

GLOBAL TIGER INITIATIVE: OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY ISSUES IN TIGER RANGE COUNTRIES

Compiled in August 2008 from Existing National Tiger Action Plans and Other Sources*

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	BHUTAN	INDIA	NEPAL	CHINA	INDONESIA	THAILAND	CAMBODIA	LAOS	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	VIETNAM	RUSSIA
Estimated Number of Tigers**	200	80	1,500	370	20	230	200***	50***	50***	500	150	30***	500
Tiger Conservation Landscape Area, km ²	6,000	22,084	197,199	11,455	29,418	88,314	115,884	74,749	63,537	55,345	249,389	36,752	241,868
1. Improvements in Laws, Regulations & Enforcement													
1.1. Strengthening wildlife protection legislation		▲	▲	▲	●	▲		●		●			
1.2. Improve law enforcement against tiger trade	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
1.3. Elimination of gaps and conflicts in institutional/financial mandates			▲			▲							●
2. Control of Poaching and Trafficking of Tiger and Prey:													
2.1. Forming centralized wildlife crime control & intelligence unit	●	▲	●	●		●	▲	▲	▲		●	▲	▲
2.2. Capacity-building for detection and prosecution of trafficking	●	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	●		▲	▲
2.3. Enhancing anti-poaching forces, incl. cooperation w/ police & judiciary	●	●	▲	●		●	▲	▲	▲	●		▲	▲
2.4. Joint Patrolling with Communities				●			▲						
3. People-Wildlife Interface:													
3.1. Substitution of forest-based livelihoods	▲			●			●	▲		▲			
3.2. Substitution of local biomass requirements				●									
3.3. Ecotourism		▲		▲			▲		▲				▲
3.4. Compensatory mechanisms for wildlife-caused damage	●	●	▲	▲		▲			●	▲			▲
3.5. Amelioration mechanisms for injuries and death ("conflict tigers")	●			▲		●				▲			▲
3.6. Awareness programmes	▲	▲		▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲
3.7. Relocation of people from core areas			●										
4. Matrix (Tiger Conservation Landscape) Management:													
4.1. Establishment of new PAs	▲							▲		▲			▲
4.2. Establishment of forest connectivity			●	●	▲	▲				●	▲		▲
4.3. Improving logging practices													●
4.4. Community-based management initiatives				●									
4.5. Livestock management		●		▲					▲	▲			
4.6. Hunting management to restore and maintain prey base								▲		▲			●
4.7. Fire management			▲				▲	▲					●
4.8. Controlling land use change outside Protected Areas		▲		▲	▲	●		▲		●	●		▲
5. Scientific Research:													

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5.1. Development of framework for tiger monitoring	●	▲		●	▲	●	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	●	
5.2. Capacity-building for tiger monitoring	▲	▲		●	▲	▲		●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
5.3. Expanding field research		▲		●	▲					●			▲
6. Protected Area Management:													
6.1. Improvement in infrastructure & equipment	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	●	●	▲	▲	▲	●	
6.2. Augmentation of Staff		▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲		▲	▲
6.3. Capacity-building	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	
6.4. Habitat restoration for tigers and prey			●	▲	▲								
6.5. Tiger translocation			▲		▲	▲	▲						
7. Transboundary Cooperation:													
7.1. Development of mechanism for transboundary cooperation	▲	▲	▲	●	▲		▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	▲
8. Threats from Development Infrastructure:													
8.1. Country-wide assessments	●	●	●	▲	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. Demand Reduction:													
9.1. Social surveys on tiger product consumers					●	▲				▲		●	
9.2. Create public awareness of tiger trade ban	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	▲
9.3. Enlist opinion-makers to support trade bans					●	▲				▲		●	

Key: ● - critical issues ▲ - important issues

* Sources: attached page; best available estimates.

** Upper estimate is used (Seidensticker, Gratwicke & Shrestha, in press).

*** The exact numbers for the Indochinese subspecies occurring in Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam remain unverified.