

**Country Logo**



# **National Tiger Recovery Program: T x 2 by 2022**

## **Nepal**

**June, 2010**

## National Tiger Recovery Program (NTRP)

<b>Country Name:</b>	<b>NEPAL</b>
<b>Long Term Strategic Goals</b>	
<p>The Government of Nepal pledged to implement several conservation actions to help increase the country's tiger population from an estimated 121 to over 250 adult tigers by the Year 2022. These pledges were made by the Hon Minister of Forests and Soil Conservation during the Kathmandu Global Tiger Workshop in October 2009 and during the Hua Hin Ministerial Conference in January 2010. Several of these pledges have already been implemented, demonstrating Nepal's genuine commitment to saving its tigers and leadership towards achieving the global tiger recovery goal. The pledges made by Nepal, and their status are as follows:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Improve and increase tiger habitat.</b> To fulfill this pledge, Nepal has already declared Banke National park (900 Km<sup>2</sup>) and the Bardia NP Buffer Zone Extension (180 Km<sup>2</sup>). Banke NP is adjacent to the existing Bardia NP; thus, together with the Bardia NP BZ extension, creates a large protected area complex to support breeding tigers. Nepal is also in the process of extending the Parsa Wildlife Reserve (400 Km<sup>2</sup>), which will greatly increase the size of the Parsa-Chitwan NP complex. The Prime Minister of Nepal also participated in a public awareness-raising event in Chitwan on the impacts of invasive alien plant species to help tackle this problem that is degrading wildlife habitat in the Terai.</li> <li>2. <b>Control illegal wildlife trade with commitment from the high authorities.</b> Nepal is at the final stages of establishing a National Tiger Conservation Committee (NTCC) and a Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) under the leadership of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation. Nepal also hosted a South Asia Wildlife Expert Group meeting and has agreed to host the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN); currently Nepal functions as the coordinator until a decision is made in Bhutan. A Memorandum of Understanding to address transboundary conservation and development issues, including control of wildlife trade, was signed with China. A similar MOU with India is being processed. A government-level transboundary meeting will be held in July 2010 towards this agreement. The Government of Nepal will also endorse the CITES Bill, which only requires final approval from the constituent assembly.</li> <li>3. <b>Apply a new, effective approach to control poaching.</b> Ground work to implement MIST is initiated. Training for relevant staff has begun.</li> <li>4. <b>Apply the latest and innovative science in tiger conservation.</b> A national tiger survey has been completed using scientifically defensible methodology. A radio-tracking project will be initiated by September 2010 to understand tiger ecology to inform landscape and meta-population conservation. Initially, two tigers will be collared with satellite GPS collars, with plans to collar another 20+ tigers in the next two years.</li> <li>5. <b>Commitment for investment.</b> The Government of Nepal is committed to continue financing the core recurrent costs of conservation (US\$ 360 million over 12 years). However, the Government will require a total of <b>US\$ 42.7 million over the next 12 years</b> as incremental financing from the International Community and conservation partners and stakeholders to fund the conservation program necessary to recover tigers as detailed in this NTRP.</li> </ol>	
<p>Tiger conservation goal: <b><i>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.</i></b></p>	
<b>Baseline Status and Gaps</b>	
<p>A landscape-wide grid-based occupancy survey combined with extensive camera-trapping conducted in 2008 estimated the adult tiger population at 121; with 91 in Chitwan, 18 in Bardia, 8 in Suklaphanta, and 4 in Parsa. These four protected areas represent the core breeding areas in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), which harbors Nepal's tiger population. High poaching of tigers during the past 5 years has dramatically depressed populations in these protected areas; for instance, a 2005 census using similar methods estimated the tiger population in Suklaphanta at 25 adults and 32-40 in Bardia. And continued killing of rhinoceros indicates that the poaching threats have not diminished and Nepal's remaining tigers may also be still under threat.</p> <p>The TAL program was designed to conserve core areas and connect them with corridors to facilitate tiger dispersal between them, including with transboundary protected areas in India. However, with the erosion of Law and Order in the last decade, encroachment into these corridors and potential tiger habitat has occurred. These setbacks now</p>	

have to be—and can be—reversed.

The following are needed to address the gaps and constraints that have resulted in and exacerbated these threats:

- A land use policy to:
  - Prevent and reverse corridor encroachment, especially those linking transboundary protected areas.
  - Prevent corridor fragmentation and degradation from excessive resource extraction, uncoordinated resettlement programs and infrastructure development that disregards the importance of wildlife corridors.
- Effective ways to control poaching and illegal trade of tiger and prey species by:
  - Installing good intelligence networks.
  - Building adequate human and financial resources.
  - A smart patrolling system to respond to and effectively counter new tactics in poaching and in the illegal trade.
- Tackle alien invasive plant species (AIPS) that degrade habitat condition for tigers, prey, and other endangered wildlife.
- Applied research, especially of tiger ecology, behavior and demographics for adaptive management.
- A relief mechanism to alleviate human-tiger conflict.
- Incentive mechanisms to motivate staff.

## Priority Actions

### Policy

The Government of Nepal has recognized the TAL as an important landscape for its biodiversity values and ecological services that also sustain socio-economic viability of the Terai. The TAL's conservation needs have been included in the government's 10<sup>th</sup> 5-Year Plan; but the existing policy environment is not conducive to expeditious implementation of its conservation strategic plan. Policies to ensure that important tiger habitat that also sustain and support key wildlife species and ecological processes are not impacted by economic development activities and land alienation are needed. Amendments to the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act and Forest Act are necessary to allow effective protection of tigers, prey, and habitat using new methods and protocols.

### Population and Habitat Conservation

Protected areas and corridors in the TAL are designed to conserve an ecologically, demographically, and genetically viable metapopulation of tigers with transboundary links. In order to monitor the status of the tiger population, especially in relation to progress towards the strategic goal, an appropriate landscape-level monitoring system is required. Research programs to gather information about the tiger's ecology and metapopulation structure is needed for adaptive management of the population and habitat, including corridor functionality. The research and monitoring programs should be conducted using the cutting-edge technology and scientifically defensible methods. New anti-poaching patrolling methods that rely on highly mobile units/sub-units complemented with a strengthened intelligence network are necessary to combat poachers and wildlife-traders who have adopted tactics to counter the current systems. Community-based anti-poaching mechanisms should be encouraged and strengthened in buffer zones and critical corridors.

### Sustainable Financing

A source of sustainable financing is needed to expedite sustained tiger conservation. Innovative financing sources including REDD+, biogas, carbon credits for forest restoration, payments for environmental services, and financial offsets from smart infrastructure will be explored. To this effect a **Tiger Conservation Fund** must be created.

### Capacity Building

The current staffing and capacity levels of staff are inadequate from the central to the field level. The staff, local communities and community-based institutions have to be trained in current monitoring and intelligence gathering methods. New patrolling and law enforcement techniques and tactics have to be developed, with training for park staff and community anti-poaching members. Infrastructure, such as forest roads, fire lines, and guard posts for effective patrolling and monitoring has to be built or upgraded. An effective incentive package (exposure, training, higher studies, cash, etc.) for PA staffs is needed to enhance staff motivation and for building competency.

**Building Local Community Stewardship for Conservation**

The TAL program relies primarily on community management of corridors and buffer zones, as per the TAL implementation and management plans, to meet tiger conservation objectives. The communities thus have management and usufruct rights to these national forests. The community-based anti-poaching and patrolling units (e.g., in the Khata corridor) are an indicator of the support for conservation generated by this strategy. The successes achieved in some of these corridors and buffer zones will now be replicated more broadly. However, as corridor management becomes successful and wildlife begins to use them, some escalation of human-wildlife conflict will become inevitable; thus proactive mitigations to minimize conflict to prevent an erosion of the support are necessary.

**Program Indicators (interim – by 2015)**

- Relevant Acts and policies amended and implemented
- Tiger population increased from 121 to 180 adults
- About 4,000 km<sup>2</sup> degraded tiger habitats restored
- National Tiger Conservation Committee (NTCC), Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) established and functioning
- National capacity enhanced and illegal trade of tiger parts and products, and poaching reduced by 50%
- Sustainable conservation financing mechanism initiated
- The latest technology applied in research and science

**Program Indicators (final - by 2022)**

- Tiger population doubled to over 250 adults
- Metapopulation managed with transboundary genetic and ecological linkages
- At least 6,500 km<sup>2</sup> of degraded tiger habitats in TAL restored including dispersal corridors for ecological connectivity
- NTCC, WCCB, SAWEN effectively functioning and illegal trade of tiger parts and products and poaching reduced by 90%.

## Template to describe a NTRP Component linked to the Priority Actions

### Mapping of Actions against Goal

**Goal:** By 2022, a demographically stable meta-population with at least 250 tigers conserved in the TAL with transboundary ecological links.

#### Priority Actions

- Amend the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act and Forest Act, with relevant regulations, and enactment of a Landscape Level Conservation Policy for effective conservation and management of the TAL.
- Form and empower three important institutions; the National Tiger Conservation Committee (NTCC), Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) to reduce poaching and to control transnational trade in tigers and tiger-parts.
- Restore and manage critical tiger habitats, especially in the Halkhoria, Barandabhar, Mahadev puri, Lamahi, Khata, Basanta, Laljhadi and Brahmadev corridors for tigers and other wildlife. Several of these are transboundary corridors that link with protected areas and corridors in India.
- Explore and establish private public partnerships in tiger conservation.
- Create a Tiger Conservation Fund as a source of sustainable financing for efficient, sustained conservation and management of the tiger metapopulation and habitat.
- Build national capacity for tiger conservation.

### 2. Description of Program Component

Nepal's tiger recovery and conservation program has the following major components: 1) policy; 2) population and habitat conservation; 3) sustainable financing; 4) capacity building; and 5) building local community stewardship for conservation.

#### Policy

Relevant Acts and Regulations require amendments, and a landscape conservation policy is imperative. The TAL's protected areas, buffer zones, and corridors have been recognized by the Government of Nepal for biodiversity, ecological, and socio-economic values. The TAL's economic potential for tourism from the presence of iconic, charismatic species, including the tiger, and the critical importance for the ecological services from the natural habitats should make its conservation a much higher priority in the political agenda. Thus, political commitment and action, backed by enabling policies are required to prevent further degradation of the ecological integrity from large-scale infrastructure and high-impact resource extraction (e.g., oil and gas).

#### Objective 1. To create an enabling policy environment for landscape-scale conservation

Policy gaps have constrained the reversing and prevention of encroachment into critical corridors. Consequently, corridors continue to be under threat from degradation. Unless conservation of the TAL becomes a political priority and an enabling policy environment is created to facilitate implementation of conservation actions, habitat degradation will continue, and result in: a) lost opportunities for tiger (and other biodiversity) conservation; b) erosion of ecological services, functions and forest resources that support and sustain the livelihoods of the Terai communities; and, c) losses to the national economy because of decreased agricultural production.

#### Activities:

- Amend the NPWC Act 1973 and Forest Act 1993, and its relevant regulations and guidelines to: secure corridors and protected areas from encroachment and fragmentation from unplanned and uncoordinated development; and facilitate community-management and stewardship of corridors for conservation.
- Gazette the TAL as a priority conservation landscape.
- Establish a National Tiger Conservation Committee (NTCC).
- 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.
- Establish effective transboundary cooperation mechanisms with India and China.

Outcomes:

- Conducive policies and political support for tiger conservation.

This program will be implemented from 2010 – 2015. Location: Nepal

### **Population and Habitat Conservation**

The foundation of the TAL is a system of corridors and protected areas to conserve a metapopulation of tigers in the Terai, with transboundary links between core areas in Nepal and India. Tigers require continued conservation attention, especially to survive in a fragmented, human-dominated landscape. Therefore, appropriate monitoring and research programs to obtain information on the population status, ecology, and genetics of tigers should be implemented to provide better protection, for adaptive management, and to mitigate human-tiger conflict. The latest available technology should be employed in research and monitoring systems, with scientifically defensible methods. Anti-poaching patrolling tactics should be evolved to counter those adopted by poachers and traders. In the corridors, community-based anti-poaching teams should be formed to patrol the areas under their management jurisdiction. Thus, habitat and population management in the TAL will require multiple actions involving a multitude of stakeholders, activities, and enabling conditions.

#### **Objective 2. To institutionalize and implement effective tiger protection and monitoring systems**

In recent years, poaching has taken a severe toll on Nepal's tiger population. The core breeding populations in some of the protected areas have undergone dramatic declines. Thus, a continuous monitoring system is urgently required to track the population status and trends to detect early poaching and killings. The continuous monitoring program has to be backed up by periodic intense population estimations using camera-trapping and occupancy surveys to track distribution and demographics, including breeding and recruitment.

The current anti-poaching and patrolling system was developed over three decades ago. Since then the tactics employed by poachers have evolved to evade these archaic anti-poaching patrols. Thus, new anti-poaching methods (strategies, teams, and tactics) are needed to effectively curb poaching, and a system for effective anti-poaching has to be developed.

Activities:

- Implement and upgrade MIST (Management Information System Technology), complemented by intelligence networks.
- Establish and regularly update illegal wildlife trade database.
- Conduct periodic, structured population monitoring using camera-trapping and occupancy surveys at 3 year intervals.
- Strengthen anti-poaching mechanisms in protected areas and develop new methods that include small, highly-mobile patrol teams.
- Strengthen and scale-up community-based protection units and intelligence networks in national forests, including corridors and buffer zones.
- Develop necessary human resources and infrastructure for effective protection.

#### **Objective 3. 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.**

The TAL was conceived to manage a metapopulation of tigers in the Terai, with transboundary ecological and management links between Nepal and India. Corridors between protected areas link sub-populations in the protected areas by facilitating dispersal between them. The corridors will be managed by local communities who will have management and usufruct access to these lands. Management plans that are compatible with sustainable extraction of forest resources and conservation as tiger habitat will guide management of these community forests and grasslands.

Activities:

- Undertake research and management to remove alien invasive plant species (especially *Lantana camera*, *Mikania micrantha*, and *Eichornia* sp) and maintain habitat quality.
- Protect core areas, corridors, and buffer zones from human encroachment through strict enforcement of laws, and resolve ongoing encroachment problem.
- Actively manage critical tiger habitat in core areas, buffer zones and corridors to restore and increase tiger

and prey populations.

- Facilitate and expedite the hand-over of corridor forests strategic to maintaining corridor connectivity to local communities for management.
- Assess all large economic and development projects planned in the TAL to determine impact on tigers, prey, and habitat, and approve only on the basis of recommendations from rigorous impact assessments.
- Coordinate with India and China at field and central levels to manage transboundary linkages through complementary management.

Outcomes (for Objectives 2 and 3):

- A stable meta-population of at least 250 adult tigers in the TAL, with transboundary ecological links

### **Sustainable Financing**

Efficient tiger conservation in the TAL is hampered by lack of sustainable funds, especially to support and sustain habitat management, tiger protection and anti-poaching systems, monitoring systems, and human-tiger conflict mitigation programs. Thus, a 'Tiger Conservation Fund' for sustained tiger conservation, financed or capitalized through innovative funding mechanisms is necessary.

#### **Objective 4. To develop a sustainable financing mechanism for tiger conservation**

As one of 14 countries that have qualified for REDD+ funds from the World Bank, Nepal should explore the potential for carbon financing revenues from conservation of Churia forests for carbon sequestration and storage. Because the Churia forests are also critical for watershed protection and sustains the agriculture-based economy in the Terai, the potential to receive payments for conservation of environmental services from all stakeholders should be explored. Conservation payments and offsets from (unavoidable) smart infrastructure in the Terai should be levied and channeled to the fund. The creation of a multi-donor trust fund for conservation in the TAL should be explored.

Activity:

- Donor and partner networking for fund-raising.
- Explore potential for diverting some percentage of carbon-related funds (from REDD+, biogas, carbon credits for forest restoration, and financial offsets from smart infrastructure) for tiger and tiger habitat conservation and management.
- Initiate national and international cooperation for payments for water and other hydrological services from the river system to support tiger conservation in the TAL.

Outcomes

- Tiger Conservation Fund established.

This component is located in Nepal and will take 5 years

### **Capacity Building**

The national capacity for landscape conservation in Nepal is weak and has to be strengthened.

#### **Objective 5. To strengthen national capacity for tiger conservation**

Staff have to be trained in current monitoring methods; new patrolling and law enforcement techniques and tactics have to be developed to effectively counter poachers and traders, and community anti-poaching members have to be trained in these techniques. Infrastructure related to effective patrolling and monitoring has to be built or upgraded.

Activities:

- 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.
1. Establish a high-level wildlife trade monitoring and enforcement authority at the Centre.

Outcomes:

2. National capacity enhanced to scientifically manage and monitor tigers, prey base and their habitat to counter poaching and trade in wildlife and parts/derivatives.

### **Building Local Community Stewardship for Conservation**

In return for managing the TAL corridors and buffer zones for tiger habitat, the local community forest user groups have management and usufruct rights to these forests and grasslands. Other incentives for managing corridors and buffer zones for tiger and other wildlife conservation include: economic returns from community-based tourism; relief fund and insurance schemes for depredation events; credit mechanisms to begin alternative enterprises and livelihoods; and cottage industries from forest products harvested sustainably. Other resources such as a biodiversity conservation fund can be mobilized for community support and stewardship.

Initiatives such as community-led anti-poaching and patrolling units (e.g., in the Khata corridor) shows that local community support can be generated for conservation with appropriate incentives, and led by motivated community leaders. However, with successful corridor conservation, tigers will inevitably come into conflict with people. Thus, without proactive mechanisms to mitigate and minimize these conflicts, the tolerance thresholds for conflict could decrease and community support for tiger conservation might erode.

#### **Objective 6. To develop local stewardship and support for tiger conservation**

This strategy relies on mitigating and meeting the opportunity costs of conserving tiger habitats, and linking the relief and economic returns to conservation; especially to the presence of tigers and prey species in corridors and buffer zones. Thus, the strategy should: a) provide alternative income generating activities in lieu of constraints imposed on forest resource extraction and time spent in the forest gathering forest products; b) mitigate conflict with tigers and provide relief for depredations; and c) create an awareness of the need to conserve tigers.

#### **Activity:**

3. Implement an effective, proactive human-tiger conflict mitigation program, with rapid-response teams to alleviate conflict situations and provide relief.
4. Public awareness programs to reduce conflict through behavioral changes when in the forest, and on the conservation significance of tigers.
5. Implement integrated/alternative livelihood programs related to, and compatible with tiger habitat conservation (many of these have already been piloted and tested in the TAL).
6. Subsidize and promote alternative energy uses to reduce dependency on fuelwood to decrease forest degradation. Some of these sources also qualify for CDM funds and have added benefits.
- Seek payments for conservation of ecological/environmental services and conservation offsets to local communities.

#### **Outcomes:**

Community stewardship and support for tiger conservation in the TAL.

Component will be implemented in TAL Nepal buffer zones and corridors. The program duration will be ongoing until 2022

### **3. Policy needed to achieve the program objectives**

- 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.

### **4. Capacity needs to be enhanced or created to achieve the Objectives**

- Management-related research programs and capacity building.
- Monitoring systems (smart patrolling) and training.
- Intelligence networking and networks.
- Training in judiciary procedures (e.g., scene of crime) to combat wildlife crime.
- Fund raising for sustainable financing.
- Social mobilization to elicit community stewardship for conservation.
- Infrastructure, equipment for species and habitat management (e.g. fire management, IAPS).
- Tourism management strategies and capacity .

**5. Stakeholders<sup>1</sup>.** Identify and briefly describe the roles of other critical actors, NGOs, organizations, or cooperating TRCs in achieving the Component's Objectives.

- Assistance in securing funding – GoN, World Bank, WWF, NTNC, STF, GTF, ZSL, GTI
- Support in capacity building – GoN, World Bank, WWF, STF, GTF, ZSL, GTI, SI, USFWS, NTNC
- Sharing technology know-how – GoN, WWF, STF, NTNC, BZ, CF, NEFEJ, ECCA
- Sharing and exchange information – GoN, BZ, CF, NTNC, SAWEN, INTERPOL, WCCB, IUCN, WCN, WWG, ICIMOD, NFA, NEFEJ, ECCA
- Assist address transboundary tiger conservation issues – GoN, World Bank, GTI, GTF, WWF, BZ, CF, WCN, WWG, NTNC
- Support implementation of integrated conservation and development programs: GoN, BZ, CF, NTNC, CARE Nepal, Eco-Clubs, civil society

**6. Performance Indicators**

1. Policy
  - Implementation of amended Acts, Rules, Regulation and Guidelines
2. Population and Habitat Conservation
  - Tiger population in TAL increased and stabilized
3. Sustainable Financing
  - Regular and adequate funding secured
4. Capacity Building
  - Adequate trained human resource available
5. Building Local Community Stewardship for Conservation
  - Increased local participation and positive attitude in tiger conservation

**7. Indicative Costs in USD (approximate estimate) for T x 2 by 2022**

Activities	Costs USD
Policy	200,000
Population and habitat	12,000,000
Establish sustainable financing	500,000
Capacity building	2,000,000
Develop local stewardship	2,000,000
Local livelihood improvement	5,000,000
Infrastructure	15,000,000
Transportation and mobility	2,000,000
Communication	1,000,000
Research and Monitoring	1,000,000
Equipments and field gears	1,000,000
Up keeping the system	1,000,000
<b>Total estimated incremental cost (over 12 years)</b>	<b>42,700,000</b>
<b>Core cost from the Government of Nepal (over 12 years)</b>	<b>360,000,000</b>

- The Government of Nepal's contribution over the next 12 years will be at least 360 million to fund the core operational costs.
- The estimated incremental cost requested to support this NTRP is 42.7 million over the next 12 years. This represents 11.9% of the cost contributed by the GoN.

## 8. Financing Options

Explore the options to enhance potential government or national funding including GEF, Multilateral Development Banks, international NGOs, below:

**Government of Nepal:** Recurrent cost and infrastructure for conservation in the TAL, including the corridors.

**IDA (World Bank):** Regional programs, capacity building and networking and institution building related to conservation management.

**World Bank (PAF):** Gear up Banke National Park management; restoration of critical tiger conservation corridors through voluntary resettlement of communities in flood-prone areas to safer areas and to improve their livelihood options.

**GEF:** Capacity building, human tiger conflict, livelihood and infrastructure

**WWF:** Species, habitat, trans-boundary, corridors and connectivity

**CITES:** Law enforcement capacity building

**Bilateral:** All activities

**Multilateral support:** All activities

### Short-Term Catalytic Support Needed

Activity	Costs
Pilot projects (for example, implementing a MIST-type system in one or a few PAs)	300,000
Technical assistance to develop a project proposal for funding from the larger donors	25,000
Training and capacity building, and building or strengthening local and national institutions	125,000
Workshops for knowledge exchange and cooperation (for example, trans-national meeting to enhance cooperation in law enforcement)	35,000
Feasibility studies (for example, developing a particular community engagement strategy in one or a few locations)	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500,000</b>

#### Implementation mechanism:

- National Project Executive Committee (NPEC) under the leadership of MoFSC with representation from conservation partners, donors, beneficiaries and related government agencies (MoF, NPC etc).
- A program coordination committee (PCC) for day to day monitoring of the program.

<sup>1</sup>**Stakeholders:** BZ = Buffer Zone, CF = Community Forest, GoN = Government of Nepal, GTF = Global Tiger Forum, GTI = Global Tiger Initiatives, NFA = Nepal Foresters' Association, NTNC = national Trust for Nature Conservation, STF = Save the Tiger, SAWEN = South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network, SI = Smithsonian Institution, USFWS = US Fish and Wildlife Services, WCCB = Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, WCN = Wildlife Conservation, WWG = Wildlife Watch Group, ZSL = Zoological Society of London, NEFEJ, ECCA