



Global Tiger Initiative

Summary of the National Consultations: the Road to the Tiger Summit

Washington, DC

July 9, 2010

National Consultations and the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP)

The 1st Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in Hua Hin, Thailand, January, 2010 culminated in the *Hua Hin Declaration* that, among other actions, called upon the tiger range Governments to update their national tiger conservation strategies and develop a global program for tiger conservation. This Hua Hin mandate resulted in the development of the draft of the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP), supported financially and technically by the GTI Secretariat. The GTRP will have three major parts: A. National Tiger Recovery Programs; B. Global Support Program that address trans-boundary, regional, and global issues of tiger recovery; and C. Resource Mobilization Program describing traditional and innovative sources of funding to support the GTRP.

National Tiger Recovery Programs emerging through a series of National Consultations with 13 tiger range countries in the period between May and July, 2010. Built on the technical work that was done at the Kathmandu Global Workshop on Tiger Conservation, the Ministerial Conference in Hua Hin, and the Executive Leadership Forum In Washington, D.C., the National Consultations aim to deepen the technical work by translating this work into clear measurable goals and well defined priority action programs. In addition, the Consultations aim to broaden the engagement of key national stakeholders and related governmental agencies, such as academia, law enforcement, infrastructure, finance, tourism and NGOs, and to elevate the Governments' engagement and commitment to tiger conservation outcomes.

The Global Support Program is being developed in parallel to the National Consultations by the GTI Secretariat in collaboration with leading global tiger conservation organizations and other partners. The goals and sub-components of the Global Support Program include controlling illegal trade and wildlife trafficking across national borders, eliminating demand for tiger parts and products, building managerial and institutional capacity for management and conservation of tiger ecosystems, developing monitoring systems to scrutinize the GTRP implementation and ultimately recovery of wild tiger populations, reaching the public through a systematic communication program to gain support, and reporting on progress to add accountability to the GTRP Implementation.

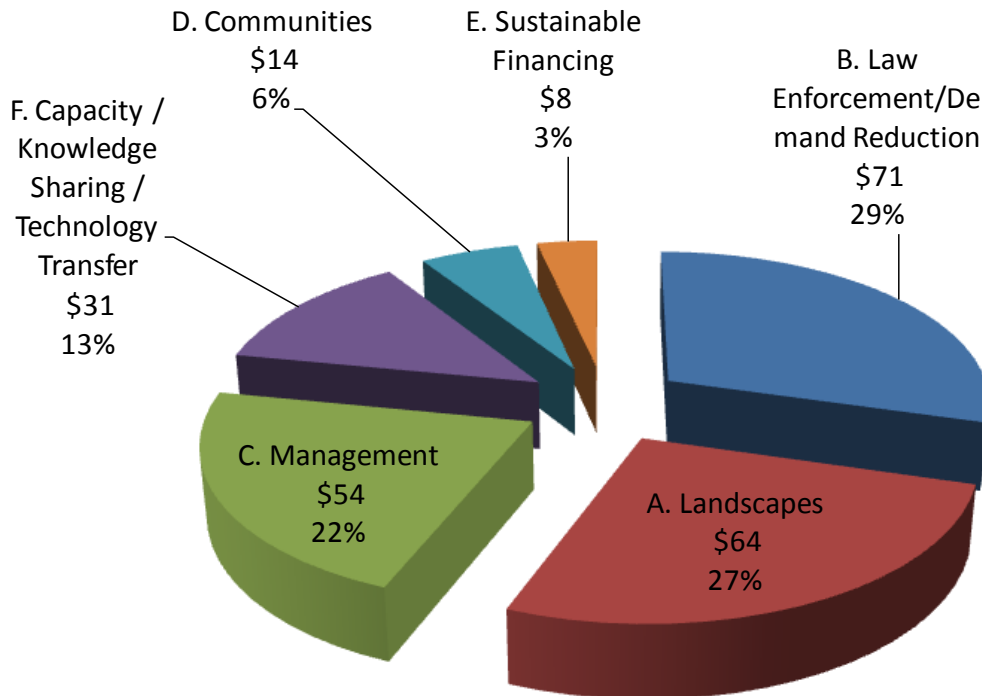
Finally, a systematic mapping of potential donors and their roles is being done by the GTI Secretariat to create a clearinghouse mechanism by which TRCs can match their project plans and priorities with the interests and priorities of an array of potential donors, including the traditional large donors such as GEF and multi-lateral lenders, bilateral donors, NGOs, foundations, individuals, and the private sector. Other potential sources of financial support are Payment for Environmental Services schemes, Carbon Markets, REDD+, and offsets from infrastructure development. The GTI Secretariat has been very active in advocating and developing mechanisms for substantially greater international financial support for implementing the GTRP.

Summary

This document summarizes the outcomes of the National Consultations and presents: (A) magnitude of requested funding by key themes; and (B) Preliminary due diligence analysis of the requested funds; (C) brief description of the long term goals, international and regional activities, national activities (policy, capacity and managerial level), and preferred financial options for each of the TRC.

A. MAGNITUDE OF REQUESTED FUNDING BY THEMES

Total of \$242 million



(B) Preliminary due diligence analysis of the requested funds

Types of costs:

- Capital - \$72.5M
- Recurrent- \$28.7M
- Mixed - \$141.3M

Single-focused, clearly described activity?

- Yes – \$198.8M
- No- \$43.8M

Period from 2 to 12 years

(C) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Bangladesh

Long term: stabilize or marginally increase the current tiger population by reducing key threats to tigers, prey and habitat—by 2022, a demographically stable tiger population close to carrying capacity under conservation management in Bangladesh Sundarbans ecosystem

International and regional:

- - establish transboundary protocol and system for effective cross-border collaboration with India (other neighbors?) to curb poaching, smuggling and trade in wildlife;
- - endorse GTRP and Summit Declaration;
- - commit to global and regional tiger conservation goals

National:

A. Policy:

- Bangladesh to strengthen inter-ministerial decisions and collaboration;
- revise Wildlife Conservation Act 2010;
- mainstream conservation into development and shift production forestry into conservation of valuable Sundarbans ecosystem;
- establish a dedicated wildlife institution for conservation and management of wildlife resources;

B. Capacity:

- to develop capacity in the Forest Department for effective wildlife and habitat conservation in the Sundarbans (wouldn't this be in conflict with newly suggested Wildlife Department?);
- support political transition from production forestry to conservation objectives;

C. Managerial:

- to add value to existing and provide alternative livelihoods to reduce dependency of local residents on forest resources
- empower local communities in decision making
- reduce human-tiger conflict
- curb tiger and prey poaching

D. Financing Options

Gov (pay for ecological services once these are properly quantified, Increased revenue from well-managed tourism); GEF-5 (priorities components); IDA / WB (a regional IDA project for controlling illegal trade and trafficking; a potential trans-boundary project among India and Bangladesh for habitat protection and preservation of the biological integrity of the Sundarbans as a holistic ecosystem; technical assistance “Climate Change Adaptation, Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the Sundarbans Area”).

Bhutan

Long term: harmonize tiger conservation with Bhutan's sustainable development goals, based on its principles of Gross National Happiness and the commitment to maintain 60% of forest cover in the country—by 2022, a demographically stable tiger meta-population in Bhutan thrives and co-exists harmoniously with people through habitat conservation and compatible development activities and livelihoods.

International and regional:

- establish / enhance trans-boundary collaboration with India and China, as well as regional links to curb illegal trade of tiger parts, derivatives, and other wildlife and plants
- enhance administrative linkages through MOU with India to maintain ecological linkages of the shared trans-boundary protected area complexes

National:

A. Policy:

- finalize Protected Areas and Wildlife Act
- shift the focus of the existing tourism policies to benefit local communities and decentralize management of conservation areas
- strengthened and better integrated DoFPS
- introduced clear policies on payment for ecosystem services integrated into government conservation policies

B. Capacity:

- develop professional cadre and technical capacity to support tiger monitoring program, wildlife intelligence networking, partner law enforcement, and community involvement in participatory management and anti-poaching efforts
- enhance coordination within the DoFPS

C. Managerial:

- establish nationwide monitoring program for tigers and prey
- classify and define tiger habitats at a landscape scale in Bhutan
- involve local communities into participatory management of tiger habitats
- strengthen anti-poaching and wildlife crime enforcement
- provide alternative forest resource use practices to reduce anthropogenic pressure in tigers and tiger habitats
- have an Integrated Financing Plan / Strategy by the end of 2010

D. Financing Options

Gov (core costs, PES); GEF (Community participation, capacity building, human-tiger conflicts); DANIDA (decentralized/participatory management); SDS-Netherlands (zonation); UNDP (community/conservation integration, alternative income generation); HELVETAS (participatory management); SNV (participatory management); WWF (habitat conservation, surveys, zonation, corridors); BTFEC (capacity building, infrastructure development, surveys, zonation); STF (tiger surveys, research).

Cambodia

Long term: the global goal to double tiger numbers is invalid for Cambodia. Cambodia's long-term goal is to restore and conserve at least one defined, delimited and inviolate Source Site large enough to hold at least 25 breeding females (c. 75 tigers), within a well defined Tiger Conservation Landscape that is tiger permeable and has the long-term potential to sustain 50 breeding females (c. 150 tigers).

International and regional:

- continued regional collaboration on law enforcement
- global commitments relevant to tiger consumption and trade are honored
- establish a trans-boundary agreement between Cambodia and Vietnam concerning tiger conservation and protected area management in the Eastern Plains Landscape and combating wildlife crime across the border

National:

A. Policy:

- legislation (sub-decree) required to legally designate an inviolate source site
- Inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination to ensure sustainable management of land-use across the Eastern Plains Landscape
- review of existing wildlife laws governing penalties for poaching and trade in species of high commercial value
- conservation policies

B. Capacity:

- improve technical skills (patrolling, investigation, monitoring, reporting) in enforcement agencies and community to monitor and manage protected areas and community managed areas
- Scientific skills, resources and personnel needed within FA, GDANCP and education system to conduct biological monitoring of tigers and their prey
- Increased operational resources, including infrastructure and transport, for effective patrolling and monitoring

C. Managerial:

- Secure at least one inviolate potential source site, free from any type of infrastructure, habitat conversion, concessions and human interference
- Increase effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in wildlife and habitat conservation
- Integrating habitat management into provincial and landscape plans
- Implement consistent tiger and prey monitoring protocols in potential source sites
- Greater awareness of the threats to tiger survival and improved perception of the conservation value of tigers in local communities

D. Financing Options

Gov (Institutional support from central government); International Development Agencies (ADB and JICA implement regional development projects and could facilitate trans-boundary activities of the NTRP); GEF (Complimentary to potential GEF-5 biodiversity priority areas and activities); International NGOs (Currently supporting FA and GDANCP within the landscape) PES/REDD (Sustainable financing opportunities are being investigated in the landscape and have the potential to contribute to protected area management and conservation in the long-term); Tourism (Increased revenues from well managed and appropriate tourism development).

China

Long term: by 2022, try to obtain large scale extension and quality optimization of wild tigers' habitat, promote significant growth of wild tigers population, achieve natural survival and natural reproduction in amoyensis released to the wild, guide and assist in ways of economic development and livelihood improvement favorable to wild tigers protection in local communities in tiger distribution areas.

International and regional:

- Improve international cooperation mechanism for wild tiger conservation

National:

A. Policy:

- To examine and approve conservation plan for wild tigers and their habitat
- To improve the systems relating to field patrol system, monitoring and evaluation, accountability and inter-departmental coordination
- To elaborate and clarify market patrolling, accountability, public reporting reward, departmental coordination and joint action systems

B. Capacity needs:

- application of high technology, the primary methods are still used for field patrolling and monitoring in most of the areas; equipment and facilities are seriously lacking;
- conservation management, technical guidance or working manuals for standardized patrolling and monitoring;
- understaffing and poor quality of staff;
- severe shortage in supporting capacity to guide local communities to change their way of production and living which are unfavorable to conservation.

C. Managerial:

- Conservation, extension and optimization of the habitats of wild tigers
- Capacity building in conservation and monitoring agencies for wild tiger population and habitat
- Coordinating wild tiger protection and social and economic development in local communities
- Intensify law enforcement over smuggling and illegal operation of tiger products
- Extend international cooperation and exchange

D. Financing Options

Central Gov (necessary investment in combination with the ecological development of "12th five year plan" in China); Local Govs (will provide necessary counterpart funds according to proportions); National and International Donors .

India

Long term: By 2022, adequate (how much?) critical tiger habitat be secured and made inviolate to provide total protection to the core breeding tiger populations and put in place a criteria for assessment of success that includes, extent and quality of habitat, increase in prey-base, number of tigers and reduction in human-wildlife conflict.

Priority Actions

- Securing Habitats: to make critical tiger habitats/corridors inviolate from economic development; ensuring buffer zones remain functional landscapes for conservation and protect tiger/prey base from poaching through smart patrolling are closely linked with this priority action and these three should be tackled together.
- Improving Management: professionalize and improve management practices by adopting best practice systems is the priority action; strong linkages of this action with implementing scientific adaptive management tools in tiger conservation and set up robust mechanisms for monitoring progress towards achieving goals. Together these actions constitute the next set of priority actions.
- Encourage communities around landscapes through sustainable livelihood support (through tiger conservation) to minimize tiger-human conflict.
- Eliminate trade in tiger parts and derivatives and increase demand for tigers in the wild.

India can utilize the GTI platform by actively engaging with it in the following areas:

- i. By undertaking technical studies for assessing/evaluating the economic value of tiger reserves, as this is an urgent need of the hour to convince policy makers against development plans that counter conservation measures.
- ii. Extend the capacity building efforts undertaken through Smithsonian-WII relationship to frontline staff, including for NGOs.
- iii. In bringing international experiences for improving harmonization and coordination between different sectors within the larger landscape with competing land uses.
- iv. Identifying what are the Smart/best practices in infrastructure development, PA management, patrolling etc that could be adopted or customized and adopted in the Indian context.
- v. How to improve field delivery system, wherein economic benefits from converging with other schemes/programs of other line departments yield maximum benefits to communities living around tiger forests.
- vi. Encourage more regional interaction between tiger range countries through some regional workshops and roundtables.

Indonesia

Long term: to double the number of tiger by securing source populations within the large forest landscapes that will be viable in the long-term through: i) identifying and protecting source populations within the boundaries of tiger's priority landscapes, ii) Protecting tiger population in priority landscapes and preserving the connectivity within them. Tiger population at tiger's priority landscapes increased by 100% while occupancy level at identified tiger's priority landscapes increased by 80%.

International and regional:

- obtaining commitment of countries involved in international trade of tiger, its parts and derivatives to stop the demand
- No other international or trans-boundary activities mentioned

National:

A. Policy:

- enhance penalties for wildlife crime
- establish high level inter-agency (MoF, Police, Customs, MoJustice) command team to deal with wildlife traders and work with Interpol/UNODC and WCO
- Minister to decree that SPORC to engage actively in wildlife crime
- national regulation to synergize Sumatran tiger conservation program with economic community enhancement program (including conflict resolution)
- Technical guidance on Ministry of Forestry regulation No 48/2008
- Ministerial decree on national tiger advisory board
- Transforming sectoral regulation into cross-sectoral coordination to protect tiger habitat outside of protected areas, Strengthening cross sectoral program and planning, i.e. RPJM/D, spatial plan, SEA, EIA (permit control)

B. Capacity:

- Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units to secure tiger and its prey
- Skills in wildlife management, MIST and spatial analysis, and survey techniques
- Advocating skills to push local regulations in relations with tiger protection
- Skills in natural resource valuation and financial analyses

C. Managerial:

- Replicating the specialized tiger law enforcement and conflict mitigation units to secure tiger and its prey
- Creating a Sumatran wide tiger adaptive management system based on robust monitoring of tiger, their prey, and management interventions
- Protecting tiger habitat outside of protected within and between the priority landscapes
- Exploring and mobilizing domestic and international funds to ensure the long term protection of tiger population at priority TCLs

D. Financing Options

Government (APBN/APBD), Relevant private sectors, Payment for Environmental Services
TFCA, DNS, SSF, GEF, NORAD, WB, JICA, GAAs, and other International donors.

Lao PDR

Long term: To recover and maintain viable breeding populations of tigers in all Class 1 and 2 Tiger Landscapes, and to ensure connectivity between all tiger landscapes in Lao PDR, by 2020.

International and regional:

- Strengthen and improve cooperation with the Singaporean, Indonesian, and Thai governments to curb the trade in tigers and parts across borders and in the Straits of Malacca through bilateral corporation and through ASEAN WEN
- Enhance the collaboration with ASEAN-WEN, CITES member countries and INTERPOL to crack down on international trade of tigers and organized wildlife trade networks

National:

A. Policy:

- Government endorsement on the completed Tiger National Action Plan
- Revision of the national protected areas regulation into a Prime Ministers Decree, to give higher status to the protected area system
- Use of the provisions under the policy and legislation to facilitate sustainable funding (e.g. though payments for watershed protection, given the high number of hydropower proposed developments in Laos)

B. Capacity Constraints:

- Inadequate well-trained technical staff in each TCL, and inadequate numbers of staff generally
- Lack of technical skills and experience in law enforcement, and monitoring of wildlife and threats
- Enforcement agencies (Department of Forest Inspection, CITES) are newly established, and still poorly equipped with tools and human resources
- Provincial Protected Area Management Unit in each province is newly established, and still poorly equipped with tools and staff
- Lack of funding, with approximately USD 0.07/ha of national protected area; while estimates by WCS suggest around \$3/ha would be required for effective PA management in Laos
- A high number of proposed hydropower and mining developments (for example, there are ready six hydropower developments in national PAs and a further 12 feasibility studies for hydropower in NPAs; plus mineral concessions in a number of NPAs) and road network plans, particularly in southern Laos

C. Managerial:

- Adopt law enforcement and tiger monitoring standards.
- Establish inviolate core zone at Nam Et Phou Louey NPA (and at any other TCL confirmed to have tigers).
- Confirm that tigers are present or absent in all Tiger Conservation Landscapes (TCLs).
- Strengthen institutions and cooperation to protect tigers, tiger prey and habitat.
- Establish connectivity between TCLs

D. Financing Options

GEF-5 (for eligible items); PPPs (funds from private industry for Corporate Social Environment Responsibility or Payment for Ecosystem Services); International Donors.

Malaysia

Long term: By 2022, a wild tiger population of up to 1000 adults thriving within the Central Forest Spine as envisaged in the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (NTCAP) of Malaysia.

International and regional:

- Strengthen and improve cooperation with the Singaporean, Indonesian, and Thai governments to curb the trade in tigers and parts across borders and in the Straits of Malacca through bilateral corporation and through ASEAN WEN
- Enhance the collaboration with ASEAN-WEN, CITES member countries and INTERPOL to crack down on international trade of tigers and organized wildlife trade networks

National:

A. Policy:

- passing a new domestic legislation, the Wildlife Conservation Act, to replace the Protection of Wildlife Act, 1972
- passed a new legislation, the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008, to implement CITES-related provisions in regulating the international trade of wildlife
- adopted a national spatial planning strategy

B. Capacity:

- Strengthen law and enforcement at and around core tiger habitats
- Facilitate joint enforcement work with ASEAN-WEN
- Training for the Malaysian Judiciary to increase knowledge and awareness on wildlife crime

C. Managerial:

- To provide effective and long-term protection for tigers and their prey
- To secure the core areas in the Central Forest Spine and ensure connectivity through functional corridors for landscape-scale conservation
- To apply science to monitor the efficacy of conservation actions and to improve knowledge and awareness of tiger ecology
- To monitor and curb national and international illegal trade and consumption of tiger (and other wildlife) parts and derivatives

D. Financing Options

Not specified.

Myanmar

Long term: to conserve two source sites for tigers, it is expected to increase the tiger population in the Hukaung TCL from 50 to 100 and in the Taninthayi TCL the number will increase from 35 to 70.

International and regional:

- trans-boundary agreements between the Government of Myanmar and the Government of India, Thailand and China for cooperation on reducing tiger and other wildlife crimes

National:

A. Policy:

- Landscapes with appropriate extensions and corridors legally protected
- Amend the existing penalties of the current law and legislations with regard to tiger related offences
- Cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination is needed to be promoted in order to maximize tiger conservation at source sites
- Review of existing development policies to strengthen support for tiger conservation
- integrate “tiger conservation” as a priority task in the development agenda of the government

B. Capacity:

- Improve capacity of the Forest Department to provide comprehensive information on population status and threat level to large mammals including tiger throughout Myanmar, improve capacity and strengthen the infrastructure of site-level management authorities to monitor the population status and distribution of tiger
- Build capacity by organizing training modules and exchange programs between tiger taskforces.
- Prepare management plans for each tiger landscape and PAs with Tigers based on the national conservation strategy and updated tiger action plan
- Create serious collective efforts and meaningful cooperation from other government line agencies to get effective and efficient law enforcement and education outreach implementation for tiger conservation

C. Managerial:

- Identify remaining important areas for Tigers in and around both TCLs
- Improved Management especially concerning law enforcement in Source Landscapes
- Monitoring ongoing in Source Landscapes--Implement standardized monitoring protocols in source landscapes
- Improved national and trans-boundary cooperation—Strengthen support for Tiger Conservation across all Myanmar line-agencies

D. Financing Options

Gov (Institutional support from central government); International Development Agencies (currently limited engagement); GEF-5 (Potential GEF-5 biodiversity priority areas and activities); International NGOs (currently supporting the Hukaung landscape); PES/REDD (a PES system currently operates in the Thaninthayi Nature Reserve—need more; no REDD projects are being developed yet in Myanmar); Tourism (Revenues from Tourism are limited).

Nepal

Long term: By 2022, a demographically stable meta-population with at least 250 adult tigers conserved in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) in Nepal with transboundary ecological links.

International and regional:

- form and empower South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) to reduce poaching and to control transnational trade in tigers and tiger-parts
- Establish effective transboundary cooperation mechanisms with India and China

National:

A. Policy:

- Amendments to the NPWC Act 1973 and Forest Act 1993 and related regulations and guidelines to enable landscape conservation.
- A new policy to establish TAL as a priority conservation landscape.
- A new policy to establish Tiger Conservation Fund.
- Conduct an economic valuation of the biodiversity conservation values and ecological services of the TAL to place TAL conservation as a high-profile feature in the political agenda.

B. Capacity:

- Develop adequate human resources and capacity in the field and centre for research, smart patrolling, intelligence, judiciary procedures (e.g., scene of crime)
- Develop infrastructure related to park and forest management and patrolling (road network, communication, transportation, equipment and field gear, and other amenities)
- Support to establish NTCC, WCCB and SAWEN
- Establish a high-level wildlife trade monitoring and enforcement authority at the Centre.
- Fund raising for sustainable financing.
- Social mobilization to elicit community stewardship for conservation.
- Tourism management strategies and capacity

C. Managerial:

- To institutionalize and implement effective tiger protection and monitoring systems
- To manage the TAL as a priority conservation landscape with core areas, buffer zones, corridors to conserve tigers as a metapopulation with transboundary ecological linkages
- To develop a sustainable financing mechanism for tiger conservation
- To develop local stewardship and support for tiger conservation

D. Financing Options

Gov (recurrent costs and infrastructure for conservation in the TAL including corridors); WB-IDA (Regional programs, capacity building and networking and institution building related to conservation management); GEF (Capacity building, human tiger conflict, livelihood and infrastructure); WWF: Species, habitat, trans-boundary, corridors and connectivity); CITES (Law enforcement capacity building); Bi- and Multi-lateral (All activities).

Russia

Long term: to identify mechanisms for safeguarding the existence of a viable population of the Amur tiger consisting of at least 500 animals with a maximum genetic diversity across the Russian Federation: (i) to conserve the existing Amur tiger population; (ii) to cause the Amur tiger habitats to be preserved and improved against the background of growing anthropogenic pressure on ecosystems; and (iii) to mitigate adverse anthropogenic impact on the Amur tiger population.

International and regional:

- establish two trans-boundary tiger reserves for seamless movement for Amur tigers and other wildlife across the border with China;
- coordinate actions of customs authorities of different countries to suppress illegal exports of and trade in Amur tigers, their parts and derivatives. To cause respective entities to exchange information about international channels of illegal exports and trade, with a focus on the Asian and Pacific Region;
- continue cooperation in the 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)

National:

A. Policy:

- Include in respective laws of the Russian Federation legal requirements to bring to account those who provide access to Internet resources to advertise tiger skins for sale, and those who buy poaching products for personal use;
- Amend the forest legislation of the Russian Federation with a view to reducing the threat of Amur tiger habitat decline in the Russian Far East, first of all, through prohibiting to cut Korean pine trees and restricting the cutting of oak trees;
- Amend respective laws of the Russian Federation with a view to improving game management to increase the prey capacity, providing economic incentives for game management units in charge of areas inhabited by the Amur tiger, including such incentives as attraction of investment and other extra-budgetary funds;
- Amend respective laws of the Russian Federation with a view to toughening the punishments for illegal procurement of Amur tigers, including storage and transportation of their derivatives

B. Capacity:

- Raise the level of professional knowledge of nature resource managers and specialists, including those from game management units;
- Mobilise additional financial support for protected areas, including support from international donors, to improve the performance of protected areas;
- Raise the level of knowledge about the Amur tiger among officers of customs and law enforcement services.

C. Managerial:

- International cooperation
- Strengthened protected area network
- Amur tiger population studies and monitoring
- Human-tiger conflict prevention and settlement
- Public awareness and education

D. Financing Options

Not listed. Mentioned in text: International donors for additional funding for PAs

Thailand

Long term: By 2022 tigers have recovered and thrive in the priority landscapes managed under high standard interventions and monitoring systems and Thailand has become a strong support for international collaborations on tiger and wildlife conservation and protected area management in Southeast Asia—recover tiger populations in Tenasserim-Western Forest Complex and Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai landscapes by 50%.

International and regional:

- use WEFCOM as a center to support capacity building for regional effort in tiger conservation (?)
- strengthen performance and progress monitoring of CITES office and ASEAN WEN (?)

National:

A. Policy:

- Reform policy on promotion, salaries, and social security system for protected area staff and park rangers
- Reform policy on career path for superintendents of protected areas (national parks and wildlife sanctuaries) for effectiveness and continuity of the work quality
- Up list tigers to the reserved species under the WARPA (Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act)
- Amend the WARPA to increase the penalties on wildlife crimes
- Setup a subcommittee on tiger recovery and conservation under the National Wildlife Reservation and Protection Committee to monitor the progress of Thailand National Action Plan
- Establish and run the Regional Tiger Conservation and Research Center at Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary

B. Capacity:

- Establish or enhance Smart Patrol System capacity in 17 protected areas of Tenasserim WEFCOM and DY-KY landscape
- Establish a Regional Tiger Conservation and Research Center at Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
- Establish Research and monitoring capacity for the core areas of DY-KY landscape
- Creating wildlife crime unit capacity & CITES check points at the regional and border control offices
- Tiger conservation education capacity to be established and strengthened within DNP
- Administrative level capacity for tiger conservation & management in DNP

C. Managerial:

- Strengthening and standardizing direct conservation actions and enforcement
- Strengthening monitoring, research, and information management
- Promoting education, awareness, and public participation
- Strategic financing for tiger conservation

D. Financing Options

Gov (75% of all activities); WCS (Smart patrol system, wildlife crime units, tiger focused education campaigns, tiger monitoring system, regional center); WWF (Smart patrol system, tiger focused campaigns, tiger monitoring systems, regional center); Freeland (Enforcement training on patrolling, Investigation training); US Fish & Wildlife Service (Smart patrol system, enforcement, tiger monitoring system); Save the tiger fund (Smart patrol system, tiger monitoring system); Liz Claborn – Art Ortenberg Foundation (Smart patrol system, Wildlife crime units); Panthera (Tiger monitoring); National Geographic Society (Tiger research and monitoring).

Vietnam

Long term: Wild tigers and their prey are recovering through significant reduction of the threats they face.

International and regional:

- Transboundary MoUs
- Vietnam actively participates in the ASEAN-WEN Asian Big Cat task force
- UNODC's Border Liaison Offices expanded to include wildlife crimes

National:

A. Policy:

- Priority sites for tiger conservation are officially recognized
- Directive on identifying and stating management and investment standards for Tiger Protected Areas
- Policy ensuring no non-SUF infrastructure be constructed within Tiger Protected Areas
- Instructions on sustainable financing mechanisms for Tiger Protected Areas
- Policy on smart green infrastructure in Tiger Conservation Landscapes
- Policy outlining national individual captive tiger registration system
- National Breeding management plan for Indochinese Tiger
- Directive on dismantling organised tiger crimes as a matter of national urgency
- Decrees on information sharing and intelligence analysis
- Decree on the promotion of the use of tigers and other endangered species in traditional medicine textbooks
- Decree on endangered species management
- Policies on financing mechanism for biodiversity

B. Capacity:

- Institutional capacity, management and inter-ministerial cooperation strengthened to support tiger and endangered wildlife conservation in Vietnam
- Tiger Protected Area management, enforcement and monitoring
- Sustainable financing for Tiger Protected Areas
- Smart green infrastructure implementation
- Conservation breeding planning and monitoring
- Information sharing
- Wildlife trade control, investigations and prosecutions
- Demand monitoring
- Endangered species conservation needs
- Law enforcement effectiveness monitoring

C. Managerial:

- Management and protection of 5 priority sites for tiger conservation is strengthened
- Captive tiger facilities present no threat to wild tiger populations and support conservation of wild tigers.
- Prevention, detections and suppression of organized tiger and wildlife crime are significantly strengthened.
- Demand for tiger products by Vietnamese consumers is significantly reduced and support towards wild tiger conservation is significantly increased.

D. Financing Options

Gov (increased operational support for the five Tiger Protected Areas, enforcement investigations and operations against tiger and tiger prey traders and retailers and a multi-generational demand reduction campaign); International community (helping the Gov. to establish appropriate systems and policies); Sustainable financing (policy framework for sustainable financing options: watershed protection through funds from hydropower dams in Tiger Conservation Landscapes; REDD; income from tourist revenue and biodiversity credits; Smart Green Infrastructure as Tiger Conservation Landscapes and even Tiger Protected Areas—Transfer payments from infrastructure projects).