation in Australia. Steven and his wife Greta, also hosted Laurie during her 2016 Australian lecture and fundraising tour.

The other focus point during the first half of 2025, was discussions on how to continue to get more people involved with CCF Australia, including building the followers on CCF Australia's social media page. Invites have been sent to three CCF Australia friends, for them to join the Directors' meeting in July to help build CCF's following.

A.2.4 Cheetah Conservation Fund Canada (Cheetah Canada) - update below... full report here: [Year-end 2025 Update - CCF Canada.pdf](#)

Cheetah Conservation Fund Canada: Midyear Update – June 2025 Capital Funding

In December 2024, we received \$150,000 from the Gordon and Patricia Gray Animal Welfare Foundation to support the upgrade/ expansion of the solar plant at Geed-Deeble (\$100,000) and support for the expansion of pens at CCF Namibia to comply with the new Namibian government regulations.

This significant grant has already made a big difference at both the Somaliland and Namibia field stations. At the CRCC in Somaliland, the grant covered one half of the costs of installing vital new solar panels, which means the Centre can operate fully off grid, especially as it continues to expand.

The project includes additional solar panels and LiON batteries in an air-conditioned room, alongside all necessary equipment. The selected solar system consists of well-known equipment, some of which is already utilized in Somaliland, making maintenance feasible.

Cheetah Update for Our Supporters – Canada-Wide Zoom

We hosted a Canada-wide Zoom call featuring CCF's own Becky Johnston speaking on "From Orphan to Super Mom: The Story of Hela". The meeting was a great success and allowed our supporters to get an up-close perspective on the care of cheetahs at CCF and their return to the wild. An edited version of the presentation was posted on the Cheetah Canada YouTube channel.

Cheetah Fit Challenge 2025

The fifth annual Cheetah Fit Challenge took place between June 15 instead of end September. The aim was to make the Challenge a global event, with several affiliates participating as well as several chapters from CCF USA. We used a new online platform which integrated all CCF affiliates, making it more unified. As well, we had an online store with global reach. The number of participants and the level of donations across the affiliates were significantly less than in previous years. For Canada, it was our worst year. A post-event review is being conducted to look at the fundraising outcomes and reasons for reduced support. The Canadian team will determine future options for the Cheetah Fit Challenge.

Vanier College Student Interns

The Vanier student mobility project has reached the end of its three years of government funding, as of March 31, 2025. The opportunities that students have had as interns at CCF have had very positive benefits for the students. Vanier is continuing to raise funds for students and has committed to sending six Animal and Health Technology students in spring 2026.

Zoos in Canada

We are continuing to advance our relationships with the CZA accredited zoos in Canada and have focused on the Toronto Zoo (a public organization) and Vancouver Zoo (a private organization). In May, we received \$4,000 from the Toronto Zoo for the LGD program and increased from \$3000 in each of the last two years. This support is from their Endangered Species Fund. We collaborate with the zoos on International Cheetah Day and with our Cheetah Fit Challenge, and they are increasing their use of social media to demonstrate the importance of CCF's work.

Fund Raised in 2025 to date- June 30

As of June 30th, we raised close to \$50,000, similar to our funds raised in the 2nd quarter of 2024.

Cheetah Conservation Fund Canada- 2025 Year-end Review This update covers our activities and results achieved during the period from June 2025 (mid-year update) through the end of the year. Our fundraising in 2025 includes the following areas: Cheetah Care in Namibia and in Somaliland, Livestock Guarding Dogs, and Education. Within each of these programs, funds raised include one-time and monthly donations from Canadian supporters as well as designated grants from foundations and conservation organizations.

Table 87: Fund raised in 2025

Can \$	
Cheetah Care & Rehabilitation	
Somaliand	\$ 42,500.00
Somaliand - mobile medical equipment X-ray and ultrasound	\$ 17,500.00
Somaliand & Namibia: Predator powder/frontline/supplements - for all cheetahs	\$ 21,700.00
Namibia	\$ 25,000.00
Cheetah Releasable Collars & data plan 2 years	\$ 35,000.00
Education	
FFA	\$ 4,000.00
FCA	\$ 4,000.00
Livestock Guarding Dog	\$ 8,500.00
Vanier College: Internship and faculty	
Student stay & faculty	\$ 11,121.00
Students Internship 2026	\$ 9,695.00
Students Internship 2026	\$ 14,600.00
Transferred - Jan 2026	\$ 151,116.00
Transferred - Jan 2026	\$ 42,500.00
	\$ 193,616.00
Mara-Meru Cheetah Project - Kenya (Feb & Nov Disbursements)	\$ 27,880.00
Grand total 2025-26 Transfers	\$ 221,496.00

Cheetah Care

Our individual donors provided \$25K for the care of the cheetahs at CCF Namibia. The Gray Animal Welfare Foundation provided \$35K for ten collars and two years of data service, for cheetahs at CCF Namibia. Note: The Gray Foundation has provided substantial funding over the past few years, including in 2024 \$100K for solar power at the Cheetah Rescue and Education Centre at Geed-Deeble and various pen renovations and buildings at CCF Namibia (noted in our 2025 mid-year update). Our individual donors provided \$42.5K for the care of the rescued cheetahs at CCF Somaliland. The Alan and Patricia Koval Foundation provided \$21.7K in continued support for supplements for all cheetahs at the two Centers (e.g. Predator powder, joint-mobility supplement flea and tick prevention, fish oil and glucosamine). We held a fundraising challenge in early October to procure a \$20K for mobile X-ray and ultrasound rapid diagnosis, raising \$17K over the two-week campaign. We were grateful that CCF UK stepped in and closed the gap through their own efforts amongst their supporters. The Cheetah Fit challenge brought in slightly a over \$4,000 in 2025. The approach will be revised for 2026. Becky Johnston joined our AGM in April and shared the journey of Hela, from her early days as a cub at CCF to her rewilding and then having her own cubs. Becky's remarks were well received by the meeting attendees and the presentation was shared on YouTube and social media.

Livestock Guarding Dogs

CCF Canada directed \$8.5K for the care of the livestock guarding dogs, from our individual donors. The Toronto Zoo provided \$4K to the program in 2025, a continuation of support over several years. Custom-designed bandanas were created for CCF's store and for the 2025 Cheetah Fit Challenge. We are exploring an opportunity to collaborate with zoos to see if these could be sold in their stores to raise visibility of the very successful LGD program and to raise funds.

Education

Approximately \$8K has been designated by our individual donors for CCF Namibia Education programs, notably Future Farmers and Future Conservationists.

Internships

Our partnership with Vanier College (Montreal) has continued. Eight students completed their internships at CCF Namibia during the first half of 2025. In early 2026, five students will be going to CCF Namibia as interns. All the students are enrolled in an Animal Health Technology program at Vanier. Two Animal Health and Technology professors visited CCF Namibia in October to become more familiar with CCF's vet and animal health efforts, including the community rabies program. The funds raised from Vanier College in the second half of 2025 are approximately \$35K.

Partnerships With Cheetah NGOs

We collected \$27.9K from Canadian donors for the Mara Meru Cheetah Project in 2025. These funds have been transferred directly to the director of the Project, Dr. Elena Chelysheva. These funds were used for field equipment for rangers, training and transport.

Additional Activities

Two board members of CCF Namibia, Carolyn Farquhar (Chair) and Marie -Claude Erian (Treasurer) visited CCF Namibia for five days to meet the teams there and get updates about the work being done across various departments. It was also an opportunity to see the impact of Canadian support for CCF's work. We've arranged to have Laurie speak at the 5th Canada-Africa Business Conference on February 5th, 2026, in Windhoek. The Conference will focus on Namibia African Success Template for Global Growth and Sustainability. There will likely be 100 senior executives at the conference, including at least 25 Canadian companies. Laurie's presentation will focus on sustainability and community development.

Overall Funds from Canada in 2025

In 2025, Canada transferred \$221.5K1 to CCF Namibia, CCF Somaliland and Mara (Kenya).

A.2.5 Cheetah Conservation Fund United Kingdom (CCF UK) - received 02.06.26 Full Annual Report: CCF UK December 2025 End of Year Report FINAL 5 February 2026.pdf = **added below

1. Funds raised to date: £77,988

2. Funds sent to CCF to date: £68,330

Namibia: £40,902 split - £26,000 unrestricted funds, £3,753 for the livestock guard dog programme

£5,695 specifically for snake aversion training, £5,454 for cheetah rewilding.

Somaliland. £27,428 in total split - £20,668 cheetah care and illegal wildlife trade, £6,760 Vaccinations

3. Campaigns

The Big Give Green Match Fund – Campaign in April was successful, exceeding our target of £15,000, with a net total of £17,491 including matched funds and gift aid.

Urgent Somaliland Cub appeal - underway – **£3,983.95** of £13,200 target raised to date, will run into July.

Other appeals in the year will be 2 x small emergency and The Big Give Christmas Challenge around International Cheetah Day

4. Digital

<i>JANUARY 2025</i>	<i>JUNE 2025</i>	<i>END YEAR TARGETS</i>
Instagram: 3,923 followers	4,367 <i>followers</i> (+11.5%)	6,000 followers
Facebook: 8,965 followers	14,000 followers (+123%)	11,000 followers (Target to be adjusted)
Twitter: 1,837 followers	1,990 followers (+2.9%)	3,000 followers
LinkedIn: 1,675 followers	1,934 followers (+5.3%)	2,500 followers
TikTok: 404 followers	1,582 followers (+292%)	1000 followers (Target to be adjusted)

5. Adoptions

Currently 130 donors – 85 Monthly, 45 Annually . Target of 200 by year end.

6. Conservation Circle (CC)

Now 20 active members donate ~~£21K~~ annually.

7. **Events/Corporate/ HNWI/Major Donors**

i) **Namibia Fundraising Trip**

Planning trip for November 5 participants raising £2k each (Rasa Dregva, Alexandra Simeonidi

Peter Sanders, Clair Howe, Lawrence Green) to tie in with Giles Clark Ultramarathon

- 10th -15th November.

ii) **Two UK visits by Dr. Laurie Marker and Dr. Bruce Brewer**

February 2025

Visit centred around **Catmosphere event at London Zoo**. Amy Dickman and other board members of Arabian Leopard board attended. Connections made with Allulah Chief Tourism Officer, Saudi UK Ambassador, Aramco, and Her Royal Highness Princess Reema Bandar Al-Saud, US Ambassador.

and **The Big Cat Sanctuary Conservation Conversation** talk and fundraiser which raised £2,000.

During this trip, we also engaged with:

- **Yorkshire Wildlife Park** Zoo partners – £7.5k donation made in Feb 2025
- **TUSK** – Chris Townsend – also Conservation Circle member - £25k application/ concept note for Somaliland expected decision October 2025
- **HAVAS Play** –International Brand and Marketing Company – Exploring referrals and brokering partnerships with multiple opportunities –e.g. Porsche, Jet 2, Simon Squibb, WeDonate - £20-30K expected to be realised from one or more of these by Q4 2025.
- **Julie McDonald - HNWI** - supper at IVY club - Julie's husband Gordon will volunteer in Namibia and Somaliland and Julie confirmed organisation of fundraising event at Ivy Club. - £5-10K in Q4
- Connections made with **Jamie Baulch** GB Olympic Gold Sprinter - potential Ambassador and provision of silent auction services for IVY Club event.
- **Conservation Circle** Members Lunch - Conduit Club - 4 attendees – donations from Circle Members to cover the costs
- **Guy Holloway, HNWI** in Kent, potential for support in Namibia/ Somaliland for building projects and attendance at events/ donations.
- **Mid -Kent College** connected CCF UK with students looking for work experience where they will work with CCF UK's social media consultant on social media opportunities.

- **CCF UK Trustees and volunteers** – met these across the week.

June 2025

- **Dublin Zoo talk** – for awareness not fundraising but start of partnership. We will receive 5000 euros to come as pledge as part of Big Give Christmas Campaign and received in Q4
 - **Princess Michael of Kent**- UK Patron - Engagement lunch. Hope for support to come through her contacts for appeals £5k + potential
 - **Big Cat Sanctuary - Gala event**- £10k + plus raised with the potential for £150-200k fundraising campaign for Somaliland - being developed with Cam Whitnall Director of The Big Cat Sanctuary and funds to go towards new Release Area in Somaliland, post funding of Vet Clinic. Cam Whitnall will champion across his and The Big Cat Sanctuary's social media and film in Somaliland in a similar campaign to their recent Ukraine Lion Rescue project. Additional funds raised to go to new cheetah habitats at The Big Cat Sanctuary.
 - **Wedonate** - White Label marketplace platform for CCF - Amazon Smile concept with larger percentages £10k +++ potential
 - **Simon Squibb** - Influencer with 16 million followers across all platforms. A film was made with Laurie with a call to action for Adoption donations to all his followers - circa £10- 20k +++? He has committed to sponsor a Cheetah, income to come on release of campaign, expected Q3 2025.
 - **HAVAS** meeting – progressing Porsche, Jet 2 and Cheetos corporate partnerships - £20-£30K potential as above.
 - **Yorkshire Wildlife Park** – £7.5k donation made in Feb additional £2.5k donation to come in Q3/Q4.
- Laurie gave a talk to guests and members - Grant application opportunity £15-20k per year for 3 Years for education in Somaliland. This is due in October. Further fundraising event in October, Concert and potential conference in 2026 reaching the Somaliland diaspora.
- **Peter Kertesz**- Expert wildlife Dentist - exchange of ideas etc.
 - **Prince Abdi and others**: potential CCF UK ambassador and trustees - with Somaliland focus
 - **Adam Townsend - Cavalier** - Website Marketing support £10k gift in kind
 - **Rhizome** - illegal wildlife trade intel reports
 - **Felicity Sutton CBRE** - Construction support and fundraising in Namibia via UK - Circa £10+++

- **Philanthropy Impact** event - Networking and information
- **PR:** Interviews with London Evening Standard, Sue Scott independent journalist, BBC Women's Hour on Radio 4 and others through Elissa, CCF USA
- **CCF UK Trustees and other volunteers** across the week.

iii) **Zoo Partners**

Big Cat Sanctuary – Conservation Conversation raised £2k, fundraising event in June 2025 raised £10,000 and potential campaign support for Somaliland £150-200k.

Colchester Zoo – 28th May Endangered Species Day event at Zoo. CCF UK had a stand and sold merchandise worth around £250.

Dublin Zoo – Agreement to donate 5000 euros a year, will do through The Big Give Christmas Challenge as pledged funds. Also talk with Laurie, potential fundraising events in 2026 and signage, merchandise and keeper volunteer opportunities

Exmoor Zoo - £5000 donation a year, will do through The Big Give Christmas Challenge as pledged funds Q4. Also now talking to education department, use of Bushblok in talks and increase signage, possible talk for later in 2025.

Hammerton Zoo – Cheetah Day to be held in August with volunteers attending. Expect £2-£3K split between Q2 and Q3.

Yorkshire Wildlife Park – Additional £2.5k donation to come in Q2 (July/ August 2025), plus a £15-20k grant opportunity (per year for 3 years) with the decision in October 2025. There will be Fundraising Event at the zoo in October 2025, with £5,000 potential.

iv) **Philanthropy Organisations**

Regular **Philanthropy Impact** events being attended by CCF UK to build contacts

8. **PR / Ambassadors**

Prince Abdi – Somalilander Stand Up Comedian based in the UK with strong following and good Diaspora connections. To come on board as new CCF UK Ambassador and promote CCF UK at Somaliland Cultural Festival in London, September 2025.

MR BEAST – Re-shot filming of Cheetah v Car video by Formula e – opportunity for CCF logo in video when talking on Cheetah Conservation and call to action on YouTube and other Bio links. He has 353million followers, and video views from 70million - 700million. Hopeful for large donations from posts when launched in, potential for launch in July.

JH working on formation of CCF global marketing review/planning group to meet in Q3

9. Grants

- **Anglo American Ambassadors for Good** application successful - £5k for teacher education project in Namibia to start in August 2025.
- **Guernsey Overseas Aid** application for alternative livelihoods in Somaliland submitted Feb 2025 was not successful.
- **TUSK** – Concept Note for Communal Conservancies in Somaliland submitted – Circa £25k expectation – Oct, possibility for larger grant application.
- **16 Cheetah Care and 7 FCA applications** made in May 2025, awaiting feedback.

10. Volunteers

- **Cheetah Fit Challenge** – Date changed to June but low take up across the board and low fundraising amount – under £300. However, merchandise was tested for Global market and worked well. £1,200 in sales for Cheetah Fit Challenge.
- **Gill Garbo at The Big Cat Sanctuary** ran first workshop for volunteers in February.
- **Alison Mees** resigned in June as Voluntary Volunteer Co-Ordinator for Volunteers and Cheetah Cub programmes due to work pressure. Thank you for her long-term support. We will advertise for a replacement.
- Volunteer team working well at Zoo events across the year.

Cheetah Conservation Fund UK: End of Year Report 2025

1. Funds sent to CCF

Total funds sent: £113,012

Namibia: £45,952 in total split as £3,756 for LGDs, £5,047 for Education, £5,695 snake aversion training, £5,454 rewilding and £26,000 unrestricted

Somaliland. £39,736 in total split as £20,608 for cheetah care, £6,820 and £12,308 for analysers and products

Kenya: Maru Meru Cheetah project: £3,855

CCF USA: £23,469

2. Individual Giving

Campaigns

a) The Big Give Green Match Fund – Campaign in April was successful, exceeding our target of £15,000, with a net total of £17,491 including matched funds and gift aid.

b) Urgent Somaliland Cub appeal – £12,660 raised of online target of £13,200 but budget target was £8,000 so exceeded by £4,660.

c) Small emergency appeal at £1.6k launched at end of September to complete CCF Canada's appeal for Veterinary Equipment for Somaliland – £2,070 raised in 48hrs.

d) The Big Give Christmas Challenge around International Cheetah Day for Communal Conservancies in Somaliland. £40k target and £43,178 raised.

Adoptions 191 (from 85 in February 2025). Donors – 126 Monthly, 65 Annually.

Conservation Circle (CC): 20 active members donating £1-2K annually against target of 20 for the year.

3. Digital

JANUARY 2025

DECEMBER 2025

END YEAR TARGETS

Instagram: 3,923 followers 5261 followers (+26%) 6,000 followers

Facebook: 8,965 followers 21,000 followers (+80%) 20,000 followers (adjusted from 11,000 original)

X (Twitter): 1,837 followers 2,076 followers (+11%) 3,000 followers

LinkedIn: 1,675 followers 2,146 followers (+24%) 2,500 followers

TikTok: 404 followers 3,299 followers (+499%) 2500 followers (adjusted from 1000 original)

4. Major Donors/Events/Partnerships/

i) Major Donors

Relationships built with various individuals with expectation of funding in 2026 including:

Chris Townsend – Entrepreneur, Julie McDonald – HNWI, Guy Holloway, HNWI, Simon Squibb - Influencer with 16 million followers across all platforms. Sponsored a Cheetah £5k as part of Big Give.

ii) Events

a) Namibia fundraising trip – postponed until 2026 to coincide with Giles Clark ultramarathon

b) Two UK visits by Dr. Laurie Marker and Dr. Bruce Brewer February 2025

Visit centred around Catmosphere event at London Zoo. Amy Dickman and other board members of Arabian Leopard board attended. Connections made with Allulah Chief Tourism Officer, Saudi UK

Ambassador, Aramco, and Her Royal Highness Princess Reema Bandar Al-Saud, US Ambassador.

The Big Cat Sanctuary Conservation Conversation talk and fundraiser raised £2,000. During this trip, we also engaged with many HNI individuals, corporates and zoos. :

June 2025 trip included:

- Dublin Zoo talk – for awareness building and start of partnership.
- Princess Michael of Kent - UK Patron - Engagement lunch.
- Gala event at Big Cat Sanctuary - - £10k raised with the potential for £150-200k fundraising campaign for Somaliland for new release area in Somaliland and funding of Vet Clinic.
- Wedonate - White Label marketplace platform for CCF - Amazon Smile concept with larger percentages £10k +++ potential in 2026.
- Yorkshire Wildlife Park – see under zoo partnerships
- PR: Interviews with London Evening Standard, Sue Scott independent journalist, BBC Women's Hour on Radio 4 and others through Elissa, CCF USA

iii) Partnerships ZOO PARTNERS

Big Cat Sanctuary – £17k donated.

Colchester Zoo – 28th May Endangered Species Day event, CCF UK sold merchandise worth £250.

Dublin Zoo – Donated 5,000 euros and annually going forward

East Anglia Zoological Society – potential for contribution in 2026

Exmoor Zoo - £4,000 donation/ year pledged funds for The Big Give Christmas Challenge. Also now talking to education department, use of Bushblok in talks and increase signage. (100%).

Hamerton Zoo – Cheetah Day held on August 16th with volunteers attending. £200 merchandise income from volunteers and £2.5k donated via the Big Give.

Yorkshire Wildlife Park – £17.5k donation made plus grant £15K/ year for 3 years awarded for

Conservancy & Education officer in Somaliland, including funds for project work.

CORPORATE PARTNERS

Formula E – possible sponsored fundraising stand/ simulator ride via SOKIN/ Fortescue .Jaguar potentially at London event in summer 2026.

National Film and Television School – through HAVAS, £3,500 received from auction of CCF Namibia Trip. Multiple opportunities in pipeline delayed until 2026/ 2027

Trusts and Foundations

Alice Noakes Memorial Foundation – £10k grant for Communal Conservancies SLD.

Marjorie Coote Animal Trust – £5k for LGDs.

Anglo American Ambassadors for Good - £5k for teacher education project in Namibia started in August 2025, supported by £3k CCF UK donation from unrestricted funds.

JG/ JH Supported potential funding through UN concept note for IW T work. Latest feedback not positive but but possible in 2026.

5. PR/Ambassadors

- Pattie Boyd – Ambassador for the LGD programme. We will announce her Ambassadorship in 2026 and plan to include her in Goodwoof activity and Ivy Club dinner.

- Prince Abdi– Somalilander Stand Up Comedian based in the UK with strong following and good Diaspora connections. Will promote future events and connections with Somaliland.
- MR BEAST – Potential new donation with another campaign if included from the beginning and more control over content in 2026 – also possible future partnership with Formula e
- Sam Bird – Potential for Sky Documentary with David Garrido, SKY Sports Sustainability lead. Sam will also participate in runs to raise funds for CCF UK. Sam recorded videos with Jess Impiazzi at BCS for Big Give promotions across Xmas fundraising week in December 2025.
- Jess Impiazzi – Support Sky Documentary. Linking JH with Pixie Lott for potential concert at YWP and progress Mountain Warehouse clothes donations. Will participate in runs to raise funds for CCF UK. Providing connections with Goodwood event production team.
- Delilah Montague and Lily Ludavici-Grey – CCF UK Social Media lead will develop SM plan into 2026
- Giles Clark – confirmation of Ultra Marathon participation in Nov 26, start fundraising in Jan/ Feb 26
- Julian Norton – potential filming of Yorkshire Vet in Namibia in 2026.

6. Volunteers/Trustees

Grew to 30 volunteers – which was the target for 2025

Cheetah Fit Challenge – Only raised around £300. However, merchandise was tested for Global market and worked well. £1,200 in sales for Cheetah Fit Challenge.

Gill Garbo at The Big Cat Sanctuary ran first workshop for volunteers in February 2025.

Voluntary Volunteer Co-ordinator recruited – Siobhan Adeusi will organise regular meetings, and build on recruitment and volunteer activities/ fundraising/ talks to local groups etc in 2026.

Namibia/ Somaliland volunteers –Team Principle of Jaguar Formula e team’s daughter arranged to volunteer at CCF Namibia will help with Formula e Fundraising and potential direct event with Jaguar at other races. Volunteer team working well at Zoo events across the year.

Huda Mohammed - joined the CCF UK Board – a SOAS Law graduate with excellent connections in SLD and Diaspora in UK. Looking to organise an event at The Conduit Club, where she is a member, in 2026.

A.2.6 Cheetah Conservation Fund France: Full report can be found here: [bilan CCF France année 2025 DEC 25 english.docx](#)

The year 2024 confirmed the potential of our strategy to retain donations from zoos thanks to our participation in the field. But we are on the limit with the team we have. CCF France also continues to develop its scientific skills by producing bibliographic syntheses for the CCF on the biomechanics and animal intelligence of the cheetah. It's a way to give us more credibility with professionals and to make CCF France visible to the general public through conferences. We continue the awareness program in events and in schools. In order to increase our teaching capacities, we have invented a game with animal figurines to explain the major challenges of biodiversity around the cheetah.

Developments from 2025 onwards depend on the involvement of the volunteers who have just joined the team and on our ability to convince major donors. To achieve this objective, our legal status (right to a tax reduction for a donor) must change, and the ~~base~~ ^{website} must be renovated, this is our important challenge for 2025.

- A. CCF France has been working for 1 year and a half at the Animal Intelligence Days with Yolaine De Labigné, journalist specializing in animals and member of the ASPAS board of directors** (for the defence of wildlife and the preservation of natural environments)
pilote : [Christian Barbaud](#)

Ø *Yolaine De Labigne is a journalist in the written press and radio (France Inter, RTL, Europe 1, France Info). TV presenter (La Cinq, Antenne 2, TF1). Emblematic voice of Canal+ and Ushuaïa reports. Since 2016, she has been dedicated to the promotion of animal intelligence. Organizer of the Animal Intelligence Meetings. Author of seven books on the subject, exploring the cognitive and ecological capacities of animals. She says: "As soon as there is life, there is intelligence »*

Ø *CCF France will present: LE CHEETAH : « A LIFE OF ADAPTATION AND LEARNING Evolve, Learn, Survive» The cheetah is one of the wonders of nature, but it takes 2 to 3 years to learn how to use its ~~high~~ biomechanics. Education, communication and group living will play a central role in this learning. This expert in observation, speed of decision, speeds also very fragile and vulnerable. So he developed strategies to protect himself. Cheetahs that survive the harsh test of life will have a form of awareness of evolving in a very hostile environment to survive, hunt and reproduce. The CCF needs your help to save them*

Ø The aim is to make the cheetah and the CCF better known in France to the general public, journalists and professionals

Ø Preparation with several influential actors: zoological park, Guide in African parks, Jane Goodall foundation, CCF France extended Professor Annick, Barbaud and the CCF keepers

B. CCF France internet SITE

CCF France has integrated the CCF Global site, which was one of our 2025 transformation objectives- [Patrice Aubry](#) , [Stéphanie Di Mattia](#), [Heath Ravenscroft](#)

C. Account et Donations

Table 88: Donation account

Current account n° 60254891576	
balance au 31/12/2024	6 839,68 €
credit	5001,77
debit	1433,3
Balance au 30/06/2025	10408,08

Ø We have donations to make, to take advantage of the doubling of donations we will make them in December 2025

Ø CCF France has two new donors: The Parc de l'Auxois for 500 euros (not taken into account in the balance sheet) which did the cheetah fit challenge and "terres des félins" Breton association that could help us develop communication on the cheetah in the Brittany region (donation 2,000€ for a GPS collar)

D. INTO THE FIELD

Ø Animation in Schools with the Rothschild Foundation (Schools of Philanthropy) by Catherine Ebbs , a meeting is planned with the Rotchild Foundation to develop awareness in schools in the south of France at the end of 2025 with our new recruit Patricia Goncalves

Ø **Auvergne Zoo – May 29 to June 1, 2025**

1. Number of people sensitized: 100
2. Sales: €353 (T-shirts / plush toys / jewelry)
3. Including 9 very captive people to be included in the list of sympathizers

Ø **Bioparc de Doué la Fontaine July 2025**

1. Number of people sensitized: 128
2. A priori a new recruit to actively help us: to follow.
3. Sales: 502 €

1. **CHEETAH FIT PROJECT**

Ø We were not able to participate in the preparation

Ø There are many changes

Ø We don't understand the concept versus what was agreed in 2024

The Parc de l'Auxois participated in the Cheetah Fit Challenge and intends to make it a regular event, we will rely on this park to develop the Cheetah Fit Challenge in 2026

E. **Discussion CCF Europe :**

Ø A file assessing the European Union / Professional SPORT / Business issues was prepared by CCF France in February 2025

Ø He points out that the quick wins are rather on the company side, extension and sharing of networks between the European CCFs, sharing of operating capacities between the European CCFs

Ø This issue was discussed too quickly in Geneva, and no concrete action could be taken in this direction

Ø Proposal for the development of CCF e Europe: Chiara Suter, a Master's student in International Relations with a passion for conservation and institutional cooperation, offers a six-month internship at CCF to contribute to the European development of

Cheetah Conservation, by mobilizing her skills in project management, financing and communication

F. **Newsletter CCF France N°4** *on the work of a caretaker in a zoological park*
[Stéphanie Di Mattia](#)

G. **Rescrit Fiscal** : *Our end-of-year target 2025- early 2026*

CCF France is starting to have a little notoriety, which is why we have to obtain the tax ruling entitling donors to a tax reduction. French associations are the object of a suspicious political attack of unjustified profits for the benefit of private interests. After documentation from other foundations, CCF France has decided to build the file with a lawyer specializing in the law of associations, which will lead to a reasonable operating cost in view of the money we expect to recover through donations in the years to come.

Christian BARBAUD

PRESIDENT CCF FRANCE

4 rue de la senette 78955 Carrières sous Poissy

SITE : <https://cheetah.org/france/fr>

christian.barbaud@gmail.com

ccffrance.guepards@gmail.com

+33 6 08 06 34 26

A.2.7 Cheetah Conservation Fund Italy (CCF Italia)

Full Report Here: [YEAR-END REPORT CCF ITALY 2025 \(1\).doc](#)

MID-YEAR REPORT CCF ITALIA APS 2025 JANUARY 1 – JUNE 30 2025

The year started with sending the last calendars to belated members/fans ... We sold all the 100 calendars from October 10 through February 2025. Even these calendars have been much appreciated!

The fact of promoting calendars with cheetahs of CCF (this year about Somaliland crediting MORGANE ALVINO) has been fruitful, because we have received many new memberships and donations. And new adoptions.

From March 10 to June 17 we have been in touch with the FONDAZIONE GAPELLINO, whose President is the former CEO of the Company ALMO NATURE which makes high quality cat and dog food,

After a long presentation about CCF and its mission, and many meetings with their PM, they have decided to donate food for the dogs in Namibia (supervised by Calum O'Flaherty) for the next 3 years.

We are going to ship a 20' container. Leaving from Genoa harbour, it will land in Walvis Bay. We are going to supervise the shipment too, and take care of the costs.

At the same time, we had to prepare new items to ship to Somaliland. On June 4, we sent the items (both for the clinic and for the construction site. We do not know when the goods will arrive, due to the long journey on sea.

On July 12 we will have a presentation about CCF with sale of items.

CCF ITALIA Year-End Report 2025

2025 has been a very busy year, since I spent one month in Namibia and Somaliland and this experience has certainly improved my knowledge about the situation in both countries. Amazing work . We have been delivering over the whole year goods to Somaliland as we are doing since 3 years, and we continued this year.

I have been in contact with the European Institutions in view of a possible European Tour of Dr Marker organised by us, Germany, France, Denmark and the Netherlands. We are still awaiting the right moment to ask for a date.

Contacts with Zoos have been difficult , due to a merger of different Zoos (Le Cornelle and Parco Natura Viva) and change of owner. We are still working on it. In March, we started a procedure involving funds/ goods given by ALMO/ Capellino Foundation which I contacted (pet food high quality products); the process has been very lengthy and complicated (very serious company) but we finally obtained, as a start, a 3 years pet food donation both for puppies and adult dogs sent to Namibia. Further funds can be obtained if we convince the foundation to visit CCF by its President. The food (8019 kg) has been delivered on December 24.

We have been organizing both Somaliland and Namibia shipments, in containers leaving from different ports due to the Red Sea situation : 2 containers arrived to Berbera and one is arriving today to Walvis Bay. We have paid for both containers (and Customs duties) from Italy.

We spent 3450€ for the container to Namibia and 160 Euros for Custom Duties. Regarding the items sent to Somaliland, we also sent many items with the help of our volunteers in November (Andrea, Jess, Jess and Elisa)) who carried the Blood machine products sent previously to Italy by CCF UK. Apart from what we brought directly, we brought a donation of 3.050 Euros cash we donated to CRCC.

This year we didn't organize any event (due to lack of time) but we prepared our calendar 2026 (no numbers yet) and the number of affiliates has grown steadily (120 ca.)

Totally, ALMO donated 15,798,02€ (first year of 3 in all) and we sent items for a value of 7481€
_Total of 23.279,02 €.

We still have to compute the annual fees of the members, the calendars and donations arriving until the end of the year. We will send them on a later stage, after our We have also Italian donors connected directly to CCF US.

Betty von Hoenning;Carroll

CCF Italia APS

CCF Netherlands – Report 2025

Full Report Here: [CCF NL Report 2025.docx](#)

CCF Netherlands was established in 2020 but has been largely dormant. This year activities have started. In summary:

- Initiated a private donor action on a Dutch platform (GEEF.NL) to raise funds for CCF Somaliland through adoption of captured Cheetah cubs. The next step is to find means to attract traffic and donations in 2026.
- Established contact with the largest zoo in The Netherlands (Beekse Bergen) with the aim to establish a Cheetah information facility in 2026 (advocacy, awareness, building a community, fundraising).
- Started participation in the weekly CCF Grants Call with the aim to raise funds from institutional donors for larger projects in 2026.
- Raised and transferred USD 5000 to support Cheetah care in the CRCC Somaliland.

On behalf of CCF Netherlands,

Willem Jan van Wijk

B. PR, Marketing and Media

B.1 Social Media

B.1.1 Facebook

Follower growth across CCF's Facebook pages was steady in 2025, with strong engagement levels sustained by high-impact content tied to campaigns, awareness days, and programmatic storytelling.

@ccfcheetah (Cheetah Conservation Fund):

As of 31 December 2025, CCF's main Facebook page had 252,501 followers, an increase of 3,321 from 31 December 2024.

- Facebook generated 4,240,981 impressions and 291,239 engagements during this reporting period, with an engagement rate of 6.9%

@CCF UK (Cheetah Conservation Fund– CCF UK):

The UK affiliate page had 21,578 followers, an increase of 12,471 during the reporting period, representing the strongest growth of any CCF Facebook property.

- CCF UK generated 4,270,715 impressions and 190,795 engagements, with an engagement rate of 4.5%

Cheetah Canada:

The Cheetah Canada page had 2,770 followers (up 27), with 155,231 impressions and 9,946 engagements (6.4% engagement rate).

B.1.4 TikTok

TikTok saw the most dramatic audience growth of any CCF platform in 2025, with the follower base expanding more than ninefold. The platform continues to demonstrate strong potential for community building through short-form video content.

@ccfcheetah:

As of 31 December 2025, CCF's TikTok account had 2,832 followers (up from 310 at the start of 2025), and 221 videos published during the year.

- In 2025, TikTok videos received 1,057,229 total views, 41,438 likes, 1,308 comments, and 2,691 shares.

B.1.5 Bluesky

The Bluesky account continued to grow as an active presence in this emerging social space with consistent content posting.

@ccfcheetah.bsky.social:

As of 31 December 2025, the account had 658 followers, 34 following, and 598 posts published.

B.1.6 Pinterest

Pinterest activity remained consistent throughout 2025, with engagement concentrated in mid year months. Visual storytelling and content curation drove sustained interest.

@CCFCheetah:

Full-year 2025 performance:

- 58,326 impressions
- 1,538 engagements
- 45 outbound clicks
- 256 saves

Note: Pinterest dashboard-level audience/follower metrics (total audience, engaged audience) are not available in the annual CSV export and will be added from the Pinterest dashboard when available.

B.1.7 YouTube

YouTube subscriber growth in 2025 was driven primarily by high-performing Shorts, while long form content attracted a smaller but highly engaged audience. The channel's top-performing Short, "Cheetah Cubs in Namibia" (10 seconds), alone generated over 41,000 views and 109 new subscribers.

@CheetahConservationFund:

As of 31 December 2025, CCF's YouTube channel had 31,500 subscribers, an increase of 300 in 2025.

Overall YouTube Performance (incl. Shorts) — Full Year 2025:

- 151,746 total views
- 1,476.5 hours watch time
- 624,485 impressions (3.44% click-through rate)
- 320 new subscribers

Shorts (≤60 seconds) — Full Year 2025:

- 151 Shorts published

- 10,153 views (66.9% of total channel views)
- 299.9 hours watch time
- 189 new subscribers
- Top Short: “Cheetah Cubs in Namibia” (10 seconds, 41,258 views, 109 subscribers)

Long-form content (>60 seconds)— Full Year 2025:

- 350 videos
- 50,132 views
- 1,175.5 hours watch time
- 205 new subscribers

B.1.8 LinkedIn

LinkedIn delivered strong engagement rates across both CCF pages, reflecting active interest from the professional and conservation communities.

Cheetah Conservation Fund (main page):

As of early 2026, CCF’s main LinkedIn page had approximately 5,174 followers. The page published 87 posts during 2025, with top follower industries including Non-profit Organizations, Environmental Services, and Higher Education.

- LinkedIn generated 109,891 impressions and 12,629 engagements (clicks, reactions, comments, and reposts), with an engagement rate of 11.5%
- Top follower locations: Windhoek, Namibia (290); London, UK (184); New York City (156); Washington DC-Baltimore (144); San Francisco Bay Area (89).

Note: LinkedIn’s analytics export covers a rolling 365-day window (Feb 16, 2025 – Feb 15, 2026). Impression and engagement totals include data from ~~Jan~~ Feb 2026 and exclude Jan ~~Feb~~ 15, 2025.

Cheetah Canada (LinkedIn):

As of 31 December 2025, the Cheetah Canada LinkedIn page had 1,467 followers, up 202 from the start of 2025.

- Cheetah Canada LinkedIn generated 29,744 impressions and 4,276 engagements, with an engagement rate of 14.4%

B.2 Website

B.2.1 Google Search Console and Google Analytics

In 2025, CCF’s website recorded a total of 307,280 sessions across all channels, with 175,010 new users. The site generated 379,870 pageviews across all pages.

Traffic by Channel (Full Year 2025):

- Organic Search: 147,936 sessions (48.1% of total traffic)

- Unassigned: 73,815 sessions (24.0%)
- Direct: 69,915 sessions (22.7%)
- Referral: 7,438 sessions (2.4%)
- Organic Social: 5,870 sessions (1.9%)
- Paid Search: 1,890 sessions (0.6%)
- Organic Video: 241 sessions
- Paid Social: 137 sessions
- Email: 9 sessions

Organic search remains the dominant traffic driver, accounting for nearly half of all sessions. The “Unassigned” channel, which includes traffic that GA4 could not attribute to a specific source, represented a significant portion and may warrant further investigation into tracking configuration.

Search by device from 1 January–31 December 2025:

- 229,380 total clicks on CCF’s content from Google’s search engine results across all platforms (desktop, mobile, and tablet)
- 30,070,323 total impressions of CCF’s content from Google’s search engine results across all platforms
- CCF’s average position in Google’s search results:
 - Desktop position: 8.39
 - Mobile position: 5.87
 - Tablet position: 4.99

Site traffic by device from 1 January–31 December 2025:

- Total pageviews: 379,870
- Total active users: 247,778
- New users: 175,010
 - 171,115 desktop users visited CCF site
 - 72,405 mobile users visited CCF site
 - 4,153 tablet users visited CCF site
 - 105 Smart TV users visited CCF site

B.2.2 Navigation

CCF’s website continues to focus on promoting the three main desirable actions for users: donation, visitation, and volunteerism. The kids’ page and learn about cheetahs page are also key destinations. The top-performing pages align with these priorities.

Total Pageviews Across Website: 1 January–31 December 2025–379,870 pageviews

- /learn/about-cheetahs (“About Cheetahs”): 98,814 pageviews

- Homepage: 65,937 pageviews
- /kids/ cheetah-facts (“Cheetah Facts for Kids”): 24,181 pageviews
- /get-involved/ visit-ccf (“Visit CCF”): 13,663 pageviews
- /donate (“Donate”): 9,438 pageviews
- /get-involved/ volunteer (“Volunteer”): 9,127 pageviews

B.2.3 Donation page tracking

CCF’s Donation Pages: 1 January – 31 December 2025

- Donate: 9,438 pageviews
- Sponsor: 6,185 pageviews
- Ways to Give: 2,849 pageviews

B.3 Google Ads

In 2025, CCF spent \$32,200.81 to place Google Ads based on a suite of keywords. The cost for these advertisements is covered by CCF’s Google for Nonprofits agreement. The Ads received 3,165 total clicks across all campaigns, generating 1,346.35 conversions.

Campaign Performance (Full Year 2025):

- Publications: \$19,894.51 spent, 952 conversions (\$20.90 cost/ conversion) — highest-performing campaign by volume
- MKTG – Key Content Awareness: \$8,049.28 spent, 6.95 conversions
- Cheetah Sponsorship: \$2,196.91 spent, 349 conversions (\$6.29 cost/ conversion)
- MS | CCF UK – Cheetah Facts: \$1,022.98 spent
- FUND – HRH 2025 Match: \$658.35 spent, 13 conversions (\$50.64 cost/ conversion)
- Donate – Raikes: \$303.77 spent, 21 conversions (\$14.47 cost/ conversion)
- MS | CCF UK – Adopt: \$48.25 spent, 4 conversions (\$12.06 cost/ conversion)

Performance by Device:

- Computers: \$26,951.59 spent, 2,606 clicks, 1,054.69 conversions
- Mobile phones: \$4,534.66 spent, 503 clicks, 261.11 conversions
- Tablets: \$714.57 spent, 56 clicks, 30.55 conversions

Year-over-Year Highlights:

The Publications campaign saw the most dramatic increase, rising from \$7.48 and 2 clicks in 2024 to \$19,894.51 and 1,178 clicks in 2025. The Cheetah Sponsorship campaign also grew significantly, from \$40.90 and 95 clicks to \$2,196.91 and 361 clicks. Conversely, the MS | CCF – General campaign was paused and declined from \$5,630.89 and 677 clicks to \$18.97 and 7 clicks.

B.4 Media

CCF issued the following press releases between 1 January and 31 December 2025:

- Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) to Host 2025's 'ConGen Global' – 5 January 2025
- Cheetah Conservation Fund Brings “New Hope” and Milk to Hungry Children in Namibia – 22 January 2025
- World-Renowned Conservationists to Tour the U.S. Raising Awareness for Cheetah Conservation Efforts – 13 March 2025
- This Earth Day, Renowned Cheetah Conservationist Calls for Collective Action to Protect our Planet (And Save the Cheetah) – 21 April 2025
- Cheetah's Death Highlights Hidden Risk from Lead Ammunition in Wildlife Management – 23 May 2025

[Note: Press releases from H2 2025 to be added when available.]