

GLOBAL TIGER RECOVERY PROGRAM

Implementation Plan 2013-14





The *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Plan: 2013–14* is based on the Priority Implementation Activities (PIAs) of the Tiger Range Countries, developed to address the *Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda on Tiger Conservation* formulated at the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in late 2012.

The *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Plan: 2013–14* is prepared and printed by:

Global Tiger Initiative Secretariat
The World Bank
1818 H St., NW, MSN-J-3-300
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
www.GlobalTigerInitiative.org
secretariat@globaltigerinitiative.org

How to cite this document: Global Tiger Initiative Secretariat.
2013. *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Plan: 2013–14*. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Table of Contents

Acronyms	<i>inside back cover</i>
Foreword	2
Preface and Acknowledgments	4
Retrospective: The Accomplishments of the First Five Years of the Global Tiger Initiative	6
Introduction to the Implementation Plan	10
Thimphu Agenda	12
Tiger Range Country Plans	14
Bangladesh	14
Bhutan	16
Cambodia	18
China	20
India	22
Indonesia	24
Lao PDR	26
Malaysia	28
Myanmar	30
Nepal	32
Russia	34
Thailand	36
Vietnam	38
Key Performance Indicators	40
Partners' Commitments to the Thimphu Agenda	42
Annex 1	44
Annex 2	62

Foreword



Pema Gyamtsho, Ph.D

Minister of Agriculture
and Forests
Royal Government of
Bhutan

In October 2012, the Royal Government of Bhutan hosted the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation and the Tiger Range Countries (TRCs) unanimously adopted the *Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda on Tiger Conservation*. In the Thimphu Agenda, the Ministers in charge of wildlife in the TRCs collectively reaffirmed strong political will to focus the next phase of GTRP implementation on a few key priorities to make serious impact. Over the next months, the TRCs refined their Priority Implementation Activities (PIAs) for the next two years with the goal of translating the vision of the Thimphu Agenda and the political will it demonstrates into tangible and time-bound actions with clear results toward the shared goal of doubling the number of wild tigers globally by 2022. I also requested the Global Tiger Initiative Secretariat to collect all of the PIAs, including those of our partners, into a comprehensive plan that includes concrete goals, timelines, and costs.

It is therefore my pleasure to introduce the *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Plan: 2013–14*, produced by the Secretariat with the inputs of all TRCs and our international partners. The PIAs show remarkable fidelity to the letter and spirit of the Thimphu Agenda, in particular with their strong focus on making a significant difference by enhancing habitat protection across tiger landscapes—the number one agenda item—and providing greater support to frontline staff in protected areas—the second item. It is heartening the extent to which all TRCs plan to increase collaboration and cooperation across borders: I believe this will be critical to our success in meeting the goal. It is also heartening that our conservation partners, who provided technical and financial support, equally embraced the vision of the Thimphu Agenda.

I envision this *Implementation Plan: 2013–14* as a living document that each TRC will be able to use for effective and targeted mobilization of domestic and international resources, tracking outputs and outcomes, and evaluating results. It can also be used as the basis for further monitoring and planning of the overall GTRP implementation through 2014 and beyond. I hope also that our international partners see the *Implementation Plan: 2013–14* as a road map for their continued support.

I trust I speak for all of the TRCs and partners in expressing thanks to the Global Tiger Initiative Secretariat for preparing this document and for its long-term consistent efforts to facilitate collective engagement to achieve results in tiger conservation. It is laudable that the new management of the World Bank remains strongly committed to supporting the GTI Secretariat in carrying out these critically important convening and coordination functions.

I would like to take this opportunity also to express our appreciation to Keshav Varma for his inspiring and visionary leadership of the Global Tiger Initiative since its inception. As Program Director of the GTI, Mr. Varma nurtured and fostered the collaboration among TRCs and traditional partners, and greatly expanded the GTI coalition by bringing the tiger's plight to the attention of decision-makers and organizations outside of the traditional conservation community in order to elicit their support for biodiversity conservation. Under his guidance and by his own action, determination, and perseverance, the GTI is not only making a difference for tigers but is serving as a model for the conservation of other endangered species in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Although Mr. Varma is retiring in July 2013, his continued counsel, encouragement, and participation in our work to ensure a future for wild tigers, and all of the biodiversity they represent, in landscapes across Asia is most welcome.

Best Wishes and Tashi Delek.



Pema Gyamtsho, Ph.D
Chairman
Second Asian Ministerial Conference
on Tiger Conservation
May 2013

Preface and Acknowledgments

The *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Plan: 2013–14* represents a significant step forward in the Global Tiger Recovery Program, as does the *Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda on Tiger Conservation* it builds on. The Tiger Range Countries (TRCs) have done a remarkable job of translating the commitments of the Thimphu Agenda into a plan with concrete, measurable goals and actions. The Global Tiger Initiative's international partners have similarly responded to support the TRCs' goals. I am pleased also to report that the World Bank remains deeply committed to the GTI. This is clear in the wide-ranging actions it plans over the next two years to bolster the TRCs' efforts, ensure that the momentum of GTRP implementation does not flag, and continue to foster innovation. The GTI's model of collective engagement to advance a common agenda and strive toward a shared goal is bearing fruit and this plan is strong evidence that the model is working.

The *Implementation Plan* outlines 200 different national actions that address strengthening the frontlines in protected areas, protecting habitat, engaging and supporting communities that live in tiger landscapes, trans-boundary collaboration, restoring tigers where they have been extirpated, increasing domestic and international funding, partnering with business and industry to advance conservation, building greater public awareness of tiger conservation, and monitoring tigers, prey, and habitat as well as progress toward the GTRP's goal of doubling the number of wild tigers globally by 2022. While it is clear that a massive amount of work needs to be done, the breadth of the plan shows that the TRCs' political will to do the work necessary to save wild tigers is stronger than ever. Moreover, more than 90 percent of the resources needed to implement the plan are already in hand or in the pipeline, making it all the more feasible that the work can be completed in this implementation period.

I will eagerly look forward to the next Implementation Report, at the end of 2014, to learn about progress and, I hope, discover that trends show increases in tiger numbers and habitat occupancy—the most fundamental of the new Key Performance Indicators the TRCs have agreed to measure in order to monitor progress. I am highly optimistic this can be achieved.

I commend all of the Tiger Range Country governments, their ministers, and the GTI focal points for their extraordinary commitment, contributions, and hard work that made this plan possible; they give us hope for the future of wild tigers and other endangered species. We are particularly indebted to Minister Pema Gyamtsho and the Royal Government of Bhutan for hosting the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation, at which the TRCs adopted the visionary Thimphu Agenda. I would also like to thank the many colleagues at the World Bank Group who have offered guidance and support to the GTI, and the team at the GTI Secretariat led by Andrey Kushlin for their dedication and consistent effort.

On a personal note, with my retirement from the World Bank in July, I will no longer be the GTI's Program Director. My commitment to the GTI, the TRCs, and the conservation of wild tigers—and all biodiversity—is unwavering and I hope I can continue to be of service in the years ahead.

Keshav Varma
Program Director
Global Tiger Initiative
The World Bank



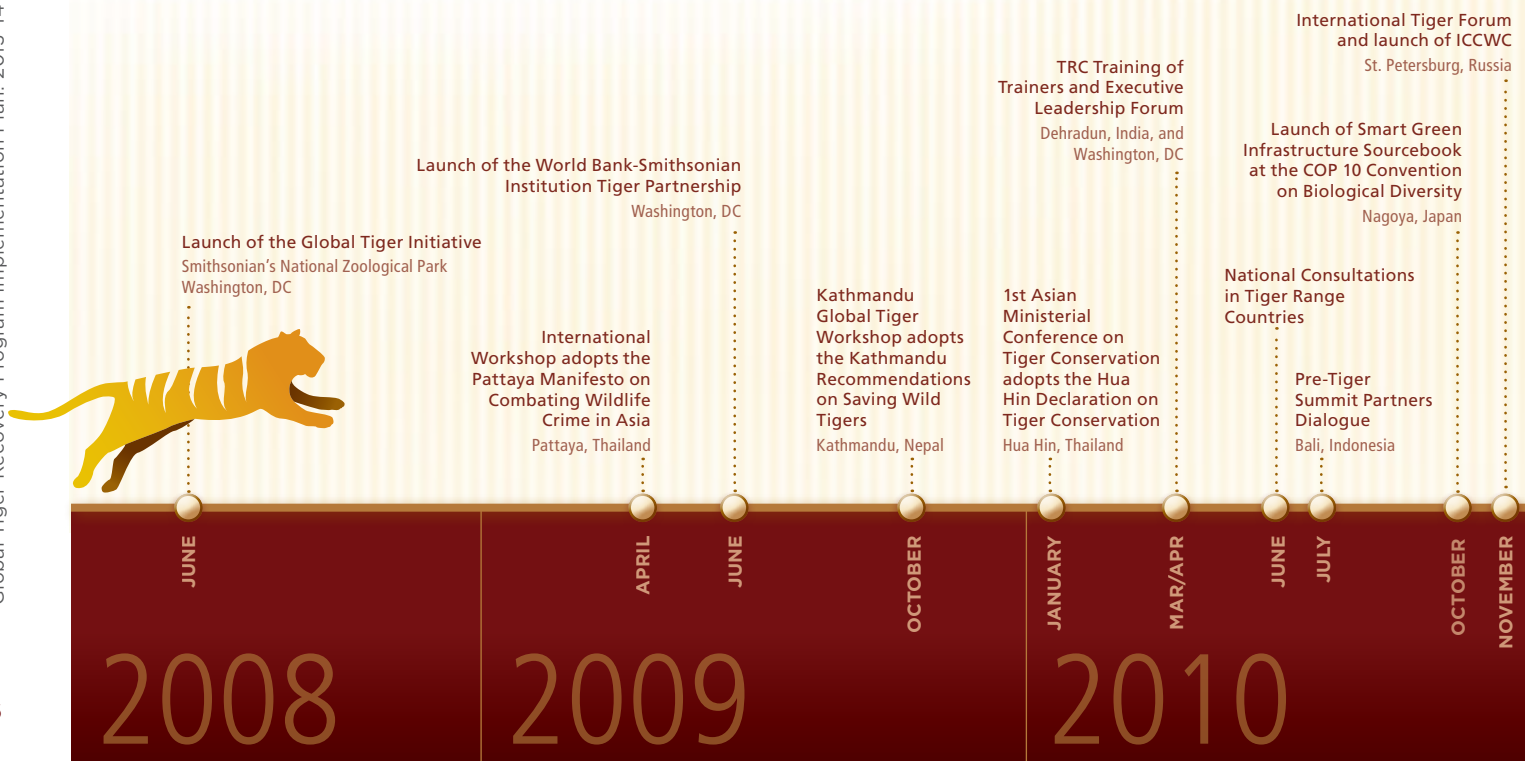
RETROSPECTIVE:

The Accomplishments of the First Five Years of the Global Tiger Initiative



Then World Bank President Robert B. Zoellick and actor Harrison Ford at the launch of the Global Tiger Initiative in 2008.

When the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) was launched in June of 2008, wild tigers were barreling toward extinction. Propelled by habitat fragmentation and loss, poachers and the criminal wildlife trade, these magnificent cats were disappearing before our eyes and their free fall seemed unstoppable. Tigers were in crisis; like much of Asia's biodiversity under siege.



The question was, could a concerted new effort make a difference when the previous forty-plus years of conservation action simply had not worked to secure a future for wild tigers and the many species under their umbrella in Asia's forested landscapes.

Five years later, the answer is a cautiously optimistic yes. To be sure, much remains to be done before we can even hope the tiger's future is secure. In fact, many threats are intensifying. Habitats continue to be eroded by both legal and illegal activities, many from unplanned infrastructure and extractive industry development. Poachers and wildlife traffickers are becoming ever-more sophisticated in their assaults on tigers and other species. Demand for wildlife parts and products is growing. But these threats are being

addressed systematically and collaboratively, by the thirteen TRCs and a host of international conservation partners, coordinated by the GTI Secretariat at the World Bank.

Founded by the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, the Smithsonian Institution, and the International Tiger Coalition, the GTI quickly evolved into a political coalition of the governments of the TRCs, international organizations, and civil society. This was accomplished through a series of meetings of these groups, including the First Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in 2010, at which the TRC ministers agreed to develop a comprehensive global plan to conserve wild tigers around a shared goal: to double the number of wild tigers range-wide by 2022—in shorthand, T x 2. They also set the stage for





Russian Federation Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and World Bank President Robert B. Zoellick presided over the historic International Tiger Forum in St. Petersburg in 2010.

an unprecedented event: the first-ever summit of heads of governments on the fate of a non-human species.

The International Forum on Tiger Conservation ('the Summit') in St. Petersburg, Russia, marked an historic milestone in tiger conservation and in biodiversity conservation more broadly. With the St. Petersburg Declaration adopted by the TRC heads of governments, and in the GTRP they endorsed as a road map for reaching T x 2, we saw a sea change in how conservation could be done. The new commitment moves beyond isolated interventions of individual governments and non- and inter-governmental organizations that characterized the previous forty years, to working collaboratively for collective impact to achieve a shared vision.

Such lofty promises too often fall by the wayside after the last congratulatory toasts of meetings. The GTI has not met this fate. A major reason for this is that the Summit created political will for tiger conservation at the highest

levels of TRC governments. It also created a transparent process for TRCs to continue to work together and hold themselves accountable for implementing the actions necessary to recover tigers according to the unique realities each country faces. And, for the first-time ever, there was a plan of action—the GTRP—developed and led by the TRCs themselves.

Since the Summit, the TRCs and their partners have moved well beyond words to significant action on the ground. Some of their accomplishments are highlighted in the box on page 9 and are described in detail in the *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Report 2012*. Moreover, the political will for tiger conservation was reaffirmed at the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in October 2012. At the same meeting, the ministers endorsed the *Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda on Tiger Conservation*, which sharpens the focus of the next implementation period's priority actions through the end of 2014.



Endorsed by the heads of government of the 13 TRCs, the Global Tiger Recovery Program is the road map for achieving the goal of doubling tiger numbers globally by 2022.

Throughout, the GTI Secretariat has escorted the process of TRCs working together, meeting, and reporting on progress. Critically, the GTI Secretariat has been instrumental in raising resources for the GTRP. More than sixty percent of the \$350 million estimated cost for the first five years of implementation is in hand or in process.

It has also been a catalyst for innovation, for example, by fostering the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC), promoting Smart Green Infrastructure, and developing diverse capacity building and knowledge sharing initiatives. Most recently, it has added a component missing until now: engagement with business, industry, and the private sector. The Indian Wildlife Business Council, the first of its kind, is a collaboration between the World Bank Group and the Confederation of Indian Industry, designed to be a platform for policy dialogue and for piloting projects aligning business with community-based conservation. Plans are underway to develop similar business councils elsewhere.

The GTI has emerged as a new business model for conservation, one others are working to emulate. The Secretariat, for instance, has been advising the snow leopard range countries, led by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, on a similar global program for this endangered cat.

The TRCs have made substantial progress since the GTI was launched in 2008. With continued commitment through the next implementation period and beyond, the wild tiger's future can be secured.

Accomplishments During the First GTRP Implementation Period

- 🐾 Four new tiger reserves or protected areas (PAs) were created; several more are in the process.
- 🐾 The cabinets of eight TRCs approved or adopted the St. Petersburg Declaration or the GTRP.
- 🐾 Ten new laws or national regulations affecting tiger conservation were adopted or amended.
- 🐾 Eight MoUs between the TRCs, one MoU with a defense ministry, and ten new high-level interagency commissions or centers were signed or created, most to improve cooperation in wildlife law enforcement.
- 🐾 A new ministry and a regional training center were launched.
- 🐾 About 815 senior executive and park-level management staff received training.
- 🐾 Eight TRCs identified threats to key Tiger Conservation Landscapes (TCLs) and identified measures for addressing habitat fragmentation.
- 🐾 Three TRCs initiated tiger recovery and restoration plans.
- 🐾 Sixty percent of the incremental funding needed for GTRP implementation in the first five years was secured.

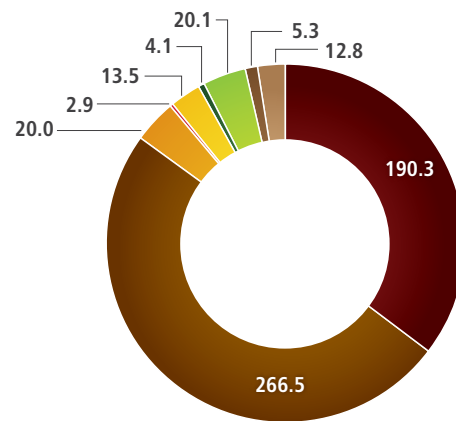
Introduction to the Implementation Plan

The first *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Report* was published one year ago, about 18 months after the 2010 International Tiger Forum in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation. At the Forum, the leaders of the 13 TRCs adopted the St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation and endorsed its implementation mechanism, the GTRP. The overarching goal is to double the global number of wild tigers across the range by 2022.

After the Forum, each TRC defined the Priority Implementation Activities (PIAs) it would take in the first 18 months of the GTRP, which is built around several broad themes: policy and institutional change; habitat protection and management; controlling tiger and prey poaching; institutional strengthening and capacity building; increasing community engagement and reducing human-tiger conflict; controlling illegal trade in tigers and reducing the demand that drives it; cooperation to manage trans-boundary tiger landscapes and to combat illegal trade; scientific monitoring, surveys, and research; and finding new sources of sustainable financing for tiger conservation.

In the first *Implementation Report*, the TRCs showed impressive progress in advancing their individual PIAs. They also briefly outlined PIAs and sketched out possible future directions of the GTRP for the next implementation period. In October of 2012, at the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation, hosted by the Royal Government of Bhutan in Thimphu, TRC ministers formalized these new directions in the *Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda on Tiger Conservation* (see page 12).

Estimated Total* Cost: US\$536.4 million



Percentages of Total

- Frontlines **35.5%**
- Habitat **49.7%**
- Communities **3.7%**
- Collaboration **0.5%**
- Restoration **2.5%**
- Flow of Funds **0.8%**
- Business and Industry **3.9%**
- Awareness **1.0%**
- Monitoring **2.4%**

* Including baseline and incremental costs.

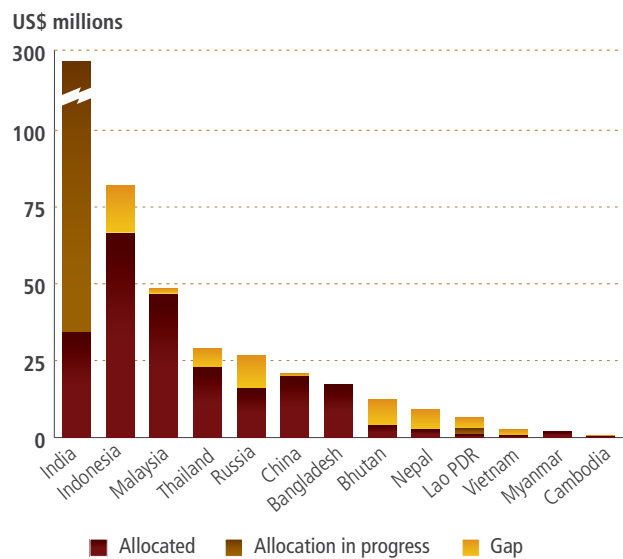
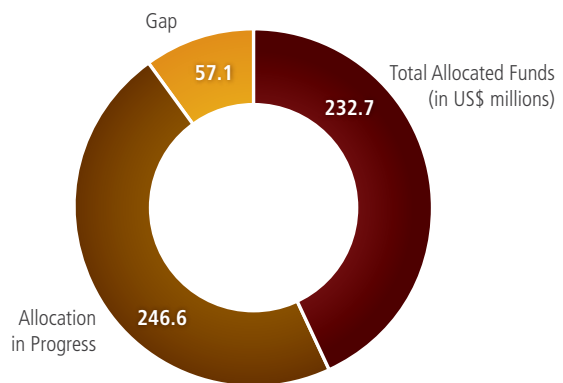
None of the agenda items departs from the GTRP themes. Rather, they sharpen their focus. Since the Thimphu meeting, each TRC has revised its PIAs to ensure their compatibility with the Thimphu Agenda, and to make them more specific and their results more measurable and time bound than most of those in the first round of PIAs. PIAs are also costed and gaps in funding are reported.

These PIAs, along with those of the partners in the GTI, are described in this *Global Tiger Recovery Program Implementation Plan: 2013–14*. The GTI Secretariat also outlined how it will continue to support the TRCs and escort the GTRP process. Thus, this plan represents a road map for advancing the goal of doubling tiger numbers globally.

Collectively, the TRCs are planning to invest the largest share of effort, as measured by the estimated costs of PIAs, to protect habitat, including implementation or expansion of some form of smart patrolling; relocation of communities living in critical tiger habitats; and expanding or adding new protected areas. Next most prominent are PIAs to strengthen the frontlines, with a range of activities from raising salaries and/or benefits for rangers and improving their living conditions to offering training and procuring needed equipment and vehicles. This is seen as critical to both enhancing protection of habitat within protected areas and increasing capacity for wildlife law enforcement.

TRCs have also made significant progress in funding their PIAs, with several countries having essentially no gap or only a very small gap between available or pipeline funds and the estimated costs of their PIAs. Overall, less than ten percent of the estimated \$536.4 million total cost still needs to be secured. The details of the activities of each TRC that still need to be funded may be found in Annex I of this report. Partners' commitments are detailed in the tables in Annex 2.

Grand Total: US\$536.4 million



Thimphu Agenda

The Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda on Tiger Conservation

Thimphu, Bhutan, October 23, 2012

The leaders of the governments of the 13 Tiger Range Countries (TRCs)¹ met in November 2010, at the International Tiger Forum in St. Petersburg, Russia, and declared their collective political will to take all action necessary to prevent the extinction of wild tigers. They set the goal of doubling the numbers of wild tigers globally by 2022 in the St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Conservation, and endorsed the Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP) as a road map to reach that goal, supported by international partners to mobilize needed external resources.

The TRC Ministers or their representatives who are charged with implementing the GTRP and its constituent National Tiger Recovery Priorities, met on October 22–23, 2012, at the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in Thimphu, Bhutan, to reflect on advances thus far, enhance the action agenda through 2014, and re-emphasize their political will for tiger conservation demonstrated at the International Tiger Forum.

Progress in reversing the wild tigers' decline toward extinction has been significant based on actions undertaken by TRCs. Nonetheless, the threats to wild tigers and their natural habitats are seen to be increasing. Tiger landscapes are economically and politically undervalued and their importance to human well-being poorly recognized.

Building on the pledges of the St. Petersburg Declaration, the Ministers or the Heads of Delegations of the TRCs have identified an affirmative nine-point action agenda up to 2014 and ask partners to intensify their support to:



1. **Actively strengthen FRONTLINES:** Urgently enhance rewards, recognition, and resources for frontline staff (in the form of numbers, institutional capacity, skills, tools, technology, infrastructure, operating costs, and insurance against loss of life and injury) in all TRCs over the next three years.



2. **Diligently conserve tiger HABITAT, inside and outside protected areas, against current and future threats:** Strengthen and continue programs to extend protected areas, remove current encroachments in core breeding areas and ensure full public disclosure through land-use plans, mapping current and future threats, application of the principles of Smart Green Infrastructure, better science to maintain quality habitats, smart patrolling to increase management effectiveness, and improved monitoring, with necessary programs and disclosure completed over the next two years.

¹ 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 Royal Thai Government, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.



3. **Significantly enhance engaging and sharing the benefits of conservation with COMMUNITIES**, making them partners in tiger and habitat conservation and expanding sharing of benefits from conservation, expanding alternative livelihood programs, and promptly and adequately compensating villagers for losses due to/caused by tigers in all TRCs in two years.



4. **Enhance and mainstream COLLABORATION among TRCs** in management of trans-boundary landscapes and corridors, combatting illegal trade, and eliminating illicit demand through bilateral/multilateral mechanisms and with the support of organizations such as ASEAN-WEN, SAWEN, INTERPOL, and others.



5. **Support TRCs with low tiger densities to launch tiger RESTORATION programs**: Build on lessons of success, create the conditions essential for successful restoration, and find suitable sources of tigers in at least two different national programs over three years.



6. **Significantly accelerate the FLOW OF national and external FUNDS to support actions on the ground**: Focus new support on gaps and accelerate projects to implement National Tiger Recovery Priorities (NTRPs) and fully fund the Global Tiger Recovery Program by 2014.



7. **Develop a new partnership with BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY**: Engage business and industry in habitat conservation, valuation of ecosystems, sustainable finance, and outreach to consumers and other stakeholders, with five pilots that minimize and compensate for impacts to be launched across the TRCs in the next two years.



8. **Develop and implement comprehensive national AWARENESS strategies and initiatives** to instill pride and bring people closer to nature to counteract the negative impacts on tigers from urbanization, disengagement of youth, development, and loss of cultural heritage, and to widely disseminate the value of tiger conservation landscapes.



9. **Develop national action plans** for a period of two years for each TRC with criteria and indicators to **MONITOR** NTRP/GTRP implementation.

By issuance of the **Thimphu Affirmative Nine-Point Action Agenda on Tiger Conservation**, the TRC Ministers or the Heads of Delegations re-confirm their commitment to collective action and political leadership, together with the continued support of international partners to reach the goal of doubling the number of wild tigers globally by 2022.



Bangladesh



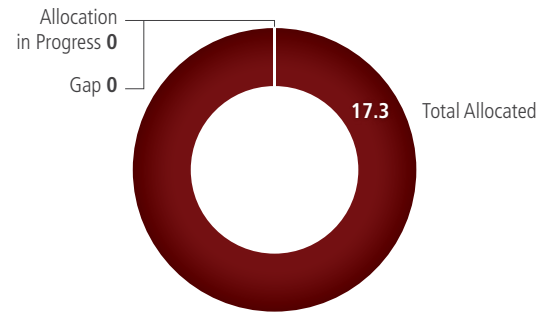
Field training to build the capacity of the Bangladesh Forest Department staff to set up cameras for camera trapping in the Sundarbans. Photo by Sayad Mahmudur Rahman.

All of Bangladesh's tigers live in the Sundarbans, a mangrove forest that many local villagers enter to fish and collect forest products such as honey. Thus, human-tiger conflict is a significant challenge in Bangladesh and several of its PIAs address this issue, including developing a compensation package for victims of conflict and creating emergency response teams to rapidly manage tigers that stray into villages. Introducing alternative income-generating activities, sharing revenues from forestry in the Sundarbans with local communities, and collaborative management will also increase tolerance for tigers as well as help protect habitat. Part of the Sundarbans lies in India, and the two countries have already agreed to cooperatively manage tigers there and to collaborate on monitoring. Bangladesh is fortunate in that all of its PIAs are fully funded from external and internal sources.












Tiger habitat in the Sundarbans is home to spotted deer, one of the tiger's prey species.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$17.3 million



Bangladesh's PIAs are fully funded. Major external funders are World Bank and the European Union.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goals	Actions
 Frontlines	To increase capacity and knowledge of newly recruited wildlife staff	Impart training on PA management, legislation, immobilization, tiger capture to the staff
	To decrease killing of stray tigers and ensure quick response for stray tiger management	Develop emergency response teams in the four Sundarbans ranges to cope with emergency situations, especially stray tigers
 Habitat	To increase mobility in the PA and surrounding area	New procurement of motorized water vessels and repair of old vessels
	To reduce the pressure on natural resources of the Sundarbans and conserve tiger habitat	Alternative income generation activity has been introduced in the villages around the Sundarbans
 Communities	To involve community people in various activities through the establishment of collaborative management organizations	Formation of four tiers for Collaborative Management Committees and Councils around the Sundarbans
	To share benefit with the local community accrued from tourism and earned revenue	Promulgation of government notification on sharing revenue with the CMCs
	To minimize human-tiger conflict in the Sundarbans	Compensation packages for the wildlife victims US\$1,220, Injured person \$610 and in case of livestock killing and household damage \$305
 Collaboration	Exchange knowledge and share technical assistance to conserve tigers of the Sundarbans	Two MoUs have been signed between India and Bangladesh for collaborative tiger management in Sundarbans Collaboration regarding capacity building of Forest Department staff on tiger monitoring between India and Bangladesh
 Restoration	Not applicable	
 Flow of Funds	To increase and sustain flow of funds for frontline support and supplies 15% annually for 3 years	Funds are being provided by IDA-supported SRCWP project, EU-supported SEALS project, Bangladesh Government-funded Biodiversity Conservation and Eco-tourism Development project, and also from the Government Revenue Budget
 Business/ Industry	To be determined	
 Awareness	Involving the people of the country to raise awareness and knowledge sharing to conserve tigers in the Sundarbans	Awareness campaign program running in areas surrounding the Sundarbans landscape
 Monitoring	To know the present status of tigers for further management strategy	Tiger monitoring will be conducted independently by the Forest Department

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items





Bhutan



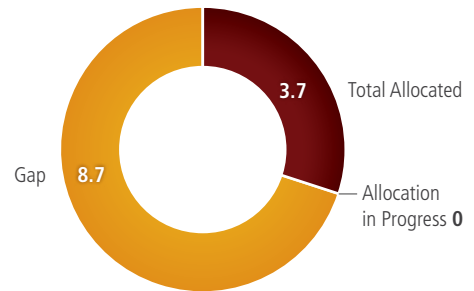
Training field staff and supplying them with gear and vehicles is one of Bhutan's priorities.



Bhutan's network of protected areas connected by corridors ensures the connectivity of tiger habitat. Photo by WCD, DoFPS, Bhutan.








Bhutan has an excellent system of PAs and biological corridors (BCs) that cover nearly 60 percent of the country's area. To maintain connectivity, Bhutan will realign the corridors with tigers as the focal species as well as develop management plans for eight BCs, zone them, and mark their boundaries. Bhutan also plans to strengthen its programs for local communities, including expanding livestock insurance schemes, starting a payment for ecosystem services (PES) program, and developing community-based ecotourism to improve livelihoods. More basic needs to be filled are for training and providing field gear for frontline staff and new vehicles to improve staff mobility in Bhutan's rugged terrain. Bhutan also plans to build conservation awareness among diverse segments of society, from schoolchildren to army personnel.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$12.4 million



Of the US\$12.4 million it needs for its PIAs, Bhutan has US\$3.7 million allocated. The largest gaps are US\$2 million to develop community-based ecotourism and tiger-habitat friendly trails and camp sites and the same amount to operationalize biodiversity corridors.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Strengthen capacity of 50% of frontline staff	Train frontline staff on basic wildlife survey techniques Conduct training on wildlife crime detection and enforcement
	Supply basic field gear to frontline staff	Supply field uniforms, boots, raingear, sleeping bag, rucksack, tent, etc.
	Enhance mobility for frontline staff	Purchase 5 4WD pick-up trucks and 20 motor bikes
 Habitat	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitats	Implement SMART patrol system for PAs Zonation of PAs
	Operationalization of BCs	Develop management plan for 8 BCs; zonation of BCs and demarcation of BC boundaries
 Communities	Enhance human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures	Establish 18 livestock insurance schemes (13 established, 10 more in 2013 and 2014) Timely compensation for livestock killed by tigers
	Enhance community livelihoods	Initiate PES in tiger landscape Initiate community-based conservation through Integrated Conservation and Development Programs (ICDPs)
 Collaboration	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	Establish joint protocol and regular trans-boundary law enforcement with India for exchange of information and legal implementation of wildlife crime enforcement
	Secure trans-boundary tiger reserves	Conduct consultation on TraMCA and develop action plan
 Restoration	Enhance connectivity between tiger reserves	Realign BCs using tiger as a focal species Proposal to provide connectivity between TSNR–PWS (possibility of maintaining trans-boundary parks such as Buxa Tiger Reserve with Bhutan parks)
 Flow of Funds	Improve management effectiveness TraMCA	Implement TraMCA project in RMNP, PWS, KWS, and 2 BCs Protection of northern PAs Coordination meeting with WWF, Bhutan Trust Fund, and Department of Forests and Park Services (DoFPS)
		Secure long-term funding for PAs
	Business/ Industry	Sustain income generation for communities inside PAs
 Awareness	Create public awareness of tiger conservation	Training and awareness program for tour guides (completed) Advocacy program for school children and general public (e.g. Tiger Day celebration) Advocacy program for army, customs, and police personnel
		Monitoring

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items





Cambodia



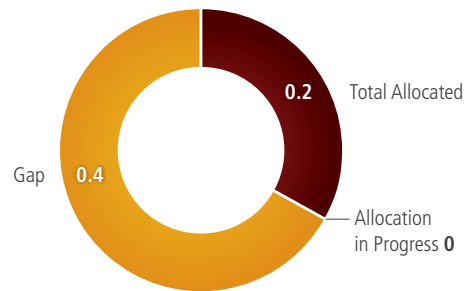
Forest near the town of Sen Monorom in Cambodia's eastern Monduliri province.

Cambodia at present does not support a viable tiger population; the last confirmed sign of a tiger was in 2010. However, there are opportunities for restoration and recovery in the vast forested Eastern Plains Landscape, specifically in the Monduliri Protection Forest (MPF). While identifying a source of tigers for restoration and drafting a restoration plan, Cambodia will build capacity for wildlife law enforcement in the landscape and improve living conditions for frontline staff in the MPF. Improved protection of prey is critical to building their numbers sufficiently to support tigers again; an awareness program will target consumers of wild prey species to reduce demand. To help sustainably fund these efforts, Cambodia plans to develop a REDD+ pilot program in Monduliri Province.












Increasing awareness among the public about the importance of tiger conservation is one of Cambodia's priorities.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$0.6 million



The funding needed for many of Cambodia's PIAs has yet to be determined. Among others, gaps of about US\$100,000 each exist in PIAs to provide compensation and benefits for frontline staff; build enforcement capacity; and establish a monitoring and evaluation system for Cambodia Tiger Action Plan activities.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Promote living conditions of frontline staff	Provide adequate compensation and benefits (health and life insurance) to patrol staff in tiger core zone (50 people)
 Habitat	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitat	Designate tiger recovery core zone in MPF through review and approval of MPF management plan Build capacity of enforcement patrols through enforcement training and implementation of MIST/SMART in MPF and Seima Protection Forest (SPF)
 Communities	Community benefits from natural resource management	Establish community forest models that support community livelihoods in and around the TCL
 Collaboration	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	Quarterly meetings
 Restoration	Identify potential source of tigers for restoration in MPF	Stakeholder meetings and government consultation on appropriate source of tigers Draft restoration plan developed through team of national and international experts
 Flow of Funds	Under consideration	
 Business/ Industry	Sustainable financing mechanisms developed	Identify ecosystem values through mapping provision of goods and services Develop provincial scale REDD+ pilot site in Mondulkiri
 Awareness	Increase public awareness on importance of and threats to tigers and their habitat	Target consumers of wild meat (tiger prey) through national awareness campaign Celebrate International Tiger Day with event and production of media with information on tigers
 Monitoring	Strengthen implementation of Tiger Action Plan	Approval of Tiger Action Plan Establish system for monitoring

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



China



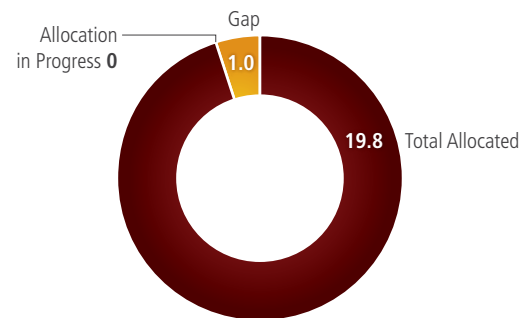
Chinese experts conducting a national survey of wild Amur tigers to determine key habitats and threats. Photo by the Jilin Academy of Forestry.



A wild Amur tiger in Jilin Hunchun Nature Reserve, one of a growing number of tigers in the region. Photo by the Jilin Hunchun Nature Reserve Management Bureau.










China is investing more than half of its effort, as measured by cost, in habitat-related PIAs, followed by those that aim to strengthen the frontlines. Completing regional planning and developing guidelines for conserving and extending tiger habitat is a significant undertaking, as is expanding existing nature reserves and creating new ones and relocating people from key tiger areas. Completing its survey of the range of Amur and Indochinese tigers will add important information to guide further action for these subspecies. To enhance the frontlines, China plans to increase frontline staff, offer training, improve equipment, increase subsidies and insurance for patrolling and monitoring staff. For communities, China will continue its program to provide compensation for human-wildlife conflict and pilot alternative livelihood programs.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$20.8 million



China has a funding gap of US\$1 million for trans-boundary collaboration projects, out of its total estimated costs of PIAs of US\$20.8 million.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions
 Frontlines	Continue to improve equipment for frontline patrolling in the wild and in markets
	Training for frontline staff to improve their capacity, skills, etc.
	Increase subsidy per patrolling day and insurance for patrolling and monitoring staff
	Employ more staff for patrolling in the wild and in markets
	Prepare the re-wilding base for South China tiger aiming at reintroduction
	Improve wildlife-detection equipment and technology
 Habitat	Undertake field survey and monitoring in tiger range areas to identify the key areas and threats; finish field survey of range areas of Amur tiger and Indochinese tiger before the end of 2014
	Finish regional planning and guidelines for habitat conservation, extension, and optimization before the end of 2014
	Continue resettlement of local residents out of key areas for wild tigers
	Select 2–4 sites to start pilot demonstration of habitat restoration during 2013–2014
	Continuous planning to extend existing nature reserves and establish new nature reserves in tiger range areas, especially for key areas and corridors
	Continuous planning to add new protection watch-houses to cover blind areas
 Communities	Set up signs, distribute educational booklets, and develop awareness and educational activities
	Continue governmental compensation for injury to humans and property losses caused by wild tigers and their prey
	Conduct surveys on local livelihoods in tiger range areas and research on tiger-friendly livelihoods
	Plan and start pilot tiger-friendly livelihoods in selected villages and communities
 Collaboration	Plan to hold international workshops, training courses, and seminars on tiger conservation and wildlife law enforcement
	Mutual visits to promote communication and cooperation among TRCs
	Research with TRCs to develop co-actions to enhance conservation of trans-boundary populations
 Restoration	Plan and start pilot projects to recover and optimize vegetation for higher density of prey in key areas
	Plan and start pilot projects to reintroduce prey into key areas to increase their density
	Research on reintroduction projects
 Flow of Funds	Strive for more governmental investment at every level according to national and provincial plans of the 12th Five Year Plan
	Undertake GEF project
 Business/ Industry	Plan and strive to establish a mechanism to make some enterprises become partners of nature reserves and local conservation agencies
	Strive to establish special foundation to support tiger conservation
 Awareness	Regular public awareness activities and advertisements through media and websites
	Special activities together with Tiger Day and other special events
	Publish and distribute booklets, etc.
 Monitoring	Regular meetings to review the progress of NTRP/GTRP implementation
	Establish central database especially for tiger conservation in SFA Felines Research Center located in Northeast Forestry University of China so as to collect and analyze information concerning the implementation of NTRP and GTRP in China

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



India



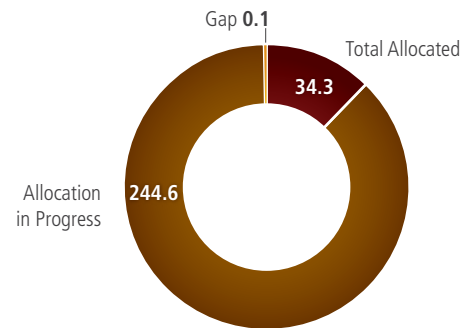
A tiger in Pench Tiger Reserve, one of India's 41—and growing—tiger reserves.

With 41 Tiger Reserves already, India plans to establish at least two more, which will protect a total of at least 2,000 km² of tiger habitat. To make core areas of reserves inviolate, India plans to relocate 10,000 families; to connect reserves, India will identify and map corridors. Fringe villages around all the reserves will be engaged in livelihood programs, and India plans a dialogue to engage industry in contributing to inclusive growth in one fringe village. On the frontlines, India funds necessary infrastructure in reserves and supports tiger protection forces that include local people. India is collaborating with other TRCs across the range, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Myanmar, and Russia, and plans to offer technical support to tiger restoration in low-density countries.












Tigers were extirpated from Sariska Tiger Reserve but are now slowly recovering.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$278.9 million



India's PIAs are fully funded by the Government of India, except about US\$110,000 for a restoration training workshop of TRCs.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Increase capacity of frontline staff in key tiger reserves	Raise, arm, and deploy 2 new units of the Special Tiger Protection Force each composed of 112 staff and continue funding support for Tiger Protection Force involving local people in all 41 Tiger Reserves
	Strengthen infrastructure in Tiger Reserves	Provide need-based funding support for anti-poaching camps, check posts, water holes, improvement and maintenance of patrolling roads, and habitat improvement in all 41 Tiger Reserves as per reserve-specific planning
	Increase capacity of frontline by organizing at least 41 training programs	Implement the Standard Operating Procedure to deal with each case of tiger mortality throughout the tiger-occupied landscapes; train and equip staff in all 41 Tiger Reserves (5,000 persons)
 Habitat	Secure inviolate space for tigers in core areas of Tiger Reserves	Voluntary relocation of 10,000 families from core areas of reserves
	Secure wildlife corridors	Identify, share maps, and delineate corridors. Already done at macro level in 2010; will be done again in 2014 as a part of the all India tiger estimation
	Protect additional key tiger habitats	Establish at least two new Tiger Reserves bringing at least 2000 km ² under Project Tiger
 Communities	Address livelihood dependency in fringe areas of Tiger Reserves by generating employment of 2.5 million man days	Establish livelihood / economic programs in fringe villages of all 41 Tiger Reserves
	Prevent revenge killing of tigers in four major tiger range states namely Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka	Conflict mitigation programs in all villages falling under all 6 tiger landscapes and 41 Tiger Reserves Implement Standard Operating Procedure to deal with emergencies arising due to straying of tigers into human-dominated landscape in all tiger landscapes
 Collaboration		Collaboration and technical support to Bangladesh on tiger monitoring and capacity building under the existing bilateral protocol
		Cooperation with Russia on research and capacity building for tiger conservation
		Technical support to China on tiger reintroduction and information sharing on anti-poaching activities
		Continue efforts for a bilateral protocol on tiger conservation with Myanmar
		Collaboration with Bhutan on joint monitoring, conservation, and protection of tigers in the Manas Tiger Landscape Joint tiger monitoring with Nepal in the Terai Arc Landscape and continue bilateral cooperation and information sharing on enforcement
 Restoration	Create favorable conditions for tiger restorations in Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves	Active management to foster the tiger population in promising habitats in India and provide technical support to other low tiger density TRCs by organizing a training workshop in collaboration with the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) and other partners on tiger reintroduction
 Flow of Funds	Increase funding of tiger conservation and protection on the ground for providing funding support to all 41 Tiger Reserves for protection and management as per their Tiger Conservation Plans and Annual Plan of Operation	Enhance budgetary allocation to tiger conservation program
 Business/ Industry		Dialogue for engaging with private sector and fringe villages for their inclusive growth in at least one Tiger Reserve is being explored through Indian Wildlife Business Council
 Awareness		Provide funding support to all 41 Tiger Reserves for awareness campaigns on tiger conservation as per the existing guidelines issued under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger
 Monitoring	Increase coverage under continuous scientific monitoring of tigers at the reserve level (Phase-IV), country-level assessment of tigers, co-predators, prey, and status of habitat and Management Effectiveness Evaluation of tiger reserves	Launch Phase-IV monitoring of tigers, extending its coverage to all 41 Tiger Reserves
		Prepare, plan, and organize capacity-building programs covering all 6 tiger landscapes and complete the country-level assessment of status of tigers, co-predators, prey, and habitat in 2014 Conduct Independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation of all 41 Tiger Reserves

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



Indonesia



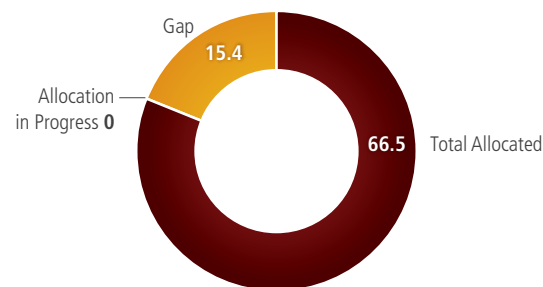
Protecting Sumatra's still expansive forests, and restoring degraded forest, will ensure a future for Sumatran tigers.



Indonesia plans to engage the private sector to help address human-tiger conflict and monitor tigers. Photo by Matt Linkie/Fauna Flora International.










Indonesia is investing significant resources in improving the frontlines by increasing staff allowances by 300 percent, adding equipment and vehicles for monitoring and patrolling, and building capacity, including training for implementation of MIST/SMART patrolling in several PAs. Developing sustainable economies for communities around conservation areas is also a strong focus. Through the US\$20 million Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) Program, Indonesia is protecting and restoring forest in four tiger PAs. The country is also developing a GEF project to improve biodiversity conservation effectiveness in several Sumatran landscapes. In two different projects, Indonesia will work with the private sector to develop a new tiger sanctuary and to address conflict and help monitor tigers in four conservation areas.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$81.9 million



Of the US\$81.9 million it needs, Indonesia has secured US\$66.5 million, leaving a gap of US\$15.4 million. The largest gap is US\$10 million for two projects to engage the private sector in developing a tiger sanctuary and participating in conflict reduction and monitoring of tigers.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Promote living conditions of frontline staff	<p>Increase the allowances of frontline staff (rangers, technical field, extension staff) about 300%</p> <p>Increase equipment and vehicles (motorcycles, boats, cars, etc.) for patrolling and monitoring</p> <p>Capacity building for patrolling, monitoring, interpreter for extension, technical staff, and rangers</p>
 Habitat	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitats	<p>Corridor initiatives in KNSP - Batanghari PA; Dangku Landscape; Trumon - Singkil - Bengkung; Kampar - Kerumutan; Bukit Batabuh; Batang Gadis - Batang Toru</p> <p>Build capacity for the implementation of MIST/ SMART patrol in KNSP, GLNP, Berbak NP, Sembilang NP, BBSNP, and other habitats</p>
	Reduce conflict inside conservation areas (encroachments, boundary demarcation problems, or other non-procedural activities)	<p>Implement resort-based management focusing management effort on the field site, especially in KNSP, BBSNP, Leuser NP, Bukit Tiga Puluh NP, and other habitats</p> <p>Habitat restoration</p>
 Communities	Reduce dependence on forest resources	<p>Community involvement in tiger habitat protection through Community Forest (Hutan Desa) and/or Community Empowerment in buffer zone of priority TCLs</p> <p>Develop sustainable economies that support local communities surrounding conservation areas</p>
 Collaboration	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	<p>Sign MoU between Indonesia-Vietnam to reduce wildlife trade and other illegal activities</p> <p>Member of ASEAN-WEN since 2005</p>
 Restoration	Develop a tiger sanctuary in Giam Siak Kecil Riau	Re-introduce tiger's prey and set up fencing
 Flow of Funds	Improve management effectiveness in tiger habitat	<p>Prepare GEF project on "Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes"</p> <p>TFCA project in Berbak, Tesso Nilo-Riau, Kerinci Seblat, and Way Kambas</p>
 Business/ Industry	Sustainable funding mechanisms for tiger conservation	<p>Collaboration with private sector in developing tiger sanctuary in Giam Siak Kecil Riau</p> <p>Collaboration with private sector in conflict and monitoring tigers in Tambling, Riau, Jambi, Sumatera Selatan</p>
 Awareness	Create public awareness of tigers and their habitat	Produce quality publications for the public that contain information on tigers and their role in the ecosystem for the public
 Monitoring	Expand monitoring system to all tiger source sites	<p>Monitor and evaluate implementation of the DG PHKA primary performance indicator, to ensure increasing population of the Sumatran tiger in the 13 selected areas</p> <p>Reduce human-wildlife conflict, especially in vulnerable conflict areas in Aceh, Bengkulu, Jambi, and Lampung provinces, through integrated program involving multiple stakeholders, and evaluate implementation at year end</p> <p>Increase number of prosecutions of illegal activities related to tigers</p>

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



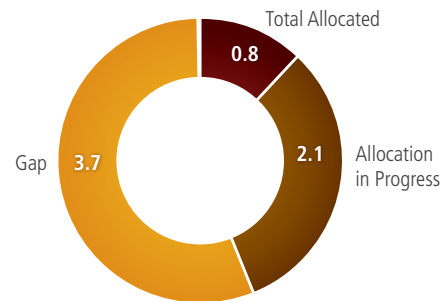
Lao PDR



Protecting tigers in Nam Et Phou Louey National Protected Area through improved law enforcement is a priority of Lao PDR. Photo by WildCRU/WCS/Panthera.

Much of Lao PDR's tiger conservation effort is focused in Nam Et Phou Louey National Protected Area (NEPL NPA), which lies in parts of three provinces in the northeast of the country. Efforts to bolster wildlife law enforcement here include implementing a new patrol program in the Department of Forest Inspection and adding staff and equipment, as well as operating costs and administrative support to area offices of the new Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE). Laos also plans a comprehensive effort to increase community participation in PA protection. To develop sustainable financing for PA management, Lao PDR will begin preparing a REDD project involving three NPAs, launch a GEF-5/IDA project, and pilot a biodiversity offset program with the private sector.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$6.6 million












Laos has US\$2.9 million of the US\$6.6 million cost of its PIAs secured or in pipeline. Gaps include US\$0.75 million of the US\$1.5 million to complete feasibility studies and initiate preparation of a REDD project, and US\$0.9 million of the US\$2.9 million needed for a program to enlist the engagement of local communities in protection.



Tigers are scarce in Laos, but forest protection and wildlife crime prevention activities are raising hopes that tiger restoration may be possible.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Strengthen institutional enforcement capacity of regional staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Forest Inspection	Roll out the Department of Forest Inspection “strategic and tactical enforcement patrol program” in key tiger conservation provinces: Huaphan, Luang Prabang, Xiangkhouang
	Strengthen institutional enforcement capacity of regional and local PA staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment offices	Hire and train 140 staff, procure equipment, operating costs, and administrative support for the new MoNRE Province and District offices in Huaphan, Luang Prabang, and Xiangkhouang provinces
 Habitat	Expand legal protection of key tiger habitats	Increase the area of tiger habitat by gazetting ~40,000 ha to the proposed northwest extension to NEPL NPA at the national level
	Draw national attention to tiger habitat protection	Finalize and endorse the PM Decree on NPA Management, carry out broad dissemination to the provinces and districts in the tiger sites (Nam Et Phou Louey, Phou Mor NPAs)
 Communities	Increase community participation in PA protection	Participatory land-use planning, boundary demarcation, building community organizations, community-based law enforcement and community outreach; implementing land-use plans considering alternative livelihoods
 Collaboration	Trans-boundary collaborations between Lao PDR, Vietnam, Thailand, and China	Implement the trans-boundary MoU between Vietnam and Lao PDR
 Restoration	Lao PDR still considering the future of restoration	
 Flow of Funds	Improve forest protection and sustainable financing of NPA management in TCLs	Complete feasibility studies and initiate project preparation for REDD for Xe Pian, Xe Xap, and NEPL NPAs
	Secure new funding for PA management and wildlife trade control	Complete preparation and initiate implementation of the GEF 5/IDA
 Business/ Industry	Engage extractive industries for sustainable financial support for PA management	Pilot one biodiversity offset with the private sector in Huaphan, Luang Prabang, or Xiangkhouang
 Awareness	Expand awareness building efforts into key provinces	Replicate, improve, and scale up the Vientiane Capital City Illegal Wildlife Trade Control model in Huaphan, Luang Prabang, or Xiangkhouang
	Create public awareness on tigers and their prey	Continue the social marketing campaign on tigers and their prey in NEPL NPA
 Monitoring	Monitor tiger and prey populations	Conduct camera trapping to monitor the tiger and prey populations in NEPL NPA
		Conduct reconnaissance surveys of tigers in suspected tiger habitat

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



Photo by WildCRU/WCS/Panthera.



Malaysia



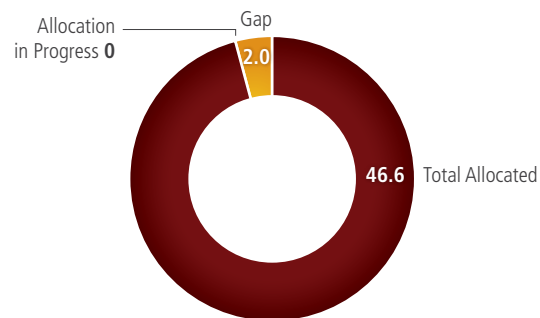
Pilot National Programme (PNP) Workshop: Mainstreaming Tiger Conservation in Malaysia, June 12–14, 2013 at Shahzan Inn, Frasers Hill, Pahang State, to build institutional capacity for tiger conservation.



A Malayan tiger captured by a camera trap under the monitoring program undertaken by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks at one of the ecological corridors developed under the Central Forest Spine Master Plan to link tiger landscapes in Peninsular Malaysia.










Malaysia continues to work to implement its far-reaching Central Forest Spine (CFS) Master Plan, which will secure a contiguous forest network, including tiger landscapes, through development of ecological corridors. In this implementation period, Malaysia will build four viaducts for wildlife crossings and enhance ecological corridors through tree planting and provision of artificial salt licks; a state government has committed to creating and protecting a 17,000-hectare ecological corridor. Conducting a survey of tigers and their prey in the country's three priority tiger sites—Endau Rompin, Belum, and Taman Negara—will create the baseline for future monitoring of progress toward Malaysia's goal of doubling its tiger numbers. Malaysia also plans to implement MIST-based patrolling in its priority sites and to secure additional staff for three PAs.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$48.6 million



Malaysia's funding gap is US\$2 million of the total cost of US\$48.6 million. The US\$2 million is needed to conduct a national survey of tigers.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Increase capacity of frontline staff for enforcement and management	Staffing for wildlife and tiger management strengthened within DWNP; 66 additional staff for Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) in 2013
	Strengthen capacity to patrol priority tiger habitats	Increase anti-poaching patrol using MIST
 Habitat	Manage wildlife corridors for the safe movement of wildlife and tigers	Develop four viaducts using SGI principles for the safe crossings of wildlife; protect the surrounding habitats around viaducts as ecological corridors; Perak State Government to gazette and protect 17,000 ha as an ecological corridor
	Enrich the ecological corridors for the movement of wildlife and tigers	Planting of trees and creating artificial salt licks to increase food supplies and source of minerals for wildlife and prey for tigers
 Communities	Provide alternative economic opportunities for locals that mitigate away from human-tiger conflict	Train 120 locals as nature guides to increase their participation in and benefits from tiger conservation
 Collaboration	Enhance trans-boundary PA collaboration	Develop an action plan to designate Belum in Malaysia with Hala Bala in Thailand as a trans-boundary PA between Malaysia and Thailand
 Restoration	Relocation of tigers to low density habitats	Update the protocol for the relocation of newly captured tigers into suitable habitats that have low tiger densities
 Flow of Funds	Enhance funding for the implementation of NTCAP and GTRP for tiger conservation program	Enhance the implementation of the 80 actions of the National Tiger Action Plan (NTCAP) and GTRP
 Business/ Industry	Collaboration with private sector to fund tiger conservation	Collaboration mechanism established with plantation companies
 Awareness	Conduct awareness program on tiger conservation at hotspots within the tiger landscapes	Develop specific awareness modules to enhance community awareness and to minimize poaching and human-tiger conflicts
 Monitoring	Monitor regularly the implementation of the NTCAP and GTRP	Conduct NTCAP and GTRP stakeholders consultation workshops on a regular basis
	Enhance the national mechanism at NRE and DWNP	Strengthen the monitoring capacity for policy enhancement and mainstreaming tiger conservation
	Baseline tiger population at source sites determined and monitored	Implement the survey of tigers and prey based on the national protocol at three priority sites, namely Belum-Temengor, Taman Negara National Park, and Endau-Rompin
	Develop the national tiger survey strategy within the CFS	Establish a protocol and test it for the national tiger survey within the CFS

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



Myanmar



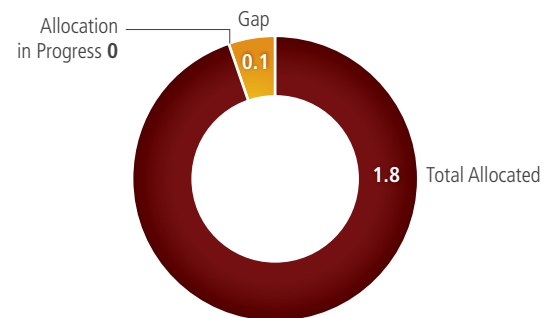
Capacity building for frontline staff in Myanmar includes training in biological monitoring, which was conducted at the base camp of the Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary.



A team comprised of HVWS, Wildlife Police Force and Wildlife Conservation Society is patrolling in the Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, one of Myanmar's most important tiger conservation areas.










Myanmar's most important tiger conservation areas are the Tanninthayi Conservation Landscape (TCL) and the Hukaung TCL, which include the Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary (HVWS) and the Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary (HWS). Large development projects are planned for both of these TCLs, one a road through HKWS and the other a deep sea port. Myanmar plans to use the principles of SGI in the siting and design of these projects to minimize their impact on tigers and habitat and to maintain connectivity in HKWS. It also plans to assess the feasibility of creating two new PAs to secure corridors. Capacity building, equipment, and benefits for frontline staff, who will conduct smart patrolling in the three PAs, are other priorities.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$1.9 million



Not all of Myanmar's PIAs are costed. Among those that are, for a total of US\$1.9 million, there is a funding gap of US\$0.1 million.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Reinforce patrolling for law enforcement and strengthen surveys of the tiger population in key tiger areas	Reinforce field facilities for patrolling and research activities such as camera traps, cameras, GPS, rations, allowances, etc. in the three tiger source sites of HVWS, HWS, Tanninthayi Nature Reserve (TNR) in collaboration with NGOs and private business
	Increase management effectiveness in Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary	Introduce MIST to enhance the efficiency of the law-enforcement planning and threat-monitoring system
 Habitat	Apply principles of SGI	Conduct multi-stakeholder consultations; apply SGI principles for siting and designing the Ledo Road Development Project in Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary and the Dawei Deep Sea Port Project; and carry out ground-truthing surveys along the corridors
	Legally protect wildlife corridors	Conduct feasibility studies for establishing two new PAs to protect wildlife corridors and optimize TCL protection
 Communities	Develop economies of communities without harming tiger habitats	Develop the community-based natural resources management for their basic needs Promote ecotourism to create alternative income for indigenous peoples
 Collaboration	Eradicate wildlife trade beyond borders	Establish a network particularly for tigers among neighboring countries to strengthen collaborative law enforcement activities such as ASEAN-WEN
 Restoration	Explore options for developing the restoration program	So far, there is no certain restoration for tigers. However, area protection is being actively carried out in TCLs as well as other PAs where there is potential for tiger restoration
 Flow of Funds	Increase population of threatened species and improve research and wildlife management	Collaborate with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to reach the goal by signing MoU
	Field facilities, capacity-building, and welfare of the frontline staff need to be supported adequately	Strengthen wildlife conservation and park management at TNR through TNR Project
 Business/ Industry	Reveal and record the wildlife	Produce a series of wildlife documentaries of HWS, Alaungdaw Katthapa NP, and Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range by British Broadcasting Channel (BBC-2) with preliminary surveys
 Awareness	Expand awareness-building efforts	Conduct education and awareness-raising programs in HVWS, HWS, and TNR to cover at least 70 villages a year, and adapt different educational media, such as talks, dramas, and village and school programs to suit local needs in HVWS, HWS, and TNR
 Monitoring	Secure the goal of tiger conservation in accordance with NTRP/GTRP	Identify tools and methodology to regularly evaluate and monitor implementation of NTRP Develop a plan for monitoring the implementation of NTRP

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



Nepal



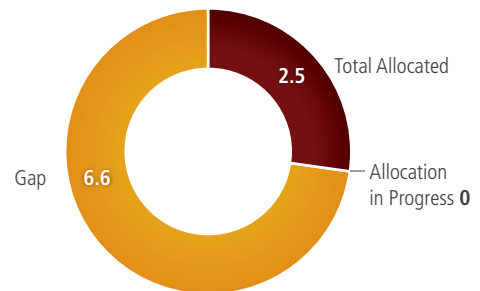
Addressing human-tiger conflict in the Terai Arc Landscape will increase tolerance of tigers among people living there.



Tigers cross the boundary between India and Nepal so increased cooperation between the two countries is a priority for both.

A major goal of Nepal is to secure the corridors between the PAs of the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). As part of this effort, the country plans to advance voluntary relocation of settlements from corridors that contain prime tiger habitat as well as extend Parsa Wildlife Reserve at the eastern edge of the TAL and determine the feasibility of adding two new PAs. In addition, it will work with India to co-manage corridors it shares with PAs in the Indian portion of the TAL. To enhance protection throughout the TAL, Nepal will repair its conservation infrastructure in core areas and corridors. Throughout the landscape, however, community involvement in tiger conservation is critical, and Nepal’s plans include addressing human-wildlife conflict, alternative livelihoods, and developing sustainable revenue generation for buffer-zone communities.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$9.1 million



Nepal has secured US\$2.5 million of the US\$9.1 million cost of its PIAs. The largest gaps are US\$2.8 million for activities to reduce human-wildlife conflict, US\$1.25 million to equip and build capacity among frontline staff, and US\$1 million for habitat-related activities.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Build capacity and equip frontline staff	Train all frontline staff (300) on modern anti-poaching techniques (MIST/SMART/M-STRIPES), tiger and prey monitoring, database management Give orientation to the protection unit (300 staff) Provide rewards to frontline staff/guard posts for their excellent performance Develop insurance scheme to cover 300 staff during species monitoring Strengthen communication systems in all guard posts
	Enhance efficiency and develop infrastructure	Rehabilitate conservation infrastructure in core tiger areas and corridors (75 guard posts, 700 km all-season patrolling road, 25 watch towers, 1 orphan tiger rescue center) Extend around 300 km ² tiger habitat in Parsa Wildlife Reserve
 Habitat	Extend and expand tiger habitat	Feasibility study to create new PA in western Nepal Promote voluntary relocation of human settlement from prime tiger habitat corridors Land-use mapping and planning for tiger-bearing PAs
	Promote science-based planning and management	Strengthen modern anti-poaching techniques Study ongoing and proposed large infrastructure Actively manage tiger habitat (grassland, wetland) Amend the compensation policy to simplify and increase the compensation amount
 Communities	Increase compensation for conflicts	Develop Human-Wildlife Conflict Strategy
	Reduce human-wildlife conflict	Community mobilization for awareness of anti-poaching and anti-trafficking Community mobilization for human-tiger conflict mitigation (Interim Relief) and habitat protection Livelihood alternatives (alternative energy initiatives and income generation activities) Cooperative mechanism for sustainable community financing among the buffer zone communities Hold local, regional, and national meetings to strengthen trans-boundary relations in the TAL
 Collaboration	Strengthen relations with India and China to improve trans-boundary relations and cooperation	Strengthen transit routes and ports Identifying the activities in the critical corridors shared by PAs in India and Nepal and manage for effective trans-boundary movement of tigers Trans-boundary cooperation for tiger conservation with India Share experiences and best practices at inter- and intra-country levels Feasibility study of source and sink population areas
		Develop and maintain corridors and connectivity for tiger dispersal from source to sink areas Proposal development for new project development
 Restoration	Regular and periodic monitoring of tigers	Feasibility study of private sector engagement in tiger conservation activities
 Flow of Funds	Secure additional funding for managing the tiger-bearing PAs, national forests, and functional corridors	
 Business/ Industry	Explore avenues for engaging the private sector in tiger conservation	Promotion of tiger-based ecotourism in and around the buffer-zone areas Provide conservation education to all user committee members
		Create awareness and build capacity of local communities on tiger conservation Train youth in anti-poaching Create promotional materials for school children and for local communities Radio and TV programs Exposure visits for frontline staff and for local communities, focusing on best practices Conduct and publish camera-trapping survey of tiger and prey across all tiger PAs in a single year
 Awareness	Monitor tiger and prey in all tiger PAs	Develop tiger conservation plan 2013-2018 Review and revise National Tiger Recovery Program Develop orphan and problem tiger rescue and treatment Develop field-monitoring protocol on tiger conservation activities Tiger and prey monitoring on annual basis

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



Russia



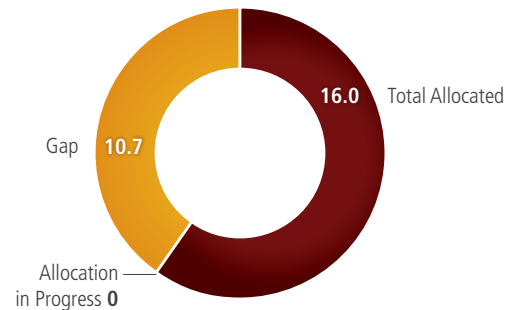
Tiger tracks left in the snow allow Russian scientists to conduct annual monitoring of trends in tiger numbers.



The Russian Federation plans to create new protected areas so one-quarter of tiger habitat is protected by 2020.




The Russian Federation has ambitious plans to bring one quarter of all tiger habitat, which exists in two regions in the Far East, under protection over the next seven years. This includes creating several new PAs, expanding others, and establishing buffer zones for six PAs, as well as fully equipping the frontline staff in federal and regional PAs to prevent poaching. It additionally will restrict commercial logging in some critical tiger habitat. To further prevent poaching and illegal trade, Russia plans changes to some of its relevant laws. The country plans to work with private-sector hunters and fishers to improve game management. Russia is collaborating with China to establish a trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve—Land of Leopard—which is home to tigers as well as endangered Amur leopards.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$26.7 million



Russia has allocated US\$16 million of the US\$26 million estimated costs of its PIAs. The gap is in funding for expanding protected areas and supporting their frontline staff.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Support frontline capacity of federal and regional Amur tiger PAs; 25% of tiger habitat should be occupied by PAs by 2020	Create new PAs: State Nature Refuge Sredneussuriysky in Primorsky Province (72,700 ha); National Park Land of Leopard (including State Nature Reserve Kedrovaya Pad and State Nature Refuge Leopardoviyi) in Primorsky Province (82,000 ha); new PA in critical habitat in the basin of Bikin River; expand the area of the State Nature Reserve Sikhote-Alinsky Establish buffer zones for State Nature Reserve Ussuriysky (115,000 ha); State Nature Reserve Lazovsky (26,000 ha); National Park Zov Tigra (197,000 ha); National Park Udege Legend (103,000 ha); National Park Anjujsky; National Park Land of Leopard (82,000 ha)
	Equip frontline staff to fight and prevent poaching in key tiger habitat	Equip frontline staff of 13 federal PAs and 18 regional PAs for effective control of tiger and prey poaching with mobiles, snowmobiles, tractors, radio stations, GPS, satellite phones, etc.
 Habitat	Expand protection of the Amur tiger range inside and outside PAs	Strengthen anti-poaching activity through preparing amendments to the Federal Laws for strengthening Russian legislation; broadening anti-poaching brigades with well-trained and equipped staff at regional levels (Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces) Restrict illegal trade, forwarding within the country, storage of tiger and its parts, as well as their movement across the border of the Russian Federation through the amendments to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation
	Optimize forest management system in Amur tiger habitats	Restrict commercial logging in refuges and cedar-walnut zones within critical tiger habitat (including refuges Birski, Matajsky, Taezhny, Verkhnebikinsky)
 Communities	Reduce human-wildlife conflict, especially in vulnerable conflict areas in Far Eastern Russia	Create and support conflict tiger response teams for Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces
 Collaboration	Continue bilateral work with China in accordance with Sino-Russian Intergovernmental Protocol on Tiger Conservation between Russia and China of 1997; and with India in accordance with decision of the Russian-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation of 2010, within a Sub-Group for conservation of tiger and leopard	Implement Sino-Russian agreements on exchange of operational information on tiger conservation and establishment of trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve Land of Leopard Continue future bilateral Russian-Indian cooperation and realize joint resolution of agreed actions as an outcome of the 2nd Meeting of the Sub-Group on tiger and leopard conservation in the field of scientific research and tiger conservation
	Restoration	Conservation of tiger population ex-situ Create tiger reintroduction capacity
 Flow of Funds	Attract additional extra-budgetary resources for tiger conservation and mobilize additional extra budgetary financial resources to implement NTRP from external sources	Prepare and promote full-size project proposal for funding from GEF 5 (\$25m) to strengthen direct conservation actions and capacity, monitoring, and wildlife-based ecotourism Continue future cooperation on Amur tiger conservation with environmental NGOs, such as WWF Russia, IFAW, Phoenix Fund, etc.
	 Business/ Industry	Support initiative of natural resources users (hunters and fishers) on reproduction of threatened species (including water biological resources)
Increase tiger prey numbers in key habitat of tigers		Create 'Strategy on development of the hunting economy in Russia' for improving game management and increasing prey capacity; provide economic incentives to game management units
 Awareness	Increase environmental education and public awareness	Conduct environmental education and public awareness programs in Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces, organize Annual Tiger Day Festival in five cities/villages across Russia
	 Monitoring	Provide monitoring and total accounting of tigers and prey
Continue scientific research, including studying spatial structure of population and movements using satellite collars and camera-trapping; molecular-genetic research		Provide individual identification of tigers in the wild by DNA analysis to estimate numbers and kinships of tigers; create genetic database of tigers from Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces; preserve individual identification of tigers for forensic tasks

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items



Thailand



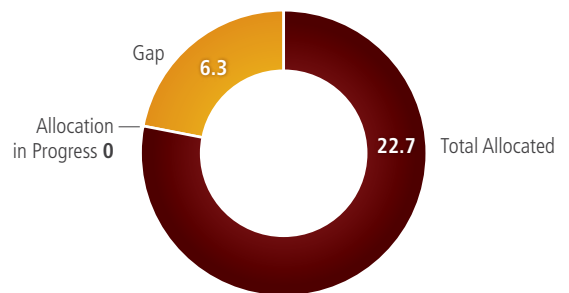
The Deputy Director General of the Department of National Parks visits frontline staff and park rangers to promote strengthening law enforcement to combat poaching in Thailand. Photo by DNP.



A two-year old female tiger with a banteng carcass in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary. Photo by Kittipon Buranasomphob.










Thailand is emphasizing the frontlines, both to improve living conditions of staff and to strengthen protection of critical habitat. It plans to significantly increase patrolling staff salaries and to find a partner to offer payments for injury or death. Thailand will also implement SMART patrolling and build new ranger stations in all critical tiger habitats. Thailand has several PAs with habitat that could support tigers if prey density can be increased, so it plans to reintroduce sambar, Eld's deer, and hog deer to three national parks and one wildlife sanctuary to begin to build prey numbers. To reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime, Thailand will collaborate with neighbors Laos, Malaysia, and Myanmar to develop joint law-enforcement protocols and exchange information.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$29.0 million



Thailand has secured US\$22.7 million of the US\$29.0 million cost of its PIAs. The primary gap is US\$5.8 million of the total cost of US\$12.8 million to increase the salaries of patrolling staff by 50 percent.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Promote living conditions of frontline staff	Increase salary of patrolling staff by about 50%
	Expand coverage in SMART patrolling	Build capacity to implement SMART patrolling in other PAs of Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM), KaengKrachan, and Dong PraYa Yen forest complexes
	Promote commitment to nature conservation	Cooperate with NGOs or nature conservation foundations for subsidiary payment to the frontline staff in case of death or injury
	Strengthen law enforcement to combat illegal wildlife trade	Establish a new wildlife forensic laboratory and DNA/stripes database of captive tigers
 Habitat	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitats	Implement SMART patrol system for the entire population (forest complexes and associated corridors) in WEFCOM, KaengKrachan, and Dong PraYa Yen forest complexes
	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitats	Establish 200 new ranger stations in all critical tiger habitats
	Expand coverage in SMART patrolling	Put 25 new fully-equipped teams into SMART patrolling in forest complexes and corridors of Mae Wong, KlongLan, and Pang Srida NPs, and Umpang Wildlife Sanctuary
 Communities	Reduce dependence on forest resources	Develop sustainable economies that support 5 local communities in ThungYaiNarasuan Wildlife Sanctuary (East)
 Collaboration	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	Establish joint protocol and regular trans-boundary law enforcement for exchange of information and legal implementation of wildlife law between Thailand and Malaysia, Myanmar, and Lao PDR
 Restoration	Increase prey density in potential tiger source sites	Reintroduce tiger's prey (about 130 sambar, 50 Eld's deer, and 115 hog deer) in Mae Wong National Park, ThungSalangLuang National Park, KuiBuri National Park, and PhuKheiw Wildlife Sanctuary
 Flow of Funds	Improve management effectiveness at HKK-TY	Implement GEF project "Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation at Huai Kha Khaeng - Thung Yai Naresuan World Heritage Site"
 Business/ Industry	Sustainable funding mechanisms for tiger conservation	Develop wildlife-based ecotourism strategy in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
 Awareness	Create public awareness of tigers and their habitat	Produce quality publications that contain information on tigers and their role in the ecosystem for the public
 Monitoring	Strengthen implementation of tiger action plan	NTRP evaluation and propose new actions
	Expand monitoring system to all tiger source sites	Build capacity and implement standard monitoring to conduct and publish tiger and prey surveys in all WEFCOM, KrangKra Chan, and Dong PraYa Yen KhaoYai forest complexes

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items





Vietnam



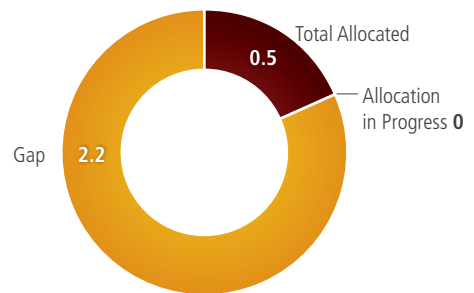
Celebrating Tiger Day in Hanoi is one method of creating awareness to reduce wildlife consumption.



Focusing conservation awareness campaigns on children helps ensure that the next generation of adults values wildlife.










The major challenge for Vietnam is to restore its tiger numbers, which may be only ten or fewer. This will take a multi-pronged effort of determining the best potential restoration site through intensive baseline surveys, developing a science-based plan for translocation, reintroduction, and rehabilitation of tigers, and enhancing protection, such as by equipping frontline patrolling staff in six potential tiger sites. Combatting wildlife crime is also a priority, with a plan for the Government of Vietnam to approve a national tiger conservation plan to coordinate the Vietnam Wildlife Enforcement Network so all key stakeholders and institutions are engaged. The country will focus on reducing demand for wildlife through an awareness campaign.

Estimated Total Cost: US\$2.7 million



Vietnam has secured \$0.5 million out of the total \$2.7 million for its PIAs. The biggest gaps are in management of habitat, engagement with local communities, and for tiger restoration efforts.

Priority Implementation Activities as They Relate to the Thimphu Agenda. Details are shown in Annex 1.

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Specific Goal	Actions
 Frontlines	Evaluate and extend pilot MIST training and application into key habitats	MIST tool was applied to gather data in a number of PAs in Vietnam in the past. Three training courses may be conducted
	Strengthen enforcement to combat illegal wildlife trade	Approve National Tiger Conservation Program by Government. Coordinate work of Vietnam WEN with key institutions, including forest rangers, police, customs, etc.
	Frontline staff will be better equipped to support their patrolling for poaching	Staff of six potential PAs for tiger conservation in Vietnam will be equipped with GPS, laptops, motorbikes, tractors, smart phones, etc. in support of patrolling work
 Habitat	Assess best potential areas for restoration of wild tigers	<p>Carry out intensive baseline survey to assess the best potential areas for restoring wild tigers</p> <p>Hold a coordination workshop with key NGOs on initial survey of potential areas for restoration of wild tigers, disseminate its findings internationally</p>
 Communities	Raise awareness of local communities and reduce hunting and dependence on forest resources	Develop sustainable livelihood, re-settlement, and awareness plans for local communities integrated into development projects
 Collaboration	Reduce trans-boundary and international wildlife crime	Bilateral MoUs signed between Vietnam and Indonesia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, South Africa for cross-border and international conservation
	Enhance trans-boundary PA collaboration	Effectively implement MoUs
 Restoration	Research and develop a coordinated, science-based plan for translocation, reintroduction, and rehabilitation of tigers to habitats from which they have been extirpated, or nearly so	Host a workshop to develop this science-based plan in cooperation with the TRCs and international organizations
 Flow of Funds	Under consideration	
 Business/ Industry	Under consideration	
 Awareness	Carry out an innovative awareness campaign to reduce wildlife consumption	Coordinate and sign MoUs with key NGOs/stakeholders to conduct awareness activities; formulation of NGOs-Government of Vietnam partnership
 Monitoring	Strengthen monitoring and management of tiger breeding facilities	Establish and run registration and monitoring system for tiger facilities

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

Key Performance Indicators²

The final item on the Thimphu Action Agenda is a commitment to “Develop national action plans for a period of two years for each TRC with criteria and indicators to monitor NTRP/GTRP implementation.” In response to this, in July 2013, the TRCs agreed on a set of 13 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure individual country progress in implementation of NTRPs and collective progress toward reaching the goals of the GTRP. This assessment, to be conducted annually in most cases, will supplement TRC reporting on the achievement or completion of the PIAs they have outlined here. The end of the first reporting period will be December 2013. Following this, some KPIs may be slightly customized, if necessary, to better meet the needs of the countries.

Indicator*	Measure (numerator/denominator)
1. Extent of total needed resources actually allocated to implement NTRP	National resources (budget, other) actually allocated for implementing NTRP, starting from January 2011 to date Total (internal and external) resources needed to implement NTRP for five years (2011 to 2015) as per GTRP
2. Share of external support received as part of total resources needed to implement NTRP	Actual mobilization (i.e., donor projects signed or program budgets formally approved) from all external sources from January 2011 to date for implementing NTRP Total (internal and external) resources needed to implement NTRP for five years (2011 to 2015) as per GTRP
3. Extent of skill enhancement achieved	Total number of staff who have received skill development support since the launch of NTRP Total number of staff in all tiger protected areas /reserves who will need skill enhancement support during the five-year implementation of NTRP
4. Extent of park management effectiveness performance reviews conducted	Number of such reviews actually completed, starting from January 2011 to date Number of reviews of protected areas/parks planned during the five-year implementation of NTRP
5. Extent of critical tiger breeding areas made inviolate under national laws	Total area of all such areas actually declared inviolate under national laws Total area of all critical tiger breeding areas that need to be inviolate
6. Extent of adoption of “smart” patrolling	Size of tiger protected areas / reserves with full complement of staff, skills, equipment, and mobility needed for “smart” patrolling Size of tiger protected areas / reserves that need to be covered by “smart” technology-based patrolling
7. Extent of tiger crime cases legally recorded leading to legal punishment	Total number of recorded tiger crime cases leading to legal punishment Total number of tiger crime cases formally recorded in the national justice system
8. Extent of cross-border collaborative interdictions leading to seizure and punishment	Total number of framed tiger crime cases emerging from cross-border collaboration leading to punishment Total number of legal cases framed as a result of cross-border collaborative interdictions
9. Extent to which losses due to incidents of human-tiger conflict are compensated	Total number of incidents of human-tiger conflict for which losses have been compensated Total number of reported incidents of human-tiger conflict with losses

* Reported annually, unless otherwise specified.

2 This set of KPIs was agreed upon by the TRCs as of July 2013. Slight revisions and customization are possible based on the results of first reporting cycle due December 2013.

Indicator*	Measure (numerator/denominator)
10. Extent to which communities impacted by tigers have economic development/alternative income/benefit-sharing programs	Estimated total number of communities impacted by tigers with such programs <i>Total number of man-days of employment generated by tiger conservation (India will report these numbers)</i>
	Estimated total number of communities impacted by tigers <i>Estimated number of families living in and around tiger reserves (India will report these numbers)</i>
11. Extent of implementation of Priority Implementation Activities (PIAs)	Actual score, based on 2 for completion, 1 for being underway, and 0 for not done
	Total number of PIAs to be implemented, multiplied by 2 for completion
12. Extent of implementation of science-based monitoring of tigers, prey, and habitat	Total area over which such a protocol has been applied
	Total area which should be covered by science-based monitoring of tiger, prey, and habitat
13. Change in area of tiger habitat	Estimated total area of habitat occupied by tiger at time of assessment
	Estimated total area of habitat occupied by tiger at the time of the Summit
14. Change in tiger population since the Summit	Estimated total tiger population at time of assessment
	Estimated total tiger population at the time of the Summit (2010)

* Reported annually, unless otherwise specified.

Partners' Commitments to the Thimphu Agenda

Many major GTI partners³ have committed to supporting or assisting the TRCs to implement their PIAs, each according to its own area of expertise and concern, geographical focus, and other priorities. The CITES Secretariat and INTERPOL have a particular focus on combatting wildlife crime and most other partners include various aspects of this in their planned activities. Different types of capacity building, in areas ranging from law enforcement to management and leadership and Smart Green Infrastructure, are in the portfolios of all of the GTI partners; this is the primary focus of the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute (SCBI). All partners except INTERPOL are supporting or providing technical assistance to the frontlines. The International Fund for Animal Welfare-Wildlife Trust of India (IFAW/WTI), for instance, is providing supplemental insurance to frontline staff in Indian PAs and both the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and WWF are rolling out SMART in several PAs.

Community engagement, in particular addressing human-wildlife conflict and developing alternative livelihoods is also a priority of many partners, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which are supporting activities related to both. Most of the partners, in fact, plan activities related to all or most of the Thimphu Agenda items, often differing, however, in geographical focus. KfW, for example, is supporting projects in Sumatra, the Russian Far East, and the Central Annamites of Laos and Vietnam. Importantly, the World Bank is committed to continue its support for the maintenance and activities of the GTI Secretariat.

The following are brief highlights of each organization's plans; details are in Annex 2.

³ Some major partners had not yet submitted their portfolios at press time but it is expected that they will continue to support the TRCs as they have in the past.

CITES Secretariat actions include capacity building for law enforcement agencies, gathering and analyzing data on poaching and illegal trade in tigers and other Asian big cats, and working with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) partners to support national and regional enforcement agencies and networks and increase awareness of the impact of illegal trade in big cats.

GEF is developing its portfolio of projects benefitting tiger populations and their habitat conservation in 11 TRCs, with total GEF grants of approximately US\$80 million, which will strengthen management of more than 12 million hectares of tiger habitat in these TRCs. Among its diverse areas of support are efforts to employ SGI in GEF-financed projects in China and India, develop innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms in five TRCs, develop innovative markets to secure tiger landscapes, and foster trans-boundary collaboration for management of trans-boundary PAs and combatting illegal trade.

IFAW-WTI are focusing their efforts in India and Bhutan, in particular in the Greater Manas Landscape shared by the two countries, where they are working toward establishing a trans-boundary friendship park. Efforts there include supporting legal protection in the landscape to increase its size and partnering with local communities to reduce dependence on tiger habitats. In Russia, IFAW supports anti-poaching brigades, rehabilitates injured and orphaned tigers, and conducts education and awareness programs.

INTERPOL, one of the ICCWC partners, is offering training programs in South and Southeast Asia, workshops on controlled delivery, and collaborating on the UNODC-led Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit implementation.

Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and Federal Ministry of Environment via **KfW** will support actions related to all of the Thimphu Agenda themes in its target countries or landscapes. These

include support for frontline law enforcement, habitat conservation, forest restoration, working with business in the Russian Far East, and promoting trans-boundary cooperation in the Central Annamites. Support will be delivered through already existing activities and also a new Tiger Habitat Conservation Program. KfW has a particularly strong program of support for communities, such as promoting alternative livelihoods and human-tiger conflict management in Sumatra, participatory forest management and alternative livelihoods in Laos, and sustainable forest management in the Russian Far East. A new 'Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Program,' currently under preparation, will be a major mechanism of Germany's further support to the GTRP implementation in target countries.

Most of the partners, in fact, plan activities related to all or most of the Thimphu Agenda items.

The **SCBI's** capacity building program is focused on supporting country-led Pilot National Programs (PNPs) in Bangladesh and Malaysia. The goal of the PNPs is to develop institutional mechanisms in support of GTRP implementation such as through offering a Core Learning Program for frontline practitioners (in cooperation with the GTI), improving leadership capabilities, fostering inter-agency and cross-sector communication and coordination, and building a community of practice among conservation practitioners and experts in all TRCs.

Among other actions, **UNDP** has a broad initiative to spread lessons on landscape approaches to conservation throughout its portfolio, which covers more than 570

million hectares of protected areas and production landscapes. In addition, it is implementing UNDP-GEF-funded tiger habitat conservation programs in five TRCs, plans to advance pipeline programs in tiger landscapes in at least three TRCs, and to identify additional pipeline projects in at least four TRCs.

WCS is addressing most or all of the Thimphu Agenda items in 15 PAs in India, three in Myanmar, five in Thailand, four each in Indonesia and Russia, two in Malaysia, and one each in China and Laos, including rolling out SMART in all of these areas except those in India, conducting extensive awareness campaigns in communities living near most of these PAs, and assisting with buffer-zone design and conducting scientific monitoring in 15 PAs in India, three in Myanmar, and one in Thailand.

The World Bank Group plans actions related to practically all Thimphu Agenda items. Among its wide-ranging activities are conducting economic valuation of at least two TCLs, piloting projects under the Indian Wildlife Business Council and replicating them in other TRCs, launching habitat monitoring pilots using high-resolution satellite data and crowd-mapping tools in at least three TRC hotspots, and supporting a study on demand reduction in at least two interested TRCs. In addition, the World Bank will continue to develop and deliver projects and resources for GTRP implementation.

WWF also plans or is implementing actions related to all Thimphu Agenda items, with a strong focus on strengthening the frontlines, such as through ranger training in its 12 focal landscapes, and on protecting tiger landscapes through mapping critical corridors and identifying threats to these landscapes from business and industry and from climate change. Among other areas, WWF is supporting government-led recovery programs and developing trans-boundary agreements.

Annex 1 Tiger Range Countries' Priority Implementation Activities for 2013-14

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
BANGLADESH				17.34	17.34		0.00
1. Frontlines							
BD-FR-1	To increase capacity and knowledge of newly recruited wildlife staff	Impart training on PA management, legislation, immobilization, and tiger capture to the staff	2013-14	0.20	0.20		0.00
BD-FR-2	To increase and sustain flow of funds for frontline support and supplies by 15% annually for 3 years	Funds are being provided by IDA-supported SRCWP project, EU-supported SEALS project, Bangladesh Government-funded Biodiversity Conservation and Eco-tourism Development project, and also from the Government Revenue Budget	2013-14	10.00	10.00		0.00
BD-FR-3	To decrease killing of stray tigers and ensure quick response for stray tiger management	Develop emergency response teams in the four Sundarbans ranges to cope with emergency situations especially stray tigers	2013-14	0.50	0.50		0.00
2. Habitat							
BD-HB-1	To increase mobility in the protected area (PA) and surrounding area	New procurement of motorized water vessels and repair of old vessels	2013-14	1.00	1.00		0.00
BD-HB-2	To reduce the pressure on natural resources of the Sundarbans and conserve tiger habitat	Alternative income generation (AIG) activity has been introduced in the villages around the Sundarbans	2013-14	5.00	5.00		0.00
3. Communities							
BD-CO-1	To involve community people in various activities through the establishment of collaborative management organizations (such as CMC)	Formation of four tiers for Collaborative Management Committees and Councils around the Sundarbans	2013-14	not costed			0.00
BD-CO-2	To share benefit with the local community accrued from tourism and earned revenue	Promulgation of government notification on sharing revenue with the CMCs	2013-14	not costed			0.00
BD-CO-3	To minimize human-tiger conflict in the Sundarbans	Compensation packages for wildlife victims \$1220, injured person \$610, and, in case of livestock killing and household damage, \$305	2013-14	0.04	0.04		0.00
4. Collaboration							
BD-CL-1	Exchange knowledge and share technical assistance to conserve tigers of the Sundarbans	Two MoU have been signed between India and Bangladesh for collaborative tiger management in Sundarbans; collaboration regarding capacity building of Forest Department staff on tiger monitoring between India and Bangladesh	2013-14	not costed			0.00
6. Flow of Funds							
BD-FL-1	To increase and sustain flow of funds for frontline support and supplies by 15% annually for 3 years (see FR-2 above)	Funds (US\$10 million) are being provided by IDA-supported SRCWP project, EU-supported SEALS project, Bangladesh Government-funded Biodiversity Conservation and Eco-tourism Development project, and also from the Government Revenue Budget	2013-14				

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
7. Business and Industry							
BD-B&I-1	To be determined						
8. Awareness							
BD-AW-1	Involving the people of the country to raise awareness and share knowledge to conserve tigers in the Sundarbans	Awareness campaign program running in areas surrounding the Sundarbans landscape	2013-14	0.50	0.50		0.00
9. Monitoring							
BD-MO-1	To know the present status of tigers for further management strategy	Tiger monitoring will be conducted independently by the Forest Department	2013-14	0.10	0.10		0.00
BHUTAN				12.35	3.66		8.69
1. Frontlines							
BT-FR-4	Strengthen capacity of 50% of frontline staff	Train frontline staff on basic wildlife survey techniques	Start in 2013	0.25	0.25		0.00
BT-FR-5	as above	Conduct training on wildlife crime detection and enforcement	Start in 2013	0.25	0.25		0.00
BT-FR-6	Supply basic field gear to frontline staff	Supply field uniforms, boots, raingear, sleeping bags, rucksacks, tents, etc.	2013-14	0.25	0.25		0.00
BT-FR-7	Enhance mobility for frontline staff	Purchase 5 4WD pick-ups and 20 motor bikes	2013-14	1.35	0.27		1.08
2. Habitat							
BT-HB-3	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitats	Implement SMART patrol system in PAs	2013-14	0.10	0.10		0.00
BT-HB-4	As above	Zonation of PAs	2013-14	0.30	0.10		0.20
BT-HB-5	Operationalization of BCs	Develop management plan for 8 BCs; zonation of BCs and demarcation of BC boundaries	2013-17	2.10	0.10		2.00
BT-HB-6	Improve management effectiveness through TraMCA	Protection of northern PAs	2012-15	2.00	1.50		0.50
3. Communities							
BT-CO-4	Enhance HWC mitigation measures	Establish 18 livestock insurance schemes (13 established, 10 more in 2013 and 2014)	2013-14	0.14	0.11		0.03
BT-CO-5	As above	Timely compensation for livestock killed by tigers	2013-14	0.12	0.02		0.10
BT-CO-6	Enhance communities livelihood	Initiate PES in tiger landscape	2013-14	0.20	0.00		0.20
BT-CO-7	As above	Initiate community-based conservation through ICDP	2013-14	1.10	0.10		1.00
4. Collaboration							
BT-CL-2	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	Establish joint protocol and regular trans-boundary law enforcement with India for exchange of information and implementation of wildlife laws	2013-14	0.30	0.10		0.20
BT-CL-3	Secure trans-boundary tiger reserves	Conduct consultation on TraMCA and develop action plan	2013	0.10	0.10		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
5. Restoration							
BT-RE-2	Enhance connectivity between tiger reserves	Realign BCs using tiger as a focal species	2013-17	0.11	0.01		0.10
BT-RE-3	As above	Proposal to provide connectivity between TSNR–PWS (possibility of maintaining trans-boundary parks such as Buxa Tiger Reserve with Bhutan parks)	2013-17	0.08	0.00		0.08
6. Flow of Funds							
BT-FL-2	Improve management effectiveness through TraMCA	Implement TraMCA project in RMNP, PWS, KWS, and 2 BCs	2013-17	0.30	0.30		0.00
BT-FL-3	Secure long-term funding for PAs	Establish Project Finance for Permanence	completed	completed			
BT-FL-4	As above	Coordination meeting with WWF, BTF, and DoFPS	2013	not costed			
7. Business and Industry							
BT-B&I-2	Sustain income generation for communities inside PAs	Develop National Ecotourism Strategy	completed	completed			
BT-B&I-3	As above	Develop community-based ecotourism and tiger-habitat friendly trails and camp sites	2013-17	2.10	0.10		2.00
8. Awareness							
BT-AW-2	Create public awareness on tiger conservation	Training and awareness program for tour guides (completed)	completed	completed			0.00
BT-AW-3	As above	Advocacy program for school children and general public (e.g., Tiger Day celebration)	2013-14	1.00	0.00		1.00
BT-AW-4	As above	Advocacy program for army, customs, and police personnel	2013-14	0.20	0.00		0.20
9. Monitoring							
BT-MO-2	Strengthen the implementation of Tiger Action Plan	NTRP evaluation and propose new actions	2013-14	under process			
				0.56	0.17		0.39
CAMBODIA							
1. Frontlines							
KH-FR-8	Promote living condition of frontline staff	Provide adequate compensation and benefits (health and life insurance) to patrol staff in tiger core zone (50 people)	by June 2013	0.20	0.10		0.10
2. Habitat							
KH-HB-7	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitat	Designate tiger recovery core zone in MPF through review and approval of MPF management plan	2013-14	0.04	0.04		0.00
KH-HB-8	As above	Build capacity of enforcement patrols through enforcement training and implementation of MIST/SMART in MPF and SPF	2013-14	0.10	0.00		0.10
3. Communities							
KH-CO-8	Community benefits from natural resource management	Establish community forest (CF) models that support community livelihoods in and around the TCL	2013-14	0.03	0.00		0.03
4. Collaboration							
KH-CL-4	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	Quarterly meetings	2013	not costed			
5. Restoration							
KH-RE-4	Identify potential source of tigers for restoration in MPF	Stakeholder meetings and government consultation on appropriate source of tigers	2013	0.01	0.00	not defined	0.01
KH-RE-5	As above	Draft restoration plan developed by a team of national and international experts	2013-14	not costed			

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
6. Flow of Funds							
KH-FL-5	Under determination						
7. Business and Industry							
KH-B&I-4	Sustainable financing mechanisms developed	Identify ecosystem values through mapping provision of goods and services	2013	not costed			
KH-B&I-5	As above	Develop provincial scale REDD+ pilot site in Mondulkiri	2014	not costed			
8. Awareness							
KH-AW-5	Increase public awareness of importance of and threats to tigers and their habitat	Target consumers of wild meat (tiger prey) through national awareness campaign	Apr 2013	0.02	0.02		0.00
KH-AW-6	As above	Celebrate International Tiger Day with event and production of media with information on tigers	Sep 2013	0.05	0.00		0.05
9. Monitoring							
KH-MO-3	Strengthen implementation of Tiger Action Plan	Approval of Cambodia Tiger Action Plan by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Jun 2013	0.005	0.005		0.00
KH-MO-4	As above	Establish M&E system for monitoring of CTAP activities	2013-14	0.10	0.00		0.10
CHINA				20.80	19.80		1.00
1. Frontlines							
CN-FR-9	Not defined	Continue to improve equipment for frontline patrolling in wild and in markets; training for frontline staff to improve their capacity, skills, etc.; increase subsidy per patrolling day and insurance for patrolling and monitoring staff; employ more staff for patrolling in wild and in markets; prepare the re-wilding base for South China tigers aiming at reintroduction; improve wildlife-detection equipment and technology	2013-14	2.50	2.50		0.00
2. Habitat							
CN-HB-9	Not defined	Undertake field survey and monitoring in tiger range areas to identify the key areas and threats; finish field survey of range areas of Amur tiger and Indo-Chinese tiger before the end of 2014; finish regional planning and guidelines for habitat conservation, extension, and optimization before the end of 2014; continue resettlement of local residents out of key areas for wild tigers; select 2-4 sites to start pilot demonstration of habitat restoration during 2013-2014; continuous planning to extend existing nature reserves and establish new nature reserves in tiger range areas, especially for key areas and corridors; continuous planning to add new protection watch-houses to cover blind areas	2013-14	10.00	10.00		0.00
3. Communities							
CN-CO-9	Not defined	Set up signs, distribute educational booklets, and develop awareness and educational activities; continue governmental compensation for injury to humans and property losses caused by wild tigers and their prey; conduct surveys on local livelihoods in tiger range areas and research on tiger-friendly livelihoods; plan and start pilot tiger-friendly livelihoods in selected villages and communities	2013-14	3.20	3.20		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
4. Collaboration							
CN-CL-5	Not defined	Plan to hold international workshops, training courses, and seminars on tiger conservation and wildlife law enforcement; mutual visits to promote communication and cooperation among TRCs; research with TRCs to develop co-actions to enhance conservation of trans-boundary wildlife populations	2013-14	1.60	0.60		1.00
5. Restoration							
CN-RE-6	Not defined	Plan and start pilot projects to recover and optimize vegetation for higher density of prey in key areas; plan and start pilot projects to reintroduce prey into key areas to increase their density; research on reintroduction projects	2013-14	1.50	1.50		0.00
6. Flow of Funds							
CN-FL-6	Not defined	Strive for more governmental investment at every level according to national and provincial plans of 12th five-year plan; undertake GEF project	2013-14	not costed	yes		
7. Business and Industry							
CN-B&I-6	Not defined	Plan and strive to establish a mechanism to make some enterprises become partners of nature reserves and local conservation agencies; strive to establish special foundation to support tiger conservation	2013-14	not costed	yes		
8. Awareness							
CN-AW-7	Not defined	Regular public awareness activities and advertisements through media and websites; special activities together with Tiger Day and other special events; publish and distribute booklets, etc.	2013-14	1.50	1.50		0.00
9. Monitoring							
CN-MO-5	Not defined	Regular meetings to review the progress of NTRP/GTRP implementation; establish central database especially for tiger conservation in SFA Felines Research Center located in Northeast Forestry University of China so as to collect and analyze information concerning the implementation of NTRP and GTRP in China	2013-14	0.50	0.50		0.00
INDIA				278.93	34.25	244.57	0.11
1. Frontlines							
IN-FR-10	Increase capacity of frontline staff in key tiger reserves	Raise, arm, and deploy 2 new units of the Special Tiger Protection Force each composed of 112 staff and continue funding support for Tiger Protection Force involving local people in all 41 Tiger Reserves	by December 2014	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
IN-FR-11	Strengthen infrastructure in tiger reserves	Provide need-based funding support for anti-poaching camps, check posts, water holes, improvement and maintenance of patrolling roads, and habitat improvement in all 41 Tiger Reserves as per reserve-specific planning	by December 2014	90.69	34.25	56.44	0.00
IN-FR-12	Increase capacity of frontline staff by organizing at least 41 training programs	Implement the Standard Operating Procedure to deal with each case of tiger mortality in all the tiger-occupied landscapes; train and equip staff in all 41 Tiger Reserves (5,000 persons)	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
2. Habitat							
IN-HB-10	Secure inviolate space for tigers in core areas of tiger reserves	Voluntary relocation of 10,000 families from core areas of reserves	2013-14	188.13	0.00	188.13	0.00
IN-HB-11	Secure wildlife corridors	Identify, share maps, and delineate corridors; already done at macro level in 2010; will be done again in 2014 as a part of the all-India tiger estimation	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
IN-HB-12	Protect additional key tiger habitats	Establish at least two new Tiger Reserves bringing at least 2000 km ² under Project Tiger	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
3. Communities							
IN-CO-10	Address livelihood dependency in fringe areas of Tiger Reserves by generating employment of 2.5 million man days	Establish livelihood / economic programs in fringe villages of all 41 tiger reserves	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
IN-CO-11	Prevent revenge killing of tigers in 4 major tiger range states namely Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka	Conflict mitigation programs in all villages falling under all 6 tiger landscape and 41 Tiger Reserves	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
IN-CO-12	as above	Implement Standard Operating Procedure to deal with emergencies such as straying of tigers into human-dominated landscape in all tiger landscapes	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
4. Collaboration							
IN-CL-6	Not defined	Collaboration and technical support to Bangladesh on tiger monitoring and capacity building under the existing bilateral protocol; cooperation with Russia on research and capacity building for tiger conservation; technical support to China on tiger reintroduction and information sharing on anti-poaching activities; continue efforts for a bilateral protocol on tiger conservation with Myanmar; collaboration with Bhutan on joint monitoring, conservation, and protection of tiger in the Manas Tiger Landscape; joint tiger monitoring with Nepal in the Terai Arc Landscape and continue bilateral cooperation and information sharing on enforcement	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
5. Restoration							
IN-RE-7	Create favorable conditions for tiger restorations in Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves	Active management to foster the tiger population in promising habitats in India and provide technical support to other low-tiger density TRCs by organizing a training workshop in collaboration with the GTF and other partners on tiger reintroduction	2013-14	0.11	0.00		0.11
6. Flow of Funds							
IN-FL-7	Increase funding of tiger conservation and protection on the ground by providing funding support to all 41 Tiger Reserves for protection and management as per their Tiger Conservation Plans and Annual Plan of Operation	Enhance budgetary allocation to tiger conservation program by US\$91 million of which US\$34.25 million is already allocated and US\$56.44 million is in progress	2013-14				

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
7. Business and Industry							
IN-B&I-7	Not defined	Dialogue for engaging with private sector to handhold fringe villages for their inclusive growth in at least one Tiger Reserve is being explored	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
8. Awareness							
IN-AW-8	Not defined	Provide funding support to all 41 Tiger Reserves for awareness campaigns on tiger conservation as per the existing guidelines issued under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
9. Monitoring							
IN-MO-6	Increase coverage under continuous scientific monitoring of tigers at the reserve level (Phase-IV), country level assessment of tigers, co-predators, prey, and status of habitat and Management Effectiveness Evaluation of tiger reserves	Launching Phase-IV monitoring of tigers, extending its coverage to all 41 Tiger Reserves	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
IN-MO-7	As above	Prepare, plan, and organize capacity building programs covering all 6 tiger landscapes of the country and complete the country-level assessment of status of tigers, co-predators, prey, and habitat in 2014	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
IN-MO-8	As above	Conduct independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation of all 41 Tiger Reserves	2013-14	not defined, part of IN-FL-7	yes		0.00
INDONESIA				81.87	66.52		15.35
1. Frontlines							
ID-FR-13	Promote living conditions of frontline staff	Increase the allowances of frontline staff (rangers, technical field, extension staff) about 300%	2013-14	40.00	40.00		0.00
ID-FR-14	As above	Increase equipment and vehicles (motorcycles, boats, cars, etc.) for patrolling and monitoring	2013-14	2.00	2.00		0.00
ID-FR-15	As above	Capacity building for patrolling, monitoring, interpreters for extension, technical staff, and rangers	2013-14	1.70	1.70		0.00
2. Habitat							
ID-HB-13	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitats	Corridor initiatives in KNSP - Batanghari PA; Dangku Landscape; Trumon - Singkil - Bengkung; Kampar - Kerumutan; Bukit Batabuh; Batang Gadis - Batang Toru	Start in 2013	0.88	0.88		0.00
ID-HB-14	As above	Build capacity for the implementation of MIST/SMART patrol in in KSNP, GLNP, Berbak NP, Sembilang NP, BBSNP, and other habitats	Start in 2013	0.50	0.40		0.10
ID-HB-15	Reduce conflict inside areas of conservation (encroachments, boundary demarcation problems, or other non-procedural activities)	Implement results-based management focusing management effort on field sites, especially in KSNP, BBSNP, Leuser NP, Bukit Tiga Puluh NP, and other habitats	Start in 2013	2.00	2.00		0.00
ID-HB-16	As above	Habitat restoration	Start in 2013	0.50	0.50		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
3. Communities							
ID-CO-13	Reduce dependence on forest resources	Community involvement in tiger habitat protection through Community Forest (Hutan Desa) and/or Community Empowerment in buffer zones of priority TCLs	2013-14	0.84	0.84		0.00
ID-CO-14	As above	Develop sustainable economies that support local communities surrounding conservation areas	2013-14	7.50	7.50		0.00
4. Collaboration							
ID-CL-7	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	Sign MoU Indonesia – Vietnam to reduce wildlife trade and other illegal activities regarding wildlife	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
ID-CL-8	As above	Member of ASEAN-WEN since 2005	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
5. Restoration							
ID-RE-8	Develop a tiger sanctuary in Giam Siak Kecil Riau	Re-introduce tiger's prey and set up fencing	2013-14	6.00	1.00		5.00
6. Flow of Funds							
ID-FL-9	Improve management effectiveness of tiger habitat	Prepare GEF project on "Transforming Effectiveness of Biodiversity Conservation in Priority Sumatran Landscapes"	2013-14	0.20	0.20		0.00
ID-FL-10	As above	TFCA project in Berbak, Tesso Nilo-Riau, Kerinci Seblat, and Way Kambas provided US\$20 million	2012-15				
7. Business and Industry							
ID-B&I-8	Sustainable funding mechanisms for tiger conservation	Collaboration with private sector to develop tiger sanctuary in Giam Siak Kecil Riau	2013-14	6.00	1.00		5.00
ID-B&I-9	As above	Collaboration with private sector in conflict and monitoring tigers in Tambling, Riau, Jambi, Sumatera Selatan	2013-14	6.00	1.00		5.00
8. Awareness							
ID-AW-9	Create public awareness of tigers and their habitat	Produce quality publications for the public that contain information on tigers and their role in the ecosystem	2013-14	0.20	0.20		0.00
9. Monitoring							
ID-MO-9	Expand monitoring system to all tiger source sites	Monitor and evaluate implementation of the DG PHKA primary performance indicator (IKU), to ensure increasing population of the Sumatran tiger in the 13 selected areas (national parks and PHKA regional office)	2013-14	0.90	0.90		0.00
ID-MO-10	As above	Reduce human-wildlife conflict, especially in vulnerable conflict areas in Aceh, Bengkulu, Jambi, and Lampung provinces, through integrated program involving multiple stakeholders, and evaluate implementation at year's end	2013	0.65	0.40		0.25
ID-MO-11	As above	Increase number of prosecutions of illegal activities related to tiger conservation	2013-14	6.00	6.00		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
LAO PDR				6.59	0.82	2.05	3.71
1. Frontlines							
LA-FR-16	Strengthen institutional enforcement capacity of regional staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Forest Inspection	Roll out the Department of Forest Inspection “strategic and tactical enforcement patrol program” in key tiger conservation provinces: Huaphan, Luang Prabang, Xiengkhuang	2013-14	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.10
LA-FR-17	Strengthen institutional enforcement capacity of regional and local PA staff from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment offices	Hire and train 140 staff, procure equipment, operating costs, and administration support for the new MoNRE Province and District offices in Huaphan, Luang Prabang, and Xiengkhuang provinces	2013-14	1.80	0.30	0.50	1.00
2. Habitat							
LA-HB-17	Expand legal protection of key tiger habitats	Increase the area of tiger habitat by gazetting ~40,000 ha to the proposed northwest extension to NEPL NPA at the national level	2013-14	0.015	0.015		0.00
LA-HB-18	Draw national attention to tiger habitat protection	Finalize and endorse the PM Decree on NPA Management, carry out broad dissemination to the provinces and districts in the tiger sites (Nam Et Phou Louey, Phou Mor NEPLs)	2013-14	0.04	0.02		0.02
3. Communities							
LA-CO-15	Increase community participation in PA protection	Participatory land-use planning, boundary demarcation, building community organizations, community-based law enforcement and community outreach; implementing land-use plans considering alternative livelihoods	2013-14	1.50	0.10	0.50	0.90
4. Collaboration							
LA-CL-9	Trans-boundary collaborations with Laos PDR, Vietnam, Thailand, and China	Implement the trans-boundary MoU between Vietnam and Lao PDR	2013-14	0.20	0.0	0.10	0.10
5. Restoration							
LA-RE-9	Lao PDR still considering the future of restoration		2013-14				0.00
6. Flow of Funds							
LA-FL-10	Improve forest protection and sustainable financing of NPA management in TCLS	Complete feasibility studies and initiate project preparation for REDD for Xe Pian, Xe Xap, and NEPL NPAs	2013-14	1.50	0.25	0.50	0.75
LA-FL-11	Secure new funding for PA management and wildlife trade control	Complete preparation and initiate implementation of the GEF-5/IDA	2013-14	0.03	0.03		0.00
7. Business and Industry							
LA-B&I-10	Engage extractive industries for sustainable financial support for PA management	Pilot one biodiversity offset with the private sector in Huaphan, Luang Prabang, or Xiengkhuang	2013-14	0.50	0.00		0.50
8. Awareness							
LA-AW-10	Expand awareness building efforts into key provinces	Replicate, improve, and scale up the Vientiane Capital City Illegal Wildlife Trade Control model in Huaphan, Luang Prabang, or Xiengkhuang	2013-14	0.25	0.02	0.10	0.13
LA-AW-11	Create public awareness of tigers and their prey	Continue the social marketing campaign on tigers and their prey in NEPL NPA	2013-14	0.15	0.04		0.11
9. Monitoring							
LA-MO-12	Monitor tiger and prey populations	Conduct camera trapping to monitor the tiger and prey populations in NEPL NPA	2013-14	0.15	0.04		0.11
LA-MO-13	As above	Conduct reconnaissance surveys of tigers in suspected tiger habitat	2013-14	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
MALAYSIA				48.61	46.61		2.00
1. Frontlines							
MY-FR-18	Increase capacity of frontline staff for enforcement and management	Staffing for wildlife and tiger management strengthened within DWNP; 66 additional staff for DWNP in 2013	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
MY-FR-19	Strengthen capacity to patrol priority tiger habitats	Increase anti-poaching patrol using MIST	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
2. Habitat							
MY-HB-19	Manage wildlife corridors for the safe movement of wildlife and tigers	Develop four viaducts using SGI principles for the safe crossings of wildlife; protect the surrounding habitats around viaducts as ecological corridors; Perak State Government in principle agrees to gazette and protect 17,000 ha as an Ecological Corridor	2013-14	45.00	45.00		0.00
MY-HB-20	Enrich the ecological corridors for the movement of wildlife and tigers	Planting of trees and creating artificial salt licks to increase food supplies and sources of minerals for wildlife and prey for tigers	2013-14	0.50	0.50		0.00
3. Communities							
MY-CO-16	Provide alternative economic opportunities for locals that mitigates away from human-tiger conflict	Train 120 locals as nature guides to increase their participation and benefits from tiger conservation	2013-14	0.07	0.07		0.00
4. Collaboration							
MY-CL-10	Enhance trans-boundary PA collaboration	Develop an action plan to designate Belum in Malaysia with Hala Bala in Thailand as a trans-boundary PA between Malaysia and Thailand	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
5. Restoration							
MY-RE-10	Relocation of tigers to low-density habitats	Update the protocol for the relocation of newly captured tigers into suitable habitats with low tiger densities	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
6. Flow of Funds							
MY-FL-12	Enhance funding for the implementation of NTCAP and GTRP for tiger conservation program	Enhance the implementation of the 80 actions of the National Tiger Action Plan (NTCAP) and GTRP	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
7. Business and Industry							
MY-B&I-11	Collaboration with private sector to fund tiger conservation	Collaboration mechanism established with plantation companies	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
8. Awareness							
MY-AW-12	Conduct awareness program on tiger conservation at hotspots within the tiger landscapes	Develop specific awareness modules to enhance community awareness and to minimize poaching and human-tiger conflicts	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
9. Monitoring							
MY-MO-14	Monitor regularly the implementation of the NTCAP and GTRP	Conduct NTCAP and GTRP stakeholders consultation workshops on a regular basis	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
MY-MO-15	Enhance the National Mechanism at NRE and DWNP	Strengthen the monitoring capacity for policy enhancement and mainstreaming tiger conservation	2013-14	not defined	yes		0.00
MY-MO-16	Baseline tiger population at source sites determined and monitored	Implement the survey of tigers and prey based on the National protocol at three priority sites namely Belum-Temengor, Taman Negara National Park, and Endau-Rompin	2013-14	1.00	1.00		0.00
MY-MO-17	Develop the national tiger survey strategy within the CFS	To establish a protocol and test it for the national tiger survey within the CFS	2013-14	2.04	0.04		2.00

* US\$ million

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MYANMAR				1.87	1.77		0.10
1. Frontlines							
MM-FR-20	Reinforce patrolling for law enforcement and strengthen surveys of tiger populations in key tiger areas	Reinforce field facilities for patrolling and research activities such as camera traps, camera, GPS, rations, allowances, etc., in the 3 tiger source sites of HVWS, HWS, TNR in collaboration with INGOs and private business	by 2014-15	0.015	0.01		0.005
MM-FR-21	Increase management effectiveness in Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary	Introduce MIST to enhance the efficiency of the law-enforcement planning and threat-monitoring system	2013-14	0.02	0.01		0.01
MM-FR-22	Increase population of threatened species and improve research and wildlife management	Collaborate with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to reach the goal by signing MoU	2013-17	1.70	1.70		0.00
2. Habitat							
MM-HB-21	Apply principles of Smart Green Infrastructure	Conduct multi-stakeholder consultations; apply SGI principles for siting and designing the Ledo Road Development Project in Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary and the Dawei Deep Sea Port Project in TCL no. 19; and carry out ground-truthing surveys along the corridors	2013-14	not costed			
MM-HB-22	Legally protect wildlife corridors	Conduct feasibility studies for establishing two new PAs to protect wildlife corridors and optimize TCL protection	2013-14	not costed			
3. Communities							
MM-CO-17	Develop the economies of communities without harming tiger habitats	Develop community-based natural resources management to meet their basic needs	2013-14	not costed			
MM-CO-18	As above	Promote ecotourism to create alternative incomes for indigenous peoples	2013-14	not costed			
4. Collaboration							
MM-CL-11	Eradicate wildlife trade beyond borders	Establish a network particularly for tigers among neighboring countries to strengthen collaborative law enforcement activities such as ASEAN-WEN	2013-14	not costed			
5. Restoration							
MM-RE-11	Not defined	So far, there is no certain restoration program for tigers; however, area protection is being actively carried out in TCLs as well as other PAs which tigers formerly inhabited and could potentially be considered for tiger conservation	2013-14	not costed			
6. Flow of Funds							
MM-FL-13	Increase population of threatened species and improve research and wildlife management (see FR-21)	Collaborate with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to reach the goal by signing US\$1.7 million MoU	2013-17				
MM-FL-14	Field facilities, capacity-building, and welfare of the frontline staff need to be supported adequately	Strengthen wildlife conservation and park management at TNR through TNR Project	2013-14				
7. Business and Industry							
MM-B&I-12	Reveal and record wildlife	Produce a series of wildlife documentaries of HWS, Alaungdaw Katthapa NP, and Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range by British Broadcasting Channel (BBC-2) with preliminary surveys; funded by BBC	2013-14	not costed			

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
8. Awareness							
MM-AW-13	Expand awareness building efforts	Continuously conduct education and awareness raising program in HVWS, HWS, and TNR to cover at least 70 villages a year; adapt different educational media, such as talks, dramas, and village and school programs to suit local needs in HVWS, HWS, and TNR	2013-14	0.10	0.05		0.05
9. Monitoring							
MM-MO-18	Secure the goal of tiger conservation in accordance with NTRP/GTRP	Identify tools and methodology to evaluate and monitor regularly the implementation of NTRP	2013-14	not costed			
MM-MO-19	As above	Develop a plan for monitoring the implementation of NTRP	2013-14	0.03	0.00		0.03
NEPAL				9.12	2.52		6.60
1. Frontlines							
NP-FR-23	Build capacity and equip frontline staff	Recruit adequate frontline staff in tiger-bearing PAs	2013-14	not costed			
NP-FR-24	As above	Train all frontline staff (300) on modern anti-poaching techniques (MIST/SMART/M-STRIPE), tiger and prey monitoring, database management	2013-15	0.30	0.10		0.20
NP-FR-25	As above	Give orientation to the protection unit (300 staff)	2013-15	0.05	0.01		0.04
NP-FR-26	As above	Provide rewards to frontline staff/guard posts for excellent performance	2013-15	0.03	0.02		0.01
NP-FR-27	As above	Develop insurance scheme to cover 300 staff during species monitoring	2013	0.05	0.00		0.05
NP-FR-28	Enhance efficiency and develop infrastructure	Rehabilitate conservation infrastructure in core tiger areas and corridors (guard post 75, 700 km all-season patrolling road, 25 watch towers, 1 orphan tiger rescue center)	2013-15	0.08	0.02		0.06
NP-FR-29	As above	Extend around 300 km ² tiger habitat in Parsa Wildlife Reserve	2013-15	1.00	0.20		0.80
2. Habitat							
NP-HB-23	Extend and expand tiger habitat	Feasibility study to create new protected area in western Nepal	2013-14	0.05	0.01		0.04
NP-HB-24	Promote science-based planning and management	Land-use mapping and planning for tiger-bearing PAs	2013-15	0.20	0.00		0.20
NP-HB-25	As above	Strengthen modern anti-poaching techniques	2013-15	0.80	0.10		0.70
NP-HB-26	As above	Study ongoing and proposed large infrastructure	2013	0.05	0.05		0.00
NP-HB-27	As above	Actively manage tiger habitat (grassland, wetland)	2013-15	0.35	0.05		0.30
3. Communities							
NP-CO-19	Increase the amount of compensation for conflict	Amend the compensation policy to simplify it and increase the compensation amount	2013	0.00	0.01		0.00
NP-CO-20	Reduce human-wildlife conflict	Develop human-wildlife conflict strategy	2013-14	0.02	0.00		0.02
NP-CO-21	As above	Community mobilization for awareness of anti-poaching and anti-trafficking	2013-14	2.00	0.20		1.80
NP-CO-22	As above	Community mobilization for human-tiger conflict mitigation (interim relief) and habitat protection	2013-14	0.30	0.30		0.00
NP-CO-23	As above	Livelihood alternatives (alternative energy initiatives and income-generation activities)	2013-15	1.00	0.50		0.50

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
NP-CO-24	As above	Cooperative mechanism for sustainable community financing among the buffer-zone communities	2013-15	1.00	0.50		0.50
4. Collaboration							
NP-CL-12	Strengthen relations with India and China to improve trans-boundary relations and cooperation	Hold local, regional, and national meetings to strengthen trans-boundary relations with India in the TAL areas	2013-15	0.03	0.00		0.03
NP-CL-13	As above	Strengthen transit routes and ports	2013-15	0.10	0.00		0.10
NP-CL-14	As above	Identify the activities in the critical corridors shared by PAs in India and Nepal and manage for effective trans-boundary movement of tigers	2013-15	0.10	0.00		0.10
NP-CL-15	As above	Trans-boundary cooperation for tiger conservation with India	2013-15	0.05	0.00		0.05
NP-CL-16	As above	Experience sharing and best practice learning at inter- and intra-country levels	2013-15	0.05	0.00		0.05
5. Restoration							
NP-RE-12	Regular and periodic monitoring of tigers	Feasibility study of source and sink population areas	2013-14	0.30	0.00		0.30
NP-RE-13	As above	Develop and maintain corridor and connectivity for tiger dispersal from source to sink areas	2013-15	0.20	0.00		0.20
6. Flow of Funds							
NP-FL-15	Secure additional funding for managing the tiger-bearing PAs, national forests, and functional corridors	Proposal development for new project development	2013-15	0.10	0.01		0.09
7. Business and Industry							
NP-B&I-13	Explore the avenues for engaging the private sector in tiger conservation	Feasibility study of private-sector engagement in tiger conservation activities	2013-15	0.01	0.00		0.01
NP-B&I-14	As above	Promotion of tiger-based ecotourism in and around the buffer-zone areas	2013-16	0.01	0.00		0.01
8. Awareness							
NP-AW-14	Create awareness and build capacity among local communities on tiger conservation	Provide conservation education to all user committee members	2013-15	0.02	0.01		0.01
NP-AW-15	As above	Train youth in anti-poaching	2013-15	0.02	0.01		0.01
NP-AW-16	As above	Produce promotional materials for school children	2013-15	0.05	0.01		0.04
NP-AW-17	As above	Produce radio and TV programs	2013-15	0.05	0.02		0.03
NP-AW-18	As above	Produce promotional materials for local communities	2013-15	0.10	0.01		0.09
NP-AW-19	As above	Exposure visits for frontline staff	2013-15	0.10	0.025		0.075
NP-AW-20	As above	Exposure visits for local communities focusing on best practices	2013-15	0.10	0.025		0.075

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
9. Monitoring							
NP-MO-20	Monitor tiger and prey in all tiger PAs	Conduct and publish camera-trapping survey of tiger and prey across all tiger protected areas in a single year	2013	0.35	0.30		0.05
NP-MO-21	As above	Develop tiger conservation plan 2013-2018	2013	0.01	0.005		0.005
NP-MO-22	As above	Review and revise National Tiger Recovery program	2013	0.01	0.005		0.005
NP-MO-23	As above	Develop orphan and problem tiger rescue and treatment	2013	0.01	0.00		0.01
NP-MO-24	As above	Develop field-monitoring protocol for tiger conservation activities	2013-15	0.03	0.01		0.02
NP-MO-25	As above	Tiger and prey monitoring on annual basis	2013-15	0.03	0.01		0.02
RUSSIA				26.72	16.02		10.70
1. Frontlines							
RU-FR-30	Support frontline capacity of federal and regional Amur tiger PAs; 25% of tiger habitat should be occupied by PAs by 2020	Create new PAs: State Nature Refuge Sredne-ussuriysky in Primorsky Province (72,700 ha); National Park Land of Leopard (including State Nature Reserve Kedrovaya Pad and State Nature Refuge Leopardovyi) in Primorsky Province (82,000 ha); new PA in critical habitat in the basin of Bikin River; expand the area of the State Nature Reserve Sikhote-Alinsky; Establish buffer zones for State Nature Reserve Ussuriysky (115,000 ha); State Nature Reserve Lazovsky (26,000 ha); National Park Zov Tigra (197,000 ha); National Park Udege Legend (103,000 ha); National Park Anjujsky; National Park Land of Leopard (82,000 ha)	2013-14	13.40	3.10		10.30
RU-FR-31	Equip frontline staff to fight and prevent poaching in key tiger habitats	Equip frontline staff of 13 federal PAs and 18 regional PAs for effective control of tiger and prey poaching with mobiles, snowmobiles, tractors, radio stations, GPS, satellite phones, etc.	2013-14	0.75	0.75		0.00
2. Habitat							
RU-HB-28	Expand protection of the Amur tiger range inside and outside PAs	Strengthen anti-poaching activity through preparing amendments to the Federal Laws for strengthening Russian legislation; broadening anti-poaching brigades with well-trained and equipped staff at regional levels (Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces); restrict illegal trade, forwarding within the country, storage of tigers and their parts, as well as their movement across the border of the Russian Federation through amendments to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation	2013-14	0.47	0.07		0.40
RU-HB-29	Optimize forest management system in Amur tiger habitats	Restrict commercial logging in refuges and cedar-walnut zones within tiger critical habitat (including refuges Birski, Matajsky, Taezhny, Verkhnebikinsky)	2013-14	0.24	0.24		0.00
3. Communities							
RU-CO-25	Reduce human-wildlife conflict, especially in vulnerable conflict area in Far Eastern Russia	Create and support tiger conflict response teams for Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces	2013-14	0.026	0.026		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
4. Collaboration							
RU-CL-17	Continue bilateral work with China in accordance with Sino-Russian Intergovernmental Protocol on Tiger Conservation between Russia and China of 1997; and with India In accordance with decision of the Russian-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation of 2010, within a Sub-Group for conservation of tiger and leopard	Implement Sino-Russian agreements on exchange of operational information on tiger conservation and establishment of trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve Land of Leopard	2013-14	0.017	0.017		0.00
RU-CL-18	As above	Continue future bilateral Russian-Indian cooperation and realize Joint Resolution of agreed actions as an outcome of the 2nd Meeting of the Sub-Group on tiger and leopard conservation in the field of scientific research and tiger conservation	2013-14	not costed			
5. Restoration							
RU-RE-14	Conservation of tiger population ex-situ	Participate in International Program on Breeding of Tigers for conservation of genetic diversity of captive tiger population and reintroduction/repatriation of tigers in nature	2013-14	0.19	0.19		0.00
RU-RE-15	Create tiger reintroduction capacity	Establish an Amur Tiger Rehabilitation and Re-introduction Center and develop and implement guidelines on returning tigers to the wild	2013-14	3.00	3.00		0.00
6. Flow of Funds							
RU-FL-16	Attract additional extra-budgetary resources for tiger conservation and mobilize additional extra-budgetary financial resources to implement NTRP from external sources	Prepare and promote full-size project proposal for funding from GEF-5 (\$25m) to strengthen direct conservation actions and capacity, monitoring, and wildlife-based ecotourism	2013-14	2.00	2.00		0.00
RU-FL-17	As above	Continue future cooperation on Amur tiger conservation with environmental NGOs, such as WWF Russia, IFAW, Phoenix Fund, etc.	2013-14	not defined		yes	
7. Business and Industry							
RU-B&I-15	Support initiative of natural resources users (hunters and fishers) on reproduction of threatened species (including water biological resources)	Provide a system of privileges and preferences in hunting and fishing for users of natural resources (hunters and fishers), who are working in practice on reproduction of threatened species (including water biological resources)		not defined		yes	
RU-B&I-16	Increase tiger prey numbers in key tiger habitats	Create 'Strategy on development of the hunting economy in Russia' for improving game management and increasing prey capacity; provide economic incentives to game management units	2013-14	6.10	6.10		0.00
8. Awareness							
RU-AW-21	Increase environmental education and public awareness	Conduct environmental education and public awareness programs in Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces, organize Annual Tiger Day Festival in five cities/villages across Russia	2013-14	0.29	0.29		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
9. Monitoring							
RU-MO-26	Provide monitoring and total accounting of tigers and prey	Conduct annual monitoring in 16 monitoring sites with tiger and prey surveys, as well as total accounting of tigers in the entire area once in 10 years	2013-14	0.14	0.14		0.00
RU-MO-27	Continue scientific research, including studying spatial structure of population and movements using satellite collars and camera-trapping; molecular-genetic research	Provide individual identification of tigers in the wild by DNA analysis to estimate numbers and kinships of tigers; create genetic database of tigers from Primorsky and Khabarovsk provinces; preserve individual identification of tigers for forensic tasks	2013-14	0.10	0.10		0.00
THAILAND				29.03	22.69		6.34
1. Frontlines							
TH-FR-32	Promote living condition of frontline staffs	Increase salary of patrolling staff about 50%	2013-14	12.77	6.93		5.84
TH-FR-33	Expand coverage in SMART patrolling	Build capacity to implement SMART Patrol in other PAs of Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM), KaengKrachan, and Dong PraYa Yen forest complexes	2013-14	0.26	0.26		0.00
TH-FR-34	Promote motivation for nature conservation	Cooperate with NGOs or nature conservation foundation for subsidiary payment to the frontline staff in case of death or injury	2013-14	0.10	0.00		0.10
TH-FR-35	Strengthen law enforcement to combat illegal wildlife trade	Establish a new wildlife forensics laboratory and DNA/stripes database of captive tigers	2013-14	0.50	0.50		0.00
TH-FR-36	Improve management effectiveness at HKK-TY (see FL-18)	Implement GEF project "Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation at Huai Kha Khaeng - Thung Yai Naresuan World Heritage Site"	2013-16	7.00	7.00		0.00
2. Habitat							
TH-HB-30	Strengthen protection of critical tiger habitats	Implement SMART patrol system for the entire population (forest complexes and associated corridors) in WEFCOM, KaengKrachan, and Dong PraYa Yen forest complexes	2013-14	0.70	0.70		0.00
TH-HB-31	As above	Establish 200 new ranger stations in all critical tiger habitats	2013-14	3.60	3.60		0.00
TH-HB-32	Expand coverage of SMART patrolling	Put 25 new fully-equipped teams into SMART patrolling in forest complexes and corridors of Mae Wong, KlongLan, and Pang Srida NPs, and Umpang Wildlife Sanctuary	2013-14	0.95	0.95		0.00
3. Communities							
TH-CO-26	Reduce dependence on forest resources	Develop sustainable economies that support 5 local communities in ThungYaiNarasuan Wildlife Sanctuary (East)	2013-14	0.300	0.300		0.00
4. Collaboration							
TH-CL-19	Reduce trans-boundary wildlife crime	Establish joint protocol and regular trans-boundary law enforcement for exchange of information and legal implementation of wildlife law between Thailand and Malaysia, Myanmar, and Lao PDR	2013-14	0.30	0.00		0.30
5. Restoration							
TH-RE-16	Increase prey density in potential tiger source sites	Reintroduce tiger's prey (about 130 sambar, 50 Eld's deer, and 115 hog deer) in Mae Wong National Park, ThungSalangLuang National Park, KuiBuri National Park, and PhuKheiw Wildlife Sanctuary	Oct 2013	1.80	1.80		0.00

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
6. Flow of Funds							
TH-FL-18	Improve management effectiveness at HKK-TY	US\$7 million GEF project "Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation at Huai Kha Khaeng - Thung Yai Naresuan World Heritage Site"	2013-16				
7. Business and Industry							
TH-B&I-17	Sustainable funding mechanisms for tiger conservation	Develop wildlife-based ecotourism strategy in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary	2013-14	0.30	0.30		0.00
8. Awareness							
TH-AW-22	Create public awareness of tigers and their habitat	Produce quality publications for the public that contain information on tigers and their role in the ecosystem	2013-14	0.10	0.00		0.10
9. Monitoring							
TH-MO-28	Strengthen implementation of tiger action plan	NTRP evaluation and proposed new actions	2013-14	not defined		yes	0.00
TH-MO-29	Expand monitoring system to all tiger source sites	Build capacity and implement standard monitoring to conduct and publish tiger and prey surveys in all WEFCOM, KrangKra Chan, and Dong PraYa Yen KhaoYai Forest complexes	2013-14	0.35	0.35		0.00
VIETNAM				2.68	0.53		2.15
1. Frontlines							
VN-FR-37	Evaluate and extend pilot MIST training and application into key habitats	MIST tool was applied to gather data in number of PAs in Vietnam in the past; an evaluation of how this tool was used and effectiveness of tool. 3 training courses may be conducted	2013-14	0.04		yes	0.04
VN-FR-38	Strengthen enforcement to combat illegal wildlife trade	Approve National Tiger Conservation Program by Government; coordinate work of Vietnam WEN with key institutions. Stakeholders include Forest Rangers, Police, Customs, Market Control Department	2013-14	0.09	0.03		0.06
VN-FR-39	Frontline staff will be better equipped to support their patrolling of illegal wildlife hunting and poaching	Staff of six potential PAs for tiger conservation in Vietnam will be equipped with GPS, laptops, motorbikes, tractors, smart phones, etc., in support of patrolling work	2013-14	0.15			0.15
2. Habitat							
VN-HB-33	Assess best potential areas for restoration of wild tigers	Carry out intensive baseline surveys to assess the best potential areas for establishment of tiger conservation areas to restore wild tiger; hold a coordination workshop with key NGOs on initial survey of the potential area for restoration of wild tigers, disseminate its findings internationally. Funding secured from international sponsor	2013-14	0.85			0.85
3. Communities							
VN-CO-27	Raise awareness of local communities and reduce hunting and dependence on forest resources	Develop sustainable livelihood, re-settlement, and awareness plan for local communities integrated into development projects	2013-14	0.65	0.10		0.55

* US\$ million

Unique ID	Action Goal	Action Description/Target	Planned Delivery	Estimated Total Cost*	Allocated, May 2013*	In Progress*	Gap as of May 2013*
4. Collaboration							
VN-CL-20	Reduce trans-boundary and international wildlife crime	Bilateral MoUs between Vietnam and Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, South Africa in cross-border and international conservation signed	2013-15	0.10	0.05	yes	0.05
	Enhance trans-boundary protected area collaboration	Effectively implement MoUs					
5. Restoration							
VN-RE-17	Research and develop a coordinated, science-based plan for translocation, reintroduction, and rehabilitation of tigers to habitats from which they have been extirpated, or nearly so	Host a workshop to develop this science-based plan in cooperation with the TRCs and international organizations	2013-14	0.20		yes	0.20
8. Awareness							
VN-AW-23	Carry out an innovative awareness campaign to reduce wildlife consumption	Coordinate and sign MoUs with key NGOs/ stakeholders in carrying out awareness activities; formulation of NGOs-GOV partnership	2013-14	0.50	0.35	yes	0.15
9. Monitoring							
VN-MO-30	Strengthen monitoring and management of tiger breeding facilities	Establish and run registration and monitoring system for tiger facilities	2013-14	0.10		yes	0.10

* US\$ million

Annex 2 Partners' Commitments to Support the TRCs in Implementing the Thimphu Agenda

CITES Secretariat

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<p>Implementation of CoP16 Decisions related to Asian big cats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat shall, subject to the availability of external funds, in cooperation with International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCCWC), partner organizations and, as appropriate, other experts and organizations, arrange national seminars in Appendix-I Asian big cat range states, involving all relevant enforcement agencies, to promote a multi-disciplinary approach that will facilitate improved coordination and cooperation in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of wildlife crime offences. The Secretariat shall develop a leaflet containing simple illustrations and guidance, to increase awareness of illegal trade in Asian big cats and the endangered status of the species among frontline law enforcement staff and border control staff. 	2013–2016
Collaboration	<p>Implementation of CoP16 Decisions related to Asian big cats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat shall, in consultation with Appendix-I Asian big cat range and consumer states, conduct a review of implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) (<i>Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species</i>) in relation to all Asian big cats and prepare a report providing its findings and recommendations to the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee. The Secretariat shall gather information on incidents of poaching of and illegal trade in all Asian big cats since the beginning of 2010, undertake an analysis of the information, and prepare a report for the law-enforcement community to be circulated in a restricted fashion to relevant enforcement agencies and range states. 	2013–2014
	<p>In compliance with CITES Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat will further encourage all stakeholders to take note of the final report of ICCWC Heads of Police and Customs Seminar on Tiger Crime, held on 14 February 2012, in Bangkok, Thailand. The Secretariat will work closely with ICCWC to bring coordinated support to national wildlife law enforcement agencies and to the sub-regional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act in defense of natural resources. 	2013–2016
Awareness	<p>Implementation of CoP16 Decisions related to Asian big cats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat shall in consultation with Appendix-I Asian big cat range and consumer States conduct a review of implementation of Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16) (<i>Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species</i>) in relation to all Asian big cats and prepare a report providing its findings and recommendations to the 65th meeting of the Standing Committee. <p>In compliance with CITES Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP16):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat shall work with ICCWC partners to promote increased awareness among the law enforcement community of the serious nature and impact of illegal trade in Asian big cat species. 	2013–2014

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items.

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Federal Ministry of Environment (BMU) via KfW Development Bank, Germany

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation: Support for strengthening enforcement capacities (e.g., through training, procurement of protection equipment and transport facilities for frontline staff and construction of PA infrastructure) in and around the following protected areas: TRC: Nam Phui and Nam Et-Phou Louey in Lao PDR (until 2018); Central Annamite mountain range (different PAs in Lao PDR and Vietnam (until 2014); different PAs and forest and NTFP concessions in the Korean pine/mixed forest biome of Russian Far East, Russia (until 2015); Harapan Rainforest, Sumatra, Indonesia (until end of 2013). 	2013 (ongoing projects)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline (in preparation): Support to enforcement activities/capacities planned under/in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated tiger habitat conservation programme Asia: It is envisaged that up to 20 tiger PAs and their frontline staff can be supported under the programme. - Support for enforcement activities in Kerinci-Seblat NP, Jambi, Indonesia (starting in 2014). - Different national PAs and ecological corridors in Central and Northern Provinces of Lao PDR (starting in 2014). 	2014–2018 (planned)
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation: Habitat conservation measures and sustainable use of natural resources are being promoted in the following PAs: TRCs: Nam Phui & Nam Et-Phou Louey in Lao PDR (until 2018); Central Annamite mountain range (different PAs in Lao PDR and Vietnam (until 2014); different PAs and forest and NTFP concessions in the Korean pine/mixed forest biome of Russian Far East, Russia (until 2015); Harapan Rainforest, Sumatra, Indonesia (until end of 2013). • Measures include: Forest fire prevention and preparedness, promotion of sustainable forest management including FSC certification; promotion of sustainable use of NTFP, strengthening of PA management effectiveness; protection of forest ecosystems from conversion to other land uses. 	2013 (ongoing projects)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline (in preparation): Habitat conservation measures planned under/in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated tiger habitat conservation programme Asia: It is envisaged that habitat conservation measures in up to 20 tiger PAs can be supported under the programme. - Biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation of critical watersheds in and around Kerinci-Seblat NP, Jambi, Indonesia (starting in 2014). - Different national PAs and ecological corridors in central and northern provinces of Lao PDR (starting in 2014). 	2014–2018 (planned)
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of participatory forest management, conclusion of land use agreements with local governments (e.g., in the fields of biodiversity monitoring and forest rehabilitation), support to land use certificate allocation and of sustainable land management practices and promotion of alternative livelihoods in and around the PAs Nam Phui and Nam Et-Phou Louey in Lao PDR. - Promotion of alternative income-generating schemes and alternative livelihoods in Harapan Rainforest, Sumatra, Indonesia. - Promotion of schemes for sustainable forest management, sustainable utilization of NTFP, acquisition of NTZP concessions by local NGOs, etc., in the Russian Far East. - Support of human-tiger conflict management measures through community engagement and resolution of encroachments in three Sumatran national parks (Gunung Leuser, Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Barisan Selatan), Harapan Rainforest, Sumatra and West Kalimantan (Gunung Palung) in Indonesia. 	2013 (ongoing projects)

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

(continued)

KfW Development Bank, Germany (continued)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buffer-zone development/alternative income-generating schemes, measures for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts, etc., eligible for financing under integrated tiger habitat conservation programme Asia. - Buffer zone development through promotion of community forestry schemes in Kerinci-Seblat NP, Indonesia. 	2014–2018 (planned)
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under implementation: Trans-boundary collaboration to protect habitats and combat illegal trade and poaching activities in the Central Annamite Mountain Region of Vietnam and Lao PDR. Pipeline: Support for trans-boundary conservation complexes will be encouraged under integrated tiger habitat conservation programme Asia. 	Until 2018 2014–2018 (planned)
Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under implementation: Forest rehabilitation/restoration measures are being promoted in cross-border forest area between Central Vietnam and southern Lao PDR (Central Annamite Mountain range), in the autochthon mixed forests in the Russian Far East, in Harapan Rainforest, Sumatra, Indonesia, and around National Park Bukit Tigapuluh, Indonesia. Pipeline: Forest/landscape restoration measures are eligible for financing under integrated tiger habitat conservation programme Asia. 	2013 (ongoing) 2014–2018 (planned)
Flow of Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Implementation: Ensure effective implementation of the on-going projects involving wildlife and tiger habitat conservation combined with community development with a total funding of about EUR 28 million German contributions (excluding counterpart contributions of Governmental or non-governmental organizations). Pipeline: Projects involving tiger habitat conservation and restoration, strengthening of management effectiveness of protected areas, and community development with a total funding of EUR 70 million. German contributions (excluding partner contributions) are in different stages of development (some proposed, e.g., Integrated Tiger Conservation Project Asia, EUR 20 million, others are already committed and due to commence in the fourth quarter of 2013). 	Ongoing projects, different durations First pipeline projects scheduled to start in fourth quarter of 2013 (three projects in Indonesia)
Business/ Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under implementation: Cooperation with long-term forest concessionaires (area: FSC certification, establishment of voluntary set-aside forests) and local small-scale businesses in the area of NTFP value chain development in the Russian Far East. 	Until end of 2015
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under implementation: Awareness creation programs for different target groups in Russian Far East (implemented by WWF Russia), in Harapan Rainforest Project, Indonesia, Bukit Tigapuluh NP in Indonesia. Pipeline: Development and implementation of community communication and awareness creation measures are eligible for financing under integrated tiger habitat conservation programme Asia. 	2013–2016
Monitoring	N/A (monitoring will be limited to the respective project areas, i.e., the promoted protected areas /conservation complexes).	

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support for strengthening capacity of local staff involved in protected areas and landscape management through GEF-5 financed projects in Cambodia, China, Laos, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Myanmar. 	2013–2018
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen a total of over 12 million ha of tiger habitat management through 15 new GEF-5 financed projects in 11 tiger range countries. Support implementation of SMART patrol system in TRCs through the GEF-financed projects, including China, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Russia. Incorporate tiger and wildlife conservation in relevant sector and development planning through GEF-financed projects in 5 TRCs, including China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, and Vietnam. Support Smart Green Infrastructure development through GEF-financed projects in China and India. 	2013–2018
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of livelihood programs and human-wildlife conflict management measures in tiger landscapes, with particular emphasis on social inclusiveness including gender and indigenous and local communities. 	2013–2018

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

(continued)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support trans-boundary collaboration through existing projects for management of trans-boundary protected areas and combating illegal trade along the borders. 	2013–2018
Flow of Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective development and implementation of the portfolio of GEF-funded projects benefiting tiger populations and their habitat conservation in 11 TRCs, with total GEF grant of approximately \$80 million. Support development of innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms through GEF-financed projects in 5 TRCs, including wildlife premium mechanism under REDD+. 	2013-2018
Business/ Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop innovative markets to secure tiger landscapes. 	2013–2015
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising is integrated in most of the tiger conservation-related projects financed by GEF. The project in Vietnam in particular is focused on public awareness raising to reduce wildlife consumption. 	

International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) – Wildlife Trust of India (WTI)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support for strengthening enforcement of wildlife law within and around PAs in India and South Asia, through training and equipping the frontline forest staff of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North East India: Greater Manas, Assam (approximately 1200). Central India: Pench and Kanha Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh, Nagzira-Navegaon Tiger Reserve, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve and Tadoba-Navegaon Corridor (Brahmapuri) in Maharashtra, and Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh. South Asia: All PAs and selected forest divisions of Bhutan (450 staff in 10 PAs and 3 forest divisions). Provide supplemental accident insurance to all frontline forest staff in PAs in India. Conduct anti-snare program and other anti-poaching (focusing on big cats) activities in Central India. Addressing any other unplanned needs on ground through rapid, small grants. Russia: IFAW grant fully supports the Inspection Ug (South) anti-poaching brigade of the Land of Leopard National Park. Russia: two best rangers (selection based on MIST) travel to India and visit tiger reserves, meet with officials from National Parks and GTF. Organized jointly by IFAW and WTI (annual activity). 	2013–2014
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the protection and conservation of Greater Manas landscape, which will increase the PA cover (under legal protection) of Manas to three times its current area. 	2013–2014
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build partnerships with local communities for effective biodiversity conservation in the Greater Manas landscape by encouraging sustainable traditional practices or alternative livelihoods that reduce their dependence on tiger habitats, and in turn, empower them to protect and conserve the forests and wildlife. Fifteen villages participate in community forestry initiatives to reduce forest dependence by 25%. 	2013–2014
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an elected Member to the GTF Executive Committee, IFAW-WTI assists the GTF Secretariat by providing technical and financial support and increasing membership through international lobbying and/or providing for membership fees. Bhutan-India: Take steps to establish the first trans-boundary friendship park between Bhutan's Royal Manas National Park and India's Greater Manas Landscape. 	2013–2014 2014–2015
Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russia: Continue to rehabilitate and release injured and orphaned tigers as needed. (Three more tigers in rehabilitation as of May 2013.) 	Ongoing
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhutan: Conduct Prevention of Wildlife Trafficking training for enforcement agencies to raise awareness levels and capacity for addressing wildlife smuggling. Bhutan Tiger Day celebrations: Collaborating since 2011 with Wildlife Conservation Division, Bhutan, on public awareness campaign. Russia: Tiger Day education (since 2002, collaborating with the Ecological Club of the Far East State University on public awareness campaigns). IFAW is one of the three organizers (Phoenix Fund, WWF) and funders of the Tiger Day in Vladivostok on the last weekend of each September, which attracts at least 10,000 people. Russia: IFAW provides information materials to local schools at the area of tiger distribution. Second edition of tiger book for school children published. Russia: IFAW Animal Action Education materials distributed to schools and nature clubs for children in the Russian Far East (annual activity since 1998). 	2013–2015 2013–2015 2013–2015 2013–2015

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

INTERPOL

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<p>Integrated Investigative Training and Operational Planning Meeting for South Asia, New Delhi, India, 1–5 July 2013</p> <p>INTERPOL General Secretariat and the Government of India, composed of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), and National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), in collaboration with the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and TRAFFIC, are organizing the event, part of INTERPOL's Project PREDATOR. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka as INTERPOL and SAWEN member countries are invited to participate in this event. The invitation is extended to two additional INTERPOL members and Asian big cat range countries, China and Russia, for improved international law enforcement connection and cooperation.</p> <p>Main Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a common understanding on national and international investigative practices; • Identify opportunities and risks associated with information and intelligence sharing; • Develop operational strategies, incident responses and specialized teams in wildlife cases. <p>Training and Needs Assessment for Investigative Wildlife Operations in Southeast Asia, Bangkok Thailand, 8–12 July 2013</p> <p>The INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme, in collaboration with the Royal Thai Police through the INTERPOL National Central Bureau Bangkok, are organizing a regional session with the objective to enhance the impact of law enforcement actions in the future and to ensure better international environmental compliance and enforcement of national and international laws and treaties.</p> <p>The training and subsequent needs assessment will allow participants to guide the international community with targeted regional strategies for information sharing and effective investigations. The venue is secured in the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), in Bangkok.</p> <p>The main funder of this initiative is USAID, and, together with other INTERPOL partners, the international community will support and inspire the region to maintain a high level of proactive international engagement. Other active partners in the region, encompassing the NGO arena, are invited to present contributions in support of law enforcement efforts in the region.</p>	2013–2016
Collaboration	<p>INTERPOL environmental initiatives are done in collaboration with relevant partners at national, regional, and global level, depending on the situation and strategy within the region.</p> <p>As part of ICCWC activities, INTERPOL alongside partners (CITES, UNODC, WB, WCO) are collaborating at various levels and on specific activities. Starting with the INTERPOL-led Heads of Police and Customs Seminar, where one of the living recommendations was for countries to organize with the support the international community, National Environmental Security Seminars, continuing with the WCO-led Controlled Deliveries workshop and UNODC-led Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic toolkit, but also other joint initiatives, INTERPOL will continue to ensure an appropriate level of engagement under this consortium.</p>	2013–2014 2013–2016

Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute (SCBI)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity building: Provide continued support for country-led Pilot National Programs (PNP) in two TRCs, Bangladesh and Malaysia, for the development of an institutional mechanism for capacity building, wildlife management, conservation, and cross-sector coordination in support of GTRP implementation. • Field testing of Core Learning Program on anti-poaching and wildlife crime, human-tiger conflict management, community engagement, research on tiger and prey, and population monitoring through training of frontline practitioners in Bangladesh and Malaysia. • As a follow up to the PNPs, roll out the published and peer-reviewed, open-source Core Learning Program (CLP): Concepts and Tools to Advance Wild Tiger Conservation with regional partner institutions. 	Through 2014
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve leadership capabilities for tiger habitat conservation among policy makers and practitioners participating in the PNPs. • Workshop to foster coordination among law enforcement agencies, Forest Department, and local community. • The Ecological Corridor Spatial Planning manual and training course in Malaysia. 	By end of 2014

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

(continued)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human-tiger conflict management and community engagement in conservation training for the local communities (co-management committee) in Bangladesh. Knowledge Sharing through Community of Practice (CoP) for conservation practitioners and experts reaching out to all the 13 TRCs. Continue to build a community of practice through the WILD TIGERS Listserv. 	By end of 2014 and Ongoing
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network with SAWEN, IUCN, INTERPOL, WWF, USAID TRC projects, Clemson University, and other partners. Fostering collaboration with all the key stakeholders/organizations through the PNP implementation, defining their roles and responsibilities and institutional mechanism. Establishment of a multi-stakeholder tiger coordination committee for inter-agency cooperation to facilitate GTRP implementation through the PNP. Fostering discussion to highlight the importance of trans-boundary cooperation during the PNP workshops. Launch the CLP online component through the Smithsonian National Zoo's web portal and local partnering organization's websites. 	By end of 2014
Flow of Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline: Funding support (\$530,000) from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation has been assured for the continuation of the capacity building and knowledge sharing effort with one additional Pilot National Program and two field trainings. 	
Business/ Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of cross-sector cooperation mechanism through the PNP in 3 TRCs (Bangladesh, Malaysia, and one more TRC to be selected). 	By end of 2014

UNDP

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support for strengthening enforcement actions within and around PAs in Malaysia (existing project) and in Myanmar (project to start in 2014). 	2013–2015
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure cross-fertilization of lessons on landscape approaches across the UNDP global portfolio covering over 570 million hectares of PAs and production landscapes —Improving connectivity to increase resilience of PAs to climate change, which requires working with local governments and partners to support the landscape approach and enforcement; and involving local communities in the designation of connectivity corridors, in determining the use of resources within corridors, and in predicting and managing human-wildlife conflicts. Support implementation of SMART patrol system in TRCs as part of current and future projects. Impacted tiger landscape in the ongoing and pipeline projects which include the Central Forest Spine in Malaysia, Terai Arc Landscape in Nepal, Eastern Forest Complex and the Doi Inthanon National Park in Thailand, Northern Tiger Conservation landscape, and the western part of Cambodia. 	2013–2015
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of livelihood programmes and human-wildlife conflict management measures in the tiger landscape in four TRCs. Fully incorporate the above activities in the design of the projects that are in the hard pipeline. Promote closer alignment of the UNDP poverty/governance programmes and the GEF Small Grants Programme at the country level with the GTRP. 	2013–2015
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support trans-boundary collaboration through existing and future projects between at least two TRCs for management of trans-boundary PAs and combating illegal trade along the borders. 	2013–2015

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

(continued)

UNDP (continued)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Flow of Funds	<p>Under Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective implementation of the portfolio of UNDP/GEF-funded projects involving wildlife and tiger habitat conservation in five TRCs with total funding of US\$63 million from all sources of funds, including GTRP-related support for capacity development, habitat management, community co-management, and sustainable financing. <p>Pipeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responding to the requests of the governments, move the pipeline UNDP/GEF-supported projects focusing on tiger landscapes in at least three TRCs (total funding of US\$108 million from all sources of funds). Identify an additional pipeline of projects for GTRP implementation in at least four TRCs under GEF-6 and other funding windows. Assess financing needs as part of overall conservation finance initiatives in two TRCs (Malaysia and Indonesia, total funding of US\$1 million). <p>These projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted support for making the economic case for increased investment in protected-area management and forest-area conservation Establishing and implementing national sustainable financing plans for PAs, based on a systematic assessment of financial needs in at least two TRCs. Developing a diverse portfolio of funding resources (such as national budgetary allocations, overseas development assistance, and entrance fees), as well as innovative solutions (such as payments for ecosystem services, trust funds, and green taxes) to achieve stable and sufficient long-term financial resources. Building capacity, knowledge, and skills to develop and promote a wide range of sustainable finance mechanisms, particularly those related to PES and REDD/REDD+ mechanisms, and the development of appropriate benefit-sharing programmes for such systems. 	2013–2015
Business/ Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of innovative markets to secure tiger landscapes in Malaysia. 	2013–2015

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening law enforcement efforts through a variety of methods in the following PAs: India (Mudumalai, Wynaad, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple, Cauvery, Nagarhole, Bandipur, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Mookambika, Anshi, Dandeli, Tadoba-Andhari, Melghat); Myanmar (Hukaung Valley, Htamanthi, Taninthayi); Thailand (Huai Kha Khaeng, Thung Yai East, Thung Yai West, Umpang, Kaeng Krachan); Laos (Nam Et Phou Louey); Malaysia (Endau-Rompin, Taman Negara); Indonesia (Gunung Leuser, Bukit Baresan Selatan, Bukit Balai Rejang, Way Kambas), China (Hunchun); Russia (Land of the Leopard, Sikhote-Alin, Zov Tigra, Lazovsky). Rolling out SMART in Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Russia, China. 	2013–2015

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

(continued)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In India, using WCS funds to support local NGOs to purchase lands and then having them officially handed over to the Government of India so that they are incorporated into the following PAs: Nagarahole, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Anshi, Dandeli. In India, providing extensive support to thousands of households that have either already taken the Government of India voluntary resettlement package or are about to in the following PAs: Mudumalai, Wynaad, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple, Cauvery, Nagarahole, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Mookambika, Anshi, Dandeli, Tadoba-Andhari, Melghat. Support implementation of SMART patrol system in the following PAs: Myanmar (Hukaung Valley, Htamanthi, Taninthayi); Thailand (Huai Kha Khaeng, Thung Yai East, Thung Yai West, Umpang, Kaeng Krachan); Laos (Nam Et Phou Louey); Malaysia (Endau-Rompin, Taman Negara); Indonesia (Gunung Leuser, Bukit Baresan Selatan, Bukit Balai Rejang, Way Kambas), China (Hunchun); Russia (Land of the Leopard, Sikhote-Alin, Zov Tigra, Lazovsky). Work with the Government of Malaysia to ensure tiger-friendly land-use planning in the greater Endau-Rompin landscape. Working with local and international NGOs to prevent the building of major dam inside Mae Wong National Park, an important site for tigers in Thailand. In Indonesia, working closely with the ranger patrol teams of Leuser and Bukit Baresan Selatan to prevent new encroachments into the parks. Assisting with buffer-zone design in the following PAs in India: Mudumalai, Wynaad, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple, Cauvery, Nagarahole, Bandipur, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Mookambika, Anshi, Dandeli, Tadoba-Andhari, Melghat; in Myanmar: Hukaung Valley, Htamanthi, Taninthayi; and in Thailand: Huai Kha Khaeng. 	2013–2015
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing extensive human-tiger conflict mitigation support to local communities in Indonesia: Leuser, Bukit Baresan Selatan, Bukit Balai Rejang; in Russia: throughout the whole Russian Far East, both inside and outside PAs; and India: throughout the Western Ghats except those PAs south of the Palghat Gap. Providing extensive human-wildlife conflict mitigation support to local communities in Indonesia; Malaysia (Endau-Rompin); and Thailand (Kaeng Krachan). In India, providing extensive livelihood support to thousands of households that have either already taken the Government of India voluntary resettlement package or are about to in the following PAs: Mudumalai, Wynaad, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple, Cauvery, Nagarahole, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Mookambika, Anshi, Dandeli, Tadoba-Andhari, Melghat. Undertaking extensive village-level land-use planning in the Hukaung Valley (provided the civil unrest quiets down). 	2013–2015
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating illegal trade along the following borders: Vietnam-China; Russia-China; Thailand-Myanmar; numerous exit points out of Indonesia with typical destinations including Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Working with dozens of local NGOs in India, Indonesia, and Myanmar. Working with one local NGO in Malaysia. Working with several local NGOs in Thailand. Working with local NGOs in Russia. All of WCS's activities across Asia are done in close collaboration with local and national governments. 	2013–2015
Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the land purchase and voluntary resettlement activities that WCS pursues in India could be viewed as restoration as once the humans leave, the farm and village lands rapidly change from human-use dominated to tiger-friendly lands. 	
Flow of Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCS raises several million dollars every year from a variety of private and public sources from the U.S., Europe, and Asia that all go to the field activities described in this document. 	2013–2015
Business/ Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with Intel India to develop new camera traps. Collaborating with a legal palm oil company stationed adjacent to Endau-Rompin in Malaysia to increase protection of Endau-Rompin by having the palm oil company's guard staff check passing vehicles for illegal wildlife. 	2013–2015

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

(continued)

Wildlife Conservation Society (continued)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking extensive awareness-raising campaigns with local communities near the following PAs: Myanmar (Hukaung Valley); Thailand (Huai Kha Khaeng, Kaeng Krachan); Laos (Nam Et Phou Louey); Malaysia (Endau-Rompin); Indonesia (Gunung Leuser, Bukit Baresan Selatan, Bukit Balai Rejang, Way Kambas), China (Hunchun); Russia (Land of the Leopard, Sikhote-Alin, Zov Tigra, Lazovsky). India (Mudumalai, Wynaad, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple, Cauvery, Nagarahole, Bandipur, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Mookambika, Anshi, Dandeli, Tadoba-Andhari, Melghat). Undertaking extensive local media campaigns in support of the following PAs: Laos (Nam Et Phou Louey); Malaysia (Endau-Rompin); Indonesia (Gunung Leuser, Bukit Baresan Selatan, Bukit Balai Rejang, Way Kambas), China (Hunchun); Russia (Land of the Leopard, Sikhote-Alin, Zov Tigra, Lazovsky). India (Mudumalai, Wynaad, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple, Cauvery, Nagarahole, Bandipur, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Mookambika, Anshi, Dandeli, Tadoba-Andhari, Melghat); Myanmar (Hukaung Valley if civil unrest becomes quieter); Thailand (Huai Kha Khaeng, Kaeng Krachan). 	2013–2015
Monitoring NTRP/GTRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking rigorous science-based tiger population monitoring in the following PAs: India (Mudumalai, Wynaad, Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple, Cauvery, Nagarahole, Bandipur, Brahmagiri, Pushpagiri, Kudremukh, Bhadra, Mookambika, Anshi, Dandeli, Tadoba-Andhari, Melghat); Thailand (Huai Kha Khaeng); Malaysia (Endau-Rompin). 	2013–2015

World Bank Group

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out economic valuation of at least two Tiger Conservation Landscapes and promote its results in all TRCs. Roll out a core learning program on Tiger Habitat Management with regional partner institutions in at least three TRCs. Launch habitat monitoring pilots using high-resolution satellite data and crowd-mapping tools in at least three TRC hotspots and promote their results in all TRCs. Launch an introductory e-course on Smart Green Infrastructure reaching at least 120 TRC practitioners and at least 40 infrastructure project managers from WB and partner IFIs. Operationalize and launch a consortium “Leadership for Conservation Results,” anchored by the GTI and centers of excellence in at least three TRCs, with coordinated backstopping by World Bank Institute, Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation, National Parks Institute (UC-Merced and US NPS), Open Parks Network (Clemson University), and other partners. Improve leadership capabilities for tiger habitat conservation among 120 policy makers and practitioners from TRCs. 	By end of 2014
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot diagnostic assessments in at least two TRCs using the ICCWC Toolkit with Ministries of Justice, Environment, Planning, and National Statistical Offices, in partnership with UNODC and other partners. Support a partner-implemented baseline study on demand reduction in at least two interested TRCs. 	By end of 2014
Flow of Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure satisfactory implementation of the portfolio of World Bank and GEF-funded projects on wildlife and tiger habitat conservation in the amount of US\$42 million approved since the Tiger Summit in four TRCs, including GTRP-related support for capacity development, habitat management, regional cooperation, and safeguards compliance. Deliver a pipeline of new World Bank and GEF-funded projects on wildlife and tiger habitat conservation related to GTRP implementation in at least six TRCs in the amount of US\$60 million. Identify an additional pipeline of projects for GTRP implementation in at least two TRCs under GEF-6 and other funding windows. Mobilize new resources for MDTF and disburse US\$3 million against related GTRP goals. 	By end of 2014
Business/ Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete delivery of two pilot projects under the Indian Wildlife Business Council (IWBC) through the MoU between World Bank Group and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), capture and disseminate lessons. Replicate pilots in three additional TRCs, based on the tested IWBC framework. 	By end of 2014

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

(continued)

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a strategic communication campaign with National Geographic's web and social media platforms and other partners, to renew and maintain top-level political commitments of TRCs that are explicitly aligned to the GTRP, NTRPs, and the Thimphu Agenda. Develop and implement with partners a targeted outreach campaign towards key corporate members of the Confederation of Indian Industry and at least one more newly established WBC hub in another TRC. 	Through 2014
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and maintain an operational GTI Secretariat team of at least four professional staff and consultants to provide key services from a dedicated office, for on-going facilitation, communication with TRCs and the GTRP Partners Support Group, program development, MDTF fund-raising and administration, use of technology for enhanced monitoring and reporting. 	Through 2014

World Wildlife Fund

Thimphu Agenda Item*	Actions	Time Frame
Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out (training, equipment, and staffing where necessary) the implementation of SMART in priority sites in all 12 of WWF focal tiger landscapes (together with all the SMART partners). Provide basic ranger training in priority sites in all 12 of WWF focal tiger landscapes. Equip and train enforcement staff in at least 20 priority sites in intelligence-led Adaptive Tactical Patrolling. Complete an on-going initiative to provide support to rangers through social media and other avenues. Pilot a "protection audit" for at least one national tiger population. Roll-out the implementation of CA TS—a protected area effective management accreditation scheme. Monitor the improvement of enforcement in all 12 of WWF focal tiger landscapes Establish an Asian Ranger Association. 	By end of 2014
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a set of critical corridors in the 12 priority landscapes requiring urgent protection from imminent threats and implement action plans to secure their future and function. Provide the Smart Infrastructure Planning tool to national, regional, and local decision makers to assess alternatives for infrastructure development plans threatening tiger habitat. Utilize the WWF landscape zonation plans to focus and direct efforts to protect critical habitats in tiger landscapes. 	By end of 2014
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively employ known and evolving incentive measures, benefit-sharing schemes, and human-tiger conflict mitigation and compensation schemes in priority sites in the 12 WWF focal tiger landscapes. 	-
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the development and implementation of trans-boundary agreements in 6 of the 12 WWF focal landscapes. Provide technical and financial support to the Global Tiger Forum. 	By end of 2014
Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support government led tiger recovery programs in at least two countries. 	By end of 2014
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain fundraising support and direct donations of funds to partners within the 12 focal landscapes and towards action on global, regional and trans-boundary themes. WWF continues to maintain at least US\$10 million per year towards the GTRP. 	By end of 2014
Business/ Industry		
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support International Tiger Day in each TRC at appropriate dates and locations. Maintain awareness-raising efforts on the need to reach towards Zero Poaching and recognizing wildlife crime as a serious crime. 	
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to each of the TRCs where requested and within our capacity. WWF continues to provide direct support to national, local, and trans-boundary tiger conservation programs, in 13 tiger or potential tiger range countries. 	

* See pages 12–13 for full text of the Thimphu Agenda Items

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Acronyms

ASEAN-WEN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network	NTRP	National Tiger Recovery Priorities
BBSNP	Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (Indonesia)	PA	Protected Area
BTNP	Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (Indonesia)	PHKA	Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam (Forest Protection and Nature Conservation under the Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia)
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management (Myanmar)	PIA	Priority Implementation Activities
CFS	Central Forest Spine (Malaysia)	REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	SAWEN	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
DNP	Department of National Parks	SCBI	Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SFA	State Forestry Administration (China)
GLNP	Gunung Leuser National Park (Indonesia)	SIGI	Smart Green Infrastructure
GTF	Global Tiger Forum	SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
GTI	Global Tiger Initiative	SPF	Seima Protection Forest (Cambodia)
GTRP	Global Tiger Recovery Program	SOS	Save Our Species program (IUCN)
HKK	Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary (Thailand)	SRCWP	Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection
HVWS	Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary (Myanmar)	STPF	Special Tiger Protection Force (India)
HWS	Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary (Myanmar)	TAL	Terai Arc Landscape (Nepal)
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime	TCL	Tiger Conservation Landscape
IDA	International Development Association	TNR	Taninthayi Nature Reserve (Myanmar)
INTERPOL	ICPO – International Criminal Police Organization	TR	Tiger Reserve (India)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	TRC	Tiger Range Country
KfW	German Development Bank	TY-HKK	Thung Yai-Huai Kha Khaeng (Thailand)
KSNP	Kerinci Seblat National Park (Indonesia)	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
MIST	Management Information Systems (India)	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	VRTT	Village Tiger Response Team (Bangladesh)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	WBI	World Bank Institute
NEPL	Nam Et Phou Louey National Protected Area (Lao PDR)	WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
NGO	Non-governmental Organization	WEFCOM	Western Forest Complex (Thailand)
NPA	National Protected Area (Lao PDR)	WEN	Wildlife Enforcement Network
NP	National Park	WII	Wildlife Institute of India
NR	Nature Reserve	WKNP	Way Kambas National Park (Indonesia)
NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority (India)	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products		



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Twitter Feed: @SaveWildTigers

Contact Us: Secretariat@GlobalTigerInitiative.org