Commentary of Nynke Wemer[2,3] on the Free Roaming Cheetah Census– South Africa 2022 to 2025

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Significance

This Commentary argues that the first coordinated census of South Africa's free-roaming cheetah population reveals a substantially smaller and more fragmented population than previously assumed, with major implications for status assessments, landscape connectivity, conflict mitigation, and enforcement of legal protections. Genetic results suggest that connectivity between subpopulations has not yet been fully lost, but maintaining or restoring connectivity at this stage could be decisive in preventing future inbreeding and population isolation. It calls for updated range mapping, repeat monitoring, and coordinated conservation action across managed and free-roaming populations.

Introduction

In this commentary, I present the first empirically grounded census of South Africa's free-roaming cheetah population reported by M. Smit & N. Wemer (2026) and argue that its findings necessitate a fundamental reassessment of national conservation policy, species status, and landscape-level management.

In South Africa, cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus jubatus*) are managed across four distinct population contexts: a captive population, a managed metapopulation within private fenced reserves and national parks, semi-protected populations in Kruger National Park and Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, and a free-roaming population persisting primarily on private and commercial farmlands along the northern border connecting to Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe (Marnewick *et al*., 2017). Estimates of South Africa's free-roaming cheetah population have historically been highly uncertain, despite the population's global importance. Prior estimates of the free-roaming population numbers in South Africa ranged from 600 individuals in 2002 to 400-800 in 2021 (Bartels et al., 2002; Weise *et al*., 2017). This represents a substantial contribution within a comparatively limited geographic area relative to neighbouring countries, underscoring the national and regional conservation significance of this population. However, these early estimates relied heavily on extrapolations from spatially restricted studies with limited empirical data (Shams *et al*., 2024). Subsequent estimates, often lower, have similarly depended on modelled densities derived from localized populations rather than coordinated national surveys (Weise *et al*., 2017).

While such modelling approaches are understandable given the extensive, heterogeneous, and often inaccessible nature of the landscape, they are inherently limited when applied to wide-ranging and elusive species such as the cheetah. Given that cheetah have lost approximately 91% of their historical range (Durant *et al*., 2017), with 77% of their current range located outside protected areas, continued reliance on outdated estimates derived primarily from modelling approaches is no longer defensible. Robust, empirically grounded population data were urgently required to accurately quantify population size and to delineate the current distribution of cheetah across the southernmost extent of their range as

estimated by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Such information is essential for informing effective conservation planning and management interventions. Currently, national policy documents explicitly acknowledge the absence of reliable population data for the South African free-roaming cheetah, highlighting a critical gap in the evidence base required for effective conservation planning.

Acquiring accurate cheetah population data in such a vast, fragmented human-populated landscape requires large-scale, coordinated survey efforts. These efforts need to be conducted within a sufficiently constrained timeframe to approximate population closure and minimise bias arising from demographic changes. To address this critical knowledge gap, Ashia Cheetah Conservation initiated, mostly funded, and lead the Free-Roaming Cheetah Census (FRCC) in 2021, in collaboration with the Cheetah Outreach Trust (COT) and the University of Groningen. Fieldwork commenced in October 2022 as part of a multi-year effort (2021–2026) to generate the first coordinated, large-scale empirical assessment of South Africa's free-roaming cheetah population.

The FRCC focused on approximately 99,800 km² of unprotected cheetah habitat within the Northern Cape, North West, and Limpopo provinces, representing the majority of the species' IUCN-designated free-roaming range in South Africa. The landscape is characterized by a semi-arid to arid climate (Loarie *et al*., 2009) and is dominated by private and communal farmlands (mostly livestock and game farming), interspersed with settlements and fragmented by fencing and infrastructure (Miller, 2015). Through systematic ground validation, the census removed areas deemed inaccessible to cheetah from the study, including densely populated regions, fenced reserves, and natural barriers, resulting in an effective camera trapping accessible area of approximately 73,200 km². Based on landscape permeability and a significant anthropogenic barrier (Mahikeng, South Africa – Gaborone,

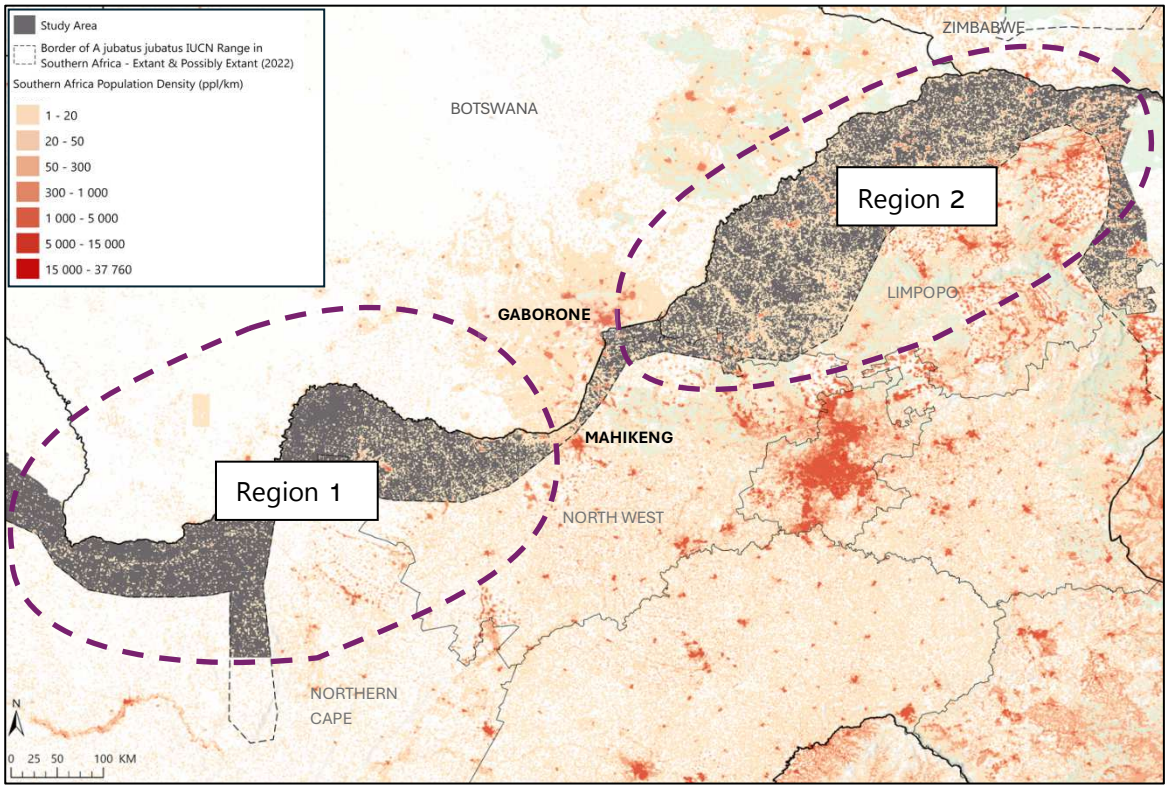

***Fig. 1**: The division of the study area in Region 1 (Northern Cape + North West) and Region 2 (North West + Limpopo) due to the high human population density between Mahikeng (South Africa) and Gaborone (Botswana).*

Botswana), the study area was further divided into two regions: a western region (Region 1: Northern Cape and most of North West) characterized by relatively open connectivity with Botswana and Namibia, and an eastern region (Region 2: Limpopo and a small part of North West) exhibiting higher levels of fragmentation and isolation (Fig. 1).

The strength of the FRCC lies in its multi-faceted, rigorously designed data collection, which integrates multiple complementary approaches into a single, coordinated census effort. The study combined structured landowner interviews (N = 299), large-scale systematic camera trapping (>5.2 million images), genetic sampling from scat (N = 164) and blood (N = 33), and GPS collaring (N = 20). These methods enabled both detection and individual identification, as well as insights into movement ecology, habitat use, and potential barriers to connectivity.

The first reliable census of South Africa's free-roaming cheetah

Population estimates were conservatively based on adult individuals (>24 months). Across the entire study area, 119 unique cheetah were identified through a combination of camera trapping, direct sightings, and GPS collaring, of which 83 were classified as adults. The identified adults were unevenly distributed between the two regions, with 33 individuals in Region 1 and 50 in Region 2.

Individual identification relied on the species' unique spot patterns, with particular emphasis placed on the legs, shoulders, and hindquarters, as these regions are least affected by variation associated with feeding, pregnancy, or movement and therefore provide the most consistent markers for reliable matching (Fig. 2). Identification certainty varied among individuals due to factors such as vegetation obstruction, incomplete flank visibility, limited photographic captures, and temporary alterations to coat appearance (e.g., dirt or

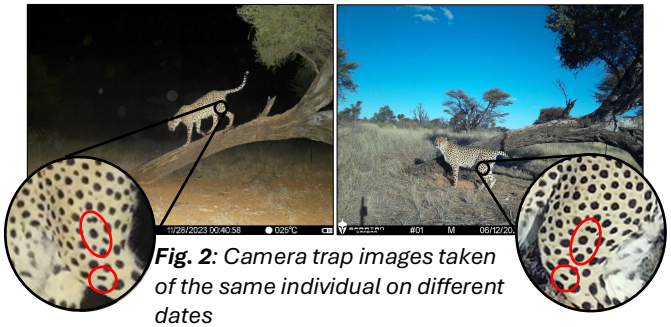

***Fig. 2**: Camera trap images taken of the same individual on different dates*

image quality). To account for this variability, each identified individual was assigned a confidence score ranging from 1 (high uncertainty) to 5 (high certainty). Based on this framework, overall identification confidence for adult individuals was high, estimated at 93% in Region 1 and 86% in Region 2.

Importantly, mortality data collected during the census revealed that 17 of the 83 identified adults (~20%) died within the census' timeframe. More than half of these deaths were directly attributable to anthropogenic causes, including snaring and vehicle collisions. The observed mean age at death for this free-roaming population was 3.72 years, substantially lower than the reported average lifespan of 5.94 years in the managed metapopulation (Smit *et al*., unpublished data). This reduced longevity occurs despite the functional absence of major natural predators, such as lions (*Panthera leo*), within the study area. These patterns of elevated mortality and reduced survival of free-roamers compared to metapopulation cheetah are intrinsically linked to the broader socio-ecological context in which this population persists. In largely human-dominated landscapes, interactions between cheetah and people, as well as the increasing fragmentation of suitable habitat, are likely to play a central role in shaping both individual survival and population-level dynamics.

Conflict, connectivity and collapse

The census noted a widespread perception among landowners that cheetah are significant livestock predators. Structured interviews conducted with 299 farmers indicated that 189

respondents reported cheetah presence on their land. To evaluate actual diet composition, DNA sequencing was performed on 106 scat samples confirmed to originate from cheetah. Prey DNA was successfully detected in 54 samples, however, no livestock species (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats) were identified. Instead, at least 52% of detected prey consisted of small game species. Moreover, over half of the samples contained prey DNA corresponding to the dominant game species recorded by camera traps within a buffered area around the same locations, indicating that cheetah predominantly exploit locally abundant prey. These findings demonstrate a clear mismatch between perceived and actual predation impacts, suggesting that cheetah may be disproportionately implicated in livestock losses. This discrepancy has important implications for human–wildlife conflict mitigation.

Furthermore, movement data derived from 20 GPS-collared individuals revealed marked differences between regions. Median daily distances travelled were highly similar between regions, with both exhibiting values of approximately 3.6 km per individual per day. This suggests that, at a fine temporal scale, cheetah in both regions display comparable day-to-day movement behaviour. However, similar movement distances do not necessarily translate into equivalent space use over longer timeframes.

In Region 1, the spatial extent of individual ranges varied considerably, from relatively small areas of approximately 100 km² to extensive ranges exceeding 6,000 km². These large extents were facilitated by cross-border movements into the Kgalagadi District of Botswana, indicating a relatively permeable landscape that supports wide-ranging behaviour and regional connectivity. In contrast, individuals in Region 2 occupied substantially smaller and more constrained areas, with most movement ranges remaining below 1,500 km². Although a limited number of individuals exceeded this threshold, these movements were typically associated with entry into Botswana, primarily along sparsely populated border regions. Despite these occasional cross-border movements, broader connectivity in Region 2 remains restricted. Impermeable fencing and high human population density, particularly within Botswana's South-East District, create significant barriers. These patterns highlight not only the fragmented nature of the South African landscape, but also the limited permeability of adjacent transboundary areas. Collectively, this suggests that Region 2 is more structurally constrained and less traversable than Region 1, raising concerns about progressive isolation. If these conditions persist or intensify, this subpopulation may increasingly function as an 'island population', with important implications for long-term genetic connectivity and population viability (Pérez-Pereira, *et al*., 2023).

Genetic analyses, however, indicate that substantial differentiation between regions has not yet occurred, suggesting recent or ongoing gene flow. Given the generation time of cheetah (approximately 4–6 years), detectable genetic structuring may lag behind landscape fragmentation by several decades (Allendorf *et al*., 2006; Frankham *et al*., 2010). The current situation therefore represents a critical window where there is intensification of ecological barriers, but the genetic connectivity has not yet been fully eroded. Maintaining or restoring connectivity at this stage is decisive in preventing future inbreeding and population isolation.

Enforcement gap

Although cheetah are legally protected in South Africa as a Threatened or Protected Species (Kerley *et al*., 2018), the practical enforcement of these protections appears limited. Under national legislation, the killing or harming of a cheetah without the required permit constitutes

an offence that may attract substantial penalties, including imprisonment and significant fines up to R150,000 (9,200 USD; Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, 1991). In principle, these sanctions are intended to deter persecution and reinforce the species' protected status. In practice, however, prosecution of such cases remains rare, even where the offence is clear.

This enforcement gap was illustrated mid-2024, when a collared male cheetah died after being shot by a local farmer. The fitted collar made it possible to determine the cause of death, and the farmer acknowledged the shooting. Nevertheless, no penalties were imposed, reportedly because intent could not be sufficiently demonstrated. This case highlights a critical disconnect between legal protection and conservation reality, when even an admitted killing of a protected species does not result in prosecution. Such failures undermine deterrence, weaken conservation outcomes, and expose cheetah to continued illegal killing without accountability.

Conclusion

The FRCC provides the first empirically grounded estimate of South Africa's free-roaming cheetah population and has clear implications for national and regional conservation policy. The detection of only 83 adult individuals, approximately 72% lower than earlier estimates, reflects both the improved accuracy of a large-scale census and the likelihood of ongoing declines driven by habitat loss, landscape fragmentation, and anthropogenic mortality. Given the scale, duration, and methodological rigor of the FRCC, it is unlikely that a large proportion of the population remained undetected. These findings support reconsideration of the national conservation status of free-roaming cheetahs, potentially warranting classification as Endangered under South African Red List criteria, even if global status remains unchanged. The findings underscore the need to revise the species' range in South Africa using confirmed occurrence, habitat suitability, fragmentation, and socio-ecological constraints rather than broad extrapolation alone.

These results should inform the South African Biodiversity Management Plan for cheetah and strengthen future monitoring and reporting. Given the scale and complexity of the landscape, repeated census efforts will be necessary to track population change over time, ideally using standardised methods that allow direct comparison across survey cycles. Such work will again require sustained funding, careful planning, and close coordination among research and conservation partners.

More broadly, the FRCC highlights the need for integrated management across South Africa's different cheetah populations, including free-roaming, semi-protected, fenced metapopulation, and captive individuals. Long-term persistence of the species will depend on a coordinated national approach, embedded within a wider southern African conservation framework that maintains connectivity, supports effective management, and addresses the pressures driving decline.

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Declarations

The parties of the original report have no competing interests to declare. There is no AI or

LLM use to declare. All authors of the report read and approved the final version of this commentary.

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