



پروژه حفاظت از یوزپلنگ آسیایی
Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah Project (CACP)

Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah and its Natural Habitats Project, Phase III

Final Review Report

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BR	Biosphere Reserve
CACP	Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah Project
CCA	Community Conserved Area
DoE	Department of the Environment
FRWO	Forest, Rangeland and Watershed Management Organization
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoJA	Ministry of Jihad Agriculture
MRT	Ministry of Roads and Transportation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
PA	Protected Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WR	Wildlife Refuge

Executive Summary

Phase III of the CACP builds upon the outcomes of the periods 2001-2008 (phase I) and 2009-2018 (phase II) and was developed to be implemented over five years (2019-2024). This phase of the CACP was introduced to strengthen the capabilities of the government of I.R. Iran in reducing the extinction risk of Asiatic Cheetahs through effective management of Cheetah's ecosystem and reducing negative development effects on cheetah biota.

The planned duration was from July 2019 to July 2024 with a total budget of \$3,976,000, \$200,000 pledged by UNDP, \$350,000 pledged by the government of I.R. Iran and 3,426,000 to be mobilized.

The project team has taken effective actions towards achieving its goals. For instance, emergency action plan for Conservation of Asiatic Cheetah has been developed and useful research has been conducted for effective and sustainable management of Cheetah biota

To enhance involvement and participation of local communities in sustainable conservation of Asiatic Cheetahs natural habitat, sustainable alternative livelihoods such as ecotourism in pilot villages in Touran Biosphere reserve and Miandasht Wildlife Refuge have been identified and introduced. Additionally, awareness-raising and promotion tools have been created and developed to raise awareness of local community members.

To reduce trespassing of ranchmen and threats of grazing 400,000 hectares of Touran Biosphere reserve was freed from livestock through various meetings and negotiation with Natural Resources and Environment officials,. Removing livestock from Asiatic Cheetah natural habitat facilitates sustainable management and conservation of the ecosystem.

Three community conserved areas in Asiatic Cheetahs natural habitats in Semnan, Esfahan and Yazd provinces established, through several meetings and consultation sessions, These areas were established to introduce a shift in approach towards conservation in the country from merely physical to participatory.

New thirty gameguards have been added to increase effectiveness of conservation of fragile desertified natural habitats and Asiatic Cheetahs natural habitats through follow up and negotiation with DoE related offices.

Several practical workshops have been held to increase capabilities of managers and game guards of the Asiatic Cheetahs Natural Habitats.

Due to the fact that financial resources were not allocated in a timely manner as per the project document of CACP and because of delays in payments by the Department of Environment, CACP can no longer implement its actions and therefore the project will be closed sooner than expected. Nevertheless, Department of Environment has changed it's approach from conservation of single species to conservation of several species and a new project with the aim of conservation of wild Felidae (cat-like) endangered species in Iran will be developed and implemented.

1.Introduction

The Asiatic cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus venaticus*) is under immediate threat of extinction. The loss of this species would not only affect the integrity of the entire ecosystem, but also constitute a major loss to the natural and cultural heritage of a nation. The current fragmented habitats of the Asiatic cheetah in Iran are threatened by climate change and unsustainable human development such as overexploitation of natural resources and infrastructure development. In addition, the populations of cheetah and its prey are decimated by poaching. Rural communities sharing the iconic species' habitat are vulnerable to environmental degradation, lack of capacities for sustainable development and are poorly represented in decision-making processes and conservation activities.

Phase III of the Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah and Its' Natural Habitat Project (CACP) aimed to enable the Government of the I.R. of Iran to reduce the risk of extinction of the Asiatic cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus venaticus*), whose global population is restricted to dwindling numbers in Iran through improved management of its habitats and reduce the impacts of unsustainable development on its biota. Project efforts to restore the quality, safety and connectivity of the cheetah's habitats and to leverage commitment by multiple stakeholders and actors to support species and habitat conservation are intended to lead to the growth of the Asiatic cheetah population and improve its chances for long-term survival.

CACP III aimed to facilitate and strengthen collaboration on all levels through integrative management plans and through area-based and integrated bottom up approaches. It was built upon and continue the efforts of phases I and II of CACP. These include the continuous improvement of protected area management and law enforcement capacity as well as the advance of sustainable, conservation-related business models in the margins of cheetah habitats to improve the livelihoods and the responsibility of local communities to preserve their natural environment in line with cheetah conservation. Investing in the empowerment and financial stability of these communities, demonstrating mechanisms for financial cooperation and engaging the non-governmental and private sectors were also planned to resolve people-parks conflicts and the lack of financial resources for conservation.

The project also intended to institutionalize cheetah conservation through the development and support implementation of an integrated management plan for cheetah habitat, effective engagement of all key stakeholders and a national cheetah conservation action plan comprising sustainable financing mechanisms to secure the maintenance of monitoring and vital conservation management for the cheetah in the long term. An overview of the Project is available in table 1.

Due to the fact that financial resources were not allocated in a timely fashion as per the project document of CACP and because of delays in payments by the Department of Environment, CACP can no longer implement its actions and therefore the project will be closed sooner than expected. Nevertheless, Department of Environment has changed its approach from conservation of one species to conservation of several species and a new project with the aim of conservation of wild Felidae (cat-like) endangered species in Iran will be planned and implemented. Given that in addition to Asiatic Cheetah, other endangered felids such as Persian Leopards, Eurasian Lynx and Caracals are in a critical conservatory state, DoE aims to implement a project to conserve eight felid species in Iran. In fact, following the orderly closure of CACP, a more comprehensive project will be planned and implemented to conserve all Iranian felids. This change of approach from one species to multiple ones, could have substantial positive impact such as conservation of more species, a variety of natural habitats, larger number of ecosystems, participation of local communities with various cultural, social, economic and livelihood characteristics.

Table 1: Overview of the Project

Project Title	Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah and its Natural Habitats Project, Phase III
Project Duration	July 2019- July 2024 (five years)
Project Budget (USD)	UNDP TRAC 200,000
	Gov't Cost-sharing 350,000
	Unfunded 3,426,000
	Total 3,976,000
Executing organisation	Iranian Department of Environment (DoE)
Cooperating National Agencies	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Ministry of Jihad Agriculture (MoJA) Ministry of Roads and Transportation (MRT)
Implementing Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The goal, objectives and intended outcomes of the Project are summarized in table 2.

Table 2: Goal, Objectives and Outcomes of CACP, Phase III

Project goal	Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah in Iran
Outcome 1	Enhanced management and monitoring of cheetah population and its prey in natural habitat (including corridors) as well as through ex-situ conservation
Outcome 2	Strengthened engagement of local communities in cheetah conservation through community empowerment, awareness raising and promotion and adoption of sustainable livelihood models
Outcome 3	Enhanced multi-stakeholder coordination and management to mainstream cheetah conservation in development activities and up-scale the results of the project
Outcome 4	Effective project management

2. Important activities which were performed during phase III

It is important to note that no Output has been fully implemented due to closure of the project before the planned date.

2.1 Activities under Outcome 1

Enhanced management and monitoring of cheetah population and its prey in natural habitat (including corridors) as well as through ex-situ conservation	
Outputs	Activities, issues and observations
1.1: Integrated management plan for cheetah habitats including sustainable financing mechanisms developed jointly with stakeholders and implementation of priority activities started in priority pilot areas	The Conservation of the Asiatic Cheetah Emergency Action Plan was prepared. Threats of the Asiatic cheetah identified in priority habitats. Holding several meetings and correspondences to construct community conserved areas to increase the level of Asiatic cheetah habitats conservation.
1.2: Up-to-date and systematic monitoring framework of cheetah population, its prey and all potential natural habitats and corridors established and functioning	Primary database has been prepared.
1.3: Conservation of cheetah and its prey improved through increased and trained workforce as well as provision of needed equipment with a focus on priority pilot areas	Managers and game guards of the Asiatic cheetah habitats were trained. 30 new game guards were added to the high priority cheetah habitats. However, due to budget limitations, the number of game guards did not increase as planned.
1.4: Comprehensive plan for ex-situ conservation of cheetahs based on rescued	The CACP is no longer responsible for ex-situ conservation of Asiatic cheetah.

injured or orphaned individuals developed and implementation started	
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2.2 Activities under Outcome 2

Strengthened engagement of local communities in cheetah conservation through community empowerment, awareness raising and promotion and adoption of sustainable livelihood models	
Outputs	Activities, issues and observations
2.1 Comprehensive plan for awareness raising, communications and community and private sector mobilization developed, and public/local community level activities implemented	Local people awareness of Asiatic cheetah values is raised in some habitats. Private sector actively involved in conservation of Asiatic cheetah and its habitats.
2.2 Comprehensive plan for sustainable alternative livelihoods (including ecotourism) developed through participatory approaches and implementation started in 6 pilot villages	Alternative livelihoods were identified in pilot villages.
2.3: Conflicts between wildlife and local communities identified, plans for resolution of conflicts developed and implemented in a participatory manner in priority pilot areas	Conflicts between wildlife and local communities were identified in Touran BR and Miandasht WR. Planning to reduce the conflicts is necessary. Livestock grazing is banned in 400,000 hectares of Asiatic Cheetah habitat in Touran BR.

2.3 Activities under Outcome 3

Enhanced multi-stakeholder coordination and management to mainstream cheetah conservation in development activities and up-scale the results of the project	
Outputs	Activities, issues and observations
3.1: Effective national and provincial level multi-stakeholder coordination and technical cooperation strengthened	Two specialized working groups and meetings were held in Semnan and Kerman provinces.
3.2: Capacity building, awareness raising, and communications aimed at government authorities, parliament members, judiciary officials, etc. (developed under output 2.1) implemented	
3.3: The exit plan and up-scaling roadmap which leads to the national plan for cheetah conservation based on the project results and best practices developed and implementation started	

3. Overall project performance

3.1 Assessments from the Terminal Evaluation

No terminal evaluation was conducted.

3.2 Achievements against the project targets

This section of the report aims to review the progress the project made towards achieving its targets, according to the log-frame revision following the Mid-Term Evaluation and an analysis was supposed to be done based largely on the findings of the Terminal Evaluation on overview of whether the project achieved its planned Outputs under each Outcome. As the Phase III of CACP is closing one year after starting date with no Evaluation, it is challenging to rank the impacts (high, medium, low) and sustainability of the Outputs. In addition, almost no Output has been fully implemented to be prepared for any evaluation.

3.2.1 Did the project achieve its Objective?

CACP has taken effective steps towards achievement of its planned results and key actions have been taken in Cheetahs natural habitat, which have been effective in development of sustainable management and preservation of biodiversity in dry and semi-dry ecosystems in the country. For instance:

- Facilitation and consultations for establishment of three community conserved areas in Cheetahs corridors with the aim of development of participatory and sustainable conservation of deserted ecosystems in Iran
- Identification of local communities and wildlife conflicts in Asiatic Cheetahs Natural Habitats
- Identification of sustainable alternative livelihoods in pilot villages in Cheetahs natural habitat
- Increasing physical conservation of Asiatic Cheetahs natural habitat through adding 30 new forestors
- Getting support from the private sector and celebrities for conservation of Asiatic Cheetahs and their natural habitat
- Development of an emergency action plan for conservation of Asiatic Cheetahs in Iran

However, due to unavailability of financial resources as planned, the project cannot progress as per plan and project document goals and objectives.

3.2.2 Did the project achieve its Goal?

As explained above for the project objective, CACP phase III failed to achieve its goal because of lack of financial resources and the closure of the project before the planned date.

3.2.3 Performance against the project's Impact Indicators

#	indicators	Target	Project Baseline	Actual Result Achieved 2020	Explain the reason for difference between target and the result	Means of verification
0.1	% of progress of the emergency action plan	100%	0	100%		Prepared the Emergency Action Plan
0.2	An endorsed integrated management plan which includes sustainable financing mechanisms which is developed through participatory approaches	The IMP is finalized and endorsed at national level	Management plan for protected area is available but no IMP has been developed	No IMP was finalized and endorsed at national level	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.3	Completion of baseline studies	Baseline studies completed in 6 months (100%)	Some baseline studies are available but need to be collected, reviewed and completed	Baseline studies completed (100%)		An analytical report which elaborates the status of Cheetah habitats and threats
0.4	% of progress of implementation of priority activities of the IMP	At least 70% of priority activities of the IMP implemented	0% But there are ongoing activities from previous phases which will be linked to IMP activities	No priority activity of the IMP implemented	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.5	Area of land under protection (hectares)	11,000,000 ha	6,000,000 ha	6,000,000 ha	Closure of CACP before the planned date	Government related document
0.6	Number of new- born cheetah cubs reported	6	4	4	No monitoring program was performed	DoE official reports
0.7	% of coverage of the functioning monitoring framework in cheetah habitats	All cheetah habitats and corridors	There are monitoring mechanisms but not under the frame work	25%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	Monitoring reports and field visits
0.8	Central, regularly updated database in place with a) all data from cheetah and ungulate monitoring and	Database up-to-date	No central, comprehensive databases	Data base updated (Database I - Asiatic Cheetah, Database II – Ungulates)		Up-to-date reports generated from the database

	b) records of all events relevant to conservation in cheetah habitats and corridors					
0.9	Number of game guards to meet national standards	296	96	119	Closure of CACP before the planned date	Official report from DoE and field visits
0.10	% of protected area managers in cheetah habitat trained as per the plan	100%	30%	50%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.11	% of decrease in annual number of incidences of any illegal activity in Cheetah habitats covered by the project	70%	50 incidents of illegal activities reported in 2017 for PAs but TBD at early stages of project for all cheetah habitats	Unknown	No monitoring program was performed	
0.12	% of increase in the populations of ungulates in PAs	25%	24167 existing total ungulates	Unknown	No ungulate census was carried out	
0.13	Status of the Asiatic cheetah egg-, sperm and gene bank	Genetic material in the egg-, sperm and gene bank preserved	Sperm bank in place	Egg and sperm are safe and kept in good condition		Status of the Asiatic cheetah egg-, sperm and gene bank
0.14	% of progress in implementation of comprehensive ex-situ conservation and reintroduction plan	60%	0% There are ongoing ex-situ conservation activities	No progress was made.	CACP is no longer responsible for Cheetah's captive breeding	
0.15	Breeding success	Adult female is healthy, capacities of the breeding center allow, a second pregnancy to start	No Asiatic cheetahs born in captivity	-	CACP is no longer responsible for Cheetah's captive breeding	
0.16	A feasibility study on Semi-Captive breeding	The Semi-Captive breeding study is finalized	No Semi-Captive breeding study has been done	-	CACP is no longer responsible for Cheetah's captive breeding	

0.17	Number of village level active initiatives in-line with cheetah conservation	12	Two initiatives functional in GhaleBala village	As baseline	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.18	level of awareness on cheetah related issues among men and women at national and local levels	60% increase compared to the baseline	TBD at early stages of project implementation	Educational products and tools were produced to increase the awareness of men and women in villages within the border of habitats	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.19	Number of private sector enterprises effectively engaged in cheetah conservation since the start of the project	6	1	1	Closure of CACP before the planned date	CACP Annual Report 2019
0.20	Number of sustainable alternative livelihood initiatives adopted and started by village households in each pilot village which are in line with cheetah conservation	6	1	0	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.21	% of households engaged in sustainable alternative livelihood enterprises in pilot villages	20%	0%	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.22	% of women headed households engaged in sustainable alternative livelihood enterprises in pilot villages	70%	0%	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.23	% of progress in addressing conflicts between wildlife and local communities as per the plan	50%	0% There are a few ongoing activities which will be linked to the plan	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.24	% of livestock and farmlands subject to conflict under insurance coverage	30% farmland 50% for other carnivores	All livestock under insurance for Cheetah predation, no livestock insurance against predation by other carnivores and no insurance of farmland	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.25	% of land area for which grazing permissions are revised according to carrying capacity studies	90%	0%	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.26	Number of road critical points have been safeguarded/modified	5	0	0	Closure of CACP before the planned date	

0.27	% reduction of livestock (sheep and goats) in Touran and Miandasht	50%	46892	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.28	% reduction of herding dogs in Touran and Miandasht	60%	522	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.29	Number of Cheetah Technical Working Groups established and operational	10	2	2	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.30	Number of Cheetah Coordination Committees established and operational	7	2	2	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.31	Number of sectoral guidelines and standards for development/infrastructure activities endorsed and operational	0	4	0	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.32	Number of development projects with significant environmental impacts which have been reviewed in Cheetah Coordination Committees	0	14	0	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.33	Number of training modules integrated into DoE's training programs for government authorities, parliament members, judiciary officials, etc.	0	5	0	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.34	% increase in awareness raised for government officials, parliamentarians and judiciary officials at national and local level	Will be defined following pre assessment study	Baseline increased by 80%	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.35	An exit plan and up-scaling roadmap exists	-	100% implemented	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.36	A national plan for cheetah conservation developed and approved	-	Implementation progressed by 5 %	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	
0.37	Number of initial steps in the national plan implemented considering the project's best practices and approaches	-	6	0%	Closure of CACP before the planned date	

4. CACP achievements and products

4.1 At the demonstration sites

Livestocks are direct threats to the Cheetahs and indirectly, they threaten Asiatic Cheetah natural habitat through elimination of vegetation. During several meetings with Environment and Natural Resources directors and environmental activists, an agreement was reached in order to remove livestock from 400 thousand hectares of the Natural Habitat in Touran Biosphere Reserve. These livestock will be transferred to areas designated by MoJA. This will lead to sustainable management of this reserve.

The conflict between local communities and wildlife creates many challenges for implementation of conservation projects. A successful conservation and sustainable biodiversity management requires identification and addressing of these conflicts in each natural habitat. Therefore, local communities conflicts in Touran Biosphere Reserve and Miandasht Wildlife Refuge have been identified.

In order to control entrance and exit of livestock to and from high priority natural habitats, namely Touran Biosphere Reserve and Miandasht Wildlife Refuge, grazing permissions have been revised.

Roads are one of the main threats to Asiatic cheetahs, so much so that 20% of Cheetahs have been killed in road accidents. During several meetings with MRT and DoE officials the decision was made to safeguard dangerous roads and corridors. Trained and educated staff, who are familiar with up-to-date tools, can increase the efficiency of the project, therefore three training workshops were held in the habitats of Asiatic cheetah and 60 rangers were trained. The first workshop was held on 28th November 2019, for rangers of the Siahkouh National Park, Dareh-Anjir Wildlife Refuge, Bafgh Protected Area, KamkiBahabad No Hunting Area, DarbandRavar Wildlife Refuge and Naybandan Wildlife Refuge. The second workshop was held on 5th December 2019 for rangers from Kavir National Park and Naein Wildlife Refuge. The third workshop was held in Touran National Park on 6th December 2019 for rangers from Miandasht Wildlife Refuge and Touran Biosphere Reserve. Participants were trained to understand wildlife photography, using GPS on the smartphone, principals of encountering wildlife, signs of carnivores, using camera-trap, participatory conservation and the role ecotourism in wildlife conservation.

In order to increase capabilities of managers in management of challenges of Asiatic Cheetahs natural habitats and to familiarize them with participatory conservation, a workshop was held for ten managers of the Asiatic cheetah habitats. In This workshop managers became familiar with the impacts of ecotourism on biodiversity conservation, characteristics of an effective manager in protected areas and the role of local communities in conservation. In addition, they exchanged conversations and shared their experiences.

Thirty gameguards were added to increase effectiveness of conservation of fragile desrtified natural habitats and Asiatic Cheetahs natural habitats through communications and meetings.

To enhance involvement and participation of local communities in sustainable conservation of Asiatic Cheetahs natural habitat, sustainable alternative livelihoods such as ecotourism in pilot villages in Touran Biosphere reserve and Miandasht Wildlife Refuge were identified and introduced. Additionally, awareness-raising and promotion tools have been created and developed to raise awareness of local community members.

4.2 At national and local levels

To change the of approach towards conservation at the national level from merely physical to participatory, several meetings and consultation sessions were held. At the local level establishment of three Community Conserved Areas in Asiatic Cheetahs Natural Habitat in the provinces Semnan, Esfahan and Yazd were facilitated.

5. Financial overview at project closure

Project Financial Status					
Source of Fund	Overall Budget	Total budget		Annual Expenditure	
		2019	2020	2019	2020
UNDP TRAC	USD 200,000	30,000	23,000	23,093.16	15,324.73
Gov't Cost-sharing:	USD 350,000	27,870.68	4,881.92	22,988.76	3,288.01
Total:	USD 550,000	57,870.68	27,881.92	46,081.92	18,612.84

Budget Categories	Funds Utilized			
	2019		2020	
	UNDP	DOE	UNDP	DOE
Human Resources (including consultants)	12593.71	7417.73	12464.92	1053.25
Consultancy Services	4810.7	13,151.54	0	2078.19
Travel (including DSA+ Fuel)	1,787.23	0	261.09	0

Equipment	3,916.65	82.06	44.05	0
Sundry	0	153.33	48.49	0
GMS	0	1095.08		156.57
DPC	0	1100	2,539.92	0
Realized Gain	-15.13	-7.98	—	—
Total:	23,093.16	22,988.76	15,324.73	3,288.01
Grand Total:		46,081.92		18,612.84

5.1 Transfer of responsibilities and assets to national counterparts

5.1.1 Transfer of responsibilities

Some important activities have been initiated by CACP for conservation of Asiatic Cheetah and its habitats such as identifying and implementing sustainable livelihood for local communities in and around the habitats of Asiatic Cheetah, planning ecotourism in protected areas, following up and consulting to construction of community conserved area in Asiatic cheetah corridors for sustainable conservation and management of habitats, road safety in and around protected areas. Since these activities grantee effective conservation of protected areas and their biodiversity, Deputy of Natural Environment and Biodiversity of DOE will be responsible to continue these activities.

5.1.2 Hand-over of assets

The list of project assets (attached file) and proposed destinations was prepared and approved by NPD. The key assets and their destinations are as follows:

Project Central office equipment, computers etc. – Will be transferred to DoE.

CACP databank – Will be transferred to DoE.

6. Lessons Learned and Good Practices

- Holding regular and periodic training workshops for the rangers and executive managers of the cheetah habitats could be positively effective on common problem solving and efficient decision making in the habitats.
- The number of cheetah sightings have been significantly increased since the Phase III of CACP started. It shows that the restart of the project has increased the motivation and optimism among the rangers for efficient patrolling and doing their daily duties.
- Celebrities, artists and influencers with popularity among people could be a strong potential resource of fund raising and in kind support for the project.

- The survival, sustainability and impact of the international environmental projects could be negatively affected by lack of a mechanism for sustainable financial provision which could lead to failure and incompleteness of the project.
- Developing international projects based on government financing needs a better analysis on provision of financial resources in project life-cycle to prevent project delay in implementation phase.
- The international conservation and wildlife management organizations could play a significant role in providing resources and technical input to the project. However, these partnerships could not happen due to the sanctions.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

- The following emergency actions should be taken as priority to save Cheetah and the biota:
 - Completion of fencing the roadkill hotspot of the Asiatic cheetah in Miamei-Sabzevar road (the border of Touran BR) with the length of 22 km which has been doing since 2016, but only eight km of that was done,
 - Reducing the number of shepherd dogs and livestock in cheetah habitats through buying the customary law and livestock insurance,
 - Supporting the captive and semi-captive breeding programs of natural prey of the Asiatic cheetah in priority areas,
 - Simultaneous and national monitoring of the Asiatic cheetah using camera traps in its habitats, corridors, and priority areas. Increasing the number of rangers to a standard level for the cheetah habitats especially in priority areas,
- Cheetah biota corridors needs to be considered in management approaches through participatory and community engagement mechanisms including below items:
 - Community-based/private conservation areas , and
 - Providing a community integrated ecotourism/tourism program for cheetah habitats or its corridors with participation and engagement of stakeholders to enhance and develop the sustainable livelihood models,
- Using the scientific, experimental and financial capacities of the international organizations by DoE for better conservation of endangered species including Cheetah.
- Using Cheetah project experience in developing and implementing new projects for conservation of other endangered species.