Securing a Future for the World’s Wild Tigers

Executive Summary • Year of the Tiger Conference
Securing a Future for the World’s Wild Tigers

Executive Summary

Year of the Tiger Conference

Edited by

Ronald Tilson, Minnesota Zoo
Philip Nyhus, Colby College
Peter Jackson, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group
Howard Quigley, Hornocker Wildlife Institute
Maurice Hornocker, Hornocker Wildlife Institute
Joshua Ginsberg, Wildlife Conservation Society
David Phemister, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Nancy Sherman, ExxonMobil Corporation
John Seidensticker, Smithsonian National Zoological Park

August, 2000


© Printed on recycled paper containing 10% post-consumer fiber using domestic soy-based inks.
Tiger populations can attain high densities in prey-rich habitats such as Nagarhole National Park, India.
Table of Contents

The Year of the Tiger Conference ................................................. 4
The Plight of the Tiger in Asia .................................................. 4
About the Conference ............................................................ 6
Opening Presentations – Call for Action ...................................... 7
Major Issues and Emerging Responses in Tiger Conservation .............. 7
  Research and Monitoring ..................................................... 7
  Landscape Planning and Management ...................................... 8
  Country and International Issues .......................................... 10
  Local Issues ........................................................................ 11
  Tiger-Human Conflict .......................................................... 12
  Tiger and Traditional East Asian Medicine ................................. 13
  Financial Support and Networking ......................................... 14

Conference Conclusions ....................................................... 16
Epilogue .............................................................................. 18
Conference Sponsors & Participants ......................................... 19
Conference Presentations & Working Group Reports ....................... 25
The Year of the Tiger Conference

From February 10 through February 12, 1998, more than 140 experts from 18 countries attended the Year of the Tiger Conference, the largest international meeting ever held on tiger conservation.

Coinciding with the beginning of the Chinese Year of the Tiger, the meeting, held at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, was an unprecedented collaboration of representatives from 13 of the 14 tiger-range countries—Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Holland, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Russia, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as from Canada, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States—sharing ideas and developing plans that will secure a future for all the remaining tigers in the wild.

The 1998 Year of the Tiger Conference fostered cross-disciplinary and cross-regional communication among the participants, including government officials, representatives from non-governmental organizations, conservation biologists, forestry specialists, engineers, land managers, and representatives of more than 65 conservation organizations.

The Plight of the Tiger in Asia

Tigers in Asia live in differing cultures, climates, and habitats, from the seasonally dry evergreen forests of India, east to Vietnam, north to the temperate Russian taiga, and south to the Indonesian tropical rain forests. The story of the tiger and its plight is as complex as the many languages of the people who live near the forests it inhabits.

The one common bond throughout Asia is that the tiger is both revered and feared as a symbol of great power and strength. Now we are in danger of losing this living symbol of the Asian wilderness. Our efforts to secure its future should be as adaptable as the tiger itself.

In this century, eight recognized subspecies of tiger were found in Asia. Now, only five subspecies of the largest cat on Earth remain. Range-state tiger population estimates collected by the chairman of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Species Survival

Amur tiger populations in the Russian Far East have recently stabilized but remain regulated by availability of elk and boar and by poaching pressure.
Commission (SSC) Cat Specialist Group indicate a total of 5,000 to 7,500 tigers. Although no robust data have been gathered, it is generally assumed that the population numbers are declining because of illegal killing of both tigers and their prey, as well as habitat loss throughout the range. An exception is in Russia, where censuses report an increase in the number of tigers following a decline assumed to have resulted from heavy poaching in the early 1990s. Another factor in the dwindling of the tiger population is that many wild tigers live outside the boundaries of national parks or other protected areas designed to secure them and are therefore vulnerable to poachers.

All five remaining tiger subspecies are threatened with extinction. In terms of criteria of risk used by the IUCN, the more numerous Bengal (about 3,100 – 4,600) and Indochinese (1,200 – 1,800) tigers are classified as endangered. The rarer South China (30 - 40), Amur (or Siberian) (300 – 400 adults), and Sumatran (400 - 500) tigers are critically endangered, which means they face an extremely high probability of extinction within the near future. The Bali, Caspian, and Javan tigers were lost between the 1940s and the 1980s, an extinction rate of one subspecies every 20 years.

It is imperative to break this vortex of extinction. The major conclusion of the conference participants was that, although the tiger remains in crisis, progress has indeed been made in the fight to save it.

About the Conference

The conference was initially organized by Peter Jackson, representing the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group; Howard Quigley and Maurice Hornocker from the Hornocker Wildlife Institute and Siberian Tiger Project; and Ronald Tilson, representing the Sumatran Tiger Project. This organizing committee was expanded to include representatives of key tiger conservation organizations and funders: Joshua Ginsberg from the Wildlife Conservation Society, David Phemister from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Nancy Sherman from ExxonMobil Corporation, and Save The Tiger Fund Chairman John Seidensticker from the Smithsonian National Zoological Park. Ulysses Seal, chairman of the IUCN’s Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG), and a Save The Tiger Fund Council member, agreed to act as principal moderator of the conference.

The conference organizers strived to include a broad range of stakeholders, particularly the conservation and political leaders from Asia who have ultimate responsibility for saving the tiger in the wild. In addition, a cross-disciplinary advisory committee consisting of twenty members from nine countries provided input into the conference agenda and organization. The agenda for the Year of the Tiger Conference emphasized four questions:

- **What is the current status of wild tigers in Asia?**
- **What are the threats to their survival?**
- **How does each tiger-range country prepare itself to secure its wild tigers over such a broad spectrum of habitats and country-specific problems?**
- **What steps are necessary to move from where each country is now to a future where the tiger will be secure beyond the next century?**

Recognized leaders in the tiger conservation community shared their experiences and offered their suggestions about what has worked and what has not worked. The agenda included a combination of keynote presentations, working group discussions on a broad range of issues, development of country-by-country action plans, and development of regional cooperative initiatives.
Opening Presentations — Call for Action

In their opening remarks to the conference, John Seidensticker and other keynote speakers summarized the major issues facing tigers in the wild. Seidensticker pointed out that the endangered tiger is an indicator of ecosystems in crisis; therefore, both the tiger’s long-term future and support for sustainable ecosystems and landscapes must be addressed.

“Many of the remaining tiger habitats are also critical watershed protection areas, and the long-term sustainable management of these areas is essential for all those who live downstream,” he declared. The consensus was that saving the tiger can be accomplished only through a series of partnerships and depends on the people who live with and near tigers every day.

“It is those people who pay the highest price and who must be convinced that saving the tiger is worth their while. Otherwise, wild tigers will not survive,” he said.

Another keynote speaker, M. K. Ranjitsinh, head of India’s World Wildlife Fund’s Tiger Conservation Programme, said the five basic needs in tiger conservation are people, money, political support, prey, and living space. Of these, the most important is manpower — “dedicated, skilled men in the field who are prepared to risk all for the tiger.” Political support, he said, has become another casualty of democracy. That is because statesmanship and a major commitment to nature conservation are required, and votes may have to be risked to save endangered species.

Ranjitsinh described wildlife trade as much like narcotics trade — where there is a demand, there will be a supply. No matter what is done in Asia to stop poaching, tigers will still be killed as long as there is demand for tiger parts. He appealed to the tigers’ well-wishers to use their dollars to clear the streets of New York, Vancouver, Toronto, San Francisco, Taipei, and Shanghai of tiger bone “junkies,” pointing out that tiger conservation in the 21st century is the responsibility of every citizen of consuming states as well as of the range states.

Alan Rabinowitz, director of Science for Asia of the US-based Wildlife Conservation Society, called for agreement that, although dealing with people and the human-dominated landscape must be a part of the overall strategy for tiger conservation, the real needs of tigers in the highest-priority areas must come first.

Major Issues and Emerging Responses in Tiger Conservation

Some of the world’s leading tiger conservation experts led thematic working groups and helped highlight key problems in the areas discussed below:

Research and Monitoring

Major investments in research and management over the last quarter of a century have not been able to reverse the decline of wild tiger populations. One reason is that many research and management projects have failed to use “good” science. This has, in many cases, made it virtually impossible to evaluate the success or failure of our efforts to save the tiger. Ullas Karanth highlighted this point in his presentation, “Auditing Tiger Conservation: Can We Switch from Magic to Good Science?” Examples of science-driven tiger monitoring projects include mapping distribution and range or estimation of relative abundance of tigers and prey based on advanced techniques such as telemetry or camera-trapping. To improve the likelihood of future success, Karanth challenged everyone present — particularly the donors — to
demand scientifically valid accountability from agencies and managers involved in implementing tiger conservation efforts.

The Research and Monitoring working group concluded that no standardized tiger assessment methodology is in place. The group highlighted the need for each country to develop techniques that work for it and emphasized that results must be comparable from one site to another. An important step in reaching this goal would be to create a manual or handbook of procedures and to organize workshops to develop these methodologies.

The development of a universal presence or absence methodology to permit the mapping of the tiger's distribution across its range is key. Field surveys and ground truthing should be conducted to produce this map of tiger distribution—preferably within a Geographic Information System (GIS). Also, how, when, and where breeding is occurring should be identified as part of the assessment.

Another problem is how to assess population trends. Participants suggested two methods: relative abundance or absolute counts. Often, the absolute numbers of tigers are not a significant issue—the general trend is more crucial. Absolute numbers may be important for allocating resources or if knowing tiger densities is necessary for management purposes. Either way, effective long-term monitoring of wild populations—and changes in their numbers—over time is needed.

Similarly, tiger density estimates in different habitats and geographic regions should be established. It is also absolutely critical to identify these same measures for the tiger’s primary prey species to understand the integrity and quality of the habitat that the tiger and its prey share. The value of tiger density estimates arises from their repeatability which can indicate decline, stability or increase.

**Landscape Planning and Management**

At the 1997 *Tigers 2000* conference in London, Eric Dinerstein and his colleagues introduced a map of priority habitats suitable for tigers, or Tiger Conservation Units (TCUs), throughout Asia. The speakers proposed that for tigers to survive over the long term, populations of tigers and their prey must be managed at a landscape scale. Simply defined, this approach goes beyond just defining where tigers and their habitat are found; it also includes information on core areas of protection, buffer zones, dispersal corridors, and adjacent forested tracts.

At the *Year of the Tiger Conference*, Dinerstein, Eric Wikramanayake, and Arun Rijal argued that ground-truthing the boundaries of these TCUs would be a useful step to improve tiger conservation efforts—but even more important is the need to evaluate annually the status of efforts to address important conservation issues at the landscape scale. They proposed a simple scorecard to keep track of the progress—or lack of progress—of our efforts. This scorecard should include landscape-level issues (e.g., whether core areas are of adequate size, core areas are connected, or anti-poaching units are effective), management of buffer zone areas (e.g., incentive programs designed with local participation, recovery of prey populations, or local awareness of TCUs), and research and monitoring (e.g., implementation of monitoring programs designed by biologists, local capabilities for data analysis and display, and monitoring to guide decision making). The TCU approach, and a mechanism to report on progress and needs, would provide a valuable framework to guide future priorities, conservation activities, and the critical need to continually evaluate and improve our efforts to save tigers in the wild.
The Landscape Planning and Management working group decided to address the task of delineating problems, needs, and conservation actions related to landscape ecology by addressing these issues first with respect to core tiger areas, then with respect to buffer zones, and finally on a landscape level.

In many core tiger protected areas, important problems include poaching of tigers and their prey, human settlements, resource extraction, cultivation/encroachment, and livestock grazing. Determining the causes, and reducing the prevalence, of illegal activities is needed. Actions that could reduce these threats include stringent enforcement (e.g., anti-poaching units, information networks), education of local villagers, and economic alternatives outside core areas. Habitat enhancement needs include maintenance of a high density of prey populations. Water, fire, and grazing management options should be pursued to maintain the viability of core protected areas—especially in smaller TCUs.

Buffer zones to border many protected areas are either absent or inadequate. In areas with the potential for future expansion, the goal should be to establish and manage buffer zones and to expand existing areas, if possible. In areas with no room for buffer zones, physical barriers delineating core areas may be required. In buffer zones, over extraction of resources, immigration, and lack of legal designation demand better land use planning, management, and education. Where habitat is degraded, the potential for regeneration should be assessed. In these areas, tiger-human conflicts are a significant potential problem (addressed in the Tiger-Human Conflict working group summary).

It is clear that tiger conservation will not succeed by focusing on core protected areas alone. Tiger conservation must be viewed as a process that includes the entire landscape. Efforts must cross many spatial, temporal, political, and even economic boundaries—from forest-edge villages to urban metropolises an ocean away; from emergency responses to attacks on livestock to management practices that acknowledge the evolutionary pace of gene flow; from park rangers to state ministers; and from the poorest farmer to the richest corporations.

Finally, lack of connectivity is a critical problem facing many tiger habitat patches. This lack of connectivity will have long-term implications for genetic exchange among tiger metapopulations. Where the potential for connectivity exists, landscape-level analysis is needed, including mapping of disturbed landscapes, developing tools to analyze these landscapes, using a legal framework for administrating these areas, and building a constituency for developing landscape-level planning and management options. In cases where tiger protected areas fall across national or sub-national boundaries, transboundary cooperation is urgently needed (see the Country and International Issues working group summary).

A tiger on the prowl in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, India.
Country and International Issues

Tiger conservation will not succeed if our efforts are restricted to core protected areas. That is a point Dale Miquelle and his colleagues emphasized in their presentation, “Tiger Conservation on Unprotected Lands: Searching for the Co-existence Recipe.” Using their experiences in Russia to highlight the importance of managing tigers on unprotected lands, they explained that we need to know which actions of people negatively impact tigers and which actions of tigers negatively impact people. They challenged conference participants to seek coexistence recipes that deal with competition for prey, livestock depredation, road access, and increased economic well-being of local communities. Partnerships—those that are “true,” not just on paper—are rare but likely will be pivotal components of any far-reaching tiger conservation plans. Miquelle set the stage for the working groups by asking:

- Will tigers survive if they are dependent solely on strictly protected areas?
- Will tigers survive if additions are made to existing protected areas?
- Do we know what the primary conflicts are, and when we do, do we know how to resolve them?
- What legislation is necessary to make tiger management on unprotected lands possible, and how can different agencies and non-governmental groups work cooperatively toward a common goal?

The Country and International Issues working group discussed the failure of international organizations and non-tiger-range countries to protect wild tigers in range countries. It divided the problems into four categories: international agreements, international co-operation and collaboration, policy and legislation, and national and regional imperatives. The group concluded that to save the tiger is to save an entire ecosystem. The protection of these natural habitats must be a top priority in which the involvement of local communities, national governments, and international bodies plays a vital part so that larger areas become inviolate from large-scale projects, logging and poaching, or other harmful activities.

Our goals should be to enforce existing agreements and to encourage countries that have not entered into these agreements to adopt and enforce them as soon as possible. Another problem is the lack of action on trans-frontier issues. Also, priority areas (e.g., the Sundarbans in Bangladesh and India or Chitwan in Nepal and Valmiki in India) should be agreed upon. A United Nations resolution to protect trans-frontier tiger habitat or the establishment of other international resolutions would be helpful. Participants called for a regular exchange, dialogue, and meetings between countries and their decision-makers regarding these issues.

At the national level, courts and judiciary systems have often failed to implement and enforce legislation. Government and the judiciary need to be educated about the importance of conservation legislation, and bottlenecks to enforcement and reform of legislation and institutions should be identified and reviewed.

Other concerns are that multilateral agencies are funding some projects, and the private sector is engaged in activities, that have adverse impacts on tiger habitats.
Action should be taken to demand that multilateral agencies stop funding damaging projects, that development agencies protect natural habitats (including tiger habitats), and that guidelines be developed to assist these agencies in making decisions that favor the tiger over simple economic expediency. The non-governmental sector can play a critical role in this process. Another point addressed is that both development agencies and multilateral agencies need to adopt ecosystem planning and management that would lead to the establishment of tiger bioregions.

Poaching within tiger-range countries and along borders is a critical problem. Enforcement and anti-poaching measures should be given high priority. To reduce poaching, governments and development agencies should emphasize funding anti-poaching teams and equipment.

Effendy Sumardja used Indonesia's experiences with the Sumatran tiger to highlight the importance of cooperation among different groups for the success of conservation efforts. In his talk, "Integrated Efforts for the Conservation of the Sumatran Tiger," he highlighted how Indonesia's work to conserve tigers both in the wild and in captive facilities has sought to develop a unified strategy for securing the tiger's future in that country. Sumardja challenged conference participants to coordinate their fund-raising and conservation efforts and encouraged open communication, transparency, and shelving of personal interests in the common endeavor to save wild tigers.

Local Issues

If not properly addressed, conflicts between tigers and people, principally over predation of livestock, will almost certainly result in the further decline of the tiger. People living near tiger habitats have used firearms, snares, poison, and traps to protect themselves, their families, and their property. Jasmi bin Abdul discussed in his paper, "The Distribution and Management of the Malayan [Indo-Chinese] Tiger Panthera tigris corbetti in Peninsular Malaysia," how, in his country, human-tiger conflicts and habitat loss are important factors in the study of tiger populations. Malaysia's experience with tigers provided a valuable case study to frame discussions on the role of local issues in, and their importance to, the long-term survival of tigers.

Tiger attacks on people and their livestock—and retaliation for these attacks—are just one example of conflicts between tigers and people. People killing tigers for profit or sport remain a serious concern. Based on his experiences in the Russian Far East, Steve Galster of Global Survival Network presented the important message that effective anti-poaching programs are necessary to protect tigers. He emphasized that park-based and mobile anti-poaching programs can be very effective, but that they will not succeed unless they are combined with research, conservation education, and community outreach. The reverse is also true: local conservation initiatives will fail unless anti-poaching programs are in place.

Bittu Sahgal added the sobering reminder that even if all other problems are effectively solved, habitat
loss to commerce will ensure the extinction of the tiger in India—and everywhere else. He proposed the establishment of Tiger (Habitat) Defense Units, the purpose of which would be to use the courts and local lobbying and networking to prevent the loss of more tiger habitats.

**Tiger-Human Conflict**

The *Tiger-Human Conflict* working group discussed two broad categories of problem: Tiger attacks on humans and human impact on tigers.

Tiger attacks on humans and livestock are a pressing concern in many areas. Such attacks must be prevented, or at least reduced, and responses when attacks do occur must be improved. Actions that can be taken to reduce the number of conflicts include:

- Legally defining “problem tigers” and developing methods to properly identify them.
- Identifying institutions and developing protocols and procedures to deal with tiger-human conflicts.
- Adding legal provisions and considering compensation for human or livestock losses as a strategy to reduce conflict. To prevent abuse of the system, specific procedures regulating compensation would have to be developed.
- Adding land to parks, beginning or improving buffer zone programs and establishing alternative grazing lands.
- Developing alternative fuels (biogas, solar, fuelwood plots) that remove the need for people to enter tiger areas for fuelwood.

Possibly the best way to reduce the conflicts is to separate tigers from people and their livestock. This can be done by relocating villages from core protected areas, reducing the number of livestock near tiger protected areas, and increasing the prey base where it has been depleted. Better communication, public awareness, and data about conflicts between people, their livestock, and tigers are needed. Public awareness programs and activities to enable immediate responses by authorities should be initiated.

Although tiger-human conflicts are often viewed as a problem of tigers attacking humans or livestock, the group discussed how these conflicts are also a problem of humans impacting on tigers. In some areas, such as the Russian Far East, hunting needs to be regulated and patrolling improved to control...
the impact of hunters on tigers and their prey. To increase prey populations—critical for the needs of tigers—it will be important to involve local communities (especially hunters) in management decisions, provide incentives for hunters not to hunt, and provide better protection of tigers and their prey through anti-poaching networks.

Growing populations of humans and their livestock have resulted in reduced biomass in many protected areas, and development (e.g., of roads) has also degraded habitat. In many regions, alternative employment should be found and management practices for livestock should be improved.

Where livestock populations are high, food resources for existing tiger prey species are often depleted. In some areas, for example certain regions of India, livestock and prey should be separated so their food needs overlap only minimally. Actions that can be taken include vaccination of livestock, stall feeding (instead of grazing), adding land to core areas, reducing excess cattle populations, and in the long term, developing improved breeds of livestock.

One of the most serious threats to tigers is indiscriminate killing for profit or revenge. Education, public awareness programs, and improved patrolling in and around tiger-protected areas are crucial. Resource managers should strive for tiger habitat that is as inviolate as possible by developing and implementing plans to address these problems, including rapid response networks.

Tigers and Traditional East Asian Medicine

The illegal trade in tiger parts continues to be a major force in the decline of tiger populations across all of Asia. The international trade in tiger parts and derivatives has been prohibited by CITES since 1975, and trade in medicines containing tiger bone has been illegal in all the major consuming markets of China, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Taiwan since 1993. Nevertheless, the trade in and consumption of tiger products continue. Judy Mills and Paul But pointed out in their talk, “Taking the Tiger Out of Traditional East Asian Medicine,” that it will be necessary to enlist traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) specialists in tiger conservation by respectfully showing them why their help is essential and welcomed and to encourage the research, development, and use of viable substitutes for tiger bone medicines. They argued that laws and enforcement can not completely stop illegal trade in tiger products. Nor can substitutes be a panacea for stopping tiger poaching, though successful marketing and development of approved substitutes must be encouraged and supported. Using the languages of Asia in communication and outreach efforts must be a priority.

A distinction must be made between killing tigers for medicine and killing them for other reasons, such as retaliation for livestock deaths.

Endi Zhang and Dorene Bolze added that we need to ask what the driving forces are for using TCM, since different segments of the market might have different reasons. Therefore, public awareness campaigns must be designed to address a diversity of audiences. Techniques of social marketing are applicable to reduce demand for tiger products and to build support for conserving tigers in top-priority areas.

The sale and use of tiger products for traditional medicines continues to be a driving force in the decline of tiger populations. Consumption of tiger products in countries around the world must be reduced if tiger conservation efforts are to succeed. Efforts to tackle this problem must involve traditional medical specialists as well as the people who use these products. Research, development, and sale of approved substitutes need to be encouraged. Ultimately, people’s attitudes and preferences must be modified—for example by using the techniques of social marketing and through formal and informal education—if we are to make progress in reducing demand for tiger products around the world.
The *Tigers and Traditional East Asian Medicine* working group chose to call itself the “Reducing Demand for Tigers in Traditional East Asian Medicine (TEAM)” working group. Traditional East Asian Medicine is virtually the same system as Traditional Chinese Medicine, but is considered by some to be a more appropriate term, given TCM’s widespread use in countries beyond China.

The working group addressed the need to develop a reliable forensic test to identify the presence of tiger parts in TEAM. Such a test would help enforce legislation and inform consumers. Recommended actions include assembling information on current testing available and developing a cost-effective and reliable testing mechanism by the year 2000.

A goal should be to stop both trade in products purporting to contain tiger parts and the increasing availability of fake tiger bone. The group recommended:

- **Prohibiting domestic trade of anything claiming to contain tiger parts.**
- **Strengthening the enforcement of existing laws in consumer and range states.**
- **Making sure that existing stockpiles aren’t going illegally into trade.**
- **Undertaking a multinational effort to verify the source of products on the market today and finding pirate manufacturers (this would include undercover police work).**

Another goal should be to halt the sale and purchase of real tiger bones. Two immediate needs are to ascertain who is buying the bone and to get government commitment in as many countries as possible to stop the trade. Actions that should be considered include:

- **Deep undercover police work in range states and consumer countries.**
- **Application of political pressure to implement undercover police work.**
- **Collaboration among interested parties, including the police, government officials, conservationists, and local citizens.**
- **Technical assistance and funding.**

Another action would be to identify, develop, and promote good substitutes for tiger products for use in TEAM. If successful, this would eliminate the use of real tiger bone in TEAM.

Lack of awareness of the endangered status of wild tigers and of the link between buying tiger products and poaching remains a serious problem in both tiger-range states and consumer countries. Therefore, developing and implementing a public awareness campaign for specific segments of the public, including consumers, TEAM practitioners, and students is urgently needed.

Finally, the working group identified the need to combat the perception that tiger farming is the solution to meeting demand in tiger parts.

**Financial Support and Networking**

Ultimately, tiger conservation initiatives will fail without sufficient communication, cooperation, and funding. Bittu Sahgal in his talk, “Communicating the Tiger Crisis: In Search of National and
International Support for Tiger Conservation,” pointed out that the widely publicized image of the mighty tiger and its plight has failed to prevent the cat’s steady decline. Sahgal urged the development of better communication channels among ourselves and to the public to increase local and global awareness of the tiger’s challenges.

Everyone involved in tiger conservation knows that funding is one of the most important criteria for long-term success. Garry Jewett explained a financing mechanism to cover recurrent costs of protected areas and to support the overall goal of conserving biological diversity: a conservation trust fund. Such funds can range from local to international scales. Ultimately, these funds can help secure a sustainable source of income to pay for the day-to-day operations that will be necessary if tiger conservation in Asia is to succeed.

The Financial Support and Networking group discussed a range of issues related to obtaining and generating funding. For example, it is sometimes difficult to identify who the funders are. The group suggested assembling and widely distributing a comprehensive list of funders (who, what, and where), including a list of interests, restrictions, resources, and profiles. Mechanisms to accomplish this might be a Web site and/or a low-cost pamphlet outlining who funders are and how to contact them.

A network should be created among funders to coordinate support for conservation projects and to generate some cohesion among grant seekers. Eventually, a central clearinghouse of information exchange among funders and fund seekers should be established.

Many tiger conservation personnel in tiger-range countries (governments, non-government organizations (NGOs), and other groups) need training in how to craft and sell grant proposals; how to identify who needs to be trained; how to identify who can provide training; and how to translate existing training materials into other languages. The following actions could greatly increase the capability of local groups to write proposals:

- Ask groups such as the World Wildlife Fund, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Save The Tiger Fund to provide training in fund raising.

- Ask those who provide grants now to include in their programs training of their local counterparts on proposal development for sustainability and local ownership.

- Have agencies like the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) fund grant-writing workshops.

Lack of focus on long-term funding for long-term solutions and lack of funding continuity and dependability are problems. Both funders and fund seekers need to continue to move toward a long-term focus that would complement existing or developed Tiger Action Plans. Actions to assist in addressing these needs include informing donors of the impacts of short-term funding (1 - 3 years) compared to longer-term opportunities. Efforts should be made to ensure continuity of existing funding programs also.

To avoid the risk of tiger conservation getting put on the “back burner,” it is important to keep the public informed and engaged.
and the media focus on tigers. Common goals and concerns among all parties also need to be agreed upon and prioritized. The working group suggested the following actions:

- **Assess existing action plans and get concrete budgets for them.**
- **Involve GTF and the Cat Specialist Group in this process.**
- **Have individual grant seekers explain how their project fits into overall range-country tiger action plans.**
- **Launch community-based programs to address any immediate negative impacts of conservation on local people.**

In some cases, funding and equipment either do not arrive or are delayed and can delay field operations. Tiger range states should guarantee that they will waive or ease tariffs on and barriers to equipment and supplies for tiger conservation activities. They should also seek to improve the flow of funds from donors to those receiving the funds. Actions to address these problems could include obtaining the approval and the active backing of the GTF, UNEP, IUCN, and other international organizations for projects in problem areas.

**Conference Conclusions**

The 1998 Year of the Tiger Conference was a watershed event that brought together more than 140 of the world’s foremost experts on tiger conservation from 18 countries to develop plans to secure a future for the world’s remaining wild tigers. Participants recognized as an important element in tiger conservation a new generation of programs that are designed to benefit both wildlife and people by providing individuals living near habitats with a vested interest in saving tigers. For example, experts are working on adding one million hectares of tiger habitat to existing protected areas in the Russian Far East by changing existing land management practices to include a strong Siberian tiger conservation component.

Lines of communication were opened for securing important—and limited—tiger-range areas that span international borders. Countries agreed to open communications across borders because many important tiger areas are located on trans-boundary areas. Innovative partnerships that bring together small agencies with larger, more traditional conservation organizations were recommended.

Participants agreed that field projects should collaborate to save tigers instead of competing for regional funds. Conservationists agreed on the importance of moving beyond one-time grants towards more sustainable funding options in support of tigers. For example, funding mechanisms were recommended to support recurring costs such as funding of anti-poaching activities, replacing lost livestock, and maintaining park staffs.

Funding alone is not enough to save the tiger. If we are to make progress in slowing—or perhaps even reversing—the decline of wild tiger populations throughout Asia, tiger conservation stakeholders must work together to invest the funding “pie” intelligently and transparently. Research, monitoring, management, and protection must be based on good science, a long-term vision, and better coordination inter- and intranationally, and within a framework where scientific audits demand accountability—not based on political correctness, donor-driven priorities, or personal agendas.
In his concluding remarks, John Seidensticker summed up what had emerged from the deliberations:

- We have a common understanding of what is required for securing a future for wild tigers. We want to move from a reactive phase in our efforts to save the tiger to securing the future through a more purposive and sustainable approach.

- We worked hard at defining problems and sought ways to handle the flow of information. We deliberately sought divergent views and ways to identify new choices for people who will affect the tiger’s future. We worked at bringing forward new ideas so that they can become institutionalized in organizations and in tiger conservation practices.

- We sought ways to secure sustainable futures for key tiger habitats — and we heard many good examples of how to do this. We sought ways to restore and maintain essential connections of landscapes or corridors that can ensure the persistence of wild tigers. We especially sought to encourage trans-frontier conservation efforts.

- We sought sustainable ways to stop the steep decline in tiger numbers through poaching and killing. These methods range from controlling trade and designing effective anti-poaching strategies to reducing the demand for tiger parts. In this, we have worked to encourage cross-discipline understanding.

Seidensticker said that he believes the attendees share the objective of placing people and money in projects that will result in securing a future for tigers. “At the end of the day, however, I believe that it is our attitude toward and with each other that will make the difference for tigers. I believe this is the key to taking the tiger through the next millennium for our children and for our children’s children,” he declared.

Increased funding, new projects, and global recognition of the tiger’s plight, one of the most recognized conservation problems in the world, have nevertheless failed to halt this magnificent animal’s steady decline. Three of the world’s original eight subspecies are already extinct. None of the remaining five is guaranteed a future in the wild forests of Asia. What are we to do?

Many new ideas were proposed, from the development of local Tiger (Habitat) Defense Units comprised of local groups whose sole purpose would be to use the courts as well as lobbying and networking to prevent the loss of tiger habitats, to international audits of research and conservation efforts, to the development of trust funds to pay for these efforts.

In the end, communication and networking among individuals, groups, and governments is necessary to coordinate these efforts and to continue to reflect on what has worked, what hasn’t worked, and how to improve the odds that tigers will remain in the forests long after we have passed this battle on to the next generation. It was almost universally agreed that we are far from being able to claim success. However, there was also growing excitement that our collective efforts are starting to pay dividends and that we can confidently say there is hope—given sufficient energy, participation, good science, cooperation, funding, and the growing support of as many people as possible from Sumatra’s farmers to the West’s economic elite—of securing the tiger’s future in the forests of Asia.
Epilogue

As this Executive Summary goes to press two years after the Year of the Tiger Conference was convened, the challenge of securing a future for the world’s wild tigers remains as daunting as ever. But as John Seidensticker, Chairman of the Save The Tiger Fund, observed, “The messages here are just as important today, or perhaps more so.”

Two years after this historic conference, many recommendations made by the conference participants are being implemented. One notable example includes United States legislation making products claiming to contain tiger derivatives illegal. Another is the significant trans-border cooperation among tiger conservation agencies in India and Nepal, something that started, in many ways, at the conference. Third, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) held a workshop in September, 1999, “Tigers in the 21st Century,” sponsored by the Save The Tiger Fund that was attended by 35 experts. Since that workshop, WCS and WildAID have moved forward on implementing collaborative programs in Thailand and Cambodia, and WWF and WCS are working together to develop a “tiger scorecard” to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of tiger conservation programs and the conservation status of tigers throughout their range.

These are just several of the many examples of real progress that are being made to save the world’s last wild tigers. Since its launch in the Fall of 1995, the Save The Tiger Fund has donated more than $7.3 million to support more than 110 projects in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, China, Russia, Europe and North America. Additional examples and updated information is available online at www.5tigers.org.
Conference Sponsors

The Year of the Tiger Conference was sponsored by the Save The Tiger Fund, a special project of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in partnership with ExxonMobil. The Save The Tiger Fund is an international effort to save Asia’s remaining populations of wild tigers.

“Helping to preserve the tiger is very important to ExxonMobil,” said Edward F. Ahnert, president of the ExxonMobil Education Foundation, noting that the tiger has been Exxon’s symbol for almost 100 years. Mobil’s symbol is Pegasus, which will continue to be used.

“The Year of the Tiger Conference has advanced the considerable efforts of conservationists working to save the tiger. ExxonMobil is very pleased with the results of the conference and the efforts of the participants.”

Important strides in tiger conservation were made during the conference, culminating in an announcement by Lee Raymond, ExxonMobil chairman and CEO, that to recognize the Year of the Tiger, ExxonMobil would contribute an additional $1 million to tiger conservation efforts.

In 1995, ExxonMobil committed $5 million to tiger conservation over five years. The centerpiece of that commitment is the Save The Tiger Fund.

As a direct result of the Save The Tiger Fund’s support, international conservation efforts have been significantly enhanced to save the tiger in the wild. The Fund supports habitat conservation, community conservation, anti-poaching, field research, capacity development, and conservation education projects across the tiger’s range. The Fund also provides a vehicle for public donations to support international tiger-related projects.

In addition to committing the additional funding of $1 million to tiger conservation, Raymond announced that ExxonMobil and the Save The Tiger Fund would sponsor a wide range of activities throughout the rest of 1998, the Year of the Tiger. The intent was to make the public more aware of the plight of tigers. In 1999, ExxonMobil pledged an additional $3 million to tiger conservation, for a total of $9 million over eight years.

Founded in 1995, the Save The Tiger Fund is dedicated to supporting the conservation of Asia’s remaining wild tigers.

The Fund invests in a variety of different projects which increase cooperation and communication, build local leadership, and deliver effective on-the-ground conservation to tigers in human-dominated landscapes.

The Save The Tiger Fund is a joint project of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Exxon Mobil Corporation.
Conference Participants

Bangladesh

S.M. Jalil
Chief Conservator of Forest, Forest Department
Dhaka

S.M. Lutfullah
Joint Secretary, Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh Secretariat
Dhaka

Bhutan

Dorji Rinchen
Divisional Forest Officer, Forestry Services Division
Jongkhar

Kado Tshering
Divisional Forest Officer, Forestry Services Division
Samtse

Brussels

Jean-Pierre d’Huart
Director of Conservation, WWF Belgium

Cambodia

Sun Hean
Deputy Chief of Wildlife Protection Office
Phnom Penh

Lay Khim
Acting Chief, Office of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary, Ministry of Environment
Phnom Penh

Chhun Sareth
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Phnom Penh

Uk Sokkorn
Deputy Director of Forestry and Wildlife Department
Phnom Penh

Ou Sun Vann
Deputy Director, Department of Administration, Ministry of Environment
Phnom Penh

Kim Virsna
Head of Wildlife Department, Ministry of Environment
Phnom Penh

Canada

Marco Romero
Director, The Tiger Foundation
Vancouver, BC

China

Paul But
CMMRC, Chinese University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

Kun Jin
Wildlife Resources College, Northeast Forestry University
Harbin

Diqiang Li
Wildlife Research Center, Chinese Academy of Forestry
Beijing

Judy Mills
WWF US
Washington, D.C.

Wei Wang
Director, Wildlife Administration Division, Department of Wildlife & Forest Plants Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
Beijing

Weisheng Wang
Official, Wildlife Administration Division, Department of Wildlife & Forest Plants Conservation, Ministry of Forestry
Beijing

Endi Zhang
Wildlife Conservation Society, China Program, c/o East China Normal University
Shanghai

Lu Zhi
World Wildlife Fund – China, Hepingli, Dongcheng Beijing

Holland

David Schmalz
Amsterdam

India

Praveen Bhargav
Wildlife First, Karnataka Tiger Conservation Project, c/o Wildlife Conservation Society – India
Bangalore

Raghunandan S. Chundavat
Senior Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India
Dehra Dun

S.C. Dey
Secretary General, Global Tiger Forum
New Delhi

Please visit the Tiger Information Center at www.5tigers.org for the on-line and updated version of this list.
A.J.T. Johnsingh  
Joint Director, Wildlife 
Institute of India  
Dehra Dun

Ullas K. Kranth  
Research Zoologist, 
Wildlife Conservation 
Society – India  
Bangalore

A.S. Negi  
Conservator of Forests,  
Bhagirath Circle  
Uttar Pradesh

M.K. Ranjitsinh  
Sainik Farms  
New Delhi

Goverdhan S. Rathore  
c/o Ranthambhore 
Foundation  
New Delhi

Bittu Sahgal  
Editor,  
Sanctuary Magazine  
Bombay

P.K. Sen  
Director, Project Tiger, 
Ministry of 
Environment and Forests  
New Delhi

Valmik Thapar  
(Tiger Link)  
Ranthambhore Foundation  
New Delhi

Belinda Wright  
President, Wildlife 
Protection Society of India  
New Delhi

Indonesia

Ari Budiman  
Indonesian Institute of 
Sciences  
Bogor

Neil Franklin  
Field Coordinator, 
Sumatran Tiger Project 
Metro, Sumatra

Jansen Manansang  
Managing Director, 
Taman Safari Indonesia,  
Bogor

Daniel Walter Sinaga  
Coordinator of 
Conservation 
Management Division 
Medan

Dwiatmo Siswomartono  
Director for Flora and 
Fauna Conservation 
and Nature Reserve 
Management, 
Ministry of Forestry 
Jakarta

Soemarsono  
Director General of Forest 
Protection and Nature 
Conservation, 
Ministry of Forestry 
Jakarta

Effendy Sumardja  
(STF Council member), 
Assistant Minister for 
the Environment 
Jakarta

M. Yunus  
Team Leader, 
Sumatran Tiger Project 
Metro, Sumatra

Lao PDR

Xaysida Bounthong  
Deputy Director, 
Department of Forestry, 
Ministry of Agriculture 
and Forestry 
Vientiane

Sivannavong Savathvong  
Head of Wildlife Inventory 
and Management, 
Department of Forestry 
Vientiane

Malaysia

Jasmi Abdul  
Director of Research and 
Conservation Division, 
Department of Wildlife 
and National Parks 
Kuala Lumpur

Sivananthan Elagupillay  
Department of Wildlife 
and National Parks 
Kuala Lumpur

Myanmar

Aung Than  
Director, 
Forest Department 
Yangon

Uga  
Director, Nature and 
Wildlife Conservation 
Division, Forest 
Department 
Yangon

Nepal

Rabi Bista  
Ministry of Forest, 
c/o Department of 
National Parks and 
Wildlife Conservation 
Kathmandu

Anup Joshi  
c/o University of 
Minnesota, Department 
of Fisheries and Wildlife 
St. Paul, MN, USA

Tirtha Maskey  
Joint Secretary, 
Ministry Forest 
and Soil Conservation 
Kathmandu

Please visit the Tiger Information Center at www.5tigers.org for the on-line and updated version of this list.
Conference Participants and Institutional Affiliations continued

Charles W. McDougal  
Wildlife Director,  
Tiger Mountain  
Kathmandu

Narayan Poudel  
Ecologist, Department of National Parks & Wildlife  
Kathmandu

Arup Rajouria  
King Mahendra Trust  
Kathmandu

Russia

Tanya Arzhanova  
Moscow

Anatoly Astafiev  
Director, Sikhote-Alin Biosphere Reserve  
Terney

Sergei Berezniov  
Deputy Chief of Tiger Department  
Vladivostok

Mikhail Bibikov  
Committee for Nature Protection  
Vladivostok

Yuri Dunishenko  
Institute of Hunting Management  
Khabarovsk

John Goodrich  
Field Coordinator, Siberian Tiger Project, Hornocker Wildlife Institute, University of Idaho  
Moscow, ID, USA

Dimitriy G. Pikunov  
Head of Ecology and Wildlife Protection Laboratory, Pacific Institute of Geography  
Vladivostok

Galina Salkina  
Chairman, Tiger Protection Society  
Lazo Nekrasovskaja

Sergey Shaitarov  
Coordinator, Tiger Protection Society  
Vladivostok

Evgeny Smirnov  
Research Scientist, Sikhote-Alin State Biosphere Reserve  
Terney

Evgueni Stomtiouk  
Committee on Natural Resources  
Vladivostok

Switzerland

Peter Jackson  
Chairman, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group  
Bouyg

Thailand

Watana Kaekamnerd  
Deputy Director General, Royal Forest Department  
Bangkok

United Kingdom

Sharon Ament  
Coordinator 21st Century Tiger, Head of Marketing and Public Relations, London Zoo  
London

Mike Appleton  
Head of Project Advisory Unit, Fauna and Flora International  
Cambridge

Debbie Banks  
Tiger Campaigner, Environmental Investigation Agency UK  
London

Sarah Christie  
London Zoo  
London

Please visit the Tiger Information Center at www.5tigers.org for the on-line and updated version of this list.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Role</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra Dixon</td>
<td>Director, Field Conservation, Zoological Society of London</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denice Fennell</td>
<td>Esso Petroleum Company</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey Gillson</td>
<td>Care for the Wild, Rusper, West Sussex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Hollands</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Fauna and Flora International Cambridge</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jordan, Chairman</td>
<td>Care for the Wild, Rusper, West Sussex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Rose</td>
<td>Director, Fauna and Flora International Cambridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anuja Adhar</td>
<td>The World Bank</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Ahnert</td>
<td>President, ExxonMobil Education Foundation</td>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne-Marie Alden</td>
<td>Tiger Information Center, Minnesota Zoo</td>
<td>Apple Valley, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Armstrong</td>
<td>Senior Veterinarian, Henry Doorly Zoo</td>
<td>Omaha, NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander von Bismarck</td>
<td>EIA-US, Director, Environmental Investigation Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorene Bolze</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
<td>Bronx, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald Brady</td>
<td>Director, Potter Park Zoo</td>
<td>Lansing, MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney Butler</td>
<td>Executive Director, American Zoo and Aquarium Association</td>
<td>Bronx, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudy d’Alessandro</td>
<td>Project Coordinator, U.S. Department of Interior</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Dinerstein</td>
<td>World Wildlife Fund</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Echols</td>
<td>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos Eno</td>
<td>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Ferguson</td>
<td>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Rhino and Tiger Conservation Fund</td>
<td>Arlington, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven Galster</td>
<td>Executive Director, Global Survival Network</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gervers</td>
<td>Director, The Tiger Network</td>
<td>Santa Fe, NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Ginsberg</td>
<td>Director, Asia Programs, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)</td>
<td>Bronx, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamara Gray</td>
<td>Global Survival Network</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Hornocker</td>
<td>Director, Hornocker Wildlife Institute &amp; Siberian Tiger Project, University Station</td>
<td>Moscow, ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lixin Huang</td>
<td>American College of TCM</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garry Jewett</td>
<td>Senior Fellow, World Wildlife Fund-US</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill Johnson</td>
<td>Exxon Corporation</td>
<td>Irving, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Jones</td>
<td>Assistant Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Keegan</td>
<td>Operation Eye of the Tiger</td>
<td>Bainbridge, GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Keegan</td>
<td>Operation Eye of the Tiger</td>
<td>Dubuque, IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Knights</td>
<td>WildAID, Barbara Delano Foundation</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred LaRue</td>
<td>Deputy Director for Animal Management, Dallas Zoo</td>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mathew</td>
<td>Asia Programs, World Wildlife Fund – US</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Meller</td>
<td>Director of Development, International Conservation Programs, Wildlife Conservation Society/Bronx Zoo</td>
<td>Bronx, NY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please visit the Tiger Information Center at [www.5tigers.org](http://www.5tigers.org) for the on-line and updated version of this list.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Role</th>
<th>Institution/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemanta Mishra</td>
<td>Biodiversity Specialist</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristin Nowell</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Cat Action Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Los Gatos, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Nyhus</td>
<td>Sumatran Tiger Project</td>
<td>c/o Minnesota Zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apple Valley, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Osofsky</td>
<td>World Wildlife Fund – US</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Phemister</td>
<td>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Phillips</td>
<td>Executive Director,</td>
<td>Turner Endangered Species Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gallatin Gateway, MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard Quigley</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Hornocker Wildlife Institute and Siberian Tiger Project, University Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow, ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Quigley</td>
<td>Veterinary Coordinator</td>
<td>Hornocker Wildlife Institute and Siberian Tiger Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow, ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Schaller</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
<td>Bronx, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulysses Seal</td>
<td>Chairman, IUCN</td>
<td>Conservation Breeding Specialist Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apple Valley, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James L. David Smith</td>
<td>Department of Fisheries and Wildlife</td>
<td>University of Minnesota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Paul, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mel Sunquist</td>
<td>Department of Wildlife, Ecology and Conservation</td>
<td>University of Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gainesville, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Tilson</td>
<td>Tiger Information Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Sherman</td>
<td>ExxonMobil Corporation</td>
<td>Irving, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Traylor-Holzer</td>
<td>Conservation Biologist</td>
<td>Minnesota Zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apple Valley, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diane Ward</td>
<td>Tiger Action</td>
<td>Fund for India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Ward</td>
<td>Tiger Action</td>
<td>Fund for India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalia Whitman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran Quoc Bao</td>
<td>Senior Officer, Forest</td>
<td>Protection Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hanoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Xuan Canh</td>
<td>Deputy Director,</td>
<td>Institute of Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Biological Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hanoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nguyen Ba Thu</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Protection Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hanoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney Tilt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conference Presentations

- Opening Remarks Lee R. Raymond
- From Tigers: 2000 to The Year of the Tiger Conference and Securing the Future for Wild Tigers John Seidensticker
- A Critique of Tiger Conservation in Asia M.K. Ranjitsinh
- The Current State of Tiger Conservation - Where Are We Now? Alan Rabinowitz
- Conservation of the Amur Tiger Gennady Kolonin
- Conservation Issues of Amur Tiger Population in Primorsky Region Evgeny Stomatyuk
- The Indonesian Sumatran Tiger Conservation Strategy Ir. Soemarsono
- Status of Tigers in China and Their Conservation Strategies Wang Wei
- Auditing Tiger Conservation: Can We Switch from Magic to Science? K. Ullas Karanth
- The Distribution and Management of the Malayan Tiger Panthera tigris corbetti in Peninsular Malaysia Jasni bin Abdul
- Taking the Tiger Out of Traditional East Asian Medicine Judy Mills and Paul But
- Targeting Consumer Groups and Eliminating the Use of Tiger-Based Products in China Endi Zhang and Dorene Bolze
- Global Survival Network Steven Galster
- Integrated Efforts for the Conservation of the Sumatran Tiger Effendy Sumarjaja
- Communicating the Tiger Crisis: In Search of National and International Support for Tiger Conservation and Tiger (Habitat) Defense Units: Even If We Win the Poaching Battle We Could Lose the Tiger War Bittu Sahgal
- Conservation Trust Funds Garry Jewett
- Address to Year of the Tiger Conference David H. Schmatz
- Closing Remarks John Seidensticker

Working Group Reports

- Research and Monitoring Summary
- Landscape Planning and Management Summary
- Country and International Issues Summary
- Indonesian Working Group Summary
- Local Issues Summary
- Tiger-Human Conflict Summary
- Tigers and Traditional East Asian Medicine Summary
- Financial Support and Networking Summary

This piece was printed in conjunction with 5tigers

Full texts of presentations and working group reports from the Year of the Tiger Conference are available on-line at www.5tigers.org.

10 October 2000 Presentations will be posted soon