

# **Global Tiger Recovery Program:** **Saving Tigers to Save Asian Biodiversity**



## **EXECUTIVE VOLUME**

September 2010

**GOVERNMENTS OF THE TIGER RANGE COUNTRIES**

People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Kingdom of Bhutan  
Kingdom of Cambodia  
People's Republic of China  
Republic of India  
Republic of Indonesia  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Malaysia  
Union of Myanmar  
Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal  
Russian Federation  
Kingdom of Thailand  
Socialist Republic of Vietnam

**AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE GLOBAL TIGER INITIATIVE**

**GLOBAL TIGER RECOVERY PROGRAM:  
SAVING TIGERS TO SAVE ASIAN BIODIVERSITY  
EXECUTIVE VOLUME**

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The GTRP is presented in three volumes:

The Executive Volume for Policy-Makers and Funders

The Program Volume: All National Tiger Recovery Priorities,  
Global Support Programs and Key Studies

The Technical Volume: Synthesis of Science and Best Practices

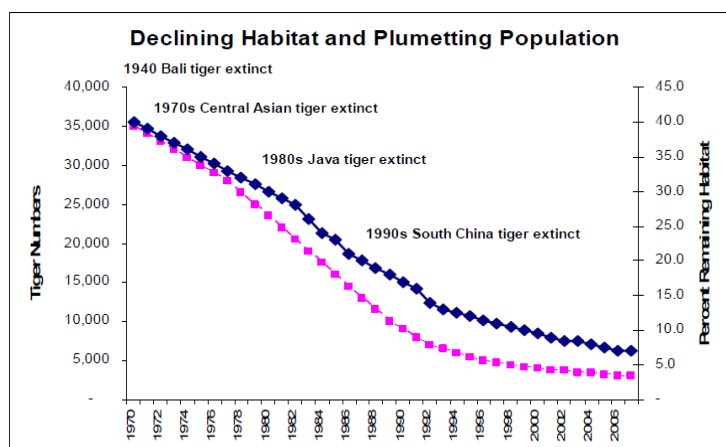
## ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT

ASEAN-WEN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Wildlife Enforcement Network
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GSP	Global Support Program
GTF	Global Tiger Forum
GTI	Global Tiger Initiative
GTRP	Global Tiger Recovery Program
IDA	International Development Association
INTERPOL	ICPO – International Criminal Police Association
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTRP	National Tiger Recovery Priorities
PA	Protected Area
PCS	Program Coordination Secretariat
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
SAWEN	South Asia-Wildlife Enforcement Network
STF	Save the Tiger Fund
TCL	Tiger Conservation Landscape
TRC	Tiger Range Country
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US	United States
WBI	World Bank Institute
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEN	Wildlife Enforcement Network
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## CHAPTER 1. TIGER LANDSCAPES GENERATE MULTIPLE BENEFITS

**1.1. Wild tigers (*Panthera tigris*) have for centuries occupied a very special place in the nature and culture of Asia.** These magnificent big cats sit at the top of the ecological pyramid in vast Asian forest landscapes and depend for their survival on the existence of large, biologically rich, and undisturbed forest habitats. The presence of viable populations of wild tigers is a ‘stamp of quality’ certifying the integrity, sustainability, and health of larger ecosystems known as high-value Tiger Conservation Landscapes. However, recent and growing pressures of economic development, including degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats, depletion of prey animals, and unabated poaching, have pushed wild tigers and their landscapes to the brink of extinction.

**1.2. Asia’s most iconic animal faces imminent extinction in the wild.** Tiger numbers have plummeted from about 100,000 a century ago, to about 35,000 in the 1970s, to below 3,500 today, and they continue to fall (Figure 1.1). Tiger numbers and habitat have declined by 40 percent in the last decade alone, lost largely to habitat degradation, fragmentation and loss; poaching; the illegal wildlife trade; and human-tiger conflict. These remaining tigers occupy fragmented forest and grassland habitats that cover a mere seven percent of their former extent in Asia. Four subspecies have already disappeared, and the other five are insecure. The tiger is Endangered on the authoritative IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and may move to Critically Endangered soon given the severity of its decline in range over the past several decades. A failure to reverse these trends will result in not only the loss of wild tigers but also a loss of biological diversity throughout the Asiatic region, together with the tangible and intangible benefits provided by these magnificent predators and the ecosystems they inhabit.

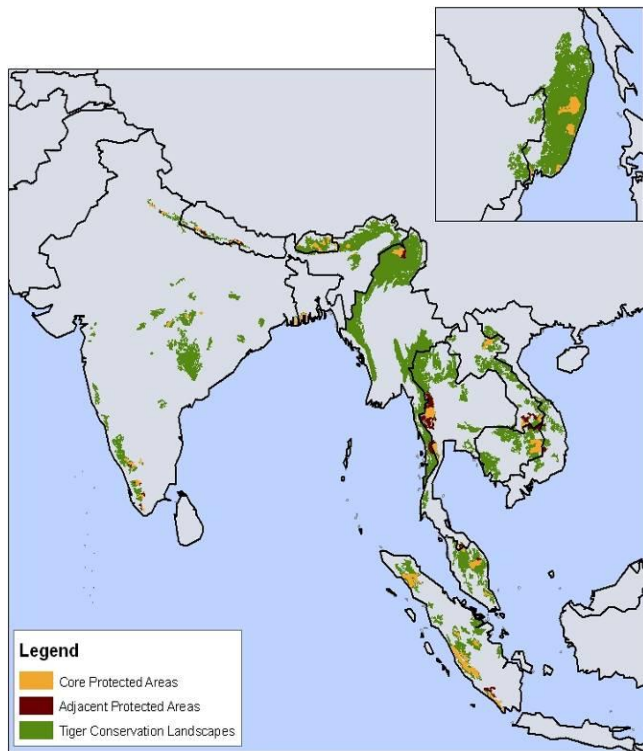


**Figure 1.1: The decline of wild tigers since 1970.**

**1.3. At present, suitable habitat for wild tigers covers about 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup> in 13 Tiger Range Countries (TRCs) in Asia** (shown in Map): Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russian Federation, Thailand and Vietnam. Mostly forest, this habitat has been categorized as 76 Tiger Conservation Landscapes (TCLs). These landscapes support tigers, their prey, and a vast amount of biodiversity. They also contribute to human well being, locally and globally. TCLs provide:

- **Cultural Services.** Tigers are highly significant symbols in Asian cultures, figuring prominently in the spiritual beliefs and cultural history of many different Asian peoples. The tiger is the national animal of many TRCs and in many global markets the tiger brand stands for strength and majesty.
- **Carbon Storage and Sequestration.** It is estimated that, on average, TCLs have 2.3 times the amount of carbon than areas outside TCLs. With 17% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions coming from deforestation, protecting 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup> of forest will help mitigate climate change.

- **Poverty Alleviation.** Rural areas around protected areas in TCLs contain pockets of deep poverty, with poverty levels often exceeding three times national averages. Poor people are highly dependent on forest ecosystem services including provisioning of water, food, medicine, fuel, and fiber; it is estimated that 80% of the income of the rural poor in Southeast Asia is derived from the local biodiversity.
- **Watershed Protection.** Tiger landscapes form significant parts of nine globally important watersheds, with a total catchment area of 5.8 million km<sup>2</sup>. These watersheds supply water to as many as 830 million people and form the basis of rural livelihoods. In Bhutan, Myanmar, and Nepal, hydropower provides 74 to 100% of the national electricity, and a large part of the catchment area for this hydropower lies in TCLs.
- **Natural Hazard Regulation.** Tiger habitats, mostly forests, ameliorate the effects of natural hazards such as floods, landslides, droughts, fires, and storms; for example, there is clear evidence that the impacts of the 2009 cyclone Aila were mitigated by the mangrove islands of the Sundarbans TCL in Bangladesh.
- **Food Security and Agricultural Services.** Tiger landscapes support agriculture by supplying fresh surface and ground water, protecting soil from erosion, and regulating local weather; they also enhance food security by providing a source of wild genetic material for plant breeders.

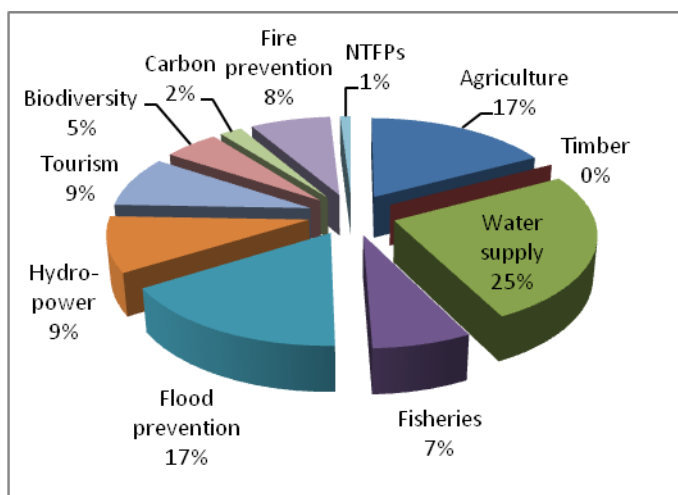


**Figure 1.2. Wild tigers could inhabit 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup> in 13 Tiger Range Countries in South and East Asia**

- **Medicinal Services.** Tiger habitats are known for their herbal plant richness, contributing to a global trade in medicinal and aromatic plants that is estimated at more than US\$60 billion per year.
- **Tourism.** The charismatic megafauna living in TCLs are highly attractive to tourists, creating economic opportunities in the ecotourism industry for local people; ecotourism is the fastest growing and most profitable segment of the tourist industry.

**1.4. The looming possibility of the tiger’s extinction in the wild signals a real threat to Asian biodiversity and to the vital services provided by tiger landscapes.** Because tigers are apex predators at the top of the food chain in many Asian ecosystems, they are essential to the effective functioning of other parts of these ecosystems. Tigers are an indicator species reflecting the health of the landscapes they inhabit. Tigers also serve as umbrella species—protecting tigers and their landscapes also protects a host of other endangered species and their habitats. More than 10% of Birdlife International’s 231 Important Bird Areas in Asia and more than 10% of their area intersect with TCLs. Also under some part of the tiger’s umbrella are six Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance in six TCLs; eight natural World Heritage sites in 11 TCLs; and seven UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in six TCLs. Tiger landscapes contain some of the last natural forest remaining in Asia. When tigers disappear from a protected area, there is immediate demand to convert the area to serve short-term economic demands.

**1.5. The multiple benefits of TCLs are not currently monetized.** Political will to support policy and program interventions is thus essential to ensure their continued future availability. Quantitative understanding of the economic value of the services provided by tiger ecosystems is limited. One study found that the estimated net present value of the services provided by the Leuser Ecosystem (Figure 1.3), which covers 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> in Northern Sumatra (Indonesia), ranges from US\$7 to \$9.5 billion, equivalent to about US\$500 per hectare per year. In comparison, national budgets for conserving tiger reserves are meager. In TRCs, conservation expenditures range from US\$0.07 per hectare in Lao PDR to US\$1 per hectare in Indonesia and US\$2-3 per hectare in India. In the absence of comprehensive evaluations of the benefits of functioning tiger ecosystems, the public goods and services they produce are neither accounted for nor managed effectively. This trend, if not reversed, will result in loss of these services, with direct impact on livelihoods and economic growth. Among global CEOs surveyed in 2009, 27% were already concerned about the effects of biodiversity loss on their business growth prospects.



**1.6. As an iconic species of global appeal, the tiger can inspire people to protect all Asian biodiversity.** A focus on ensuring its survival can provide an effective focus for urgent collaborative action to protect not only tigers and their habitats but also Asian biodiversity.

**1.7. The conservation of the tiger is primarily a responsibility of the 13 nations in which these predators survive.** To support the TRCs in address the looming biodiversity crisis and highlight tigers as the face of biodiversity, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, the Smithsonian Institution, and other partners launched the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) in June 2008. Since then, the GTI has become an alliance of governments, including all 13 TRCs, international organizations, and civil society, coordinated by a small secretariat hosted by the World Bank. The alliance was deepened at a global workshop in Nepal in October 2009, at which the partners shared best practices and developed the Kathmandu Recommendations for scaling up those best practices to achieve real conservation progress on the ground. This led to the First Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in Thailand in January 2010, where the Hua Hin Declaration committed TRCs to accelerating priority national activities

and charged the international community with undertaking efforts to support the TRCs as necessary. The Hua Hin Declaration also set the global goal of doubling the number of wild tigers by 2022, the next year of the Tiger, and endorsed the plan for a Tiger Summit to be held in Russia. In Bali in July 2010, after a series of National Consultations during which TRCs developed their National Tiger Recovery Priorities (NTRPs), the partners met to endorse the concept of the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP), which is built on the foundation of the NTRPs and needed Global Support Programs (GSP) to help with actions individual TRCs cannot do alone. A portfolio of policy, institutional, and expenditure activities has been developed from the NTRPs for ease of engaging with the funding community. The GTRP will be launched at an unprecedented Heads of Governments Tiger Summit, hosted by Russian Prime Minister Putin in St. Petersburg in November 2010 with the strong support of World Bank President Robert Zoellick and TRC leaders. The NTRPs and GSPs are available in a consolidated Program Volume while the science and best practices of Tiger Conservations are synthesized in a companion Technical Volume.

**1.8. These milestones—and the GTRP—are a result of all 13 TRCs and the international community working together for the first time on a collaborative platform,** sharing knowledge and experience and developing a collaborative program to achieve a global goal. GTRP is a unique comprehensive, range-country driven effort to save a species and the valuable ecosystems in which it lives for the benefit of current and future generations.

**1.9. The particular challenges and opportunities for tiger conservation vary from nation to nation among the TRCs.** Thus, the foundation of the GTRP consists of 13 separate National Tiger Recovery Priorities (NTRPs), developed in response to the commitments TRCs made in the Hua Hin Declaration, that outline the incremental activities each TRC will take to contribute to the global goal. The national priority activities detailed in the NTRPs are based on good science and analyses of existing and proven best practices and models employed in one or more TRC, with appropriate habitat- or country-specific adaptations.

**1.10. The TRCs also recognize that reversal of the tiger crisis is additionally dependent upon financial and technical support from the international community,** bearing in mind that most TRCs are developing countries. Moreover, the crisis facing the tiger has yet to receive the international attention it deserves. Saving this species is a common responsibility of the global community at large. Thus, the TRCs requested the international community to provide support for the NTRP portfolio of expenditure activities (Appendix 1) and assistance in addressing challenges that transcend national boundaries and exceed the capacity of TRCs acting alone. Global Support Programs (GSPs) and Key Studies respond to this. (Details of the GSPs and Key Studies are in Appendix 2.)

**1.11. The GTRP builds on, but does not supplant or supersede national laws, policies, and programs or international agreements on the conservation of biological diversity and protection of rare and endangered species,** including the tiger, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS). Rather, it seeks to support national and international mechanisms for the conservation of biological diversity, especially as they relate to the conservation of wild tigers.



## CHAPTER 2. THE RECOVERY PROGRAM

### A. INTRODUCTION AND GOAL

**2.1. The overarching goal adopted in the Hua Hin Declaration and supported by the GTRP is to reverse the rapid decline of wild tigers toward extinction and to strive to double the number of wild tigers (Tx2) across their range by 2022.** The TRCs as a group are ready to take on this challenge although not all TRCs will be able to achieve this goal within this time frame. However, collectively, based on each TRC's goal, doubling from the current estimate of about 3,200 tigers across the range to nearly 6,000 is possible, contingent on the successful completion of the unique set of national activities and global support activities described in the GTRP, and with the strong support of the international community and sustained political will (Table 2.1). Despite serious loss, enough habitat remains in Asia that can be managed and restored to achieve Tx2. The Tx2 goal embodies the larger goals of conserving and managing sustainably 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup> of forest habitat and 115 inviolate core breeding areas, including 42 source sites, covering about 135,000 s km<sup>2</sup>. The TRCs know what is necessary to achieve this: scaling-up and accelerating the implementation of best practices proven effective in one or more TRCs, reinforced by international support when the challenges transcend national boundaries and capacities.

**Table 2.1 Tiger Recovery Goals of TRCs from NTRP Assessments**

TRC	Baseline mean estimated number of tigers, adults (range)	Recovery goal by 2022 in adult tigers	Estimated % increase potential; adult tigers by 2022
Bangladesh	440	Demographically stable at or near carrying capacity	25%; 550
Bhutan	75 (67-81)	Demographically stable population	<20%; 90
Cambodia	Unknown, low numbers, estimated 10s	75; may require translocation program	75
China	45 (40-50)	Significant population growth; Increase to 50 in Changbaishan recovery program	100%; 90
India	1,400 (1165-1657)	50% increase	50%; 2,100
Indonesia	325 (250-400)	Increase tiger populations at 6 priority landscapes by 100% and occupancy levels by 80%	100%; 650
Lao PDR	25 at only 1 source site	100% increase	100%; 50
Malaysia	500	100% increase	100%; 1,000
Myanmar	85	100% increase	100%; 170
Nepal	121	100% increase, 2010 survey estimated 151	100%; 250
Russia	360 (330-390)	50% increase	50%; 500
Thailand	170	50% increase	>50%; 260
Vietnam	Unknown, low numbers, estimated 10s	50 tigers; may require translocation program	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>Overall 64% increase</b>	<b>5,835</b>

**2.2. The draft St. Petersburg Declaration agreed to in Bali and to be adopted at the Summit clusters the activities needed to achieve the above goals into six broad objectives,** while recognizing that TRC's have unique challenges and thus different priorities. Tigers in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh, for instance, face loss of their mangrove forest habitat due to rising sea levels associated with global climate change. A priority for China, Thailand and Vietnam is to regulate the operation of captive tiger facilities so they present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers. The following Sections D-I describe the over-arching policy and institutional development activities that TRCs plan to undertake as well as describe how TRCs plan to implement the objectives of the Declaration and some of the best practices currently in use in TRCs that underpin the proposed activities.

## B. POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

**2.3. The priority activities to be implemented include policy and institutional activities to ensure that the proposed incremental expenditures are used effectively.** Substantial attention in the NTRPs is devoted to the policy and institutional activities that will make implementation activities more efficient and sustainable (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2. Synthesis of Policy and Institutional Activities from NTRPs**

Policy and Institutional Activities	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Nepal	Russia	Thailand	Vietnam
<b>Policy</b>													
Improved legal protection of tiger reserves and increasing penalties for wildlife crime.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stronger legal basis for making core breeding areas/source sites inviolate.			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		
Improved inter-sectoral coordination, and establishing best management practices for industry and infrastructure development in buffer zones.		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Strengthened policies for community participation and sharing of benefits from conservation efforts in buffer zones.		✓								✓			
Strengthened regulations for better management of captive tiger populations to eliminate impact on wild tigers.													✓
Strengthened policies for transboundary management of shared landscapes and effective transboundary collaboration in law enforcement.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓		✓
New policies for sustainable finance to ensure adequate transfers for ecological services from tiger landscapes.	✓	✓					✓				✓		
<b>Institutional</b>													
Create separate and specialized wildlife conservation and enforcement units.	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	
Support front-line staff with equipment, infrastructure, training, incentives, and insurance.			✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	

**C. DECLARATION OBJECTIVES AND THE PROJECT PORTFOLIO**

**2.4. The NTRPs incorporate a priority set of concrete projects activities to be implemented to achieve national goals.** The portfolio of project activities has emerged from a collaborative review of the NTRPs with each TRC and consists of 69 concepts that have been grouped into the broad themes of the draft St. Petersburg Declaration. They include a blend of investment needs, in some cases incremental operating costs, technical assistance for institutional development, and special studies to keep the program at the cutting edge. These project activities are firmly grounded in best practices that have proven successful in leading to the recovery of tigers in some landscapes, although often recovery has not been sustained due to financial or other constraints. Implementation of these project activities and maintaining them over the long-term will allow tigers to recover and other biodiversity under the “tiger’s umbrella” to flourish as well. The portfolio of project activities is summarized under each objective below and presented in greater detail in Appendix 1 along with the policy and instructional development activities each TRC hopes to undertake.

**D. OBJECTIVE: *EFFECTIVELY MANAGE, PRESERVE, PROTECT, AND ENHANCE TIGER HABITATS*<sup>1</sup>**

**2.5. Habitat degradation, fragmentation, and loss are primary threats to the survival of wild tigers.** Habitat erosion has been driven by clearing forests and grassland for agriculture to support growing human populations; by commercial logging, both legal and illegal; by conversion of forests and grasslands to commodity plantations; and, most recently, by rapid infrastructure development to support Asia’s burgeoning economic growth, a threat that will grow still larger in the years ahead.

**2.6. Protecting the remaining core tiger breeding areas and source sites from which tigers can expand is essential.** Also essential is maintaining or rebuilding the natural ecological and genetic exchanges that occur between populations across larger tiger conservation landscapes, many of which straddle international boundaries. In some TRCs, translocation programs may be necessary to restore tigers to landscapes from which they have been extirpated.

**2.7. Landscape-scale management and conservation protects essential ecosystem services important for human livelihoods.** Maintaining ecosystem services is important to support sustainable development. Because tigers, as a wide-ranging species, require large areas of land to survive in large meta-populations, they are excellent indicators of the integrity and functionality of ecosystems. Working to maintain viable tiger populations therefore operates at the appropriate scale to maintain the ecosystem services essential for sustainable development.

**2.8. Tigers are a conservation-dependent species and require strong protection because they are in high demand in the illegal trade.** Developing a strong conservation ethic among conservation enforcement staff and enhancing their numbers, skills set, and status to a level commensurate with the importance of their role as the frontline protectors of tigers is an urgent need.

**2.9. TRC’s plan to effectively manage, preserve, protect, and enhance tiger habitats by:**

- *Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in planning and development processes in tiger habitat;*
- *Making core tiger breeding habitats inviolate areas within the larger tiger conservation landscapes where no economic or commercial infrastructure development or other adverse*

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<sup>1</sup> Text in italics in this chapter reflects text taken directly from the draft St. Petersburg Declaration.

*activities are permitted; and maintaining the landscapes and creating corridors around and between them where all permitted development activities are tiger- and biodiversity- compatible;*

- *Improving protection by using systematic patrolling to safeguard tigers, their prey, and habitats; and*
- *Working collaboratively on transboundary issues, such as the uninhibited movement of tigers and the management of tiger conservation landscapes.*

**2.10. The proposed GSP on Capacity Building, Key Study Assessments of the economic value of TLCs, and Transboundary Coordination and Tiger Translocation workshops support this objective.**

### **2.11. TRC Best Practices in habitat management**

- India's National Tiger Conservation Authority and Project Tiger is a model for pro-conservation institutions, with strong high-level political support. Malaysia offers another strong model for developing pro-conservation institutions across sectors and in partnership with multiple stakeholders.
- India's laws allow for inviolate core tiger habitats and voluntary, fairly compensated village relocations have been initiated and budgeted; India as well as Nepal have conducted voluntary relocations that demonstrate best practices and that have benefited wildlife and villagers.
- Malaysia's Central Forest Spine Plan is an excellent example of making core tiger breeding areas totally inviolate, and linking core areas with corridors and buffer zones that are managed according to principles of Smart Green Infrastructure to ensure that economic activity is tiger and biodiversity friendly.
- As national policy, tiger conservation in Bhutan has to be harmonized with its sustainable development goals, based on its principles of Gross National Happiness, and its commitment to maintain 60% forest cover. 51% of the country is now included in a system of protected areas and biological corridors.
- Vietnam mandates Strategic Environmental Assessments of infrastructure development plans.
- Indonesia's restoration of Sumatra's Harapan Rainforest is a model for restoring degraded habitat that includes sustainable use by local communities.
- Vietnam has established a Steering Committee for Biodiversity Conservation that reports directly to the Prime Minister's Office.
- Thailand and Malaysia have pioneered having rangers use data and spatial management programs such as MIST to enhance detection and interdiction of poaching and encroachment in its protected areas; this system is now also being deployed in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Nepal. India has introduced an equivalent system called MStripe.
- India has pioneered translocation to restore extirpated tiger populations and Russia and Indonesia have experience in translocating "problem" tigers.

**Table 2.3: Portfolio in habitat management**

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
Bangladesh	Habitat Management	Habitat restoration through afforestation and grassland development
Bhutan	Habitat and species conservation	Classify and define tiger habitat at a landscape scale in Bhutan
Cambodia	Designation of an inviolate source site	Secure at least one inviolate potential source site, free from habitat conversion and human interference
China	Optimization of wild tiger habitat	Identify habitat management priorities, optimize habitats, and establish experimental zones for release of artificially-bred tigers to nature
India	Securing habitats and improving management	Create inviolate core tiger habitats, reduce tiger-human conflict, improve habitat management, research and monitoring activities, enhance social protection of patrolling staff
Indonesia	Creating legal basis of tiger protection	Secure the source sites as the last strong hold for Sumatran tiger population, maintain the integrity of those landscapes, reduce international demand on tiger, its parts and derivatives
Lao PDR	Establishing inviolate core zone at Nam Et Phou Louey NPA	Establish inviolate core zone to secure our source tiger population and connectivity between TCLs
Malaysia	Enhancing the linkages between the priority habitat areas	Secure the core areas in the Central Forest Spine and ensure connectivity through functional corridors
Myanmar	Enacting legal protection of tiger landscapes	Identify remaining important areas for tigers in and around both TCLs
Nepal	Managing tiger and habitats	Manage the TAL as a priority conservation landscape with core areas, buffer zones, corridors to conserve tigers as a metapopulation with transboundary ecological linkages
Russia	Strengthening protected area network	Revise, strengthen and increase the network of PAs
Thailand	Habitat management	Provide long-term support for tiger habitat restoration activities
Vietnam	Strengthening the status and management of protected areas	Recognize and strengthen management of 3 Tiger Protected Areas, make these PAs inviolate to development
Key Study	Translocation of tigers	Develop a coordinated, science-based plan for translocation, reintroduction, and rehabilitation of tigers to habitats from which they have extirpated, or nearly so, and of “problem tigers” that have been involved in conflict situations.

## **E. OBJECTIVE: ERADICATE POACHING, SMUGGLING, AND ILLEGAL TRADE OF TIGERS, THEIR PARTS, AND DERIVATIVES**

**2.12. Poaching and the illegal trade and trafficking in tigers and their parts and derivatives driven by consumer demand is a primary and immediate threat to the survival of wild tigers.** Tigers have been extirpated by poaching in many areas even where excellent habitat remains. Combating crime against tigers and wildlife crime in general has not been a high priority within TRCs and globally, and wildlife crime is growing. Much of illegal trade is transnational, and thus requires regional and global cooperation to eradicate.

**2.13. International and domestic trade is universally prohibited in tiger range countries and significant consumer countries, but there are opportunities in many countries for improving the clarity and scope of such legislative and regulatory measures, and for enlisting the support of the**

**legal profession in the prosecution of such crimes.** Laws must be effectively enforced, and efforts to eliminate illicit demand, within TRCs and globally, must proceed simultaneously.

**2.14. TRCs plan to eradicate poaching, smuggling, and illegal trade of tigers, their parts, and derivatives through:**

- *Strengthened national legislation, institutions, and law enforcement to combat crime directed against tigers;*
- *Strengthened regional law enforcement activities through bilateral and multilateral arrangements such as Association of South East Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN), South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), and the Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on Tiger Protection;*
- *Strengthened international collaboration, coordination, and communication;*
- *Calling upon specialized expertise, where relevant, from international organizations including the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Financial Market Integrity Unit of the World Bank, and the World Customs Organization, (recognizing that some of these agencies may, themselves, require additional resources)*
- *Long-term national programs and, with support from the international community, global programs, to create awareness of the value of wild tigers and their ecosystems and thus eliminate the illicit demand for tigers and their parts.*

**2.15 The proposed GSP on Combating Wildlife Crime and the Key Study on Demand Elimination support this objective.**

**2.16 TRC Best Practices in controlling poaching and illegal trade**

- China enforces strong penalties against poaching, illegal killing, or illegal purchase, sales, transportation of tigers and tiger products, with sentences of as much as 10 years or more imprisonment with fines and confiscation of personal properties; those engaged in smuggling tiger products can be sentenced for lifetime or death, and their personal properties can be confiscated. China has fully banned the use of tiger bones in medicine or transaction and is strengthening regulation of its captive tiger population.
- India has a specialized Wildlife Crime Control Bureau at the federal level that is charged with promoting operational collaboration among police and customs as well as with CITES and INTERPOL.
- Thai-WEN is a model for national, regional, and international cooperation to combat wildlife crime and has been replicated in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam.
- ASEAN-WEN is a model for regional and international cooperation in wildlife law enforcement and is being emulated in the developing South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network.
- Models for demand-reduction awareness are available from China, Thailand, and Lao PDR. Lao PDR undertook a conservation awareness campaign focusing on combating wildlife crime to

reach the thousands of Lao nationals and international visitors who were in Vientiane for the 25th South East Asia Games.

**Table 2.4: Portfolio for combating poaching and illegal trade**

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
Bangladesh	Habitat protection	Deploy an effective and efficient cadre of wildlife conservation field staff to conserve tigers and tiger habitat
	Controlling illegal trade & reducing demand	Strengthening wildlife circle and enhancing wildlife crime controlling activities throughout the country; introduction of smart patrolling in the Sunderbans
Bhutan	Habitat and species conservation	Strengthen anti-poaching and wildlife crime enforcement
Cambodia	Law enforcement and habitat management	Increase capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in wildlife and habitat conservation
China	Strengthening law enforcement	Development of awareness and education on tiger conservation
India	Anti-poaching measures	Create, train, and equip Special Tiger Protection Create task force
Indonesia	Scaling up specialized law enforcement and conflict mitigation	Implement a strengthened patrolling and law enforcement system supported by skilled people, adequate finance and infrastructures, robust management system and linked to strong domestic and international network
Lao PDR	Adopting enforcement and monitoring standards	Implement standard monitoring methods in protected areas across TCLs to monitor tigers and prey (e.g. camera trapping, occupancy survey) and law enforcement (e.g. MIST)
	Controlling illegal trade and reducing demand	Strengthen Law enforcement to reduce wildlife crime
Malaysia	Strengthening law enforcement	Provide effective and long-term protection for tigers and their prey
Myanmar	Controlling prey and tiger poaching	Details Pending
	Controlling illegal trade and reducing demand	Details Pending
Nepal	Adopting enforcement and monitoring system	Institutionalize and implement effective tiger protection and monitoring systems
Russia	Preventing human-tiger conflict	Prevent and timely settle human-tiger conflicts
Thailand	Strengthening and standardizing enforcement	Promote conservation efforts at the scale of entire populations (e.g., forest complex and associated corridors)
	Facilitating international cooperation	Facilitate international cooperation in tiger conservation efforts, support national and international efforts to manage captive tigers responsibly, convey tiger conservation-related messages to a diverse Thai public, and policy-makers, and politicians
Vietnam	Adopting enforcement and monitoring system	Activate a national monitoring system for law enforcement effectiveness for entire protected area system
	Regulating captive tiger facilities	Establish national individual captive tiger registration system and transparent monitoring programme; National conservation breeding plan for Indochinese Tiger; prosecute criminals organizing the illegal trade in tigers and tiger prey; Reduce retail of tiger and prey products; Strengthen information sharing and intelligence analysis; Launch communications campaigns; Delist instructions on use of endangered species
Global Support Program	Combating Wildlife Crime	A consortium of CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, UNODC, and WCO, and World Bank offer a collaborative program in association with WENs and based on TRC demand consisting of (i) Law Enforcement

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
		Assessment Workshops and Strategy Development; (ii) Trans boundary Interdiction support to sovereign empowered national agencies; (iii) Legislative Assessments for identifying ways to make wildlife crime a priority through the entire chain of the criminal justice system; (iv) Capacity Building support to implement the findings of assessments.
Key Study	Demand Elimination	A “discovery phase” study will be undertaken to review and harvest all relevant research, best practices, and experience in demand-elimination campaigns and, based on the results, a full scale GSP on global demand elimination will be designed for eventual rollout.

## **F. OBJECTIVE: TRANSBOUNDARY LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND COOPERATION IN COMBATING ILLEGAL TRADE**

### **2.18. To enhance habitat management and combat illegal wildlife trade, TRCs plan to**

- *Work collaboratively on transboundary issues, such as the uninhibited movement of tigers and the management of tiger conservation landscapes.*
- *Strengthen regional law enforcement activities through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and strengthened international collaboration, coordination, and communication.*

### **2.19. The proposed Transboundary Collaboration workshops Key Study and the GSP on Combating Wildlife Crime support this objective.**

**Table 2.5: Portfolio in transboundary collaboration**

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
Bangladesh	Trans-boundary management	To ensure uninterrupted migration of wildlife in the transboundary landscape and to share better conservation knowledge and techniques
Bhutan	Habitat and species conservation	Strengthen trans-boundary collaboration with neighboring countries to maintain ecological linkages of tiger landscapes and to curb the illegal trade of tiger parts and derivatives
Cambodia	Trans-boundary collaboration	Strengthen transboundary collaboration with the Government of neighboring countries to reduce wildlife poaching and cross-border illegal activities
China	Trans-boundary collaboration	Pending
Lao PDR	Trans-boundary collaboration	Strengthening international cooperation to reduce cross-border illegal wildlife trade
Myanmar	Improving trans-boundary cooperation	Strengthen trans-boundary collaboration with the Governments of India, China and Thailand
Russia	International cooperation	Develop cooperation with international conservation organizations, charity foundations and other non-governmental organizations
Thailand	Trans-boundary cooperation and management	Pending
Vietnam	Trans-boundary cooperation and management	Strengthen transboundary collaboration with neighboring countries to establish transboundary tiger protected areas and combating wildlife poaching, smuggling
Key Study	Transboundary collaborations	Develop active dialogues among TRCs that share the 8 transboundary TCLs, which are priority areas for achieving Tx2, leading to joint planning and management.



**G. OBJECTIVE: ENGAGE WITH INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

**2. 20. Engaging local communities in conservation is critical.** The people who live near tigers are very often poor and heavily dependent on forest resources, and tend to be alienated by conservation policies that ignore their needs in favor of those of wildlife. Many people also possess livestock, which are usually free-grazed in forests and grasslands, where they are vulnerable to tiger depredations, and the loss of an individual represents a significant economic loss to the owners. In revenge, tigers are poisoned, snared, or otherwise killed. Peoples' attitudes toward tigers and other wildlife also become negative, and if depredations continue, tolerance thresholds begin to erode with a concomitant increase in the clamor for retribution and action from politicians to remove tigers and convert the habitats to prevent future threats. Most poaching of the tiger's prey—deer, wild pigs, and wild cattle—is for local subsistence although wild food is growing in cachet in some Asian urban markets. A reduced prey base contributes significantly to declining tiger numbers.

**2.21. Participatory, community-based, and incentive-driven practices that give local people a stake in tiger conservation can turn tiger and prey poachers into tiger and prey protectors and forest abusers into forest guardians.** These incentives include developing alternative livelihoods and alternative sources of fuel, fodder and the like to compensate for loss of access to protected forest resources, such as community forestry projects in buffer zones and revenue-sharing between local communities, and conservation-related income-generators such as shared park entry fees, community-managed ecotourism, and payment for ecosystem services schemes or prey or habitat management. Minimizing human-tiger conflict is also a critical part of tiger recovery.

**2.22. TRCs plan to gain the participation of indigenous and local communities in biodiversity conservation,** *minimize negative impacts on tigers, their prey, and habitats, and reduce the incidence of human-tiger conflict, by providing sustainable and alternative livelihood options through financial support, technical guidance, and other measures, including mechanisms to reduce and mitigate human losses resulting from human-tiger conflict.*

**2.23. TRC Best Practices in engaging with communities**

- Community forestry projects in protected-area buffer zones, locally-managed ecotourism enterprises, and sharing of revenue from conservation and eco-tourism activities with local communities have been highly effective in Nepal and in the Periyar National Park in India.
- Specialized units to respond promptly and effectively to incidents of human-wildlife conflict were very effective in Russia to reduce animosity toward tigers.
- Vietnam is pioneering local payment for ecosystem services schemes that improve the livelihoods of communities and engage them in conservation.
- Indonesia has trained communities and former poachers, loggers, and soldiers as community and forest rangers, supplying them with alternative livelihoods and greatly reducing illegal activities in Sumatra's Leuser Ecosystem. Its Harapan Rainforest community engagement in restoration was cited earlier.

**Table 2.6. Portfolio in community engagement**

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
Bangladesh	Engaging local communities	Reduce community dependency on forest resources, tiger and prey poaching, tiger-human conflict and to involve local communities in forest management
Bhutan	Integrating tiger conservation and rural livelihoods	Provide alternative forest resource use practices to reduce anthropogenic pressure on tigers and tiger habitat
Cambodia	Law enforcement and habitat management	Integrating habitat management into landscape plans
India	Community engagement and development	Address human-wildlife conflict, test new landscape-based approaches for conservation and sectoral integration to benefit communities, sustainable livelihoods in buffer, fringe, rural areas, and introduce provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement of denotified tribes
Nepal	Building local community stewardship for conservation	Develop local stewardship and support for tiger conservation
Russia	Building public awareness and education	Raising public awareness of the Amur tiger as a species of unique national and global value
Thailand	Empowering local communities	Support local communities in developing sustainable economies that reduce dependence on forest resources

## **H. OBJECTIVE: INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TIGER AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT**

### **2.24. In most TRCs, both human and institutional capacity for conservation action is limited.**

Studies show that fewer than ten percent of the protected areas in TCLs have highly effective management, and 20 percent have an absolute lack of management. Indian officials report that management effectiveness of 16 of 39 tiger reserves is poor (41%). This is mirrored in a global study of management effectiveness in protected areas which found that, overall, 65 percent of the assessed protected areas had management with significant deficiencies.

### **2.25. TRCs plan to increase the effectiveness of tiger and habitat management, basing it on:**

- *The application of modern and innovative science, standards, and technologies;*
- *Regular monitoring of tigers, their prey, and habitat;*
- *Adaptive management practices; and*
- *Building capacity of institutions involved in science and training and creating a platform for interactive knowledge exchange at all levels.*

### **2.26. The proposed Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing GSP and Scientific Monitoring GSP support this objective.**

### **2.27. TRC Best Practices in habitat management systems**

- India is following the IUCN system of rating and monitoring management effectiveness its tiger reserves.

- Pioneering work on scientific monitoring tiger and prey populations was done in India and Russia, providing models for scientific monitoring of tigers, prey, and habitat range wide.
- MIST (implemented in many TRCs) and MStripe (India) are model programs that provide the regular feedback required for adaptive management.
- Thailand's plan to develop the Regional Conservation and Research Center at Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary (or WEFCOM) is a model for the development of similar regional capacity building efforts.
- The Wildlife Institute of India develops, implements, and supports innovative science as well as conducts capacity building. The Wildlife Institute also provides advanced training that has long fostered the emergence of wildlife scientists and conservation leaders in TRCs.

**Table 2.7. Portfolio in strengthening management systems**

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
Bangladesh	Building institutional capacity	Develop capacity in the Forest Department for effective wildlife and habitat conservation in the Sundarbans
	Scientific monitoring, surveys, research	Regular biodiversity status survey, population census, behavioral and ecological study on the basis of latest scientific methodology
Bhutan	Habitat and species conservation	Establish a nationwide monitoring program for tigers and prey
Cambodia	Monitoring of tigers and prey	Implement consistent tiger and prey monitoring protocols in potential source sites
China	Strengthening institutional capacity	Improve monitoring system and capacity for wild tigers population and their habitats; improve international cooperation mechanism for wild tiger conservation
India	Capacity building	Improve infrastructure and provisions for regular tiger census and monitoring, improve knowledge agenda
Indonesia	Creating robust monitoring system	Provide a long-term biological monitoring data on tiger and their prey as a scientific-based evaluation tool for the overall conservation interventions
Lao PDR	Strengthening institutions and cooperation	Strengthen institutions and cooperation to protect tigers, tiger prey and habitat
	Confirming tiger presence	Conduct scientific surveys in all TCLs by 2020 and if tigers are confirmed then create inviolate core areas to secure stabilization of both tiger and prey
Malaysia	Adopting monitoring system	Pending
Myanmar	Improving management capacity	Improve capacity of management and law enforcement agencies to achieve conservation, strengthen support for Tiger Conservation across all Myanmar line-agencies
	Adopting monitoring system	Implement standardized monitoring protocols in source landscapes
Russia	Amur tiger monitoring and research	Improve methodological frameworks for Amur tiger monitoring
Thailand	Building capacity based on successful models	Establish a Regional Tiger Conservation and Research Center at Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
	Monitoring, research, and information management	Monitor tiger and prey populations in priority landscapes
Vietnam	Scientific monitoring, surveys, research	Consistent tiger and prey monitoring systems, comprehensive scientific surveys nationwide on wild tiger population, attitude surveys on tiger and its preys consumption
	Enhancing policies and strengthening institutional capacity	Promulgate a new decree on endangered species management; Develop a policy framework for implementing sustainable financing mechanisms for wildlife conservation; Build strong partnerships

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
		among government and other stakeholders (including civil society and the private sector); Establish mechanisms for effective information sharing amongst relevant government agencies
Global Support Program	Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing	Complement national capacity building efforts and build strong cadre of knowledgeable and skilled field staff who are motivated by an institutional and community framework to do a good job, by professionalizing core wildlife, habitat, and protected area management positions; engaging high-level policy and decision-makers in enhancing institutional capacity; and providing ongoing opportunities for learning, sharing knowledge, collaboration, and support among TRCs and stakeholders
	Scientific Monitoring	Workshops offered by a partnership of Smithsonian Institution, WWF, and WCS to develop the appropriate monitoring framework for the TCLs, assess what further capacity building and technology will be required, and, subsequently, assist in meeting those needs.

## I. OBJECTIVE: *EXPLORE AND MOBILIZE DOMESTIC FUNDING*

**2.28. In most TRCs current budgets for tiger conservation are insufficient to meet the challenges** and, given that most TRCs are developing nations, this is unlikely to change unless new mechanisms are developed to sustainably finance tiger conservation interventions at the scale necessary to recover tiger populations and manage large tiger conservation landscapes. Moreover, the multiple benefits of TCLs are not currently monetized and quantitative understanding of the economic value of the services provided by tiger ecosystems is limited.

**2.29. TRCs plan to explore and mobilize domestic funding,** *including from such sources as new financing based on forest carbon financing including REDD+, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, promotion of ecotourism, and private sector, donor, and non-governmental organization partnerships.*

**2.30. Two proposed Key Studies, Valuation of TCL Ecosystems and Sustainable Finance workouts,** support this objective.

### **2.31. TRC Best Practices for mobilizing domestic funding**

- Indonesia and Norway have agreed on plan that could pay Indonesia \$1 billion over the next seven to eight years for verified emissions reductions through forest preservation.
- Lao's Nam Theun 2 hydroelectric project provides an example of using offsets from infrastructure projects to support a protected area.

**Table 2.8. Portfolio for mobilizing domestic funding**

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
Bhutan	Building institutional capacity	Enhance institutional capacity of the Department of Forest and Park Services to deal with the national park and wildlife protection issues, develop an Integrated Financing Plan/Strategy by the end of 2011
Indonesia	Mobilizing conservation funds	Establish secured funds to support the long term protection of tiger population at priority TCLs

TRC	Project Title	Project Activities
Nepal	Enhancing management and conservation polices	Create an enabling policy environment for landscape-scale conservation; strengthen national capacity for tiger conservation; develop a sustainable financing mechanism
Key Study	Valuation of TCL Ecosystems	Quantify the economic value of multiple ecological services of TCLs to facilitate willingness of governments and communities to invest in protection of valuable ecosystems from further degradation
Key Study	Sustainable Finance Workouts	Develop national-level strategies for sustainable financing of tiger conservation, propose an action plan, and, working through a multi-stakeholder group, lead to an endorsement of a sustainable financing and mobilization strategy.

## GLOBAL SUPPORT

**2.32. Global support is envisaged where TRCs cannot solve a particular problem alone.** The Global Support Programs (GSPs) are:

- **Combating Wildlife Crime**, in particular transnational illegal trade and trafficking demands a global response. A consortium of CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, UNODC, WCO, and the World Bank, in association with WENS, will offer, based on TRC demand, (i) Law Enforcement Assessment Workshops; (ii) Transboundary Interdiction Support to sovereign empowered national agencies to conduct interdiction operations at hotspots for trade and trafficking; (iii) Legislative Assessments to identify ways to make wildlife crime a priority throughout criminal justice systems; and (iv) Capacity Building support to implement the findings of assessments. Strengthening national capacity for wildlife law enforcement is built into the national project portfolios.
- **Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing** is central to achieving GTRP goals. To complement national capacity building efforts, this GSP will support Centers of Excellence, provide Training of Trainers Programs, formalize an Executive Leadership Forum, offer Leadership Training for Wildlife and Protected Area Managers and Institutional Capacity Assessments, and support a Community of Practice. In addition, WCS, WWF, Save the Tiger Fund, and the Smithsonian intend to form a consortium, open to others, to offer coordinated support to TRCs for capacity building for front-line protected area staff; the TRCs' capacity building needs and associated resource needs are described in the NTRPs and included in the national project portfolios.
- **Scientific Monitoring of tigers and their prey and habitat is a widely recognized need across TRCs.** This program, to be offered by a partnership of the Smithsonian Institution, WWF, and WCS, will offer to conduct workshops, as requested by TRCs, to develop the appropriate monitoring frameworks for particular TCLs; determine baselines on which to measure progress; assess what further capacity building and technology will be required; and, subsequently, assist in meeting those needs. The planned monitoring activities and associated resource needs of the TRCs are described in the NTRPs and included in the national project portfolios.

**2.33. Further Key Studies, including collaborative workshops, will be needed on some aspects of the program.** The proposed studies and workshops are:

- **Valuation of TCL Ecosystems** will quantify the value of ecological services to enhance the willingness of policy makers and communities to invest in the conservation of valuable ecosystems.
- **Sustainable Finance workouts** will develop national-level strategies for sustainable financing of tiger conservation, propose an action plan, and, working through a multi-stakeholder group, lead to a sustainable financing and mobilization strategy. Potential mechanisms to be tested are (i) REDD/REDD+ financing; (ii) policy work, legal reform, and market development to generate new financing through payments for ecosystem services (PES); and biodiversity offsets from infrastructure development.
- **Transboundary Collaboration workshops** will develop active dialogues to lead to joint planning and management among TRCs that share the high-priority transboundary TCLs of Northern Forest Complex-Nandapha-Manas (Myanmar, India, Bhutan), Russian Far East-Northeast China (Russia, China), Tenasserims (Thailand, Myanmar), Terai Arc (Nepal, India), Taman Negara-Halababa (Malaysia, Thailand), Sundarbans (India, Bangladesh), Southern-Central Annamites and Eastern Plains (Cambodia, Lao, Vietnam), and Nam Et Phou Loey (Lao, Vietnam). Development of joint landscape management plans will be done under the NTRPs.
- **Translocation of Tigers workshop** will aim to develop a coordinated, science-based plan for translocation, reintroduction, and rehabilitation of tigers to habitats from which they have extirpated, or nearly so, and of “problem tigers” that have been involved in conflict situations.
- **Demand Elimination** requires a large-scale, coordinated, and targeted campaign to change the behavior of current consumers of tiger derivatives. Demand for tiger parts is global. Expert workshops will be held to gather currently available knowledge about consumers’ attitudes and motivations, and plan a global campaign to be approved by TRCs.

## **EARLY RECOVERY EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY**

**2.34. The TRCs’ strong commitment to the goal of the GTRP is evident in the extent to which implementation of some priority activities included in their NTRPs has been launched in the past 18 months.** For example,

- Transboundary collaboration among TRCs has intensified. The development of a new South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) was boosted at the First Meeting of the South Asia Experts Group on Illegal Wildlife Trade in Kathmandu in May 2010 when Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka agreed on the structure, functions, and operational parameters for SAWEN, including ideas for developing multi-lateral activities based on strong inter-agency co-operation at the national level. In June 2010, Nepal and China signed an agreement to enhance cooperation between the two governments in controlling the illegal trade in endangered species parts and products. India and Nepal signed an agreement in July 2010 to enhance transboundary cooperation in biodiversity and tiger conservation and strengthen ecological security in the transboundary region. In August 2010, China and Russia agreed to create a transboundary protected area for Amur tigers.

- India in June 2010 initiated a nation-wide monitoring program to evaluate management effectiveness in its tiger reserves.
- Cambodia launched the Cambodian Wildlife Enforcement Network Co-ordination Unit in August 2010, and Vietnam launched the Inter-agency Executive Committee for Viet Nam Wildlife Enforcement in August 2010.
- Russia in January 2010 undertook an institutional restructuring of an important cluster of tiger reserves and protected areas to strengthen the administrative and conservation effectiveness of their management.
- Nepal declared the 900 km<sup>2</sup> Banke National Park, adjacent to Bardia National Park, to create a large protected area complex that is part of the Terai Arc Tiger Conservation Landscape.
- Nepal is in the final stages of creating a Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB).
- Myanmar in August 2010 announced the creation of the world's largest tiger reserve by tripling the size of the Hukaung Valley Tiger Reserve to 22,000 km<sup>2</sup>.
- China has begun to develop a major project to recover Amur tigers in the northeast as part of a regional rural development program.
- Malaysia passed a strong new Wildlife Conservation Bill 2010 in August that provides significantly higher penalties and mandatory jail terms for wildlife crime than the Protection of Wildlife Act 1972 that this new bill replaces.

## CHAPTER 3. TIGER RANGE COUNTRIES NEED INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

### **3.1. TRCs need the support of the international community to sustain political will beyond the Tiger Summit and financial assistance to help them accelerate the implementation of their NTRPs.**

The process of sustaining political will generated by the Summit will be strengthened through a better analysis and understanding of the true value of tiger landscapes. This will help to spur TRCs to devote policy attention and increased resources for achieving the ambitious goals embodied in the Tx2 framework. But attaining this goal will stretch the financial capacity of many TRCs. Global attention and tailored support for national priorities will help further cement these political commitments. Support is also needed for undertaking important regional and global actions beyond the scope of individual TRCs.

**3.2 Projected external financing needed to implement the NTRPs in the first 5 years of the 12-year program is about \$262 million (Table 3.1)** This is an order of magnitude estimate based on TRC-wide experience and represents the foreseeable costs during the first and critical phase of the global effort to recover tiger populations and habitats. The total and individual TRC estimates will be updated as priorities are realigned and further experience is gained in implementing the priorities to achieve the 12-year goal.

**3.3. Some TRCs are spending significant sums and others are willing to contribute more of their own resources to accelerate their national programs.** For example, Thailand plans to cover 55% of its

total program costs with domestic resources, contributing \$53.5 million to fund the bulk of a habitat patrolling and monitoring system. External support is sought to complete the system and for habitat management and demand reduction campaigns. Vietnam is financing 67% of its program costs with domestic resources focusing on prevention, detection, and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crime. External resources are needed for demand reduction campaigns and to strengthen management of protected areas.

**Table 3.1. Projected External Financing Needs over 5 Years, by TRC and Objective, US\$ million**

TRC	Habitat Management	Controlling Prey & Tiger Poaching	Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building	Tiger Human Conflict & Community Engagement	Controlling Illegal Trade & Reducing Demand	Scientific Monitoring, Surveys, Research	Trans-boundary Management	Total
Bangladesh	1.5	8.8	8.0	12.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	35.5
Bhutan	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.9		0.6	0.5	7.8
Cambodia	3.5	4.5		4.5		2.5	1.0	16.0
China	1.0		0.7		0.5		1.0	3.2
India*								
Indonesia	0.6	4.2	0.1			3.1		8.0
Lao PDR	9.0	1.0	0.5		1.2	1.2	1.0	13.9
Malaysia	20.0	6.0				2.0		28.0
Myanmar	2.5	2.5	3.2		0.5	2.0	0.5	11.2
Nepal	5.0	0.4	9.5	2.9				17.8
Russia	19.0	16.0		2.0		6.0	1.0	44.0
Thailand	1.2	29.3	1.5	2.3	4.8	5.0	1.0	45.1
Vietnam	6.3	3.5	5.3		10.9	1.5	3.5	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>261.5</b>

\*India: 5 year costs are estimated to be \$1,690 million; India has expressed no need for external financing at present.

**3.4. Total external financing**, including for the NTRP portfolio, the Global Support Programs, Key Studies, and Program Management is shown in Table 3.2 and the portion of the total needed for the different objectives and components is shown in figure 3.1.

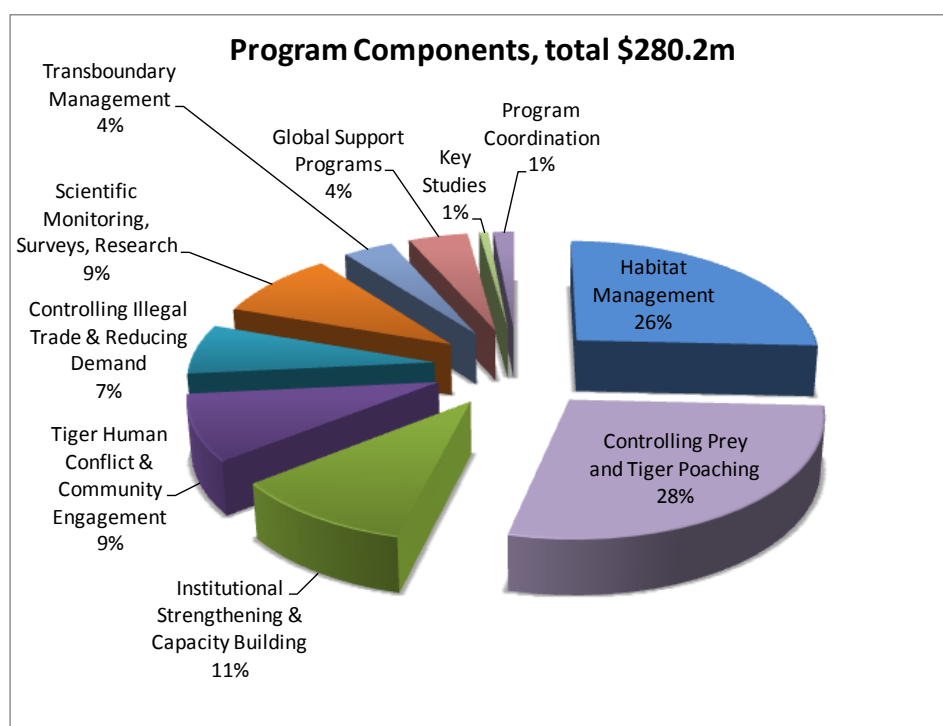
### **3.5. GTRP financing needs range from:**

- Urgent investment to make core breeding areas and source sites inviolate;
- Urgent expenditure to better protect core breeding areas/source sites in order to restore habitat, and prey and tiger populations;
- Investment to better link core habitats through green corridors;
- Community development programs to reduce the dependence of local communities on natural resources of tiger reserves, to reduce human-tiger conflict and to make protectors out of potential poachers;
- Technical assistance to strengthen institutional architecture and systems for wildlife management, including strengthening national systems for law enforcement;
- Global support for collaborative work on transboundary landscapes and globally on capacity building/knowledge sharing, combating illegal trade and eliminating demand.



**Table 3.2. External Financing Needed by Program Component, US\$ million**

Component	Estimated Cost	Period
<b>I. National Tiger Recovery Priorities (NTRPs) Total*</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>5 years</b>
Habitat Management	72.1	
Controlling Prey and Tiger Poaching	78.7	
Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building	29.6	
Tiger Human Conflict & Community Engagement	25.4	
Controlling Illegal Trade & Reducing Demand	19.3	
Scientific Monitoring, Surveys, Research	25.9	
Transboundary Management	10.5	
<b>II. Global Support Programs Total</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2-5 years</b>
Combating Wildlife Crime (2 year first phase)	4.0	
Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing (5 years)	7.5	
Scientific Monitoring (2 years)	1.0	
<b>III. Key Studies Total</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2 years</b>
Sustainable Finance Workouts	1.0	
Valuation of TCL Ecosystems Studies	0.6	
Development of Demand Elimination GSP	0.5	
Workshops to Promote Transboundary Collaboration	0.2	
Translocation of Tigers Workshop	0.1	
<b>IV. Program Coordination Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2 years</b>
Program Coordination Secretariat	4.0	
Technical Assistance to Strengthen the Global Tiger Forum	0.3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>280.2</b>	
* India's current assessment is that it needs no external financing.		

**Figure 3.1**

**3.6. In the near term, until sustainable financing mechanisms to pay for the ecological services of tiger landscapes are in place, GTRP funding will require largely grant based support from multiple sources through a flexible financing framework:**

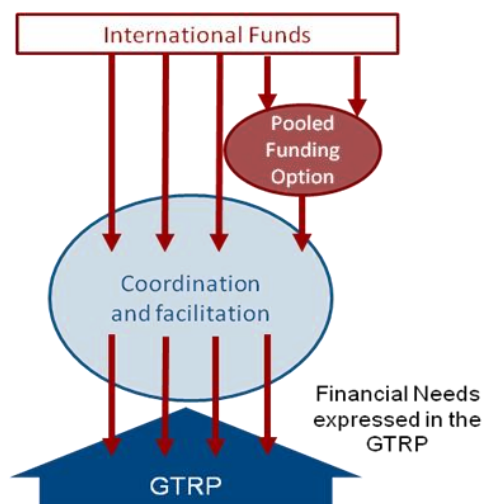
- Assistance from multilateral institutions, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Asian Development Bank, and World Bank;
- Assistance from bilateral donors; and
- Support from private sources including NGOs, foundations, corporations, and philanthropists.

**3.7. Potential funders of all types have multiple options for supporting the GTRP portfolio:** They can support a national program or get engaged in a particular theme fitting their comparative advantage across the entire tiger range. The option also exists for smaller funders to support a specific project activity from the portfolio in the confidence that these form a part of a comprehensive, coordinated, and well monitored global program.

**3.8. Many donors have contributed or are contributing to tiger conservation, but additional external financing is needed for the GTRP.** In the past, many bilateral donors including Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States have contributed to protecting tiger landscapes and forests, enhancing law enforcement and combating illegal trade, and engaging communities living next to wild tigers. In the context of REDD+, bilateral donors, notably Norway, have committed major funds to protect forests that are likely to benefit the wild tiger well. Among the private donors, Save the Tiger Fund has provided more than US\$15 million between 1995 and 2007. NGOs such as WWF and WCS as well as foundations including the McArthur Foundation are major private contributors to tiger conservation. Among the multilateral institutions, the GEF is a major actor with contributions of more than US\$100 million over the last five years in 19 projects implemented through the World Bank and UNDP in all TRCs. The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), a partnership of GEF, World Bank, Government of Japan, Conservation International, and others, also provided several grants for the tiger agenda. Most solutions to the tiger crisis are therefore well known and have proved effective at local scales. The fact that tiger populations have continued to decline in the last decade despite these efforts is a clear indication of the challenge of generating the political will to scale up and sustain these innovative activities, and has already led to integrating new approaches for TRCs and funders to work together and create synergies to help ensure that all resources are maximally effective in protecting tigers and biodiversity in Asia.

**3.9. A flexible funding mechanism (Figure 3.2) for the GTRP is designed to provide funding opportunities to all potential partners and to accommodate their specific needs.** This mechanism will

- Establish and keep current a robust portfolio of project ideas based on good practices as applied to the context of each country;



**Figure 3.2. Flexible financing arrangements**

- Help channel multiple parallel funding sources to the portfolio, which will be kept current;
- Leverage donor funds to help promote project concepts into full scale project which could be co-financed by GEF, IDA, WB, and ADB;
- Leverage funds from related sectors such as forests, climate change and carbon, water, communities, and infrastructure, and create co-benefits for tigers and their landscapes; and
- Develop common monitoring and results reporting in collaboration with TRCs to help track implementation and enhance mutual accountability.

**3.10. Some parts of the GTRP that address global and regional issues would benefit from pooled funding** though much of the GTRP portfolio can be funded through parallel financing from multiple donors. These include undertaking policy analyses, combating the illegal wildlife trade, implementing robust TRC-wide monitoring systems, knowledge sharing, and eliminating global demand for tiger parts and derivatives. Therefore, the GTRP envisages that private, corporate, and public donors will have the option to participate in pooled funding through the creation of one or more trust funds, building on the experience of such funds both with official and private donors. Options include a Multi Donor Trust Fund managed by an MDB and/or a Joint Trust Fund managed by international NGOs. Management arrangements for such pooled funds will meet the best fiduciary and governance requirements for such funds, including a system agreed for prioritizing the allocation of these pooled resources. Effective coordination and tracking of such a flexible system will depend upon the operation of an effective Program Coordination Secretariat (PCS).

**3.11. Uniform TRC-wide monitoring systems and common performance indicators will enable donors to track the impacts of their contributions on performance and results.** A three-part monitoring system will be established. Part 1 will be monitoring of tigers, prey, and habitat; part 2 will report on the progress of program implementation based on performance indicators; and part 3 will deal with resource mobilization and utilization. The Program Coordination Secretariat, working closely with national authorities, will be responsible for developing, assembling, and quality assurance of these semi-annual reports, and then consolidating them into an Annual Report.

**3.12. Ideally, funders' support for a TRC's portfolio would aim to recognize performance** such that TRCs receive phased payments over an agreed time period based on achievement of program goals. Such a results-based system would work best when recipients are able to finance up-front investments but has the disadvantage of not being able to necessarily target funds where the need may be the highest. Other options only for TRCs that use non-grant resources include results-based buy-downs, which combine a concessional loan and a commitment from the donor to pay for ("buy down") all or part of the principal and/or interest if mutually agreed-upon results are achieved. In all cases, donors and recipients could agree to develop a system to give due recognition to up-front action on policy and institutional development activities especially if a system of pooled funds is developed for a part of GTRP. In such a system, criteria for access to pooled funds would take into account (i) implementing policy and strengthening institutional development activities; (ii) undertaking assessments and making progress in implementing activities; and (iii) achieving required understandings with and among relevant TRCs before implementing transboundary programs. Other criteria for access to such funds could include implementation of agreed best practices for protected area management, establishing scientifically robust monitoring systems, and strengthening wildlife law enforcement systems. Funders participating in pooled funds would need to develop a system for performance-based access to such funds very early in the

implementation phase. Continued funding for the GSPs would be contingent upon satisfactory performance in the first phase and suitable incorporation of the findings of the first phase evaluation for the subsequent phase.

**3.13. Over the medium term, a shift from budget and donor grant support to more sustainable forms of financing is envisaged is envisaged.** The goal of all TRCs is to rely eventually on a system of sustainable funding. As a first step, there are plans to develop national strategies for sustainable finance, hoping to put in place financing mechanisms, PES schemes, and possibly a premium market linked to REDD for wildlife conservation.

## CHAPTER 4. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

**4.1. Management arrangements aim to maintain the momentum generated by the Global Tiger Initiative since 2008 in order to avert the impending crisis of extinction.** To ensure achievement of the GTRP's goals, its implementation will need to be duly coordinated and managed at three levels:

(i) national level; (ii) project or activity level; and (iii) program level. National and project/activity level arrangements will vary depending on specific TRC government decisions and individual project requirements as agreed with donors but in all cases will invariably call for implementation by national institutions, in conjunction with any NGOs they select, and systematic national tracking of program implementation and systematic reporting to national authorities. TRCs are committed to put in place or strengthening as needed their national systems of project and policy implementation.

**4.2. At a program-wide level, the successful implementation of the GTRP will require program management arrangements that are goal- and action-oriented within a robust system of oversight.**

These arrangements will need to be flexible to accommodate a large variety of potential funders and be fully open to include all stakeholders (TRCs, development partners, etc.), and robust to ensure accountability and transparency. To avoid waste, the TRCs have expressed a desire to rely as much as possible on existing organizations and structures. The global reach of the GTRP and the variety of funding sources that will need to be tapped and channeled to the TRCs calls for a strong and customized financial, institutional, and governance arrangement to channel resources to fill critical gaps, and to ensure the necessary coordination and minimize reporting demands on TRCs. It is imperative that these arrangements be agreed put in place urgently to give confidence to the potential donor community.

**4.3. The key program management functions would be to**

- Help as needed further develop national strategies and portfolios, taking into account a country-driven approach;
- Help ensure and sustain ongoing political support through studies, workshop, and policy dialogue;
- Promote resource mobilization and effective matching of available funding with TRC's prioritized funding needs;
- Coordinate funding partners at the policy level and in project activity implementation on the ground;
- Systematically report on program implementation, funding, and results; and

- In case of pooled funds, help develop and apply agreed criteria for access to such funds including appropriate independent evaluation of performance at critical points.

**4.4. To date, several options have been discussed**, ranging from establishment of a new institution with a stand-alone secretariat to a partnership arrangement with the secretariat functions being shared among various partners based on relevant expertise and ability to take on such responsibilities. One suitable option would be to set up an arrangement along the lines of the International Health Partnership (IHP+) or Avian Flu Initiative. IHP+ seeks to achieve better health results by mobilizing donor countries and other development partners around a single, country-led national health strategy. Development partners implement their programs but agree on Global and on Country Compacts that ensure country ownership, alignment with country systems, harmonization between donors, managing for results, and mutual accountability. Other successful global partnerships with TRCs and the international community can also be studied to develop a solution customized to the needs of the GTRP.

**4.5. To assure a quick launch for the implementation of the GTRP, a likely scenario would be that TRCs give the GTI the mandate to fulfill these tasks in the short-term** and ask the World Bank to shoulder these costs. It is nevertheless imperative that program management arrangement is discussed and finalized at the Tiger Summit in St. Petersburg, in November 2010.

**4.6. In any future scenario, a Program Coordination Secretariat (PCS) will be central to carry out the program management support functions.** Program coordination costs are roughly estimated at \$2 million per year. To undertake the tasks in paragraph 4.2 above, the PCS will support three vital processes:

- **An Annual Program Consultation** with all TRCs and funding and implementation partners to review progress achieved, consider the findings of monitoring and evaluation reports, and establish future directions of the program;
- **Periodic systematic consultations** with the funding community to review the funding situation, direct energies at filling key gaps, and coordinate the flow of external resources based on need and performance. A special sub-committee of funders providing pooled funds would guide the allocation and use of such pooled funds; and
- **Thematic consultations** will be organized on specific program elements, especially to review the recommendations of Key Studies and program evaluation.

**4.7. The national programs that form the foundation of the GTRP will be implemented by empowered national institutions designated by TRC national authorities with the support of a multitude of national and international partner organizations.** National authorities will be assisted by partner organizations at the request of TRCs. Partner organizations will include intergovernmental organizations, convention secretariats, multilateral and bilateral funding agencies, international and national non-government organizations, foundations and private companies, and research, education, and media organizations. All organizations that share the strategic goals of the GTRP will be invited to be Implementation Partners and/or Funding Partners, and to participate in program management fora, such as the Annual Program Consultations, financing partner consultations, and thematic consultations. GSPs and Key Studies will be implemented through lead agencies designated for this purpose and as agreed with TRCs, using prioritization criteria as agreed for pooled funds.

**4.8 The TRCs have acknowledged the Global Tiger Forum (GTF)** as an intergovernmental and international body dedicated to the conservation of wild tigers and encouraged a more active role for GTF in the future in the draft St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation (Appendix 3). GTF has undertaken an internal review of its own experience and effectiveness and is expected to launch a program to strengthen its functioning by, among other things, ensuring that all TRCs are motivated to become its members and by adding skilled staff. The GTRP includes provision of technical assistance to the GTF (US\$300,000 over two-years) to start a phased program to progressively strengthen its capacity to take on key functions as agreed with TRCs.

**4.9. International partners are coming together to establish operational partnerships**, each to be guided by its own operational modalities, for helping TRCs implement specific tasks. The key ones in development are:

- **Combating Wildlife Crime**, in which CITES, INTERPOL, UNODC, WCO, and World Bank are developing this partnership which will be formalized through the signature of appropriate MOUs. The aim of this partnership will be to provide coordinated services to TRCs to help implement the GSP on combating wildlife crime, with INTERPOL and WCO leading operational interdiction efforts and UNODC and CITES supporting assessments and capacity building, based on TRC demand. WENs in the region will also be associated. The World Bank will provide fiduciary services to this partnership.
- **Building Capacity and Knowledge Sharing**, in which the Smithsonian Institution, Save the Tiger Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF, and the World Bank are forging a partnership that aims to provide coordinated services of the best available professional advice to TRCs at their request. Resources to implement this capacity building are programmed in the national portfolios of TRCs as well as in the GSPs. The World Bank Institute will be a knowledge partner in this partnership.
- **Streamlining External Funding Support**: All Funding Partners supporting TRCs in the implementation of the GTRP through the flexible funding mechanism will be invited to constitute a funders' partnership to systematically track progress in mobilizing resources, channel resources to fill key gaps, and ensure effective program coordination. The PCS will provide the secretariat function for this partnership.

**4.10. International and national NGOs will continue to play a prominent role in helping TRCs implement the GTRP.** Their roles will fall into three broad categories:

- Developing and sharing knowledge, continuing the role they have played in developing with TRCs many of the best practices that form the foundation of the NTRPs and thus the GTRP;
- Supporting field implementation, extending the outreach of TRCs official machinery into supporting the community, and tracking the illegal wildlife trade; and
- Channeling resources raised internationally and domestically to high-priority needs, either in parallel or through pooled funds.

**4.11 Program implementation will span 12 years, up to 2022, the next Year of the Tiger.** While the priority activities taken to avert the crisis will be customized to national needs and many of these activities will happen in parallel, across the tiger's range a pattern will be discernible.

- In most TRCs, a major emphasis of program implementation in the initial 3-4 year period will be on urgent activities to make source sites and core breeding areas sites inviolate and to stop tiger and prey poaching in such areas;
- Immediate work is needed to begin to address some of the longer-term issues of creating a legal environment and institutional architecture favorable to wildlife and tiger conservation. This will involve the kind of policy and institutional activities listed in Appendix 1;
- In the subsequent years, the emphasis in many TRCs will likely shift to implementing landscape-wide policies that are friendly to wildlife and biodiversity conservation in key sectors (such as roads, mining, hydro power, and plantations); and
- In the final phase, the focus in many TRCs will shift to creating sustainable financing mechanisms through implementation of national and global systems of payment for ecological services provided by these landscapes.

**4.12. The first five years of the program are currently well defined to ensure a prompt launch of the program,** with a program revalidation after a mid-term review in 2013-14. The first two-year period will be critical for

- Strengthening or setting up as needed program implementation mechanisms in all TRCs;
- Having the international support and partnership mechanisms functioning effectively;
- Achieving full funding for the expenditure portfolio; and
- Achieving the planned policy and institutional development activities.

**4.13. As a follow-up to the high-level commitments** endorsed at the Tiger Summit in late 2010, a series of intensive learning, awareness, and fund-raising events involving the TRCs and Funding Partners will be planned in 2011-2012, including a high-level Implementation Review Conference in 2012, to support this objective.

**4.14. Early implementation results will be reviewed against the overall program targets and disseminated in the subsequent phases.** It is expected that most of the GTRP project portfolio will have been substantially implemented during the first five years. A major evaluation of the entire program will be conducted by the TRCs and partners in 2014, to review the program targets and strategic directions and develop a new portfolio of activities and their coordinated implementation and resourcing mechanisms.

**4.15. Reporting will be carried out at the program-wide, national, and project/activity levels.** The main program-level reporting effort in the medium and long term will be linked to a TRC-wide science-based monitoring system—the ‘Tiger Progress Report’—that should consistently record range-wide indicators and trends of wild tiger populations and habitats across all TRCs. Based on strengthened national reporting systems in TRCs, the PCS will prepare an Annual Progress Report. The Progress Report will also integrate output-based reports from program partner, linked to specific projects and activities. An Annual Financial Report will recognize all financial contributions to tiger conservation including domestic funds, bilateral and multilateral contributions, private funds from NGOs, foundations, corporations, and individuals, pooled funding, and funds from related sectors that create tiger co-benefits. The Annual Progress Reports will be a public document.

## CHAPTER 5. EXPECTED RESULTS, SUCCESS FACTORS, AND LIKELY RISKS

### A. EXPECTED RESULTS

**5.1. The first five years of the national and global components of the GTRP are critical for averting the tiger's plunge toward extinction and laying the foundation for the ultimate goal of doubling wild tiger populations by 2022 and conserving 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup> of tiger habitat.** By 2015, the following results can be anticipated as signposts of effective progress toward Tx2:

- ***Tiger population recovery:*** The baseline in 2010 is that there are estimated to be approximately 2,200 tigers in viable, protected breeding populations and 3,200 to 3,500 tigers overall in 13 TRCs. Arresting the seemingly inexorable decline of the tiger will be a major milestone on the road to its recovery. The expected result in 2015 is that tiger populations in most source sites and other core breeding areas have been stabilized and at least some are showing signs of increase. Doubling the number of tigers will require expanding effective protection to entire landscapes where tigers have been greatly reduced in numbers, which will require sustained investment and effort beyond 2015, but by the end of the first phase of the GTRP there should be some evidence of tiger recovery.
- ***Protection and enhancement of tiger conservation landscapes:*** By 2015, most source sites and core breeding areas should be inviolate, professionally managed, well patrolled, and adequately equipped. Key transboundary landscapes will be cooperatively managed. Looking ahead to 2022, professional management should be in place across most of the TCLs.
- ***Combating wildlife crime:*** The baseline in 2010 is that seizures of illegally traded tiger parts and products in the TRCs are equivalent to approximately 150 dead tigers per year, a figure that is probably several orders of magnitude less than the true level, representing a gravely unsustainable threat to tiger populations. Looking ahead to 2022, the goal is to effectively eliminate tiger poaching and trade. The expected result by 2015 is that seizure levels may increase initially as law enforcement effort is improved and scaled up but should start to decline, and products derived from wild or captive tigers are no longer evident in illegal trade, as shown by surveys and monitoring.
- ***Demand reduction:*** The baseline in 2010 is that public awareness of the severity of the tiger's crisis is relatively low, as measured by attitudinal surveys, and increasing wealth is leading to increased demand for tiger products. Looking ahead to 2022, the goal is to eliminate demand for tiger products and engage a broad spectrum of societal support for tiger conservation. The expected result in 2015, in key market areas, should be a measurable increase in public awareness and decline in consumer willingness to purchase illegal products, as determined by surveys and focus groups.
- ***Community engagement:*** The baseline in 2010 is that viable breeding tiger populations are jeopardized by in many places by local communities depleting natural resources and are characterized by growing levels of human-tiger conflict. Looking ahead to 2022, the goal is that people who live near tigers will view them as an asset rather than a liability. The expected result



by 2015 is a reduction in the number of conflict-killed tigers around source sites and other core breeding areas, and an increase in support for tiger conservation in the surrounding communities.

- ***Excellence in tiger landscape management:*** The baseline in 2010 is that systems of professional reserve management are not widely practiced, whether it is the system of managing patrolling or providing incentives to staff for performance, or a capacity to accurately assess the status of tiger populations on a frequent enough basis to detect population trends, which impairs management capacity. Looking ahead to 2022, the goal is to have consistent science-based monitoring systems in place across much of the tiger's range.
- ***Sustainable financing for tiger landscape conservation:*** The baseline is that except for a few reserves that raise resources for communities and themselves through tiger- and wildlife-based tourism, all expenditures are funded through national budgets or grants. By 2015, evaluation of the true value of tiger landscapes would have been completed for all TRCs and national-level sustainable financing and mobilization strategies will have been adopted. By 2022, sustainable financing mechanisms to pay at least 15-20% of the cost of protecting tiger ecosystems should be operational in all TRCs.

## **B. SOME SUCCESS FACTORS**

**5.2.** The current 12-year effort book-marked by the Chinese Year of the Tiger has some important features that enhance the prospects of success:

- **The institutional basis in the TRCs is significantly better than 12 years ago.** Tiger range countries vary in the strength and longevity of their institutions, policies, and project-level interventions related to tiger and wildlife conservation. For instance, India's Project Tiger, which was converted into a statutory authority, called the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), in 2006, has been successful: India has 39 tiger reserves and six major tiger conservation landscape complexes with source populations of tigers. India also has robust, scientifically sound programs backed up by strong legislation, large federal expenditure plans, and considerable political will. In some other TRCs, institutions and policies are weak, and budgets for resources for conservation are inadequate. Nonetheless, all TRCs have basic conservation institutions and policies with a reasonable legal basis for protecting tigers, all have designated protected areas, all are parties to CITES and the CBD, and all have dedicated conservation leaders. Examples of best practices in tiger and wildlife conservation exist in all TRCs.
- **For the first time, there is a TRC-wide plan, developed by the TRCs, based on sound science and proven best practices, that addresses all of the threats to the tiger's survival and realistically estimates the incremental costs necessary to implement the plan.** The NTRPs that form the foundation of the GTRP set tiger and biodiversity conservation in the context of rapid economic growth and supports environmentally sensitive growth, emphasizing the important economic, ecological, and community co-benefits can be achieved from tiger conservation landscapes. The GTRP treats tiger conservation as the face of biodiversity conservation and competent land-use management. It recognizes that protection is just one important segment in the governance of complex social-ecological systems and that there is no one-size-fits-all solution to tiger conservation. The solution in each TRC is unique, yet built on a global examination of best practices. The precise mix and types of policies and activities vary

across TRCs, with each having identified the unique policy enhancements and financial and human resources needed to sustain and recover tigers in their landscapes.

**5.3. Global efforts to bring the attention of policy makers to the plight of the tiger have been made before**, notably in 1973, which led to India establishing its now famous Project Tiger, credited with a recovery of tigers in India in the 1980s. Another major attempt was made in 1995, when the support of the Exxon Corporation (now ExxonMobil) led to the creation of the Save the Tiger Fund, whose investments have supported scientific research and the development of many of the best practices now in place in TRCs. The illicit demand for tiger parts and products which has driven the tiger's decline can be eliminated. Most of the consumer markets identified during the early years of the tiger crisis have now reduced their illegal tiger trade to the point where they are no longer considered a major threat. European countries and the US have invested significant resources in shutting down domestic markets in tiger medicinals, but East Asia's results are particularly impressive. Japan, South Korea and Taiwan have advanced from being part of the problem to part of the solution. Many NGOs have also devoted substantial effort and support to advance tiger conservation. But sustained attention, strong political commitment in the face of competing demands, and collaboration across the range and with non-range countries have been largely absent. The current effort aims to correct for this by:

- Ensuring that, as they have since the Kathmandu Global Tiger Workshop of October 2009, the TRCs actively plan in a common framework. With shared goals and action plans, customized to each TRC, the prospects of effective implementation are enhanced.
- Enhancing political will through a better and wider recognition of the crisis and the threat it poses to biodiversity in general and to the multiple benefits that the tiger landscapes provide.
- Planning to generate uniform, systematic monitoring and reporting through an Annual Report to Summit participants and the public, maintaining high-level attention to progress.
- Systematically bringing the international community into a number of program delivery consortia to provide stronger effective support to TRCs to deal with the crisis.

### **C. LIKELY RISKS**

**5.6 There are risks that need to be managed.** These risks originate in the challenges of mainstreaming conservation into development: the impetus for conservation comes from a top-down process led by enlightened policy makers because conservation has yet to be fully internalized in the value systems of developing, poverty-challenged economies. While the value of a dead tiger (or of any wildlife) is well established in the illegal market, the true value of conservation and of services from tiger landscapes is only now being realized by policy makers. The major risks that face GTRP are thus:

- Loss of political attention due to under-appreciation of the benefits of tiger conservation. This risk is best managed by a process of annual stocktaking at senior levels combined with a biannual Summit as well as by prompt work in each TRC to disseminate the multiple benefits of tiger landscapes and to monetize these benefits through global and local mechanisms;
- Slow adoption of best practices. These best practices are now widely known and accepted in the TRCs but their successful adoption needs a sound policy and institutional environment and external funding. This risk is best managed by linking financial support to the creation of such favorable policy and institutional environments;

- Ineffective collaboration among global partners. All operational partnerships emerging from the GTI process need to function effectively, without the bureaucratic delays customary in working across institutional boundaries. This risk can be mitigated with early signing of MOUs among consortia members, and through the effective functioning of the PCS to provide vital connectivity and support.

## CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION

**6.1. Wild tigers are at a tipping point and action, or inaction, in the coming decade will decide the tiger's fate.** Action will lead to the tiger's recovery; inaction or mere maintenance of the status quo will lead to its extinction. The eventual fate of tiger populations depends on the extent and character of the environments in which they live and the human social and political structure in which they are embedded. In many ways the GTRP is less about tigers and more about people and societies, and the choices they make. The GTRP represents the last best hope for the survival of the world's most magnificent species and the valuable landscapes in which it lives.

**6.2. Tiger conservation effort began 40 years ago with a strong commitment of political will from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.** Over the years political leaders have voiced their concern about biodiversity loss without being able to support this with the required financial and material resources and policy commitments to conservation. A first-ever Tiger Conservation Summit, hosted by Russia Federation Prime Minister Vladimir Putin with the strong backing of World Bank President Robert Zoellick, and TRC leaders is aimed to change this dynamic and to initiate the implementation of the GTRP.

## APPENDIX 1 PORTFOLIO OF POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL, AND EXPENDITURE ACTIVITIES FROM THE NTRPs

### A. Policy and Institutional Activities

Bangladesh	<p>Include wildlife crime in current cross-border law enforcement mechanisms</p> <p>Revise and enact a new Wildlife Conservation Act with associated rules to enhance penalties, create special wildlife conservation units</p> <p>Create a dedicated institution for wildlife conservation and management with appropriate training and logistical support to retain expertise and skills</p> <p>Mainstream conservation into the development agenda through an economic valuation of the Sundarbans landscape</p>
Bhutan	<p>Finalize the Protected Areas and Wildlife Act</p> <p>Create a bilateral policy and MoU between India and Bhutan for collaborative management of transboundary protected areas and to designate Transboundary Peace Parks</p> <p>Integrate clear policies on PES to strengthen local communities into overall government conservation policies and acts</p> <p>Strengthen coordination between different units of the Department of Forests and Park Services (DoFPS)</p>
Cambodia	<p>Develop a sub-decree to legally designate an inviolate source site</p> <p>Establish inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination for sustainable land-use and management across the Eastern Plains Landscape</p> <p>Sign a trans-boundary agreement with Vietnam to combat cross-border wildlife crime</p> <p>Review and revise existing wildlife laws that govern penalties for poaching and trade in species of high commercial value</p>
China	<p>Introduce policy to ban hunting in key areas to improve prey populations</p> <p>Introduce policy and legal backing for a conservation plan for wild tigers</p>
Indonesia	<p>Upgrade laws for arresting poachers and illegal wildlife traders and increase penalties</p> <p>Develop laws to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas in priority landscapes</p> <p>Strengthen cross-sectoral program planning</p> <p>Establish a high-level inter-agency (MoF, Police, Customs, MoJustice) command team to deal with wildlife traders and work with INTERPOL, UNODC, and WCO</p>
Lao PDR	<p>Government to endorse the Tiger National Action Plan</p> <p>Revise the national protected areas regulation into a Prime Minister's Decree to grant higher status to the protected area system</p> <p>Facilitate sustainable funding using policy and legislation provisions (e.g. through payments for watershed protection, given the high number of proposed hydropower</p>

	<p>developments in Laos)</p> <p>Establish Lao WEN; a Prime Minister's Commission on Endangered Species; and a Tiger Taskforce under MoF</p>
Malaysia	<p>Finalize the enactment of the new Wildlife Conservation Act</p> <p>Establish a coordination mechanism within the Ministry to monitor the implementation of the NTCAP and CFS</p>
Myanmar	<p>Amend penalties in the current law and legislation with regard to tiger related offences</p> <p>Review existing development policies to strengthen support for tiger conservation and integrate it into the development agenda</p> <p>Create meaningful cooperation among government line agencies for effective and efficient law enforcement and education outreach for tiger conservation</p>
Nepal	<p>Amend the NPWC Act 1973 and Forest Act 1993 to enable landscape conservation</p> <p>Gazette the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) as a priority conservation landscape and place TAL conservation as a high-profile feature in the political agenda</p> <p>Expand social mobilization to elicit community stewardship for conservation</p> <p>Establish a National Tiger Conservation Committee (NTCC), WCCB, and SAWEN</p>
Russia	<p>Prescribe legal requirements to prosecute those who sell and purchase tiger skins on the Internet</p> <p>Amend the forest legislation to protect Korean pine and oak trees</p> <p>Amend laws to provide economic incentives to increase prey populations</p> <p>Amend laws to include stiff punishments for illegal procurement and transport of tiger parts</p>
Thailand	<p>Reform policy on promotion, salaries, and benefits for PA staff and park rangers</p> <p>Amend the WARPA to increase the penalties for wildlife crimes</p> <p>Establish research and monitoring capacity in the Tenasserim WEFOM and DY-KY Forest Complex</p> <p>Establish wildlife crime units and CITES transboundary check points</p>
Vietnam	<p>Sign transboundary MoUs for better coordination to tackle trade and smuggling</p> <p>Develop policies on smart green infrastructure in Tiger Conservation Landscapes d to prevent non-SUF infrastructure being constructed within tiger PAs</p> <p>Develop policies for a captive tiger registration and monitoring system with breeding management plans for the Indochinese tiger</p> <p>Issue Directive to dismantle organized tiger crimes as a matter of national urgency</p>

## B. Expenditure Portfolio Summary (developed from NTRPs and GSPs)

Table 1. Estimated external financing by country and theme normalized to 5-year period, US\$ million

Components	Theme							Total
	A. Habitat Management	B. Controlling Prey and Tiger Poaching	C. Institutional Strengthening & Capacity Building	D. Tiger Human Conflict & Community Engagement	E. Controlling Illegal Trade & Reducing Demand	F. Scientific Monitoring, Surveys, Research	G. Trans-boundary Management	
<b>NTRPs</b>								
Bangladesh	1.5	8.8	8.0	12.8	1.4	2.0	1.0	35.5
Bhutan	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.9		0.6	0.5	7.8
Cambodia	3.5	4.5		4.5		2.5	1.0	16.0
China	1.0		0.7		0.5		1.0	3.2
India*								
Indonesia	0.6	4.2	0.1			3.1		8.0
Lao PDR	9.0	1.0	0.5		1.2	1.2	1.0	13.9
Malaysia	20.0	6.0				2.0		28.0
Myanmar	2.5	2.5	3.2		0.5	2.0	0.5	11.2
Nepal	5.0	0.4	9.5	2.9				17.8
Russia	19.0	16.0		2.0		6.0	1.0	44.0
Thailand	1.2	29.3	1.5	2.3	4.8	5.0	1.0	45.1
Vietnam	6.3	3.5	5.3		10.9	1.5	3.5	31.0
<b>Sub-total NTRPs</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>261.5</b>
<b>GSPs</b>								
Combating Wildlife Crime					4.0			4.0
Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing			7.5					7.5
Scientific Monitoring						1.0		1.0
<b>Sub-total GSPs</b>			<b>7.5</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>		<b>12.5</b>
<b>Key Studies</b>								
Valuation of TCL Ecosystems			0.6					0.6
Sustainable Finance Workouts			1.0					1.0
Transboundary Collaborations							0.2	0.2
Demand Elimination					0.5			0.5
Translocation of Tigers	0.1							0.1
<b>Sub-total Key Studies</b>	<b>0.1</b>		<b>1.6</b>		<b>0.5</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>276.4</b>

\* India: costs are estimated, need for an external financing is being determined.

## I. Expenditure Portfolio Details (US\$276.4 million)

### A. HABITAT MANAGEMENT

#### A-1: Bangladesh—Habitat Management; US\$1.5 million; 4 years

*Objectives:* Habitat restoration through afforestation and grassland development; *Activities:* Afforestation of fodder plants (*Sonneratia apetala*) and grassland development prey herbivores (Spotted Deer and Barking Deer); *Outcomes:* Improve habitats of prey animals and number of prey animals will be increased.

#### A-2: Bhutan—Habitat and species conservation; US\$2.5 million; 5 to 8 years

*Objectives:* Classify and define tiger habitat at a landscape scale in Bhutan; *Activities:* Identify and delineate tiger core zones and dispersal corridors, establish management zones based on habitat use and distribution of tigers, revise the current corridors, develop a mechanism to assess infrastructure development impacts, assess impacts of climate change and land use practices on tiger landscapes; *Outcomes:* Conservation and management of a tiger meta-population in Bhutan, proactive measures to prevent impacts from development projects, projection of the impact of climate change on tiger habitat for adaptation strategies.

#### A-3: Cambodia—Designation of an inviolate source site; US\$3.5 million; 3 years

*Objectives:* Secure at least one inviolate potential source site, free from habitat conversion and human interference; *Activities:* Identification of suitable source site for eventual re-introduction of wild tigers, clear mandate for management of the source site for tiger recovery; designations of tiger source sites, demarcate boundary of inviolate areas for tiger conservation; *Outcomes:* Establish potential tiger source site, develop management plan for recovery of wild tigers in source site.

#### A-4: China—Optimization of wild tiger habitat; US\$1.0 million; 5 years

*Objectives:* Identify habitat management priorities, optimize habitats, and establish experimental zones for release of artificially-bred tigers to nature; *Activities:* Habitat inventory, protection, management planning, GIS database for action zones of wild tigers conservation and restoration; technical guidance on habitat restoration for wild tigers, pilot projects in 1-2 sites, scaled up later; pilots on feasibility of artificially-bred tigers to be released to the nature; monitoring released tigers; *Outcomes:* Priorities identified, habitats are extended and improved, prey density increased.

#### A-5: Indonesia—Creating legal basis of tiger protection; US\$0.6 million; 5 years

*Objectives:* Secure the source sites as the last strong hold for Sumatran tiger population, maintain the integrity of those landscapes, reduce international demand on tiger, its parts and derivatives; *Activities:* Selecting at least one tiger releasing site, mapping concession areas and connectivity within the priority landscapes, integrating source sites into park management plan, scaling up best management practices in forest industry, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessments, new tiger monitoring technology, a national tiger advisory board, commitments of countries involved in international trade of tiger, its parts and derivatives to stop the demand; *Outcomes:* Local regulations enacted, integrity of the identified source sites and the priority tiger's priority landscapes are secured and maintained, international demand is reduced, contributed to global climate change mitigation effort by securing 73,413 km<sup>2</sup> the tiger's priority landscapes.

**A-6: Lao PDR—Establishing inviolate core zone at Nam Et Phou Louey NPA; US\$9.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Establish inviolate core zone to secure our source tiger population and connectivity between TCLs; *Activities:* Land-use planning and zoning demarcation in NPAs, law enforcement, outreach and education, relocation of livestock grazing areas out of the core zone, support alternative livelihood for local communities, strengthen capacity, funding and authority of protected area institutions; boundary demarcation, land concessions and infrastructure development in TCLs to comply with PA management plans and zoning, PA management plans to ensure cross-sectoral compliance with PA TPZs and corridors, village land-use planning and allocation outside of PA boundaries; *Outcomes:* Better protection of tigers and prey, increase in tiger numbers, good engagement of local communities; Secured corridors of habitat linking NEPL NPA source sites and other TCLs.

**A-7: Malaysia—Enhancing the linkages between the priority habitat areas; US\$20.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Secure the core areas in the Central Forest Spine and ensure connectivity through functional corridors; *Activities:* Belum-Temengor Complex, Taman Negara and Endau-Rompin Complex are strictly protected, expanded, or sustainably managed, new protected areas, ecologically sound land use in corridors, sustainable logging practices in forest reserves, community-based, better management practices and effective awareness programmes to mitigate human-tiger conflict, a sustainable financing mechanism, smart infrastructure to facilitate wildlife crossing, mechanism within the Ministry to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the NTCAP and CFS; *Outcomes:* landscape of tiger habitat with connected core areas large enough to support a population of up to 1000 tigers with minimal human-tiger conflict, ecological corridors maintained for tigers and prey, actual sites for wildlife crossing identified and monitored.

**A-8: Myanmar—Enacting legal protection of tiger landscapes; US\$2.5 million; 4 years**

*Objectives:* Identify remaining important areas for tigers in and around both TCLs; *Activities:* Surveys for tiger presence in unprotected areas around both TCLs, nomination of important tiger areas for legal protection; *Outcomes:* Legal designation of areas important for tigers, incorporation of new areas into management planning for existing source landscapes.

**A-9: Nepal—Managing tiger and habitats; US\$5.0 million; To be specified**

*Objectives:* Manage the TAL as a priority conservation landscape with core areas, buffer zones, corridors to conserve tigers as a metapopulation with transboundary ecological linkages; *Activities:* Research and management to remove alien invasive plant species and maintain habitat quality, protect core areas, corridors, and buffer zones from human encroachment, manage critical tiger habitat to restore and increase tiger and prey populations, the hand-over of corridor forests to local communities for management, assess impact of developmental projects on tigers, prey, and habitat, transboundary linkages with India and China through complementary management; *Outcomes:* A stable meta-population of at least 250 adult tigers in the TAL, with transboundary ecological links.

**A-10: Russia—Strengthening protected area network; US\$19.0 million; 2 to 10 years**

*Objectives:* Revise, strengthen and increase the network of PAs; *Activities:* Ecological corridors (areas under management regimes called to limit adverse impact on Amur tiger habitats from clear-cutting, road construction, etc.) to connect protected areas, protection zones with restricted regimes of nature resource use on land adjacent to PAs, additional public support to PAs to backup their inspection teams, among



other things, through increasing their salaries and supplying needed equipment, additional area of nature reserves and national parks in the Amur tiger range; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**A-11: Thailand—Habitat management; US\$1.2 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Provide long-term support for tiger habitat restoration activities; *Activities:* Use of controlled burns to maintain grass-based for ungulate recovery, suppress fires effectively in evergreen forest areas, reintroduction program of ungulate prey with the ex-situ succeeded species (i.e., sambars, eld's deer, and hog deer), natural and artificial water sources for tigers and ungulates, system to control invasive species, planning for corridor and habitat restoration; *Outcomes:* Habitat is suitable for other wildlife species and native biodiversity is restored.

**A-12: Vietnam—Strengthening the status and management of protected areas; US\$6.3 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Recognize and strengthen management of 3 Tiger Protected Areas, make these PAs inviolate to development; *Activities:* Conduct feasibility studies to identify tiger conservation sites and develop management plans including a) Eastern Plains Dry Forest Complex: Dak Nam SFE, Yok Don NP, Cu Jut SFE, Ya Lop SFE, Chu Prong; b) Bu Gia Map NP; c) Chu Mon Ray NP (and forest in Sa Tay District); d) Song Thanh NR - Dak Rong, Vu Quang - Pu Mat, Sop Cop District, Son La province (which border the Nam Et Phou Louey NCBA in Lao PDR); Government recognize 3 PAs as Vietnam's Tiger Protected Areas and agree to apply minimum standards for resourcing, protecting, monitoring, management, and capacity; Yok Don NP become a demonstration site for tiger conservation; trans-boundary taskforce on wildlife protection to patrol the Tiger Protected Areas; re-settlement plan for people living inside PAs and in critical corridors between them; a decree ensuring no non-SUF infrastructure be constructed within Tiger Protected Areas; "Smart Green Infrastructure framework" to ensure no adverse effects of infrastructure development on tiger landscapes; procuracy and court authorities to help them apply stronger penalties for wildlife criminals; *Outcomes:* Establish about 3 potential tiger source site, develop management plan for these sites.

**A-13: Key Study—Translocation of tigers; US\$0.1 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Share experience and discuss best practices and experience to date with translocation of tigers and other large carnivores; *Activities:* A 3-4 day technical meeting in a tiger range country; *Outcomes:* An agreed upon, coordinated, science-based plan for translocation, reintroduction, and rehabilitation of tigers.

## **B. CONTROLLING PREY & TIGER POACHING**

**B-1: Bangladesh—Habitat protection; US\$8.8 million; 3 years**

*Objectives:* Deploy an effective and efficient cadre of wildlife conservation field staff to conserve tigers and tiger habitat; *Activities:* Retention and hiring new technical staff, equipment, technology-based monitoring and protection including MIST, radio-tracking, effective patrolling, risk insurance for hardship and high risk posts, coordination with police, coast-guard, local administration, local communities, and media; *Outcomes:* Better protective measures of tiger habitat in the Sundarbans, better monitoring of tiger and prey populations, better understanding of tiger ecology, behavior and population demographics, improved inter-ministerial and trans-boundary collaboration.

**B-2: Bhutan—Habitat and species conservation; US\$2.5 million; 5 to 8 years**

*Objectives:* Strengthen anti-poaching and wildlife crime enforcement; *Activities:* Strengthen anti-poaching and wildlife enforcement with the Nature Conservation Division as the coordinating body,

intelligence networks (including at community levels) with database for poachers, collaboration with Customs, Police, Armed Forces, Judiciary, and Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority; *Outcomes:* Reduced killing and trade of tiger parts and derivatives.

**B-3: Cambodia—Law enforcement and habitat management; US\$4.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Increase capacity and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in wildlife and habitat conservation; *Activities:* Recruit and train law enforcement officers in wildlife conservation, conservation ethics, legal statutes, law enforcement and investigation and MIST, training for judiciary in legal statutes; necessary field equipment and transportation, sufficient budget for maintaining and operational activities, adequate management infrastructure (e.g. patrol stations and patrol routes), frequency and efficiency of regular patrols monitor illegal activity within the source site and protected areas in the broader landscape, with strict monitoring of law enforcement operations using MIST and full integration of monitoring into conservation area management; *Outcomes:* Reduced environmental crimes that threaten tiger and tiger prey, strengthened enforcement and implementation of national wildlife and forestry legislations to protect tigers and its prey.

**B-4: Indonesia—Scaling up specialized law enforcement and conflict mitigation; US\$4.2 million; 12 years**

*Objectives:* Implement a strengthened patrolling and law enforcement system supported by skilled people, adequate finance and infrastructures, robust management system and linked to strong domestic and international network; *Activities:* 30 well equipped Species Protection Units, Rapid Response Unit (SPORC), Elite Investigation group (100 staff), legal basis for arresting suspected poachers and higher penalties for prosecuted poachers and wildlife traders, a high level inter-agencies command unit (Police, Customs, Justice, Interpol, UNODC, and WCO), mainstreaming tiger and habitat protection through National Development Program, three Rescue Teams for capturing, pre-conditioning, and relocating problem tigers, Conflict Mitigation Coordinating Team in provincial level and Response Unit at district level; *Outcomes:* Tiger conservation units (mitigation, protection, law enforcement), tiger poaching and trade reduce by 90%, while tiger, human and livestock death due to conflict are reduced by 80% from the baseline data.

**B-5: Lao PDR—Adopting enforcement and monitoring standards; US\$1.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Implement standard monitoring methods in protected areas across TCLs to monitor tigers and prey (e.g. camera trapping, occupancy survey) and law enforcement (e.g. MIST); *Activities:* Technical training for staff, installation of ‘MIST’; *Outcomes:* Standard monitoring system is in place across projects.

**B-6: Malaysia—Strengthening law enforcement; US\$6.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Provide effective and long-term protection for tigers and their prey; *Activities:* Staffing, training, resourcing enforcement teams, focused and intelligence driven anti-poaching patrol strategies in the Central Forest Spine, especially in Taman Negara, Belum-Temenggor Complex at the Malaysian-Thailand borders, and in the Endau-Rompin Complex at Pahang-Johor state border, stricter enforcement of the new wildlife legislation, additional funds to support increased patrolling, multi-agency enforcement task force, capacity building for tiger conservation through the Institute of Biodiversity (IBD, DWNP); *Outcomes:* Improved legislative and regulatory protection, efficient anti-poaching patrols, better enforcement, increase apprehension and prosecution of illegal wildlife traders and poachers, comprehensive training programs developed through IBD, DWNP.

**B-7: Myanmar—Controlling prey and tiger poaching; US\$2.5 million; To be specified years**

*Objectives:* To be specified; *Activities:* To be specified; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**B-8: Nepal—Adopting enforcement and monitoring system; US\$0.4 million; To be specified**

*Objectives:* Institutionalize and implement effective tiger protection and monitoring systems; *Activities:* Implement and upgrade MIST complemented by intelligence networks, illegal wildlife trade database, periodic population monitoring using camera-trapping and occupancy surveys at 3 year intervals, anti-poaching mechanisms in protected areas, community-based protection units and intelligence networks, necessary human resources and infrastructure for effective protection; *Outcomes:* A stable meta-population of at least 250 adult tigers in the TAL, with transboundary ecological links.

**B-9: Russia—Preventing human-tiger conflict; US\$16.0 million; 2 to 10 years**

*Objectives:* Prevent and timely settle human-tiger conflicts; *Activities:* Safety rules on how to behave in the case of a tiger encounter, outreach to local people and hunters, effective ways to repel tigers, radio collaring, resources for the Tiger Special Inspection Program, Amur Tiger Recovery Centre for orphaned tiger cubs, veterinary services; *Outcomes:* Prevented conflict situations.

**B-10: Thailand—Strengthening and standardizing enforcement; US\$29.3 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Promote conservation efforts at the scale of entire populations (e.g., forest complex and associated corridors); *Activities:* “MIST-based Smart patrol system” in Tenasserim – Western Forest Complex and Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex, staffing, training and resourcing competent park ranger teams, wildlife crime units and informant network around Tenasserim – WEFCOM and DP-KY Forest Complex, attorneys and judges to ensure substantial punishment on wildlife crime against tigers and other large ungulates, overhaul the park ranger system to a higher living and working standard, landscape scaled ecological and development models for tiger conservation and engage stakeholders in development sectors (i.e., roads, oil and gas, mining, power); *Outcomes:* The real landscape protection cost, actions, and activities to stop the bleeding and to recover wild tigers are understood and adopted at the policy level.

**B-11: Vietnam—Adopting enforcement and monitoring system; US\$3.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Activate a national monitoring system for law enforcement effectiveness for entire protected area system; *Activities:* Officially adopt MIST (or a similar system), train all protected area managers and staff to implement MIST with a monthly review cycle, develop a quarterly and annual reporting mechanism for the entire protected area system; *Outcomes:* MIST (or a similar system) piloted and running, PAs managers are trained to implement MIST professionally.

**C. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING & CAPACITY BUILDING****C-1: Bangladesh—Building institutional capacity; US\$8.0 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Develop capacity in the Forest Department for effective wildlife and habitat conservation in the Sundarbans; *Activities:* Transition from production forestry to conservation, budget allocation for Sundarbans based on the ecological services, inter-sectoral collaboration, FD organizational and cultural change, training and capacity building of staff; *Outcomes:* Improved conservation the Sundarbans and its wildlife measured in terms of tiger, prey and habitat.

**C-2: Bhutan—Building institutional capacity; US\$0.8 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Enhance institutional capacity of the Department of Forest and Park Services to deal with the national park and wildlife protection issues, develop an Integrated Financing Plan/Strategy by the end of

2011; *Activities*: Synchronize mandates of existing units, strengthen DoFPS partnerships, explore creation of an autonomous unit for protection services, recruit, train, and provide logistical support to DoFPS field staff; develop financing strategy/plan with the full range of activities for the tiger recovery program; *Outcomes*: DoFPS capable of developing and effectively executing wildlife/biodiversity conservation programs and projects, sustainable financing for tiger recovery plan.

**C-3: China—Strengthening institutional capacity; US\$0.7 million; 5 years**

*Objectives*: Improve monitoring system and capacity for wild tigers population and their habitats; improve international cooperation mechanism for wild tiger conservation; *Activities*: Institutional analysis followed by restructuring of the responsibilities and arrangement among existing monitoring agencies, new conservation monitoring agency; staffing, training, and resourcing the monitoring teams; a series of seminars and mutual visits among the TRCs to understand concerns, best practices, including enforcement; *Outcomes*: Well-functioning conservation monitoring system with clearly defined responsibilities; timely understanding of tiger population and habitat dynamics, effective anti-poaching activities; multi model international exchange and cooperation on wild tiger conservation.

**C-4: Indonesia—Mobilizing conservation funds; US\$0.1 million; 12 years**

*Objectives*: Establish secured funds to support the long term protection of tiger population at priority TCLs; *Activities*: A tiger conservation fund under the existing legal frame work, funds from the forestry budget for law enforcement, incentive and disincentive scheme for land user in priority landscapes i.e. watershed benefits, certification scheme, carbon trading, taxes, additional funds from donors and private through pledges and/or project proposals, performance bonds to license holder to protect tigers and restore its habitats; *Outcomes*: Sustainable funding for tiger conservation.

**C-5: Lao PDR—Strengthening institutions and cooperation; US\$0.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives*: Strengthen institutions and cooperation to protect tigers, tiger prey and habitat; *Activities*: Staffing, training, and resourcing the capacity of DoFI, customs staff, border staff, economic police and CITES MA and SA, establish Lao WEN, lines of communication amongst conservation and developmental Ministries (road, mine, hydro), a Prime Minister’s Commission on Endangered Species and under the PM Commission (housed in the PM Environment Committee) and under MAF create a Tiger Taskforce; *Outcomes*: Lao WEN; PM Commission on Endangered Species, and Tiger Taskforce.

**C-6: Myanmar—Improving management capacity; US\$3.2 million; 5 years**

*Objectives*: Improve capacity of management and law enforcement agencies to achieve conservation, strengthen support for Tiger Conservation across all Myanmar line-agencies; *Activities*: Recruit and train more FD staff in wildlife conservation, law enforcement and monitoring techniques, provide necessary field equipment and funding for operations and maintenance, expand management infrastructure, increase effective patrolling and integrate with appropriate database (e. g MIST) for effective management, national level inter-ministerial dialog, improved national policies; *Outcomes*: Measurable decline in wildlife related crimes, especially those associated with tigers, fully informed government, policies related to tiger Conservation strengthened.

**C-7: Nepal—Enhancing management and conservation polices; US\$9.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives*: Create an enabling policy environment for landscape-scale conservation; strengthen national capacity for tiger conservation; develop a sustainable financing mechanism; *Activities*: Amend laws, regulations and guidelines, gazette the TAL as a priority conservation landscape, National Tiger Conservation Committee (NTCC), WCCB and SAWEN, economic valuation of ecological services, transboundary cooperation mechanisms with India and China; staffing, training and resourcing field and

centre operations for research, smart patrolling, intelligence, judiciary procedures, infrastructure related to park and forest management and patrolling, a high-level wildlife trade monitoring and enforcement authority at the Centre; carbon-related funds for tiger conservation, payments for water and other hydrological services; *Outcomes:* Conducive policies and political support for tiger conservation; national capacity enhanced to counter poaching and trade in wildlife and parts/derivatives, Tiger Conservation Fund established.

**C-8: Thailand—Building capacity based on successful models; US\$1.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Establish a Regional Tiger Conservation and Research Center at Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary; *Activities:* Staff and administrative structure to run the center, sufficient facilities and equipment, enforcement and research to serve both Thailand and the region, technical and enforcement-related curricula that will prepare participants to meet protected area management standards; *Outcomes:* The skills shared in the region by using the facility in WEFCOM.

**C-9: Vietnam—Enhancing policies and strengthening institutional capacity; US\$5.3 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Promulgate a new decree on endangered species management; Develop a policy framework for implementing sustainable financing mechanisms for wildlife conservation; Build strong partnerships among government and other stakeholders (including civil society and the private sector); Establish mechanisms for effective information sharing amongst relevant government agencies; *Activities:* Review of the current management and policy framework on endangered species conservation, re-evaluate all species according to IUCN Red List criteria, a decree on appropriate management and protection of endangered wildlife including tigers in partnership with all relevant ministries and partners; a range of policies to enable the implementation of appropriate sustainable financing mechanisms; MoUs between relevant government ministries and agencies, partnerships with civil society groups and private sector; *Outcomes:* Consolidate policy framework on endangered species management and conservation, improve enforcement and management capacities, and strengthen cooperation among relevant government authorities and partnerships with civil society groups and private sector on wildlife conservation.

**C-10: Global Support Program—Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing; US\$7.5 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Complement national capacity building efforts and build strong cadre of knowledgeable and skilled field staff who are motivated by an institutional and community framework to do a good job; *Activities:* (i) professionalize core wildlife, habitat, and protected area management positions; (ii) engage high-level policy and decision-makers in enhancing institutional capacity; and (iii) provide ongoing opportunities for learning, knowledge sharing, collaboration, and support among stakeholders; *Outcomes:* Centers of Excellence, Training of Trainers Programs, an Executive Leadership Forum, Leadership Training for Wildlife and Protected Area Managers, Institutional Capacity Assessments and Consultations, and a Community of Practice.

**C-11: Key Study—Valuation of TCL Ecosystems; US\$0.6 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Quantify the economic value of multiple ecological services of TCLs to facilitate willingness of Governments and communities to invest in protection of valuable ecosystems from further degradation; *Activities:* Assessments of the flow of fresh water, protection from natural hazards, sustaining production of hydropower, supporting agriculture and fisheries, sequestration of carbon, biodiversity-based ecotourism; *Outcomes:* Studies in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam.

**C-12: Key Study—Sustainable Finance Workouts; US\$1.0 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Develop national-level strategies for sustainable financing of tiger conservation activities and propose an action plan for mobilizing sustainable financing; *Activities:* Designation of a multi-stakeholder group; organization of workshop(s); initiation of feasibility study; endorsement of sustainable financing strategy; and development of a communications strategy to mobilize funding; *Outcomes:* Pilot programs to test the most promising sustainable financing approaches: Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), payments for ecosystem services (PES), and biodiversity offsets.

**D. TIGER HUMAN CONFLICT & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT****D-1: Bangladesh—Engaging local communities; US\$12.8 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Reduce community dependency on forest resources, tiger and prey poaching, tiger-human conflict and to involve local communities in forest management; *Activities:* Alternative income generation projects (ecotourism, apiculture, pond fish culture, poultry rearing, alternative energy), forest co-management councils, benefit sharing programs, tiger response teams, compensation funds, insurance support; *Outcomes:* Improved habitat condition, socio-economic development and empowerment of local communities, positive attitude towards wildlife, better protection of tiger and prey species.

**D-2: Bhutan—Integrating tiger conservation and rural livelihoods; US\$0.9 million; 5 to 8 years**

*Objectives:* Provide alternative forest resource use practices to reduce anthropogenic pressure on tigers and tiger habitat; *Activities:* Alternative energy, better pasture and herd management, community-based eco/nature tourism, micro-credit scheme and micro-enterprise projects, revenue-sharing from hydro-schemes, community-based livestock insurance programs, human wildlife coexistence education and awareness; *Outcomes:* Greater awareness of conservation needs, community stewardship, less habitat degradation, better livestock management, reduced human-tiger conflict and greater tolerance to depredations.

**D-3: Cambodia—Law enforcement and habitat management; US\$4.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Integrating habitat management into landscape plans; *Activities:* Conduct an assessment of suitable tiger habitats in the potential source site(s) and, if needed, create artificial micro-habitat for tiger and its prey species; Integrate legal designations of tiger source sites through consultation with relevant stakeholders, capacity building, and coordination, awareness raising-program for the tiger source site; *Outcomes:* Science-based tiger conservation objectives are fully considered and integrated with conservation planning working group and other relevant agencies.

**D-4: Nepal—Building local community stewardship for conservation ; US\$2.9 million; 12 years**

*Objectives:* Develop local stewardship and support for tiger conservation; *Activities:* Effective, proactive human-tiger conflict mitigation program, rapid-response teams, public awareness programs, integrated/alternative livelihood programs, alternative energy uses, payments for conservation of ecological/environmental services and conservation offsets to local communities; *Outcomes:* Community stewardship and support for tiger conservation in the TAL.

**D-5: Russia—Building public awareness and education; US\$2.0 million; 2 to 10 years**

*Objectives:* Raising public awareness of the Amur tiger as a species of unique national and global value; *Activities:* Targeted PR campaigns about a positive image of the tiger as a symbol of the region's wildlife, preserved spiritual culture, traditional knowledge, rituals and customs of indigenous peoples aimed at conserving and respecting the Amur tiger, sustainable nature resource management practices, negative public opinion about poaching; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**D-6: Thailand—Empowering local communities; US\$2.3 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Support local communities in developing sustainable economies that reduce dependence on forest resources; *Activities:* Link communities with agricultural science institutes and agencies to promote agro-forestry in buffer zone areas around priority landscapes to reduce Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) collection inside Protected Areas (PAs), wildlife-based ecotourism with a concrete benefit sharing with communities in appropriate areas in and around PAs; *Outcomes:* Better livelihood and reducing poverty.

**E. CONTROLLING ILLEGAL TRADE & REDUCING DEMAND****E-1: Bangladesh—Controlling Illegal Trade & Reducing Demand; US\$1.4 million; 3 years**

*Objectives:* Strengthening wildlife circle and enhancing wildlife crime controlling activities through out the country. Introduction of smart patrolling in the Sundarbans; *Activities:* Employment of additional staffs for strengthening wildlife circle, monitoring and control of wildlife trades at airport, seaport and border area. Implementation of Spotted Deer farming policy to reduce public demand for bush meat (Spotted Deer) which is considered as major prey animal of tiger; *Outcomes:* Number of prey animals (Spotted Deer) will be increased and at the same time number of tiger will be increased. At the same time wildlife offences will be decreased.

**E-2: China—Strengthening law enforcement; US\$0.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Development of awareness and education on tiger conservation; *Activities:* Message to the public on damage to wild tiger brought by smuggling and illegal operations of their products, target-oriented propaganda and education in key ports, bordering areas, markets and collection and distribution centers, reporting hot phone line, wide dissemination of typical illegal trade cases to facilitate public further understand the legal consequences of illegal activities; *Outcomes:* Public's awareness will be significantly raised, more cooperative in reporting the illegal activities.

**E-3: Lao PDR—Controlling illegal trade and reducing demand; US\$1.2 million; years**

*Objectives:* Strengthen Law enforcement to reduce wildlife crime; *Activities:* Enforcement staff training, informant network, routine/responsive patrol, public awareness; *Outcomes:* Wildlife crime control units established and operated, better public understanding about negative impacts of wildlife trade.

**E-4: Myanmar—Controlling illegal trade and reducing demand; US\$0.5 million; years**

*Objectives:* To be specified; *Activities:* To be specified; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**E-5: Thailand—Facilitating international cooperation; US\$4.8 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Facilitate international cooperation in tiger conservation efforts, support national and international efforts to manage captive tigers responsibly, convey tiger conservation-related messages to a diverse Thai public, and policy-makers, and politicians; *Activities:* Strengthen enforcement capacity of Thailand's CITES programs, ASEAN-WEN, bi-lateral cooperation with Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Myanmar for transboundary enforcement, monitoring and research; Activity 27: control programs for captive breeding of tigers, database of individual tracking records, enforce illegal activities on captive tigers, public campaigns on the difference of wild & captive tiger conservation, public campaigns; *Outcomes:* Stronger international network to fight wildlife crime, public understands the difference of wild tiger conservation and illegal captive tiger business that harms tiger conversation.

**E-6: Vietnam—Regulating captive tiger facilities; US\$10.9 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Establish national individual captive tiger registration system and transparent monitoring programme; National conservation breeding plan for Indochinese Tiger; prosecute criminals organizing the illegal trade in tigers and tiger prey; Reduce retail of tiger and prey products; Strengthen information sharing and intelligence analysis; Launch communications campaigns; Delist instructions on use of endangered species; *Activities:* Training of multi-agency team in animal identification techniques, all captive tigers are individually identified using stripe pattern, DNA and microchips, national database on captive tiger identification, monitoring protocols of captive tiger facilities; a Vietnam Conservation Breeding Management Plan for Indochinese tiger; Directive on dismantling organized tiger crimes as a matter of national urgency, Interpol inter-agency intelligence-led investigations into illegal tiger trade networks; Sustained enforcement campaign against retailers illegally selling tiger and prey products especially wildlife restaurants, medicine shops and souvenir shops; intelligence analysis system (e.g. i2, GOCASE), ASEAN-WEN Asian Big Cat task force, UNODC's Border Liaison Office programs; annual innovative behavior change campaigns; remove the promotion of the use of tigers and other endangered species in traditional medicine textbooks (e.g. pharmacopeias, training curricula etc); *Outcomes:* Vietnam conservation breeding management plan piloted and running, enforcement campaigns will be carried out and capacities of combating tiger wildlife crimes improved significantly, positive attitudes towards tiger and tiger preys consumption and protection through implemented innovative behavior change campaigns.

**E-7: Global Support Program—Combating Wildlife Crime; US\$4.0 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Launch a consortium of four international agencies charged with wildlife law enforcement—CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the World Customs Organization (WCO)—plus the World Bank to offer support to sovereign empowered national agencies; *Activities:* (i) Law Enforcement Assessment Workshops and Strategy Development; (ii) Transboundary Interdiction Support; (iii) Legislative Assessments; and (iv) Capacity Building support; *Outcomes:* up to 20 interdiction operations at known hotspots for tiger trade and trafficking; recommendations to make wildlife crime a priority through the entire chain of the criminal justice system; implementation activities.

**E-8: Key Study—Demand Elimination; US\$0.5 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Launch a large-scale, coordinated, and targeted campaign to change the behavior of current consumers of tiger derivatives; *Activities:* Expert workshops to gather currently available knowledge and plan the campaign; *Outcomes:* Insights about consumers' attitudes and motivations, the design of a future global program and support for national awareness programs.

**F. SCIENTIFIC MONITORING, SURVEYS, RESEARCH****F-1: Bangladesh—Scientific monitoring, surveys, research; US\$2.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Regular biodiversity status survey, population census, behavioral and ecological study on the basis of latest scientific methodology; *Activities:* Two or three years interval tiger and prey animal census, survey and monitoring by the use of appropriate techniques in Sundarbans; *Outcomes:* Number of prey animals (Spotted Deer) will be increased and at the same time number of tiger will be increased in Sundarbans. Improve capacity and efficiency of field staff.

**F-2: Bhutan—Habitat and species conservation; US\$0.6 million; 5 to 8 years**

*Objectives:* Establish a nationwide monitoring program for tigers and prey; *Activities:* Conduct



nationwide tiger and prey survey to establish national baseline based on camera trapping and occupancy or distance surveys, establish routine monitoring protocols for tigers, preys, and habitats (MIST); *Outcomes:* National baseline and database to assess the status of Bhutan's tiger population.

**F-3: Cambodia—Monitoring of tigers and prey; US\$2.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Implement consistent tiger and prey monitoring protocols in potential source sites; *Activities:* Establish and train tiger research and monitoring teams, establish a baseline for tiger and key prey species within the tiger source sites, establish, adopt and implement tiger and prey monitoring protocols in the tiger source sites; *Outcomes:* Standardized indicators of prey and tiger recovery provided on regular basis and fully integrated into management planning and resource allocation.

**F-4: Indonesia—Creating robust monitoring system; US\$3.1 million; 12 years**

*Objectives:* Provide a long-term biological monitoring data on tiger and their prey as a scientific-based evaluation tool for the overall conservation interventions; *Activities:* A comprehensive strategy for human-tiger conflict mitigation, programmatic trainings on human-tiger conflict mitigation techniques, comprehensive strategy for wildlife enforcement and laws, patrolling capacity by implementing MIST and spatially explicit monitoring framework in priority landscapes, time series biological monitoring survey on the status of tiger and key prey at the source sites, real-time national database on status and distribution of tiger and prey, feasibility study on, establishment and operation of Rescue and Recovery Center in Sumatra for problem tigers; *Outcomes:* A blue print of national adaptive management scheme is implemented in priority landscapes by the management authorities and relevant partners, a robust time series dataset showing, well trained relevant key stakeholders in tiger conservation.

**F-5: Lao PDR—Confirming tiger presence; US\$1.2 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Conduct scientific surveys in all TCLs by 2020 and if tigers are confirmed then create inviolate core areas to secure stabilization of both tiger and prey; *Activities:* Training national staff, equipment recruitment, and conducting scientific surveys for tigers and prey in all key national protected areas; *Outcomes:* Published baseline data on tigers and prey.

**F-6: Malaysia—Adopting monitoring system; US\$2.0 million; To be specified years**

*Objectives:* To be specified; *Activities:* To be specified; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**F-7: Myanmar—Adopting monitoring system; US\$2.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Implement standardized monitoring protocols in source landscapes; *Activities:* Recruit and train more FD staff in monitoring protocols, establish a baseline for tiger and tiger prey species, review existing biological monitoring protocols and standardize for future use, implement MIST across both tiger landscapes; *Outcomes:* Monitoring protocols standardized and providing regular indication of population change, monitoring protocols fully integrated into planning and resource allocation.

**F-8: Russia—Amur tiger monitoring and research; US\$6.0 million; 2 to 10 years**

*Objectives:* Improve methodological frameworks for Amur tiger monitoring; *Activities:* Activities, included in the research program, are specified in the Strategy of Amur Tiger Conservation in the Russian Federation as approved by Ordinance of the MNR # 25-p of July 2010; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**F-9: Thailand—Monitoring, research, and information management; US\$5.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Monitor tiger and prey populations in priority landscapes; *Activities:* High standard annual population monitoring systems, landscape scale occupancy monitoring for tigers and their prey, a national-wide survey and reporting system on tigers and prey situation based on scientific methods;

*Outcomes:* The success of tiger conservation activities can be strongly linked to the target which is tigers and their prey.

**F-10: Vietnam—Scientific Monitoring, surveys, research; US\$1.5 million; 3 years**

*Objectives:* Consistent tiger and prey monitoring systems, comprehensive scientific surveys nationwide on wild tiger population, attitude surveys on tiger and its preys consumption; *Activities:* Implement the professional systems to monitor tiger and tiger preys, carry out scientific surveys nationwide on wildlife tiger population and its current distribution, carry out public attitude surveys on tiger and other wildlife consumption; *Outcomes:* Professional systems to monitor tiger and its preys put in place and running, comprehensive researches on current wild tiger population and distribution implemented nationwide and one public attitude surveys on tiger and other wildlife consumption carried out.

**F-11: Global Support Program—Scientific Monitoring; US\$1.0 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Develop the appropriate monitoring framework for the TCLs, assess what further capacity building and technology will be required, and, subsequently, assist in meeting those needs; *Activities:* A series of workshops as requested by TRCs divided into TCLs or clusters of TCLs with similar characteristics; *Outcomes:* Monitoring framework for the TCLs, assessments of required capacity building and technology needs.

## **G. TRANSBOUNDARY MANAGEMENT**

**G-1: Bangladesh—Trans-boundary management; US\$1.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* To ensure uninterrupted migration of wildlife in the transboundary landscape and to share better conservation knowledge and techniques; *Activities:* Develop agreement, protocols or regional project involving India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh for protection of wildlife resources. Regular patrolling for control of poaching and illegal trade of wildlife; *Outcomes:* Poaching incidence and illegal trade through transboundary landscape will be reduced. Number of tiger and prey animals will be increased.

**G-2: Bhutan—Habitat and species conservation; US\$0.5 million; 5 to 8 years**

*Objectives:* Strengthen trans-boundary collaboration with neighboring countries to maintain ecological linkages of tiger landscapes and to curb the illegal trade of tiger parts and derivatives; *Activities:* Monitor cross border movement of animals, set up cross border administrative coordination mechanisms for joint patrolling, intelligence sharing, and policing for wildlife trade; *Outcomes:* Meta-population links between tigers in India and Bhutan, reduced killing, trafficking, and trade in tigers and parts.

**G-3: Cambodia—Trans-boundary collaboration; US\$1.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Strengthen transboundary collaboration with the Government of neighboring countries to reduce wildlife poaching and cross-border illegal activities; *Activities:* Set up collaboration cooperation mechanism to combat illegal trans-boundary activities driven by international demand for wildlife products, Establish and train law enforcement team, Conduct annual coordination meetings for exchange of experiences on law enforcement patrol activities; *Outcomes:* Increased number of anti-poaching patrols along the border, increased communication between the key agencies in Cambodian and neighboring countries as well as CITES, Interpol and NGOs, concerning the wildlife trade, routes and intelligence.

**G-4: China—Trans-boundary collaboration; US\$1.0 million; To be specified years**

*Objectives:* To be specified; *Activities:* To be specified; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**G-5: Lao PDR—Trans-boundary collaboration; US\$1.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Strengthening international cooperation to reduce cross-border illegal wildlife trade;

*Activities:* Enforcement staff training, international workshops, checkpoint operation, joint-patrolling for wildlife trade; *Outcomes:* Transboundary wildlife control units established, strict law enforcement on cross-border wildlife trade.

**G-6: Myanmar—Improving trans-boundary cooperation; US\$0.5 million; 4 years**

*Objectives:* Strengthen trans-boundary collaboration with the Governments of India, China and Thailand;

*Activities:* Increase dialogue with bordering countries concerning tiger and other wildlife crimes, assess opportunities to conduct annual meetings to promote cooperation in law enforcement in key border areas;

*Outcomes:* Trans-boundary agreements between Myanmar, India, Thailand and China, increased cooperation at key border areas for the enforcement of wildlife crime.

**G-7: Russia—International cooperation; US\$1.0 million; 2 to 10 years**

*Objectives:* Develop cooperation with international conservation organizations, charity foundations and other non-governmental organizations; *Activities:* Trans-boundary reserves for seamless movement of Amur tigers and other wildlife across the border, actions to suppress smuggling and re-selling of Amur tiger poaching products, research programs and international Amur tiger research cooperation, management of the captive Amur tiger populations as part of the European Breeding Program of the European Association of Zoos and Aquariums (EAZA) and American Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA); *Outcomes:* Russian and foreign Amur tiger specialists enabled to share ideas, draw upon international best practices, and implement joint activities throughout the tiger range.

**G-8: Thailand—Trans-boundary cooperation and management; US\$1.0 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* To be specified; *Activities:* To be specified; *Outcomes:* To be specified.

**G-9: Vietnam—Trans-boundary cooperation and management; US\$3.5 million; 5 years**

*Objectives:* Strengthen transboundary collaboration with neighboring countries to establish transboundary tiger protected areas and combating wildlife poaching, smuggling; *Activities:* Initiate the dialogues with Laos and Cambodia to conduct feasible studies of establishing potential tiger source sites, sign MOUs on tiger source site management collaboration and anti cross-border poaching and smuggling; *Outcomes:* Establish transboundary potential tiger source site, develop collaborative management plan for these sites, MOUs signed on strengthening wildlife smuggling control..

**G-10: Key Study—Transboundary collaborations; US\$0.2 million; 2 years**

*Objectives:* Facilitate dialogues for transboundary collaboration and joint management among TRCs that share TCLs; *Activities:* Knowledge sharing--existing best practices for transboundary protected area (TBPA) management; modification, if necessary to adapt to regional conditions; planning for continued communication and collaboration; *Outcomes:* Three regional workshops are proposed, in South Asia, in Southeast Asia, and the Russian Far East-Northwest aiming to develop Joint Management Plans for these landscapes under the NRTPs.

## APPENDIX 2: GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND KEY STUDIES

**A.1. Global support is envisaged where TRCs cannot solve a particular problem alone.** The Global Support Programs (GSPs) are:

- **Combating Wildlife Crime**, in particular transnational illegal trade and trafficking that drives most tiger poaching, demands a global response. A consortium of four international agencies charged with wildlife law enforcement—CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the World Customs Organization (WCO)—plus the World Bank, proposes to offer a collaborative program based on TRC demand consisting of (i) Law Enforcement Assessment Workshops and Strategy Development; (ii) Transboundary Interdiction Support to sovereign empowered national agencies to conduct up to 20 interdiction operations at known hotspots for tiger trade and trafficking; (iii) Legislative Assessments for identifying ways to make wildlife crime a priority through the entire chain of the criminal justice system; and (iv) Capacity Building support to implement the findings of assessments above. Strengthening national capacity for wildlife law enforcement is built into the national project portfolios.
- **Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing** is central to achieving GTRP goals. As a complement to national capacity building efforts, global support is proposed to help build a strong cadre of knowledgeable and skilled field staff who are motivated by an institutional and community framework to do a good job. The program will use good existing capacity building initiatives, enhance programs that need strengthening, and fill identified gaps. Three parts of the program aim to: (i) professionalize core wildlife, habitat, and protected area management positions; (ii) engage high-level policy and decision-makers in enhancing institutional capacity; and (iii) provide ongoing opportunities for learning, sharing knowledge and best practices, collaboration, and support among TRCs and stakeholders. The program will support Centers of Excellence, provide Training of Trainers Programs, formalize an Executive Leadership Forum, establish Leadership Training for Wildlife and Protected Area Managers, offer Institutional Capacity Assessments and Consultations, and support a Community of Practice. In addition, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WWF, Save the Tiger Fund, and the Smithsonian intend to form a consortium, open to others, to offer coordinated support to TRCs for capacity building for front-line protected area rangers, guards, and officers; the capacity building needs and associated resource needs of the TRCs are described in the NTRPs and included in the national project portfolios.
- **Scientific Monitoring of tigers and their prey and habitat is a widely recognized need across TRCs.** Monitoring is an essential component of the larger practice of science-orientated conservation management. Monitoring must focus precisely on the information needed to make management decisions that link internal processes and employee and system performance to the long-term conservation success. This program, to be offered by a partnership of the Smithsonian Institution, WWF, and WCS, will offer to conduct workshops, as requested by TRCs, to develop the appropriate monitoring frameworks for particular TRCs; determine baselines on which to measure progress in, for example, reducing poaching of tigers and prey; assess what further capacity building and technology will be required; and, subsequently, assist in meeting those needs. The planned monitoring activities and associated resource needs of the TRCs are described

in the NTRPs and included in the national project portfolios. This GSP will also undertake to establish with the TRCs a national and global baseline for key indicators of progress in the GTRP agenda.

**A.2. All three GSPs will be subject to evaluation after 2 years and renewal as needed.**

**Table AII.1. Cost of Global Support Programs, US\$ million**

<b>II. Global Support Programs Total</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Combating Wildlife Crime	4.0
Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing	7.5
Scientific Monitoring	1.0

**A.3. Further studies will be needed on some aspects of the program supported by collaborative workshops** to make progress toward sustainable finance, to promote transboundary collaboration on shared landscapes, and plan for possible reintroductions of tigers. The proposed studies and workshops are:

- **Valuation of TCL Ecosystems studies (\$0.6 million)** will aim to quantify the value of multiple ecological services to enhance the willingness of policy makers and communities to invest in the conservation of valuable ecosystems. Interested TRCs include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Sustainable Finance workouts (\$1.0 million)** will develop national-level strategies for sustainable financing of tiger conservation, propose an action plan, and, working through a multi-stakeholder group, lead to an endorsement of a sustainable financing and mobilization strategy. Three potential mechanisms to be tested are (i) Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), using lessons learned from early implementation of the REDD mechanism under UN-REDD and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF); (ii) policy work, legal reform, and market development to generate new financing through payments for ecosystem services (PES); and biodiversity offsets from infrastructure development to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity on the ground with respect to species composition, habitat structure, ecosystem function, and people's use and cultural values associated with biodiversity.
- **Transboundary Collaboration workshops (\$0.2 million)** will develop active dialogues among TRCs that share the eight transboundary TCLs, which are priority areas for achieving Tx2. These landscapes include Northern Forest Complex-Nandapha-Manas (Myanmar, India, and Bhutan), Russian Far East-Northeast China (Russia and China), Tenasserims (Thailand and Myanmar), Terai Arc (Nepal and India), Taman Negara-Halababa (Malaysia and Thailand), Sundarbans (India and Bangladesh), Southern-Central Annamites and Eastern Plains (Cambodia, Lao, Vietnam), and Nam Et Phou Loey (Lao and Vietnam). The workshops will lead to joint planning and management of these important TCLs. Development of the joint management plans for these landscapes will be done under the NTRPs.
- **Translocation of Tigers workshop (\$0.1 million)** will aim to develop a coordinated, science-based plan for translocation, reintroduction, and rehabilitation of tigers to habitats from which they have extirpated, or nearly so, and of "problem tigers" that have been involved in conflict situations.

- **Demand Elimination (\$0.5 million)** requires a large-scale, coordinated, and targeted campaign to change the behavior of current consumers of tiger derivatives. Demand for tiger parts is global. A “discovery phase” study will be undertaken to review and harvest all relevant research, best practices, and experience and, based on the results, on an urgent basis a full scale GSP on demand elimination will be designed and after agreement with TRCs and funding partners be rolled out for phased implementation.

## **APPENDIX 3: DRAFT ST. PETERSBURG DECLARATION ON TIGER CONSERVATION**

### **NEGOTIATED DRAFT**

Endorsed by the Pre Tiger Summit Partners Dialogue Meeting on July 14, 2010

Subject to Review and Approval by the Governments of the Tiger Range Countries

### **The St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation (Saint Petersburg, Russia, November 23, 2010)**

We, the heads of the Governments of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Kingdom of Bhutan, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Union of Myanmar, the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, being custodians of the last remaining tigers in the wild, have gathered at an unprecedented Global Tiger Summit in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 15-18 September 2010, with the common goal of tiger conservation.

We:

RECOGNIZE that Asia's most iconic animal faces imminent extinction in the wild. In the past century, tiger numbers have plummeted from 100,000 to below 3,500, and continue to fall. Tiger numbers and habitat have declined by 40 percent in the last decade alone, lost largely to habitat loss, poaching, the illegal wildlife trade, and human-tiger conflict. Three subspecies have already disappeared, and none of the other six are secure.

ACKNOWLEDGE that the tiger is one of the important indicators of healthy ecosystems and a failure to reverse these trends will result in not only the loss of tigers but also a loss of biological diversity throughout the entire Asiatic region, together with the tangible and intangible benefits provided by these magnificent predators and the ecosystems they inhabit.

NOTE that whilst the conservation of the tiger is primarily a national responsibility and that increased cooperation and coordination of efforts among the tiger range countries is essential, the reversal of this crisis is additionally dependent upon financial and technical support from the international community, bearing in mind that most TRCs are developing countries. The crisis facing the tiger has yet to receive the international attention it deserves and saving this species is a common responsibility.

UNDERSTAND the role of international agreements on the conservation of biological diversity and protection of rare and endangered species, including the tiger, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).

ACKNOWLEDGE the work to date of the Global Tiger Forum and encourage its revitalization and more active role.

RECALL AND ENDORSE The Manifesto on Combating Wildlife Crime in Asia, adopted in Pattaya, Thailand, in April 2009; The Recommendations of the Global Tiger Workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal, October 2009; The Hua Hin Declaration on Tiger Conservation at the First Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation (1<sup>st</sup> AMC) in Hua Hin, Thailand, January 2010; and the Work Plan of the Pre Tiger Summit in Bali, Indonesia, July 2010.

WELCOME the adoption of National Tiger Recovery Programs (NTRPs) and the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP).

ACKNOWLEDGE and appreciate the presence and support of other governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other supporters of tigers.

Because it is our obligation to future generations, and because we must act now, we hereby declare the following:

1. Strive to double the number of wild tigers across their range by 2022.
2. Do everything possible to effectively manage, preserve, protect, and enhance habitats, including:
  - a. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in planning and development processes in tiger habitat;
  - b. Making core tiger breeding habitats inviolate areas within the larger tiger conservation landscapes where no economic or commercial infrastructure development or other adverse activities are permitted; and maintaining the landscapes and creating corridors around and between them where all permitted development activities are tiger- and biodiversity- compatible;
  - c. Improving protection by using systematic patrolling to safeguard tigers, their prey, and habitats; and
  - d. Working collaboratively on trans-boundary issues, such as the uninhibited movement of tigers and the management of tiger conservation landscapes.
3. Work collaboratively to eradicate poaching, smuggling, and illegal trade of tigers, their parts, and derivatives through
  - a. Strengthened national legislation, institutions, and law enforcement to combat crime directed against tigers;
  - b. Strengthened regional law enforcement activities through bilateral and multilateral arrangements such as Association of South East Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN), South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), and the Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on Tiger Protection;
  - c. Strengthened international collaboration, coordination, and communication;
  - d. Specialized expertise, where relevant, from international organizations including the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Financial Market Integrity Unit of the World Bank, and the World Customs Organization, (recognizing that some of these agencies may, themselves, require additional resources); and



- e. Long-term national and global programs to create awareness of the value of wild tigers and their ecosystems and thus eliminate the illicit demand for tigers and their parts.
4. Engage with indigenous and local communities to gain their participation in biodiversity conservation, minimize negative impacts on tigers, their prey, and habitats, and reduce the incidence of human-tiger conflict by providing sustainable and alternative livelihood options through financial support, technical guidance, and other measures.
5. Increase the effectiveness of tiger and habitat management, basing it on:
  - a. The application of modern and innovative science, standards, and technologies;
  - b. Regular monitoring of tigers, their prey, and habitat;
  - c. Adaptive management practices; and
  - d. Building capacity of institutions involved in science and training and creating a platform for interactive knowledge exchange at all levels.
6. Explore and mobilize domestic funding, including new financing mechanisms based on forest carbon financing including REDD+, payment for ecosystem services (PES), ecotourism, and private sector, donor, and non-governmental organization partnerships.
7. Appeal for the commitment of international financial institutions, such as World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Asian Development Bank, bilateral and other donors and foundations, CITES Secretariat, non-governmental organizations, and other conservation partners to provide or mobilize financial and technical support to tiger conservation.
8. Look forward to the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund or other flexible arrangements to support tiger conservation.
9. Request financial institutions and other partners, including the Global Tiger Initiative, to assist in identifying and establishing a mechanism to coordinate and monitor the use of the multi-donor trust fund allocated for tiger conservation and the implementation of the GTRP, including its Global Support Programs for capacity building and knowledge sharing, combating wildlife crime, demand reduction, and the GTRP progress report. In the interim, we request the Global Tiger Initiative to fulfill this role.
10. Agree to convene high-level meetings on a regular basis to review the progress of NTRPs and the GTRP and to help ensure continued high levels of political commitment to tiger recovery.
11. Explore opportunities to include the issue of tiger conservation in the agenda of the meetings of the Conferences of the Parties of the Convention of Biodiversity, as well as other relevant international fora.
12. Build tiger conservation awareness by celebrating Global Tiger Day annually on 29 July.
13. Welcome and sincerely appreciate the Pledges made during the Tiger Summit, namely ... We also appreciate the continued support of the Global Environment Facility, Save the Tiger Fund, Smithsonian Institution, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Conservation Society, and WWF, and other partners in the Global Tiger Initiative, and welcome the participation of new ones.

By the adoption of this, the St. Petersburg Declaration, the tiger range countries of the world call upon the international community to join us in turning the tide and setting the tiger on the road to recovery.