

A tiger is walking through a shallow, rocky river. The water is clear and blue, and the riverbed is covered with many small, light-colored rocks. The tiger is in the center-right of the frame, facing left. Its reflection is visible in the water.

Tiger Monitoring Workshop

Context and Overview of Tasks

Andrey Kushlin, Global Tiger Initiative

Hanoi, Vietnam – August 2-4, 2011

St. Petersburg Tiger Summit



- Unique culmination of the highest-level political will around the fate of a single species
- Convened 5 Prime Ministers, 13 ministers, heads of international organizations
- Hosted by PM Putin and chaired by President Zoellick

- Adopted the Heads of Government **Declaration on Tiger Conservation**
- Endorsed the 12-year **Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP)** estimated cost \$350M for the first 5 years
- Mandated the role of the **GTI Secretariat** in GTRP coordination



St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation



The St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation

St. 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 Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Nepal, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, being custodians of the last remaining tigers in the wild, having gathered at an unprecedented International Tiger Forum in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 21–24 November 2010, with the common goal of tiger conservation;

Recognize that Asia's most iconic animal faces imminent extinction in the wild. In the past century, 100,000 tigers have been lost to poaching, habitat loss, and other threats. Today, only 1,200 tigers remain in the wild, and a century ago, tigers roamed across the Asian continent.

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Acknowledge and appreciate the protection 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:

Since to double the number of wild tigers across their range by 2022 by:

1. Doing everything possible to effectively manage, protect, and enhance habitats, including:
 - a. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in planning and development processes in tiger habitat;
 - b. Making critical tiger breeding habitats inviolable areas within the larger tiger conservation landscapes where no economic or commercial activities are permitted, and maintaining the landscapes and creating corridors around and between them where all potential development activities are avoided for biodiversity-compatibility;
 - c. Improving protection by using systematic patrolling to safeguard tigers, their prey, and habitats; and
 - d. Working collaboratively on transboundary issues, such as the unobstructed movement of tigers and the management of tiger conservation landscapes.
2. Working collaboratively to eradicate poaching, trafficking, 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 (ASEAN) Enforcement Network (ASEAN-ENEN), 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 agencies, where relevant, from international organizations including the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 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 that eliminate the black demand for tigers and their parts.
3. Engaging with indigenous and local communities to give their participation in biodiversity conservation, maintain negative impacts on tigers,

their prey, and habitats, and where the inclusion of human tiger conflict by providing sustainable and alternative livelihood options through financial support, technical guidance, and other measures.

4. Increasing management:
 - a. The tiger range countries;
 - b. Tiger range countries;
 - c. Tiger range countries;
 - d. Tiger range countries;
 - e. Tiger range countries;
 - f. Tiger range countries;
 - g. Tiger range countries;
 - h. Tiger range countries;
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 - t. Tiger range countries;
 - u. Tiger range countries;
 - v. Tiger range countries;
 - w. Tiger range countries;
 - x. Tiger range countries;
 - y. Tiger range countries;
 - z. Tiger range countries;
5. Agreeing 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.
6. Agreeing 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.
7. Agreeing to celebrate Global Tiger Day annually on 29 July.
8. Agreeing 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.
9. Agreeing 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.
10. Building tiger conservation awareness by celebrating Global Tiger Day annually on 29 July.
11. Welcoming and sincerely appreciating the pledges made during the Tiger Summit; we also appreciate the continued support of the Global Environment Facility, Save the Tiger Fund, Northstar, Inbarikon, C.I. Park and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF and other partners in the Global Tiger Initiative, and welcome the participation of new ones.

By the adoption of this St. Petersburg Declaration, the Tiger Range Countries of the world call upon the international community to join us in bearing the title and setting the tiger on the road to recovery.

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 Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Nepal, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, being custodians of the last remaining tigers in the wild, having gathered at an unprecedented International Tiger Forum in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 21–24 November 2010, with the common goal of tiger conservation;

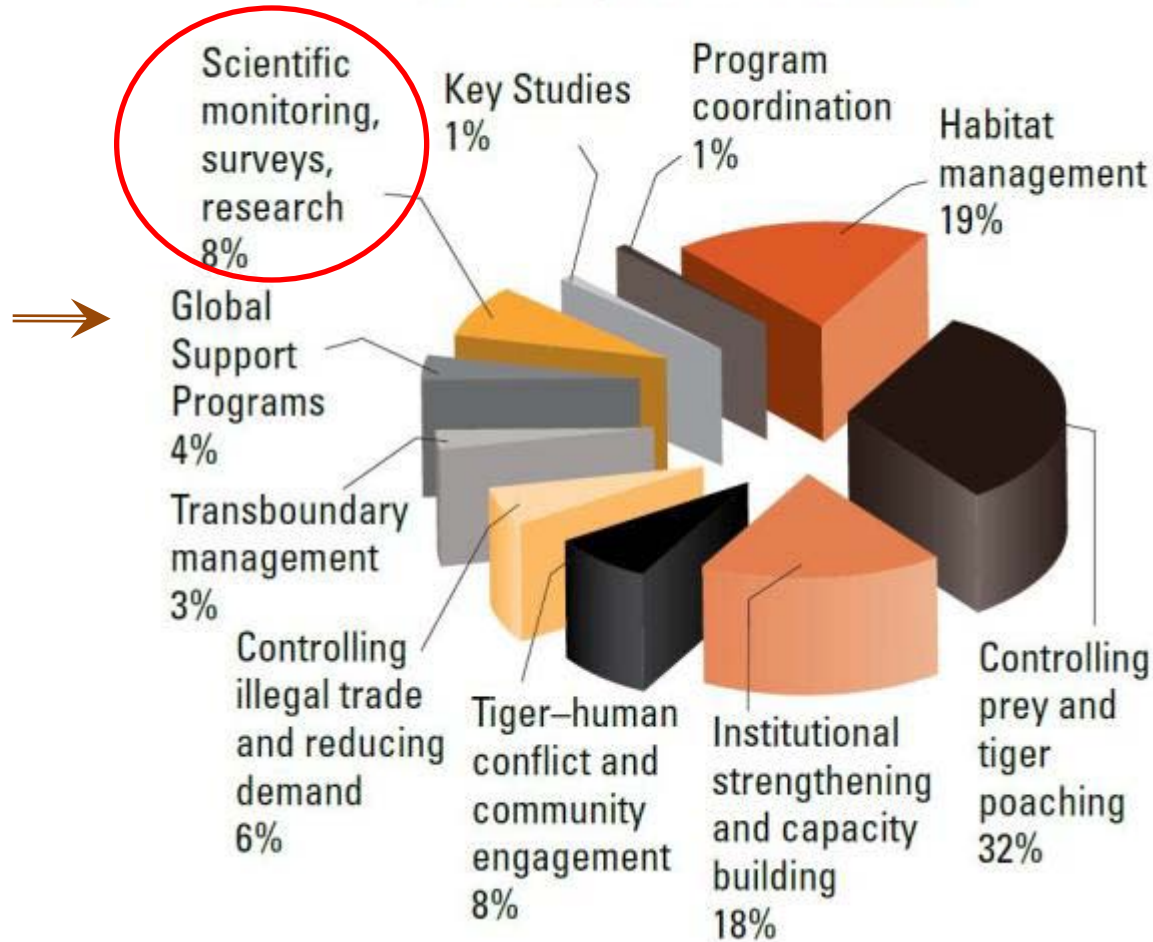


Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP)

Estimated Incremental Costs for 2011-2015



Program Components, total \$350.0m



Monitoring: a GTRP-mandated task for all TRCs

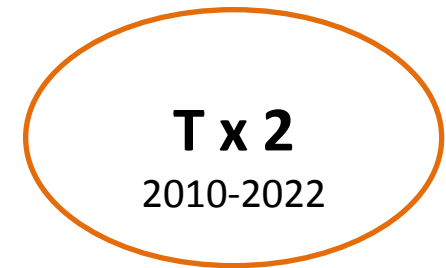


- ❖ GTI Secretariat - coordinating role with TRCs and partners
- ❖ GTF providing technical inputs
- ❖ with support from partners
- ❖ WB/DGF grant, WWF, IFAW, IUCN, others

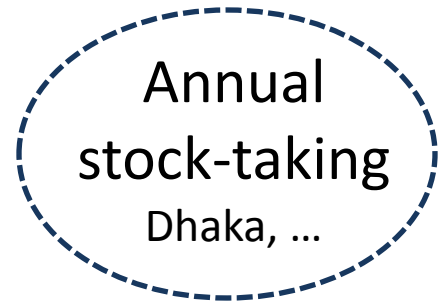
Monitoring: Dual Track

Ensure consistent, science-based monitoring of conditions of tiger conservation landscapes and progress of implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Program:

1. common framework among the TRCs for consistent **monitoring** of the conditions of key **tiger conservation landscapes** based on scientific best practices



2. **monitoring and reporting** system for the **GTRP implementation** shared among the TRCs and other governmental and nongovernmental partners



Track 1: Scientific Monitoring of TCLs

- ❖ Coordinated network of monitoring experts in TRCs

- ❖ International technical workshop

Develop consensus on a common system of collecting, analyzing, validating and disseminating monitoring data on the conditions of tigers, their prey and habitats and protected area management effectiveness in the tiger conservation landscapes (TCLs) based on scientific peer-reviewed best practices

- ❖ Draft of the first annual report on the monitoring of TCLs

Track 2: Monitoring & Reporting for GTRP Implementation

- ❖ Draft of the GTRP monitoring & reporting manual

 - Include guiding principles & best practices,
common templates for preparation and
dissemination of annual GTRP monitoring reports

- ❖ Draft of the first annual GTRP monitoring report

GTRP Implementation

Levels

- Program level
- National level
- Activity / project level

Program Management

- Help TRCs further develop national strategies and portfolios
- Help sustain ongoing political support
- Promote mobilization of resources and matching of funding with TRCs' priority needs
- Coordinate funding partners
- Pooled funds: help develop and apply agreed criteria for access to such funds and independent evaluation of performance
- Systematically report on program implementation, funding, and results

GTRP Implementation Elements in Place & on the Way

- Priority Implementation Activities 2011
- Partners' To Do List
- Mapping of Financial Resources
- Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tiger Conservation
- National and Program-Wide Monitoring Systems
- 1st Annual Stocktaking of the GTRP Implementation Progress