

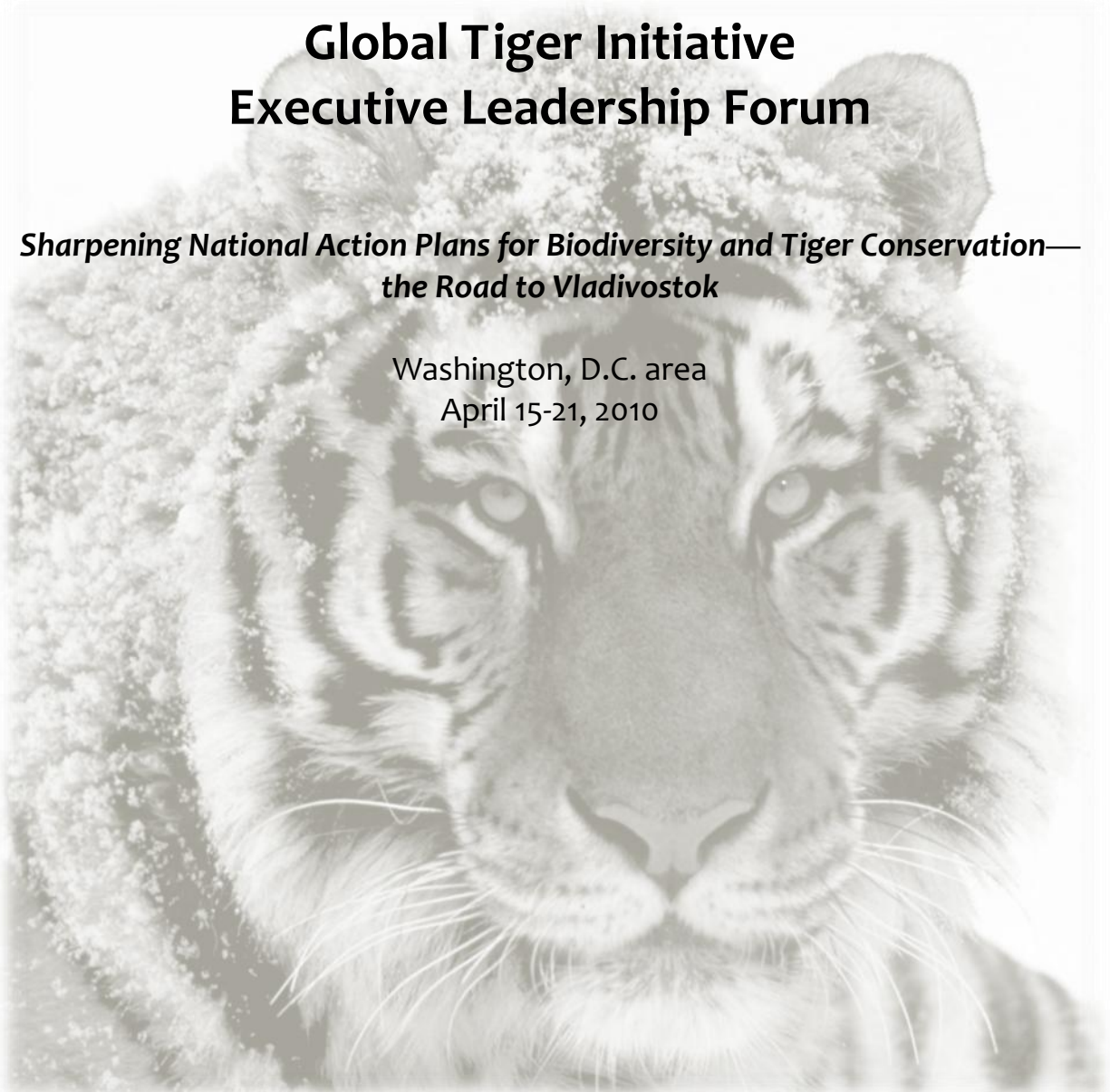


World Bank-Smithsonian Institution Partnership

## **Global Tiger Initiative Executive Leadership Forum**

***Sharpening National Action Plans for Biodiversity and Tiger Conservation—  
the Road to Vladivostok***

Washington, D.C. area  
April 15-21, 2010





THE WORLD BANK



Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute

**Welcome:**

*The World Bank and the Smithsonian Institution would like to welcome you to the 2010 Global Tiger Initiative Executive Leadership Forum: Sharpening National Action Plans for Biodiversity and Tiger Conservation—the Road to Vladivostok (ELF). This intensive course is designed for senior-level officials and professionals from government agencies dealing with natural resource and land management issues, finance and planning, infrastructure growth and law enforcement. The ELF is an opportunity for tiger conservation leaders representing 13 range countries to move one step forward in thinking and planning towards the Tiger Summit in Vladivostok in September, 2010.*

*The ELF will consist of an integrated set of modules to help you analyze strategies that emerged from the Kathmandu Recommendations and Hua Hin Declaration and come up with the country-specific tiger conservation actions. Case illustrations, case studies and best practice examples will be discussed in interactive sessions. We hope that the technical support of the GTI experts combined with your national experience and good practices will create a productive working environment and advance the tiger conservation agenda.*

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## Table of Contents

ELF Objectives & Expected Outcomes—the Road to Vladivostok .....	5
Global Tiger Initiative.....	6
The Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute .....	7
The World Bank.....	7
ELF Session Summaries .....	8
Annex 1: Proposed Global Tiger Stabilization and Recovery Program (GTSRP) .....	11
Annex 2: GTI Experts’ and Resource Persons’ Biographies.....	19



## **ELF Objectives & Expected Outcomes—the Road to Vladivostok**

Technical and political processes underlying on-the-ground conservation and management of the tiger populations and their habitats have been growing in 2009 and beginning of 2010. Awareness about the forgotten wildlife crisis in Asia was renewed in Pattaya, Thailand, April, 2009. Conservation practitioners from 13 tiger range countries together with lead scientists, international and national NGOs generated the Kathmandu Recommendations in October and political support for the Hua Hin Declaration and its goals in January, 2010. Governmental representatives and technical experts with relevant experience in implementation and policy change challenges asked in Hua Hin to produce a global tiger conservation program that could generate political will and gather international support for their national priorities.

The Executive Leadership Forum in Washington, DC is a unique opportunity for senior-level officials and professionals from the government agencies in the tiger range countries to visualize their efforts and to see the challenges they will face. The sessions of the ELF are designed to empower participants to define their goals, priorities and identify the gaps in national policies and implementation processes, as well as to connect with colleagues from other countries. The ELF will also bring the technical support of the GTI international community to assist the participants in the process of preparation for the Pre-Summit Dialogue Meeting to be hosted by Indonesia in mid-July and to the Tiger Summit in September, 2010.

During the Executive Leadership Forum, tiger conservation leaders will:

- review country-specific best practices to be scaled up;
- analyze the Kathmandu Recommendations and Hua Hin Declaration to identify strategies relevant for the countries to achieve the goal of doubling tiger populations;
- identify gaps between what is needed and what is being done in the countries; and
- deliberate on policy and investment activities and their costs to address these gaps.

The Forum's outcomes will contribute to the national preparations for the Pre-Summit Dialogue Meeting, help strengthen the leadership, cross-sectoral and trans-boundary collaboration, and clarify mechanisms of technical support.

## **Global Tiger Initiative**

*An alliance of governments, international agencies civil society, and the private sector united to save wild tigers from extinction.*

We aspire to a world where, by 2020, wild tigers across Asia will no longer face the risk of extinction—and will live in healthy populations within high conservation value landscapes that are managed sustainably for present and future generations.

Natural resources in Asia experience pressure of over-exploitation: deforestation, conversion of wild habitats into agricultural and other land use, poaching of wildlife. All of it threatens the very existence of ecological and cultural diversity as well as livelihoods and well-being of millions of disadvantaged people who depend on these forest resources. Wild tiger—a cultural icon for people and ecological indicator of ecosystems' diversity and sustainability—is on the path of extinction by 2020. Changing the status quo requires public awareness and support, better organization, management, and resourcing of the parks and other tiger habitats together with institutional changes, regional and international coordination and support.

The Global Tiger Initiative (GTI), launched by World Bank President Robert Zoellick in June 2008 is an alliance of the 13 tiger range countries, the World Bank, the Smithsonian Institution, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the International Tiger Coalition (ITC) and their global partners towards reversing the decline of wild tigers and doubling their numbers by 2022. GTI is mobilizing existing conservation networks and supporters from outside the traditional conservation community (industry, tourism, finance, communications, entertainment) around a program of actions at national and international levels that should change the dynamics and stop loss of wild tigers and their habitats.

There is a vast knowledge base built up over the years by conservation experts and the nations where tigers still live, and protecting them is scientifically understood on the micro level. The challenge is to generate political will to scale up these actions across the range states. GTI is addressing this by using expertise and convening power of the World Bank and other partners to build up confidence, bolster community of practice and create political space for decision-makers in TRCs to launch necessary programs and ensure their effective implementation, backed by the support of the international community.

Today's challenge is to fulfill the growing development needs of people and to maintain and increase tiger populations and manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. In September 2010, Prime Minister Putin and President Zoellick will host leaders from around the world and the international community to the Heads of Government Summit in Vladivostok to press forward an integrated, international commitment toward the recovery of this magnificent species. It will be the moment of truth for wild tigers. Over the long term, GTI brings the attention of the world to more than a single species—it represents an opportunity to place the world's environmental challenges like climate change, biodiversity, wildlife conservation, and ecosystems into the mainstream of the world's development agenda.

## **The Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute**

The Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute, which launched on January 25, 2010, serves as an umbrella for the Smithsonian’s global effort to conserve species and train future generations of conservationists. The SCBI is headquartered in Front Royal, Virginia, at the facility previously known as the National Zoo’s Conservation and Research Center.

The SCBI facilitates and promotes research programs based at Front Royal, at the National Zoo in Washington, and at field-research and training sites around the world. Its efforts support one of the four main goals of the Smithsonian’s new strategic plan, which advances “understanding and sustaining a biodiverse planet.”

Conservation biology is based on the premise that the conservation of biological diversity is important and benefits current and future human societies. National Zoo scientists (among the pioneers in the field of conservation biology) have long been leaders in the study, management, protection, and restoration of threatened species, ecological communities, habitats, and ecosystems.

As the benefits of conserving biodiversity become more commonly understood, the SCBI will allow Smithsonian scientists to be recognized as leaders in developing ways to stem the loss of biodiversity and aid in the recovery of endangered species and habitats. SCBI conducts research to aid in the survival or recovery of species and their habitats, and to ensure the health and well-being of animals in captivity and in the wild.

## **The World Bank**

The World Bank is an international development institution and a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The World Bank mission is to fight poverty for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

The World Bank is not a bank in the common sense, it is made up of two development institutions owned by 186 member countries: the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Together they provide low-interest loans and grants to countries for a wide array of purposes including investments in education, health, public administration, infrastructure, agriculture, environmental and natural resources management. Of direct relevance to the GTI is the Bank’s Biodiversity Program (the world’s largest financier of biodiversity) which supports the establishment and strengthening of protected areas, the sustainable use of biodiversity outside protected areas and biodiversity conservation through improved management and sustainable use of natural resources in the production landscape. To insure that countries continue to have access to the best global expertise and cutting-edge knowledge, the World Bank is revising its programs to assist the poor to meet pressing development priorities. The three pillars of this effort are: Results, Reform and Resources.

One of the Vice-Presidencies of the World Bank is the World Bank Institute (WBI). The Institute is an integral part of the Bank’s Knowledge and Learning Agenda and its new emerging vision is that of a global facilitator of capacity development for poverty reduction. WBI’s core business is to facilitate learning, knowledge exchanges, and practitioner-generated innovations, with a view to addressing the key capacity constraints facing leaders, institutions, and coalitions in their pursuit of development results. It does so by connecting and leveraging global expertise on the ‘how’ of reform through country and regional institutions, practitioner networks and communities of practice (Centers of Excellence).

## ELF Session Summaries

### Forum Introduction

- Welcome remarks
- ELF objectives and outcomes
- Why Tiger?
- Nature, Society and Markets
- Correcting Distortions
- The Story of the GTI
- The Road to Vladivostok
- Forum’s Organization, House Keeping, Contacts

### Participant Introduction

#### Session 1—Tigers, Habitats, People: Interlinked Values

- Tiger Conservation Landscapes (TCLs) have intrinsic value that will only increase in the decades to come
- Example of Yellowstone National Park with and without reintroduction of wolves to make point about economic value of top predators
- Downgrading of status of reserves that no longer hold tigers
- Valuing tigers and tiger habitats for local people through REDD and REDD+++
- Water scarcity, climate change, TCLs, and adaptation corridors
- What will tigerland look like 50 years from now?

#### Session 2-Tiger Conservation Landscape-Engaging Across Borders

- TCLs and national borders
- Landscape planning – TAL, China
- Transboundary Protected Areas (definitions, levels of cooperation, best practices)
- Trans-boundary trafficking
- Trans-boundary infrastructure

#### Session 3-Tiger Population and Habitat Monitoring

- What controls tiger numbers
- What will save wild tigers

- Monitoring for enhanced conservation effectiveness
- Site-level management effectiveness evaluation
- Law enforcement monitoring
- Assessing occupancy of tigers and their principal prey in tiger conservation landscapes
- Monitoring the trend or density of tigers and their prey in core breeding areas

#### Session 4-Costing Conservation and Management

- What is needed to ensure tigers do not go extinct?
- Setting standards for monitoring and protecting tigers and their prey?
- How much will this cost and who pays?
- What are the other factors in ensuring the money is effectively used?
- How we cost out other aspects of tiger conservation?

#### Session 5-Developing and Sustaining Knowledge Networks and Communities of Practice

#### Session 6-Local Communities and Tiger Conservation: Challenges and Opportunities

- Tigers require large ecosystems to flourish; one must focus on buffer areas under pressure from conversion, not only on protected areas.
- To achieve conservation success, it is essential for local communities to be involved. One must give local communities a stake and strong incentives (rewards) for conservation (i.e. make the tiger an asset not a liability).
- Ecotourism has potential for helping with tiger conservation. However, it must be managed carefully. One must stress multi-objective tourism including other animals, plants, culture, scenic sites, etc., with tiger sightings as special bonus. Tiger Range Countries can develop tiger and nature tourism as a complement to general tourism to create high value market niches.

- Governments must create the enabling institutional/legal framework with appropriate rules and regulations.
- Private sector involvement is also essential.

**Session 7-Managing Demand for Wildlife Products: Consumer Education**

- Why the trade and farming are a major threats?
- Fallacy in the farming proponents argument
- Structure of the trade and potential entry points for intervention
- Demand management

**Session 8-Resource Gaps and Sustainable Finance**  
Presents road map for a developing a sustainable financing strategy for tiger conservation

- Design “financial architecture” for tiger conservation: principles, process and tools for developing a sustainable financing strategy
- Need for long-term financial plans, based on projected costs and revenues of national and global action plans, to identify resource gaps
- Case of Terai Arc Landscape
- Sustainable financing mechanisms for tiger conservation:
  - Funding channels
  - Pilot innovative mechanisms: REDD+, biodiversity offsets

**Session 9-Resources Mobilization: Donors Session**

- Potential sources of short-term funding for tiger conservation: Emerging donors; private donors including high net worth individuals, companies, and foundations; traditional bilateral donors; and multilateral institutions. What are the potential sources and how to tap them?
- Channel for short-term and long-term sustainable funding: Identifying a mechanism that is cost effective, has an appropriate governance structure, and is aligned with the existing aid architecture.
- Approach going forward.

- GEF's experience in financing tiger habitat and conservation (several related past and ongoing projects by UNDP, WB, etc)
- GEF's contribution to the Global Tiger Initiative (MSP, Tiger Summit, etc)
- GEF5 BD Strategy and Focus (Focal Area Strategy)
- GEF's project financing modality (STAR, Programmatic Approach, etc)
- Project financing process (country ownership, prioritization, endorsement etc)
- Links with Sustainable Forest Management financing

**Session 10-Addressing Poaching and Illegal Trade: Patrolling, Intelligence Gathering, Cross-Boundary Collaboration**

Illegal trade and trafficking:

- Incentives to buy, smuggle and poach the tiger
- Strong enforcement and effective prosecution are key solutions to mitigate the trafficking and trade
- Curbing trafficking international crime syndicates
- Addressing consumer demand for tiger parts
- Coordinating regional and international law enforcement agencies
- Resourcing and effectiveness of enforcement.

**Session 10a. Group Work Presentation Addressing Poaching with Patrol & Intelligence**

- Strategizing patrol activities
- Proactive versus reactive intelligence.
- Patrol effort and distance/area covered.
- Events on patrol.
- Protecting tigers, their prey base and their habitat's (defined as inviolate core areas).
- MIST a tool to help us achieving our objectives for Tigers.

**Session 11-Addressing Institutional and Governance Challenges**

- Addressing Implementation Challenges
  - Coalition-building and the management of change
  - Operationalizing political economy in the GTI context

- The "how": getting from 'bad' to 'good' equilibrium
- Communication for Governance and Accountability
  - The public sphere as an essential part of how to secure good governance and accountability
  - Stakeholder-related challenges (i.e. addressing vested interests; building coalitions; strengthening political and public will; etc)
  - Increasing the capacity of researchers and communication practitioners
- Rapid Results Approach: organizing and managing change efforts and for improving organizational performance
  - Diagnosing capacity needs through action and experimentation
  - Building local ownership and commitment for the change agenda
  - Increasing the effectiveness of learning instruments.
  - Enriching the dialogue between GTI practitioners and their country partners and accelerate the transfer of knowledge to country partners about how to design programs and tools.

**Session 12-Smart Green Infrastructure and land Use Planning**

- The mitigation hierarchy and tiger friendly options available at all levels
- Case studies depicting best practices for infrastructure development
- Multi-level matrix assessing infrastructure policies in the TRCs

**Session 13-Investment Planning: From NAP to Projects and Programs**

- GTSRP—input into Pre-Summit Dialogue and Tiger Summit
- Country Consultations
- ELF Investment Matrix

**Session 14-Country Work**

- Review country-specific best practices to be scaled up
- Analyze the Kathmandu Recommendations and Hua Hin Declaration to identify strategies relevant for the countries to achieve the goal of doubling tiger populations
- Identify gaps between what is needed and what is being done in the countries
- Deliberate on policy and investment activities and their costs to address these gaps
- Preparing Country Presentations

**Session 15-Country Presentations**

- Each TRC will have 5-10 min to present their respective Investment Matrix

**Session 16-Wrap Up**

- Evaluation of the ELF
- Feedback
- Awarding Certificates

**Luncheon Panel**

A high-level luncheon panel "Connecting Conservation and Development: Striving for Results on the Ground" for the participants, GTI partners and some of the interested donors (GEF, USAID, other bilaterals, etc).

**Vanishing Icons: Connecting Conservation and Development—Photo Exhibit and Partnership Event** hosted by Robert Zoellick, President, World Bank Group

A special event with Mr. Zoellick, senior officials of National Geographic and Smithsonian and the visiting government delegates - entitled "Vanishing Icons: Connecting Conservation and Development". The event would feature an exclusive exhibit of the work of world renowned National Geographic photographers on the plight of endangered tigers and other big cats, the symbols and custodians of biodiversity and wilderness. Partners will also present the outcomes of the GTI Executive Leadership Forum, a milestone outcome of the WB-Smithsonian partnership. Finally, the 2010 issue of Environment Matters, with the featured theme this year of biodiversity, will be released. This would be followed by a 30-minute networking reception.

# **Annex 1: Proposed Global Tiger Stabilization and Recovery Program (GTSRP)**

## Background to the GTSRP

At the First Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation (Hua Hin, Thailand, January 2010), a Global Tiger Stabilization and Recovery Program (GTSRP) to achieve the goal of doubling the global wild tiger population was mandated by the Tiger Range Countries (TRCs) as a main input to the “Tiger Summit” to be held in Vladivostok, Russia in September 2010. This preliminary Draft Outline has been prepared to begin thinking about the work needed to fulfil this mandate.

## Overall Goal of GTSRP

1. Provide the context of the tiger crisis, the rationale for dealing with it, and to define the concrete actions to be carried out to accomplish the desired result of doubling the global number of tigers in the wild by 2022.
2. Present to heads of governments, donors, and other stakeholders a credible, compelling, and comprehensive global program to help TRCs stabilize and recover tiger populations

## Process to Develop the GTSRP

1. Input and consultation with TRCs and the international community on a Draft Outline so a final Outline can be developed for approval by the TRCs through a post-Hua Hin and pre-Summit communication to TRCs.
2. Launch of the National Support Teams to help countries to “projectize” their post Hua Hin thinking into a standard format.
3. National Support Teams and international teams work with the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) Secretariat to draft the content of the GTSRP.
4. TRCs to review the draft GTSRP and after their input is incorporated to use GTSRP for working with potential funding partners.
5. The target date for completing the GTSRP is end of June 2010.

## The GTSRP to be based on:

Volume 1: National Activities Framework Summaries (NAFS) from each TRC. This Volume to include National Activities Framework Summary (NAFS) packages from each TRC. This Volume will be the key input to Volume 4.

Volume 2: Regional Activities Framework Summary (RAFS). This Volume to include Regional Activities Summaries (RAS) for support to groups of TRCs on cross-cutting regional issues from the international community. This Volume will be an input to Volume 4.

Volume 3: Global Activities Summary (GAS). This Volume to include Global Activities Summary (GAS) for support to TRCs on cross-cutting global issues from the international community. This Volume will be an input to Volume 4.

Volume 4: Funding Partner Package. This Volume to include current funding status (existing TRC government financing; existing donor funding); incremental funding sought by type of demand; operation of the Multi Donor Tiger Conservation Trust fund; governance, management, and implementation of GTSRP (role of TRCs, GTI partners, and NGOs); and monitoring, supervision, and reporting. Contents of this Volume to be driven by the NAFS output of TRC National Teams and associated National Support Teams from Volume 1, as well as by the Regional and Global Teams output from Volumes 2 and 3.

## DRAFT OUTLINE OF PROPOSED GTSRP

### Executive Summary

Part 1: The wild tiger is in crisis.

1. Part 1 to review the tiger crisis<sup>1</sup>, describing the current status of wild tigers, the factors that are contributing to the wild tiger's steep decline toward extinctions (poaching and illegal trade and trafficking, and habitat degradation, fragmentation, and loss due to human activities including infrastructure development), and scientific predictions showing that if current trends continue, tigers could disappear from Asia within the next decade, and with them the ecological riches they and the landscapes they inhabit represent.

Part 2: Tigers and tiger landscapes have enormous ecological and cultural value that is worth preserving.

2. Part 2 to discuss the importance of tigers, focusing on the wild tiger's role as an indicator of the health of the ecosystems in which they live and on which people depend, as an umbrella species for a vast array of Asian biodiversity, and as a cultural icon and symbol of all that is powerful, mystical, and beautiful in nature; it describes the importance of tiger landscapes in the provisioning of critical ecosystem services including watershed protection and carbon sequestration.

Part 3: The GTI is evolving through a consultative process to help TRCs save their wild tigers and tiger landscapes.

3. Part 3 to review the evolving Global Tiger Initiative process that is leading to the Tiger Summit. The first step was the creation of a platform for partnerships through consultations among TRCs, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Next came harvesting the best ideas and knowledge related to six major themes to determine the essential elements of a plan of action to save tigers; the unanimously adopted Kathmandu Recommendations and the Hua Hin Declaration from the 1<sup>st</sup> Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation were critical parts of this step. The harnessing of political will started at the 1st AMC, needs to continue through the Summit backed up by the resources needed to fund the stabilization and recovery program.

Part 4: There is room for wild tigers without competing for other claims on current habitats.

4. Part 4 to show why the goal of doubling the number of tigers by 2022, which the TRCs committed to at the Hua Hin AMC is feasible—there is enough habitat existing or amenable to restoration to support 7,000 tigers. A graph or table that emphasizes how relatively small (as a percentage of each TRC's land area) the area needed to support that many, or even more tigers, may be included.

Part 5: TRCs have identified and committed to scale up known and successful business models to double tiger populations by 2022.

5. At Kathmandu and Hua Hin, consensus was reached on what broad actions, under several themes, are necessary to stabilize tiger populations, although all actions are not relevant in every TRC. The concrete activities and projects proposed by the TRCs to be briefly summarized here are in Volume 1, according to the following TRC themes in the Hua Hin Declaration.
  - i. **Landscapes**, including commitments to policy change and other activities to make critical habitats and source populations true sanctuaries and inviolate from economic development, ensure buffer zone and corridor integrity through zoning or use of Smart Green Infrastructure, and mainstream tiger concerns through sectoral integration
  - ii. **Wildlife law enforcement/demand reduction** activities including commitments to implementing smart patrolling to protect tigers, prey, and habitat; ensuring effective laws and their enforcement and accelerating the legal process; and conducting focused outreach to reduce demand.

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<sup>1</sup> The tiger crisis is also globally important because it manifests a more generic crisis of biodiversity in the Asian countries than are home to one-half of the world's human population (3.3 billion people lives in the tiger range countries) and that are among some of the fastest growing economies ("tiger economies"), thereby signifying a systemic failure to reconcile conservation and development and requiring a paradigm change.

- iii. **Habitat/PA/landscape management** activities with commitments to using scientific adaptive management in TCLs and scientific systems to estimate and monitor tigers and prey; and improving the overall quality and professionalism and accountability of management.
- iv. **Community engagement** activities with commitments to provide sustainable livelihood support (such as alternative livelihoods and community-based ecotourism) and to minimize human-tiger conflict
- v. **Sustainable financing**, with commitments to mobilize domestic funding through PES, biodiversity offsets, and the like; through ecotourism development; and through carbon financing from REDD+. And invitation to the international community to arrange a Multi-donor Tiger Conservation Fund and develop other international funding

In addition, the international community is committed to:

- i. Intensifying support to TRCs for better international law enforcement effort to eliminate illegal trade in tigers and their parts
- ii. Promoting knowledge sharing and technology transfer
- iii. Eliminating demand for tiger parts and derivatives through large-scale, range-wide awareness campaigns
- iv. Supporting trans-boundary management of TCLs, initially focusing on a small number of critical, high-priority landscapes (to be determined in consultations with TRCs) with the greatest capacity to advance the goal of doubling the global tiger population
- v. Assisting in the development of sustained financing

Part 6: Specific examples of the working models underpinning the scaling up program.

- 6. Part 6 to show that the goal is achievable through the models and best practices that emerged from deliberations in Kathmandu and Hua Hin. There are good models in TRCs for the proposed activities that can be followed and/or scaled up. These models, and challenges to taking them to scale, to be summarized below (to be refined as the outline is further enhanced):
  - b. Principles of “Smart Green Infrastructure” and zoning incorporated into national policy frameworks can be applied to ensure minimal or no adverse effects of infrastructure development on tiger landscapes, so conservation and develop can proceed together.
  - c. Relocation of forest-dependent villages in tiger protected areas that is voluntary, participatory, fairly compensated, and improves villagers’ quality of life is effective in protecting and restoring tiger habitat.
  - d. Community-based ecotourism provides alternative livelihoods to communities living near tiger landscapes. This leads to community support for conservation and a reduction in poaching and other adverse impacts.
  - e. Rapid management intervention, compensation, education, and appropriate technology does reduce human-tiger conflict and its negative effects on local support for conservation.
  - f. Specialized wildlife law enforcement units that focus the efforts of police, customs officials, protected area managers, and other relevant bodies help to reduced tiger poaching, illegal trade and trafficking.
  - g. Innovative legal sanctions being used to combat narcotics and prostitution can be adapted to ban the use of tiger parts, not just their sale.
  - h. ASEAN-WEN is an excellent model for regional cooperation in wildlife law enforcement and capacity building.
  - i. Smart patrolling systems, such as MIST, are effective in enhancing protected area management, improving protection of tigers, prey, and habitat, and increasing detection of poaching and encroachment.
  - j. Focused outreach does reduce demand for tiger parts.

- k. The use of modern scientific methods and tools for monitoring tigers, prey, and habitat provides the information needed to track trends and focus conservation efforts efficiently.
- l. Trans-boundary landscape cooperation and management can be achieved.
- m. Models for sustainable financing through Payment for Ecological Services (PES), including biodiversity offsets and compensation for infrastructure development are working. Tools are available to measure carbon in tiger landscapes in preparation for financing from REDD+.

Part 7: The core of GTSRP consists of the catalytic support to accelerate the implementation of National Programs.

- 7. Part 7 to summarize the support that is required to accelerate national programs by synthesizing by theme the activities and projects of the TRCs, from Volume 1.

Part 8: Support to TRCs for trans-boundary and global activities is also included in the GTSRP.

- 8. Part 8 to summarize the support that is required to accelerate regional and global programs by synthesizing by theme the activities and projects of the international community; these activities and projects will be detailed in Volumes 2 and 3.

Part 9: New funding sources will need to be tapped and leveraged to provide the sustained support that is needed.

- 9. Part 9 to outline the funding options, with a detailed funding package to be provided in Volume 4. Options are:

- a. Enhanced funding from TRC governments, especially through developing new funding from Payment for Ecosystem Services and biodiversity offsets from infrastructure, and from REDD+.
- b. Funding from multi-lateral organizations (such as World Bank, GEF, ADB) for activities that explicitly and directly support tiger conservation goals as part of larger projects. These activities will be recognized in an annual report.
- c. New funding via a Multi-donor Tiger Conservation Trust Fund to be set up in response to the TRCs' request in the Hua Hin AMC Declaration.
- d. Parallel funding, in which agencies and NGOs fund their own activities to support the goals and programs of the GTSRP. These activities will be recognized in an annual report.

Part 10: Governance, Management, Implementation, Reporting

- 10. Part 10 to summarize governance, management, implementation, and reporting. More detail on these subjects to be provided in Volume 4.

- a. A proposed governance structure to ensure that all TRCs and funders have opportunities to direct the overall GTSRP policies and direction, supported by a secretariat that can provide active management of the program delivery consistent with the crisis.
- b. Implementation mechanisms will vary by the source of funding, with specific rules adopted by the governance structure for the appraisal, implementation, supervision, and reporting for the operation of the Multi-donor Tiger Conservation Trust Fund.
- c. A systematic monitoring and reporting program all TRCs can use to enable the secretariat to prepare an annual report to all TRC governments based on a small number of key indicators and the results of a metric (to be determined) assessing the effectiveness of protected area management and administration.

Part 11: Risks

- 11. Part 11 to discuss risks.

Part 12: Maps

- 12. Part 12 to include relevant maps showing core breeding areas, areas of highest potential for recovery, threats to TCLs, etc.

## Volume 1: National Activities Framework

Volume 1 of the GTSRP will include TRC-specific strategies, plans, and projects in a common and consistent format to enable the international community to undertake fundraising and provide sustained support as needed and requested. GTI partners are launching a TRC support process to help accomplish this task expeditiously and in a consultative manner before the proposed June/July Funding Partner and TRC consultation.

Proposed Format of the National Activities Framework:

**1. Background** At the Hua Hin 1<sup>st</sup> AMC, the TRCs agreed to “*Undertake to review and update our national tiger conservation strategies, action plans, or similar documents to reflect the undertakings above to be ready for presentation at the pre-Summit partners’ dialogue in June 2010.*” A joint team of GTI partners is being assembled to help TRCs present their latest thinking and “projectize” their ideas for potential fundraising by GTI. The NAFS described below aim to present TRCs’ summarized documents and associated projects and activities in a common format.

**2. National Activities Framework Summaries (NAFS)** are based on existing national tiger action plans (or similar documents), other source materials, and any fresh thinking that emerged from the Hua Hin and Kathmandu discussions. They summarize TRCs’ projects and activities to stabilize and recover tiger populations to achieve the agreed global goal of doubling the tiger population by 2022. All project/activity ideas to accelerate implementation and scale up good practices should be listed to give an idea of the overall effort, irrespective of whether incremental support is needed or not. The NAFS, appropriately packaged, will be then form part of the Global Tiger Stabilization and Recovery Program document. (See outline of the GTSRP.)

### 3. Process Options for TRCs:

TRCs may choose:

- (i) to have their national teams complete the NAFS and submit them to the GTI Secretariat directly; or
- (ii) to request the joint team of GTI partners to work with national teams to study existing national materials and put these in the context of the Hua Hin Declaration and the Kathmandu Recommendations. Through a consultation process, the joint team will identify incremental needs and collate these into the NAFS template
- (iii) to forward its national materials to the GTI Secretariat which, after consultation with a national team, will collate them into the NAFS template for review and approval by the TRC.

### 4. Content of NAFS package

Each TRC’s NAFS package includes:

1. A Cover Page that states TRC goals and summarizes the whole package.
2. A Summary Table, based on the good practices from the Hua Hin Declaration and Kathmandu Recommendations, confirms the relevance of each practice to the specific TRC and summarizes information about proposed Projects/Activities to scale up.
3. Project/Activity Sheets to describe each proposed project or activity considered for the NAFS in a standardized format.
4. Any relevant supporting material (if available), such as maps, background documents, and the like.

## **National Activity Framework Summaries (NAFS) Cover Page**

Country Name:

Summary of Current Tiger Conservation Status (baseline):

Country Goals and Performance Indicators

Stabilization/Recovery Goals and Performance Indicators to be achieved by 2013:

Stabilization/Recovery Goals and Performance Indicators to be achieved by 2016:

Stabilization/Recovery Goals and Performance Indicators to be achieved by 2022:

Number of attached National Project/Activity Sheets:

Preparers (i.e. who developed the package?):

Summary Table of [TRC Name] Project/Activity Sheets

Good Practices from the Hua Hin Declaration and Kathmandu Recommendations <sup>2</sup>	Relevance <sup>3</sup>	Rank <sup>4</sup>	Brief Title of Project/Activity	Required Policy Actions, If Any	Estimated Total Cost	International Support Required, If Any	Project Number
<b>Landscapes (Theme A)</b>							
(A-1) Make critical tiger habitats and existing tiger source populations true sanctuaries and inviolate from economic development.							
(A-2) Ensure buffer zones and corridors remain functional landscape components.							
(A-3) Not support nor finance development projects that adversely affect critical tiger habitats and existing source populations.							
(A-4) Mainstream tiger concerns by sectoral integration in the tiger landscape.							
(A-5) Develop implementation plans for trans-border tiger landscapes							
<b>Law Enforcement/Demand Reduction (Theme B)</b>							
(B-1) Protect tigers, prey, habitat through smart patrolling							
(B-2) Protect tigers, prey, habitat through trans-boundary law enforcement cooperation							
(B-3) Eliminate trade through effective laws and enforcement							
(B-4) Reduce demand through focused outreach							
<b>Management (Theme C)</b>							
(C-1) Implement scientifically developed adaptive management tools in TCLS.							
(C-2) Implement scientific systems of estimating and monitoring tigers and prey							
(C-3) Professionalize and improve management							
<b>Communities (Theme D)</b>							
(D-1) Sustainable livelihood support							
(D-2) Technologies to minimize human-tiger conflict.							
<b>Sustainable Financing (Theme E)</b>							
(E-1) Explore and mobilize domestic funding including Payment for Ecological Services <sup>5</sup> , ecotourism development, and REDD+							
<b>Knowledge Sharing/Technology Transfer (Theme F)</b>							
(F-1)							

<sup>2</sup> In brief. Please refer to the complete Hua Hin Declaration and Kathmandu Recommendations.

<sup>3</sup> Indicate if the commitment is relevant to your country: Yes if relevant, No if not relevant.

<sup>4</sup> Rank order of project relative to all other projects, with 1 being most important.

<sup>5</sup> Including biodiversity offsets and compensation from infrastructure development.

### National Project/Activity Sheet

1 Project Number:	2 Pledge number (from Summary Table):
3 Theme (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> A. Landscapes <input type="checkbox"/> B. Law Enforcement/Demand Reduction <input type="checkbox"/> C. Management <input type="checkbox"/> D. Communities <input type="checkbox"/> E. Sustainable Financing <input type="checkbox"/> F. Knowledge Sharing/Technology Transfer	
4 Current or proposed cooperating TRC(s) (for regional projects only):	
5 Current or proposed cooperating international organizations, if any:	
6 Required policy actions, if any:	
7 Briefly describe desired state by 2016:	
8 Identify gaps between current (2010) and desired state (2016):	
9 Brief title of project/activity to close gaps:	
10 Location of project/activity (TCL name/number, geographic, and/or administrative location; GPS coordinates):	
11 Expected duration of project:	
12 Implementing government agency or agencies:	
13 Other critical implementing actors:	
14 Concise description of project/activity:	
15 Expected measurable results:	
16 How will progress be monitored?	
17 Estimated total cost of project/activity: 17a Estimated investment costs: 17b: Estimated operating costs per year:	
18 Amount of potential government funding:	
19 International financial support required, if any:	
20 Risks:	

## **Annex 2: GTI Experts' and Resource Persons' Biographies**

### **Allan, Crawford**

Crawford Allan is Regional Director of TRAFFIC North America in Washington DC. TRAFFIC is the global wildlife trade program of WWF and IUCN that works to transform wildlife trade into a positive force for conservation and people. With 20 years' experience in wildlife conservation, Crawford has been with TRAFFIC North America since 2005, helping establish strong initiatives such as the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network in Southeast Asia, as part of the partnership set up to support it. Prior to Washington he was with TRAFFIC International as the lead on enforcement support, regulation and capacity building globally. Directing TRAFFIC efforts on wildlife black market monitoring internationally and supporting law enforcement and strategic policy interventions, has been achieved through closely working with governments and treaties such as CITES. He has undertaken fieldwork in dozens of countries on trade in endangered species used for pets, meat, medicine and fashion. Crawford is the author of several publications and numerous papers on wildlife trafficking, species conservation and improving wildlife law enforcement and building strong partnerships. For ten years he was Chairman of the Forensics Working Group of the Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime.

### **delos Angeles, Marian**

Ann is Senior Environmental Economist at the World Bank Institute's Climate Change practice group where she has led capacity development in applied natural resource and environmental economics since 2004 such as: Sustaining Natural Capital for Growth and Poverty Reduction in Africa (2007-2010); Environmental Economics for Development Policy global course (2004-2008); Methodology on the Opportunity cost of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). She was previously with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) - Southeast Asia Program (2001-2004). While in the Philippines, Ann assisted the Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources through the USAID funded Philippine Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting Project (1990-2000). She was also Senior Research Fellow of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (1983-1998). Ann conducted training courses on environmental accounting at the Academia Sinica, Taiwan; University of Joensuu, Finland; and Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam, and taught full courses at University of the Philippines from which she earned her Ph.D. and M.A. degrees in Economics. She received her B.S. in Mathematics from the University of San Carlos where she was a Science Talent Search Scholar. She has over thirty local and international publications and over twenty unpublished technical reports.

### **Basu, Priya**

Priya Basu is Manager of the World Bank's Multilateral Trusteeship and Innovative Financing Department in the Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice-Presidency. Her Department is at the forefront of the Bank's engagement in global funds and innovative financing initiatives. Since joining the Bank in 1998, Ms. Basu has held various positions, including those of Lead Economist in the South Asia Region, Senior Economist in the South Asia Region, and Economist in the Europe and Central Asia Region and in the Financial and Private Sector Vice-Presidency. She has worked on financial sector and economic policy issues, access to finance, capital markets development, and infrastructure financing. Prior to joining the Bank, Ms. Basu worked for an investment bank in London. She has also previously held the positions of Economist at the IMF in Washington, DC, Economist at the Asian Development Bank in Manila, and Economic Affairs Officer at UNCTAD, Geneva. She holds undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in Economics from Merton College, Oxford University, U.K. She is the author of three books, including *Creating Resilient Financial Regimes in Asia: Challenges and Policy Options* (Oxford University Press, 1998), *India's Financial Sector: Challenges and Policy Options* (Macmillan, May 2005) and *Improving Access to Finance in India* (World Bank, May 2006).

### **Bruce, Craig**

Craig Bruce has twenty three years of experience in the management and technical support of protected areas and landscapes in Africa and Asia. A large component of this experience in protected areas has been in enforcement. Developing enforcement strategies, training protection staff, the implementation of protection plans for protected areas and technical advice on enforcement. His range of experience varies from assisting and training communities to conduct and monitor community patrolling, to strategizing intelligence operations against organized wildlife crime.

### **Campos, Jose Edgardo**

Jose Edgardo Campos was recently appointed Adviser to the Vice President on Governance and Political Economy and Acting Practice Manager for Governance, The World Bank Institute. Prior to this appointment, he was Governance Adviser for Bangladesh at the World Bank in Dhaka and served in that capacity for three years. Before joining the Bangladesh Country team, he was Lead Public Sector Specialist and the Coordinator of the Bank's Governance and Anticorruption Thematic Group. Prior to joining the Bank, he was an assistant professor of public policy and management at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Campos completed his Ph.D. in the Social Sciences at the California Institute of Technology and his M.S. in Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota. He has co-authored four books and numerous papers on issues pertaining to political economy, governance, institutional reform, and corruption.

#### **Dallmeier, Francisco**

Francisco received his Ph.D. in Wildlife Management from Colorado State University, and has been a conservation biologist with the Smithsonian Institution for the past 24 years. Dr. Dallmeier is the Director of the Center for Conservation Education and Sustainability (CCES) of the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute (SCBI). For nearly 15 years he has been instrumental in forging strategic partnerships between the Smithsonian and the energy industry, so that biodiversity conservation is integrated into mainstream development. Dr. Dallmeier led and coordinated the successful nomination of the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute in Front Royal as a core site for the Mid-Atlantic National Science Foundation—National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON). With his SCBI colleagues he has been formulating and implementing a partnership in conservation studies with George Mason University. This partnership will provide academic programs and facilities for national and international students and professionals. Dr. Dallmeier has developed training programs associated to biodiversity research, monitoring and conservation. He has taught several hundred university students and professionals, and he lectures frequently at professional conferences and to lay audiences.

#### **Dinerstein, Eric**

Eric Dinerstein is a co-architect and co-author of the Global 200 ecoregions, an analysis to identify the most biologically important ecoregions on Earth in the terrestrial, freshwater, and marine realms. Eric and his staff developed a framework for targeting priority areas for conserving tiger populations across Asia that is now widely adopted. He is co-author of several books on biodiversity and conservation priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, Russia, Asia and Africa and North America and many peer-reviewed papers on conservation biology topics. Eric also published *Tigerland and Other Unintended Destinations* in 2005 that won the 2007 AAAS/Subaru SB&F Prize for Excellence in Science Books. Eric has joined a team of tiger conservationists through the Global Tiger Initiative of the World Bank to help double the number of wild tigers by 2022. For his M.S. and Ph.D degrees in biology from the University of Washington, Eric studied the prey species of tigers in Nepal and the ecology of fruit bats in the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, Costa Rica.

#### **Fonseca, Gustavo**

Dr. Fonseca leads the Natural Resources Team of the GEF, the largest funding mechanism dedicated to supporting the global commons. He was the founder of the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, and the Chief Conservation and Science Officer of Conservation International. Dr. Fonseca is on leave from the faculty of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, where he founded the first graduate program in conservation biology in Brazil. His research resulted in close to 140 articles and books, appearing 12 times in *Science*, four times in *Nature*, and twice in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. A recent edited book covered the role of agroforestry in tropical landscapes. He is a recipient of the Golden Ark conservation award, an official order of the Dutch government, in addition to other awards.

#### **Kiess, Johannes**

Johannes Kiess is an Economist in the World Bank's Multilateral Trusteehip and Innovative Financing Department in the Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships Vice-Presidency (CFPMI). He has worked on innovative finance projects such as the Adaptation Fund and the High Level Taskforce on International Innovative Financing for Health Systems. Prior to this position, Johannes worked in microfinance for the Russian Small Business Fund and in fundraising for the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland. He received a PhD in Economics and a Master in Finance and Capital Markets from the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland.

#### **Lydeard, Charles**

Chuck began his position as Management Director of the Global Tiger Initiative – Conservation and Development Network during the summer of 2009. He was a program director at the National Science Foundation for two years and, prior to that, taught for 13 years as a professor in the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Alabama with an expertise in conservation biology, systematics, and evolution. Chuck has served on the Board of the Alabama chapter of *The Nature Conservancy* and The Alabama Rivers Alliance. Chuck and his former students and colleagues have published over 60 scientific and popular articles. He is also co-editor of one book, *Molecular Systematics and Phylogeography of Mollusks* (Smithsonian Institution Press).

#### **Matta, Nadim**

Nadim Matta is the Director, President and a Founder of the Rapid Results Institute. As a senior partner of RHS&A, he has consulted with organizations in a wide variety of sectors ranging from financial services to manufacturing to international development. Mr. Matta pioneered the adaptation of the Rapid Results Approach to international development. He took the lead in introducing Rapid Results Initiatives as a public sector management tool in Nicaragua, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and Ghana. The application of Rapid Results Initiatives in these countries spanned multiple sectors, including agricultural productivity, public sector performance and reform, decentralization, HIV/AIDS prevention and community driven development. Mr. Matta is widely published, including lead authorship of a number of articles.

#### **Melnyk, Mary**

Dr. Mary Melnyk is Senior Advisor for Natural Resource Management in the Asia and Middle East Bureaus at USAID and has 20 years experience working on community development and forest conservation throughout Latin America and Asia. Since 2001, she has been designing and managing activities to reduce forest conflict in Asia. She has also designed and facilitated public-private sector alliances linking environmentally-sustainable and socially-responsible natural products to markets. Her Ph.D. is in ecological management from Imperial College of the University of London and quantified the economic and nutritional values of forest foods to rural livelihoods in Southern Venezuela. She graduated summa cum laude with her B.S. in zoology from the University of Maryland, College Park.

#### **Mills, Judy**

Judy Mills was the founding director of TRAFFIC East Asia in Hong Kong, where she became known for her work in enlisting the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) community in wildlife conservation. In 2000, she joined WWF in Washington, D.C., to guide creation of the WWF network's global tiger-conservation strategy. She later became Asia Grant Director for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), supporting a broad array of on-the-ground conservation projects in China, Indonesia and the Philippines. From 2005-2008, she created and ran the Campaign Against Tiger Trafficking (CATT), which resulted in the formation of the International Tiger Coalition (ITC), an alliance of 42 organizations from the environment, zoo, TCM, animal welfare, legal and responsible-tourism communities, speaking with one voice to stop tiger trade from all sources. While continuing to coordinate ITC activities, Mills has been contracted to help the MacArthur Foundation explore its possible new role in global health security.

#### **Moye, Melissa**

Melissa Moye is Director, Conservation Finance at the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), where she develops conservation financing and payment for ecosystem service (PES) strategies. Since joining WWF in 2001, Ms. Moye developed comprehensive financing programs in Africa (Congo Basin, Madagascar, Mozambique) that resulted in the establishment of conservation trust funds and the introduction of PES and debt relief mechanisms. With over 15 years experience in conservation finance, she has advised organizations such as UNDP, USAID and the World Bank. Earlier in her career, she was Vice President at Finance for Development, served as a commercial banking officer at Manufacturers Hanover Trust and volunteered as an election supervisor in Cambodia. She has a bachelor's degree from Tufts University and a master's degree in international relations from Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (USA).

#### **Odugbemi, Sina**

Sina Odugbemi is program head of the Communication for Governance & Accountability Program (CommGAP). He is also the Practice Lead on Governance and Reform in the Operational Communication Department. He has over 20 years of experience in journalism, law, and development communication. Before he joined the World Bank in 2006, he spent seven years in the UK's development ministry, DFID. His last position was Program Manager and

Adviser, Information and Communication for Development. Dr. Odugbemi's publications include two co-edited volumes and a novel; he holds a Bachelor's degree in English (1980) and in Law (1986) from the University of Ibadan, and a Master's degree in Legal and Political Philosophy (1999), as well as a PhD in Laws (2009) from University College London.

**Quintero, Juan D.**

Juan D. Quintero is a Sr. Environmental Specialist for the East Asia and Pacific Region of the World Bank. Over 30 years of experience in risk assessment, mitigation and compensation of environmental and social impacts of development projects. Extensive experience in managing environmental assessments and management plans of infrastructure involving complex environmental and social issues. Mr. Quintero has coordinated the preparation of Strategic EAs in the energy, transport, tourism, water and sanitation sector and has provided training in SEAs to high and mid level government officials in Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, and China. Recent publications include "Mainstreaming Conservation in Infrastructure Project" and "Green Infrastructure in Tiger Range Countries: a Multi-Level Approach".

**Seidensticker, John**

John Seidensticker, Ph.D., is a writer, conservation scientist, and head of the Conservation Ecology Center, Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute; serves as Chairman of the Save The Tiger Fund Council, is Affiliate Professor of Environmental Science and Policy, George Mason University; and is Independent Advisor on the Global Tiger Initiative for The World Bank, a global effort to stabilize and recover wild tiger populations. His research efforts have focused on understanding and encouraging landscape patterns and conditions where large mammals can persist, training future conservation leaders, and diffusing environmental understanding through his writing, public appearances, and museum and zoo exhibits. He is author or editor of more than 200 articles and books, including *Riding the Tiger: Tiger Conservation in Human-dominated Landscapes*. He pioneered the use of radio telemetry to study cougars in North America, and as founding principal investigator of the Smithsonian-Nepal Tiger Ecology Project, he co-lead the team that captured and radio-tracked the first wild tigers. He was raised on a cattle ranch in Montana and studied at the University of Montana and the University of Idaho.

**Seth, Anand**

Anand Seth till his retirement from the Bank in 2007 was the Bank's Country Director for South Central Europe and prior to that Director in the office of the Managing Director, managing institutional change and corporate directions. Anand's sector background is in Environment and natural resource management, having spent 5 years as Division Chief for the Bank's environment unit in Eastern Europe and Middle East. Prior to that, Anand managed the Bank rural development program in West Africa and has spent 5 years in the Bank's Bangladesh office. Since retirement, Anand has been involved in the design and delivery of the Bank's Sustainable Leadership Development Program at the University of Cambridge and is currently with the GTI as Senior Adviser.

**Walston, Joe**

Joe Walston is a Senior Conservationist for the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Joe has lived and worked in wildlife conservation Asia for 15 years, ran WCS's Cambodia program, and has been involved in tiger conservation in six countries in the region. Joe has recently authored a report on tiger conservation for the World Bank/GEF Tiger Futures project.

**Webb, John**

John T. Webb is an Assistant Section Chief in the Environmental Crimes Section in Washington, D.C. and supervises nine environmental crimes prosecutors. John has personally prosecuted numerous federal wildlife offenses throughout the country and counseled other federal prosecutors and law enforcement agents on how to effectively investigate and prosecute hundreds more. He is a frequent lecturer on fighting wildlife crime at state, federal and international training programs for both new and experienced prosecutors and law enforcement officers. Most recently he has been the Department's advisor to the Support Group for ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN), newly-created during 2005 as Southeast Asia's wildlife Interpol. John has received numerous commendations and awards for his efforts; among them the Animal Welfare Institute's 2007 Clark R. Bavin Wildlife Law Enforcement Award presented for exemplary law enforcement actions to protect wildlife species protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). During 2009 Mr. Webb was given the Department of Justice John Marshall Award for Preparation or Handling of Legislation for his participations in the Administration's efforts to amend the Lacey Act to provide broad

enforcement tools against illegal logging and timber trafficking and trafficking in products made from illegally harvest wood. This is the single biggest development in resource enforcement since the Lacey Act was overhauled in 1981.