

PANTHERA

TIGERS FOREVER 2006-2011 | ENSURING TIGERS LIVE IN THE WILD FOREVER





A photograph of a tiger's paw resting on a tree branch, with a body of water in the foreground reflecting the scene. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent green band across the middle of the image.

TIGERS FOREVER

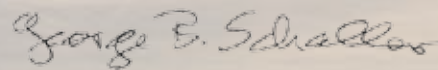
ENSURING TIGERS LIVE IN THE WILD FOREVER

Humans have for millennia viewed the tiger, its massive dignity and power, the fire in its eyes, with fear, respect, and awe. This magnificent cat became a creature of myth, legend, and dream. But with time the old traditions faded, the tiger lost more and more of its habitat, and tolerance declined when it preyed on livestock and a lucrative market developed for its skin and bones. The tiger today is often admired for its flaming beauty, and viewed as a symbol of wildness and wilderness. This, however, has not halted the destruction of its habitat and the decline of its numbers. So much information about tigers has been published in the past half century, so many expensive conferences held on its behalf, and so many protected areas established under its name, yet the relentless attrition continues. There is urgent need to convert all this knowledge into effective conservation action. The future of the tiger is not all bleak. Extensive forest tracts remain, still permeated with the spirit of the tiger. And the species is resilient if protected from poachers and provided with ample natural prey, water and cover. We know how to save the tiger as part of our natural heritage, but rhetoric is not enough and ignorance not now a refuge.

The Tigers Forever program of Panthera and its partners know the problems and concisely outline realistic, focused, and achievable solutions that offer tigers a long-term future.

Based on extensive field experience in the tiger's home countries, Tigers Forever has developed a solid and impressive strategy for

creating sustainable tiger landscapes in which local people and the big cats can coexist. Also critical for success is good protection of an area by a dedicated guard force, a continual monitoring program of tigers and other wildlife, and close cooperation and involvement by government departments and communities. Tigers Forever rightly feels that the slow pace in the conservation effort cannot continue, that its goals and tasks are pressing, and it has therefore developed and implemented this immediate action plan. In this it needs your full support. It is also hoped that country governments will show the willpower and moral vision, the national commitment, to save one of the most beautiful and magical creature the world has known.



Dr. George B. Schaller
VICE PRESIDENT, PANTHERA



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Above from Top: A young tiger rests in a tree in Bandhavgarh, Madhya Pradesh, India; tiger foot prints, or pug marks, in soft sand in a dry river bed in Manas, India.

THE VISION

The tiger is one of the most iconic animals on earth. They are a symbol of everything that is wild and they personify our natural world. It is hard to imagine that over a century ago, more than 100,000 tigers roamed the forests of Asia and that today, fewer than 3,200 remain. At this rate, wild tigers are faced with a future of being confined to a small number of isolated reserves and as captive animals, existing in zoos and private holdings.

In 2006 the world's leading tiger experts came together in India to resolve why tiger numbers were continuing to plummet, despite years of seemingly robust efforts to save them. Led by Dr. Alan Rabinowitz, Panthera's President and CEO and Michael Cline, a founding Director of Panthera's Board, the group determined that tiger conservation activities were too expansive, suffered from limited financial and human resources, and projects were failing to monitor the effectiveness of their actions. These issues diluted conservation efforts and prevented them from having sufficient impact to stem the tigers' decline. To be effective, conservationists needed a razor-sharp focus on activities that would mitigate the most critical threats to tigers. We had to "stop the bleeding", and thus the Tigers Forever strategy was born.

Based on a consensus from tiger biologists, Tigers Forever makes the unique commitment to increase tiger numbers by at least 50% at key sites over a 10-year period by mitigating the most critical threats to tigers, and improving the effectiveness of conservation actions. Utilizing rigorous science to maintain constant vigilance on conservation efforts and on the tiger itself, this transformative program is the first of its kind to guarantee success- the recovery of the wild tiger.



THE PROBLEM

Tigers have undergone a severe range collapse and today occupy only 7% of their historic range. The decline is being driven by the following threats:

- Wild tigers are directly hunted, primarily to meet the demands of illegal wildlife trade, but also because local people kill tigers out of fear for themselves, and to protect their livestock.
- Tiger prey, such as deer and wild pigs, have been over hunted by local people which makes it difficult for tigers to survive on wild prey alone, especially females trying to raise cubs. This lack of wild prey increases the chances of human-tiger conflict.
- Tiger habitats are being destroyed and fragmented, leaving only isolated areas that are not sufficient for the long term survival of significant populations.

Tigers Forever specifically addresses these core threats and is therefore the best, the most practical, and hands-on approach in securing a future for wild tigers. The state of wild tigers is too precarious to engage in a suite of diffuse conservation activities across vast landscapes. The priority must be to actively protect core tiger populations at sites that can provide long-term refuge. This has been the Tigers Forever mission since its inception in 2006.



Above from Top: Habitat loss threatens the long-term survival of wild tigers; direct killing due to poaching or human conflict is driving tigers towards extinction; the tigers wild prey, like sambar, need to be protected and sustainably managed.



THE SOLUTION

Since inception, the Tigers Forever (TF) strategy has been developed in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). A number of long-term WCS field sites have featured in the development of the TF strategy, including sites in India, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Indonesia, Russia, Cambodia and China.

The Tigers Forever strategy (Box 1) begins with identifying sites that:

- Are critical to the long-term future of wild tigers
- Have high potential to increase numbers of tigers and their prey
- Have strong governmental support
- Have existing or potential local capacity to enforce wildlife laws and collect rigorous scientific data

At these sites, resources are focused on the mitigation and elimination of human threats to the tiger's survival. Tiger and prey populations are monitored directly to ensure that these efforts are effective – increasing the numbers of tigers and the prey on which they depend.

Tigers Forever is mitigating the direct killing of tigers and their prey by:

- Enhancing law enforcement patrols through rigorous training and monitoring of park guards and patrol teams in their efforts to protect tigers, their prey and habitat in and around core areas.
- Using informant networks to investigate and apprehend poachers and others who conduct illegal activities, and
- Training of government and NGO staff to use the best scientific methods to collect data on tigers, prey, and the threats that they face.

MEASURING SUCCESS

Since 2006, Panthera has hosted annual reviews to assess progress, and shift actions if needed, in order to reach our defined goals. These reviews are vital, allowing teams to share lessons learned, determine solutions for new challenges and to ensure that the sites are on track to achieve their ultimate goal of increased tiger numbers.

Panthera also develops new technologies and methodologies where these are required to better monitor tiger populations and the threats that we target. Since the inception of Tigers Forever,

Panthera has funded the development of the world's leading research camera trap, a critical tool in monitoring tiger and prey populations (Box 2), supported the widespread implementation of a ranger management system known as MIST to improve law enforcement across tiger sites (Box 3), and has supported the development of new methodologies that measure the distribution and abundance of low-density populations throughout core sites. We have also developed an innovative partnership with the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in New York City, where Panthera now helps to host the largest felid genetics database in the world (Box 4).



BOX 1: THE TIGERS FOREVER STRATEGY

The steps involved in implementing the Tigers Forever strategy are:

- 1) Identify a site where potential exists to increase tiger and prey numbers
 - a. Delineation of a smaller, core area (3,000 – 5,000km²) that can realistically be protected given financial and human resources and existing or potential government-buy in.
 - b. The core area needs to be embedded within a larger landscape (10,000 – 25,000km²) that can hold a growing, and dispersing number of tigers.
- 2) Conduct a threats assessment to determine where and how to focus efforts
- 3) Scientifically assess current status of tiger and prey numbers and determine baselines utilizing:
 - a. Camera trapping
 - b. Occupancy modeling
- 4) Design and implement interventions that will mitigate key threats, such as:
 - a. Increase number and effectiveness of patrol teams and park guards
 - b. Weapon confiscation and stricter enforcement of laws
- 5) Annually monitor impacts of threat mitigation, such as:
 - a. Numbers of arrests made
 - b. Numbers of weapons or snares confiscated
 - c. Encounters with poachers
- 6) Scientifically monitor tiger and prey populations ideally on an annual or biannual basis
- 7) Once the core area is secured, expand efforts to the larger landscape
- 8) Begin to address long-term, less immediate threats, and consider issues of connectivity.

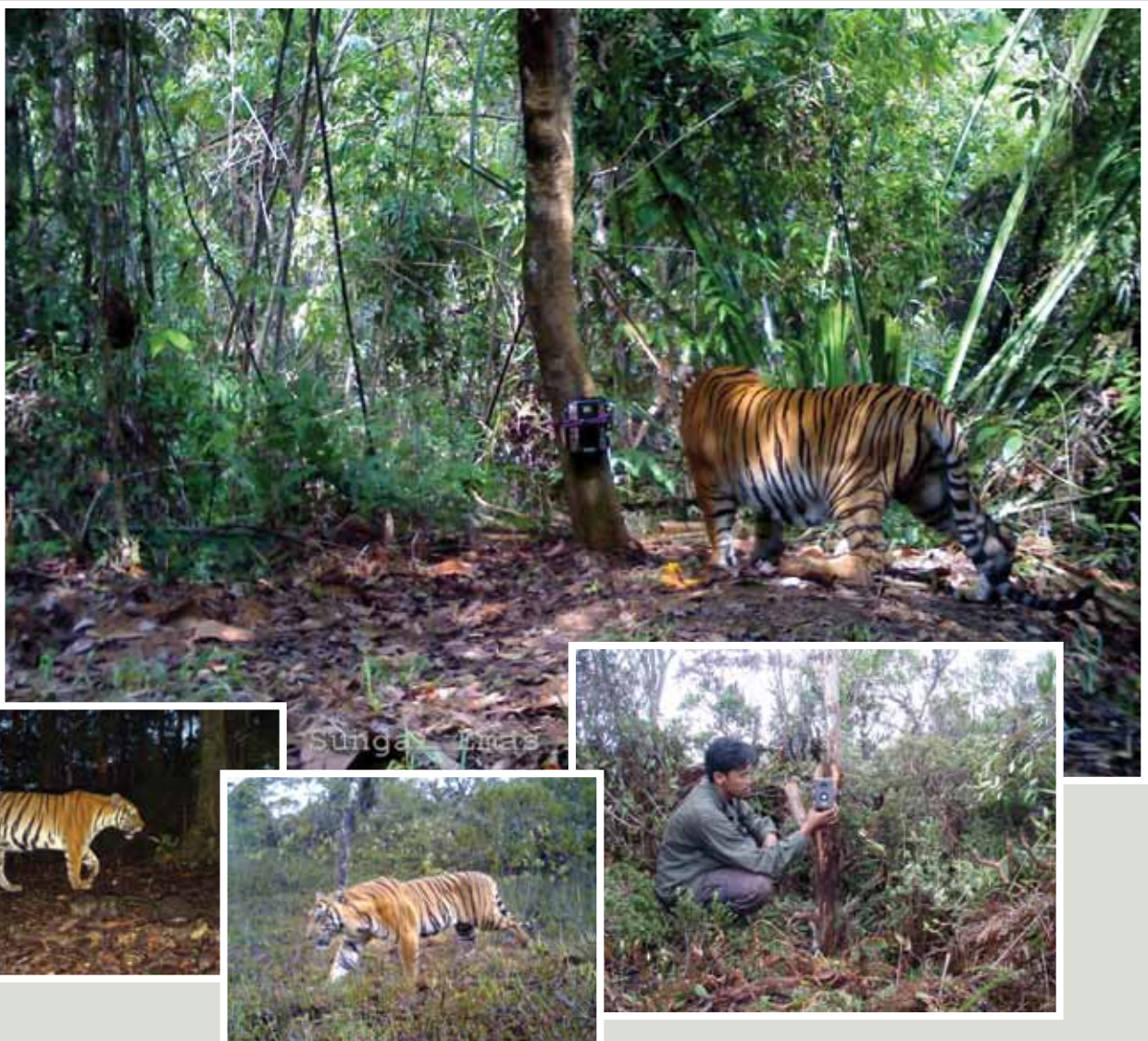


BOX 2: THE NEW CAMERA TRAP

Camera trapping is a widely used, non-invasive method to survey and determine the presence and abundance of tigers, and other elusive and low-density occurring species. Camera traps are remotely-triggered cameras equipped with infrared sensors that automatically fire when an animal crosses the beam. Biologists place camera-traps strategically in pairs in wild habitats to survey wildlife including wild cats. When an animal breaks the infrared sensor beam, the paired cameras take a picture of both flanks. Tigers have uniquely identifying marks – stripes – that can be used to identify individuals; the stripes of a tiger are like a fingerprint that means no tiger is alike. By tallying the number of individuals photographed and the number of times each individual is photographed, scientists can apply sophisticated ‘mark-recapture’ statistics that yield accurate estimates of the total density of the species in the area.

However, most of the camera trap models available commercially are both inadequate for proper data collection on tigers and other wildlife, or, they are prohibitively expensive. Panthera quickly reacted to this significant conservation gap and developed a new digital camera trap that is small, light, inexpensive, takes crisp photos, is extremely durable and can withstand even the harshest of climates – from the snows in the Russian Far East to the steamy humidity of the Malaysian rain forest. The new camera traps developed under this Panthera partnership are superior to anything on the market today, and are instrumental in our quest of saving wild tigers. Units are being deployed into 2011 to Tigers Forever sites.

A tiger looks curiously at a digital camera trap; two camera trap photos of tigers; a camera trap photo of a field member setting the traps.





WHAT MAKES PANTHERA'S TIGERS FOREVER PROGRAM UNIQUE?

Tigers Forever is the only focused, long-term program to save tigers throughout their range, relying on rigorous scientific methods and protocols, and adaptive management, to achieve this objective. While there are many activities that can fall under the umbrella of tiger conservation, Tigers Forever is unique in its focus on the most critical threats to tigers and the specific actions required to eliminate these threats.

Entering into year five, we are showing what works and gathering invaluable data to help better shape our future actions. The success of our efforts will be judged by our ability to reach our goals and measure our impact on conserving tigers throughout Asia.

- **FOCUS:** We strategically zero in on the most critical threats to tiger survival right now.
- **ACCOUNTABILITY:** We set clear and measurable goals for increasing tiger and tiger prey numbers, and we hold ourselves accountable in meeting these goals. Every Tigers Forever site is supported by funds, equipment, and scientific expertise to measure and monitor tiger numbers, prey numbers, and threat levels.
- **RESULTS DRIVEN:** Realizing that we must work with both government and private partners, often with other agendas in mind, the single most important goal and the only metric that ultimately counts for Tigers Forever is to increase tiger numbers at key sites throughout their range.

BOX 3: MONITORING HUMAN EFFORT – MIST

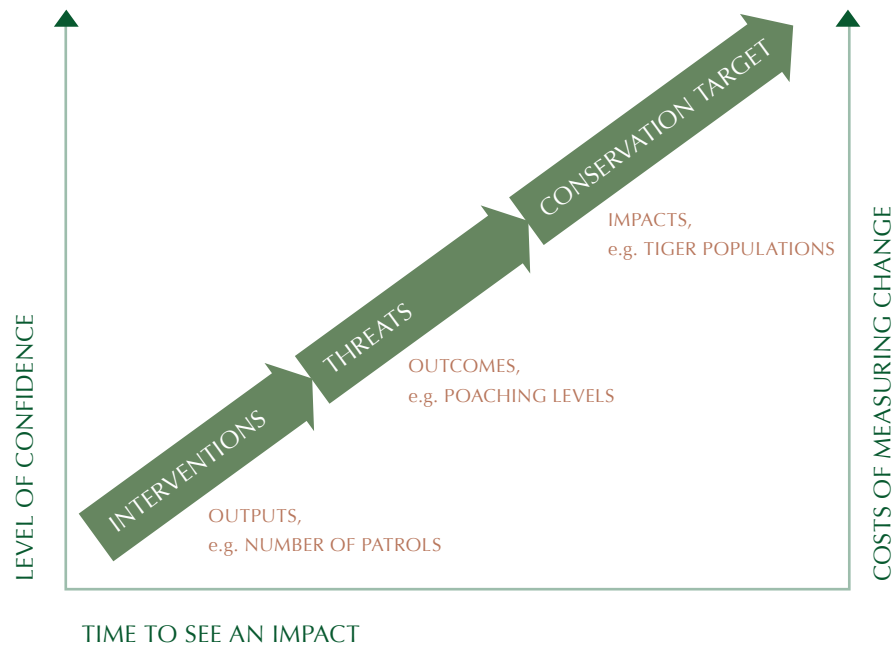
A key component of the Tigers Forever strategy is law enforcement. Tigers and their prey need well-trained 'boots on the ground' who are conducting consistent patrols in order to effectively protect tigers



from poachers and other threats. But just having people on the ground is not enough. Patrols need to be undertaken in a coordinated manner and patrol effort needs to be monitored to ensure actions are being undertaken. MIST (Management Information System) is a technical tool that is critical for measuring human effort and determining effectiveness of key interventions. MIST helps protected area managers in monitoring their teams by producing standardized performance reports. It provides a computer-based platform to record signs and activity of wildlife, maps the distribution of illegal activities (such as poaching, logging, snares, etc), tracks the outcome patrol efforts (number of arrests, snares removed, guns confiscated), and maps patrol coverage. Where MIST is being employed, we see the movement of poaching activities out of core tiger areas, and an increase in the morale of park guards who are seeing the results of their efforts for the first time.

HOW WE MEASURE SUCCESS?

Framework for Monitoring Effectiveness



Measuring impacts is a key component of the Tigers Forever strategy. In order to determine if our interventions are reducing threats and ultimately increasing tigers and their prey, monitoring has to occur at all three levels – from interventions, to addressing threats, to achieving conservation targets.

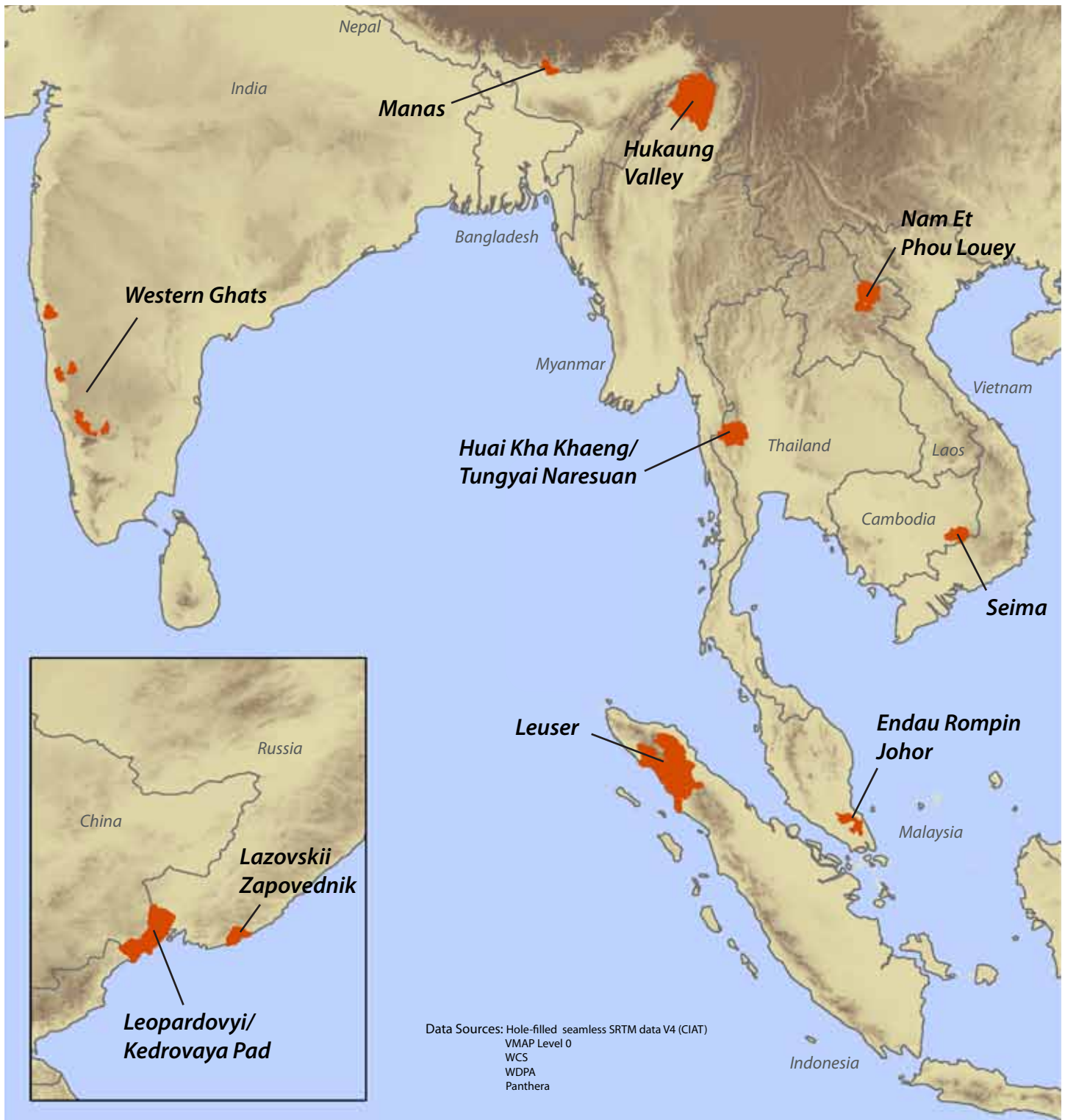
BOX 4: THE WORLD'S LARGEST GENETIC DATABASE FOR FELIDS

Panthera partnered with the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in 2006 to develop a state-of-the-art feline genetics laboratory and the largest genetic database for felids in the world. AMNH's Comparative Genomics Laboratory uses the latest techniques in conservation biology to provide individual genotyping, collaborative research on genetic threats, collaborative research in molecular ecology, technical training, sample and data archiving, and a web based central source for related information relevant to global felid conservation. As part of the Tigers Forever strategy, AMNH analyzes genetic data (scat and hair) at no cost to tiger sites across Asia, and are readily available to help others intent on using genetics to aid conservation decisions.



THE TIGERS FOREVER FOOTPRINT

Since 2006, the Tigers Forever strategy has been developed with input from nine sites across Asia. It is currently being implemented in nine sites. Some highlights include:





LAOS PDR

Prior to implementing Tigers Forever in 2006, the status and significance of the Nam Et-Phou Louey (NEPL) tiger population was largely unknown, but today, as a result of monitoring under Tigers Forever, NEPL is now a model for tiger and prey conservation in Lao PDR and, most importantly, it is the only confirmed breeding tiger population in Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR.

Over the past five years, staff on the ground have successfully estimated a minimum number of tigers in the protected area, completed an extensive baseline prey survey, and have a baseline estimate of the distribution and occurrence of tigers and their prey in the wider NEPL landscape. Given the extent and quality of existing habitat, it is estimated that this Tigers Forever landscape could ultimately support up to 50 breeding females, with a population of approximately 150 tigers.

As part of the Tigers Forever strategy, WCS-Lao staff are working with the Lao Government to improve law enforcement and rapidly reduce the hunting and trade of tigers and their prey from the core area. They have built an extensive



law enforcement system that ensures full-time rangers work year-round to protect over 2,000 km² of the core zone. In addition, a network of informants and mobile response teams work to prevent illegal trade of tigers and prey in over 75 vil-

lages, 4 district centers and along 500km of roads around the protected area.

In 2007, because of Tigers Forever, the first ever arrest in the history of wildlife enforcement in Lao PDR was made of a poacher – who was apprehended by park staff. While one arrest may not seem significant, this was a turning point for park staff who had the technical and logistical support to take action, and a stake in conserving their tigers.



MALAYSIA

The Endau-Rompin-Johor core site is one of the more recent sites to utilize the Tigers Forever strategy, and has had significant actions in a short period of time. This site was selected because it was one of three priority areas for tigers outlined in the Malaysian National Tiger Action Plan, and had strong political support. In 2008, few staff were on the ground, and baseline measures of tigers, prey and threats were not available. A period of ad hoc camera trapping quickly revealed two male tigers and one female occupied the northern half of this site. The following year, in 2009, an innovative field technique was developed by the Tigers Forever Technical Team and piloted in this site. From this work, a robust index of relative prey abundance was obtained for the entire site, a valuable baseline that will validate the effectiveness of conservation interventions in years to come. In 2010, a tiger population estimate was established for the northern half of this site and this will be expanded in 2011 to provide a robust estimate for the core area overall. Collaborative law enforcement patrols were launched in 2009 and these will

continue as the project expands during the next few years.

On the ground, this project grew from several individuals to include over 40 field staff in two years, many of whom are young women, working in harsh conditions to collect valuable information on threats, prey and tiger numbers. After these successes in a short time frame, the Government of Johor was so impressed with the Tigers Forever strategy that they pledged RM110,000 (approximately \$35,000) per year for ten years and have allocated six permanent staff to support these conservation efforts. The Malaysian government has also placed a ban on all commercial hunting, including tiger prey species, throughout the whole province of Johor, and not one hunting license has been issued since April 2008.

This site was a primary testing ground for Panthera's new camera traps (see Box 2), and Panthera will be outfitting this TF site with the necessary number of camera traps to simultaneously survey the whole site in April 2011. Panthera has recently joined forces with the Palm Beach Zoo, a critical partner whose support will help fund TF activities at this site.



MYANMAR

The Hukaung Valley is the world's largest tiger reserve, due in large part to efforts undertaken by Dr. Alan Rabinowitz, and the WCS Myanmar team, and was legally extended in 2010 to cover an area of 21,890km². The Hukaung Landscape was identified as having the greatest potential for tiger conservation in Myanmar, and it represents one of the largest continuous tracts of tiger habitat remaining in all of Asia. Since *Tigers Forever* began in the Hukaung Valley, law enforcement teams have been established and patrol efforts have been undertaken in the core area, all of which have been standardized utilizing MIST. Since 2006, teams have consisted of approximately 75 individuals from the forest department, wildlife police and locals, resulting in confiscations of weapons and snares, and numerous prosecutions. To date, field teams have completed a comprehensive survey of prey abundance and distribution throughout the core site. While the landscape is impressive in terms of its area, the size alone poses challenges for conducting effective surveys, monitoring, and law enforcement. The biological monitoring teams, who have



proclaimed themselves, the 'Flying Tigers' are working to detect and identify the remaining tigers in the core area by using opportunistically-collected camera trap photos and scat for DNA analysis.



INDONESIA

Little was known about the status of the tiger population in Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) or in the vast 'Leuser Ecosystem' in which the park lies, until surveys began in 2007 as part of Tigers Forever. Between 2007 and 2009, in collaboration with the GLNP and Leuser International Foundation (LIF) a landscape-wide occupancy survey was conducted over the entire Leuser Ecosystem – a remarkable area spanning more than 27,000km². A preliminary analysis showed that 62% of the landscape was occupied by tigers, with a population of around 100 individuals. Using these data and other sources of information, a core site of approximately 2,500 km² was identified in the province of North Sumatra. In March 2010, teams began intensive biological monitoring using capture-recapture camera trapping in this new core area. As of July 2010, camera trapping efforts identified four tigers roaming the mountains of the core area and the survey will continue until a baseline estimate of tiger abundance is established.

Landscapes as vast and rugged as the Leuser Ecosystem are a challenge to protect from determined poachers but the

WCS Indonesia Program has established Wildlife Crime Units (WCU) throughout this landscape to combat the threat of tiger poaching and trade. Since 2007, in collaboration with the Police and Provincial Wildlife Authority (BBKSDA), eight people involved in tiger poaching and trade have been sent to prison; and an additional 11 cases are still in process.

In the Leuser landscape the deliberate killing of tigers, driven by fear or in retaliation for livestock depredation, is a major threat to the population at large. In response to this, Human-Wildlife Conflict Response Units were established in 2008 to respond to conflict incidents in the Tigers Forever core area and immediate surroundings. The teams have managed to respond to over 90% of reported conflict events since January 2008 and were able to reduce the number of tiger removals (i.e. known deaths/captures) by 62% between 2007 and 2009. The threat posed by wire snares, set for prey but equally dangerous to tigers, remain of great concern and these are now the subject of concerted law enforcement efforts in Leuser.

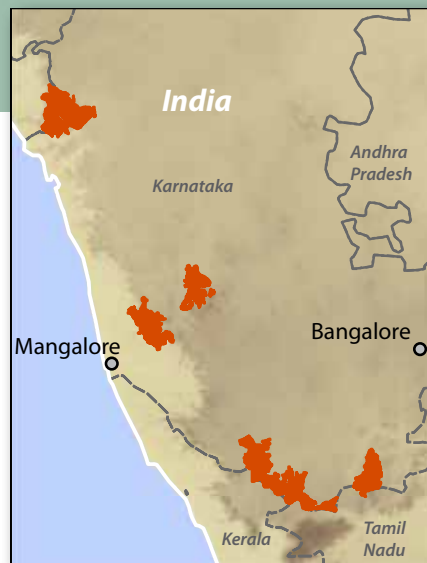


INDIA

A founding partner of the Tigers Forever strategy, WCS, has been operating under the direction of tiger expert Dr. Ullas Karanth in Nagarhole and Bandipur tiger reserves for several decades. These two sites have served as models for successful tiger recovery and conservation, and helped formulate the basis for Tigers Forever. Today, elements of the Tigers Forever strategy are being replicated throughout the Malenad-Mysore Tiger Landscape (MMTL) which spans 22,000km², and includes several core sites, including Nagarhole, Bandipur, Bhadra and Dandeli-Anshi, Kudremukh, BRT and Bramhagiri Protected Areas.

Tigers Forever is responsible for helping to expand activities outside of Nagarhole and Bandipur; and the MMTL provides an excellent example of how to take Tigers Forever activities to scale. The MMTL has also served as the primary testing ground for developing cutting edge science-based methods for monitoring tigers and their prey which have then been exported to other sites across Asia.

Frequencies of eight different landscape threats, including threats to habitat, hunting of tigers and their prey, and

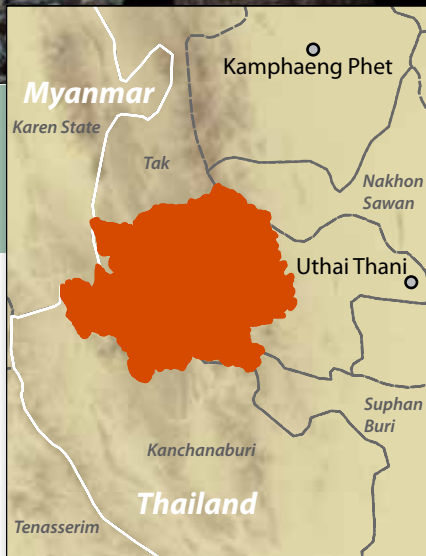


conflict situations, were compiled from an extensive occupancy survey of the MMTL conducted in 2006 to 2007. These data serve as a baseline for future threat monitoring. Prey and tiger populations have been monitored annually since 2004 starting with Nagarhole and Bandipur, while adding other core sites along the way. Preliminary results indicate prey and tiger populations are remaining relatively stable, with an

increase in prey density in Bhadra over the past five years. Rigorous monitoring and effective law enforcement, including the use of informant networks, has been critical for success at this site. Coupled with the government-backed voluntary relocation of villagers living within key areas for tigers, to villages outside of protected areas, MMTL is a model site for tiger conservation. Data have shown that this has been highly effective in aiding in the recovery of tigers and their prey.



THAILAND



Huai Kha Khaeng (HKK) is one of the founding sites for Tigers Forever, with a core site of 2,700km² within the larger

landscape of protected forests known as the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM) in Thailand. This landscape has considerable potential for tiger recovery. HKK was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1991, and there has been a history of strong local government support for tiger conservation. Prior to utilizing the Tigers Forever model, HKK was already making efforts to protect its tigers and establish baselines on prey, tigers and threats. However, law enforcement patrols, coupled with standardized monitoring under the Tigers Forever model, were undertaken annually from 2006 to combat poaching and other illegal activities in the park.

Since 2006, law enforcement patrol efforts have increased each year, with the teams now covering over 13,000km of patrol routes each year, roughly 90% of the entire core site. In 2010, 20 patrol teams totaling 190 staff conducted SMART

patrols from stations distributed throughout the core site; and the Government of Thailand pays all of their salaries. The SMART patrol system refers to the implementation of a suite of components necessary for effective law enforcement including MIST (see Box 3). The impetus for the SMART patrol system has stemmed from Tigers Forever.

Standardized monitoring of tigers and prey has been expanded into neighboring Thung Yai East and West Sanctuary to cover an area of 6400km², twice the size of HKK, and the goal for this site is to have the same level of patrol intensity as HKK. This serves as a shining example of how the Tigers Forever approach can be scaled up to the landscape level. The SMART patrolling system has also been adopted by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNPWPC) across several protected areas in Thailand, with support and training from WCS and other NGO partners.

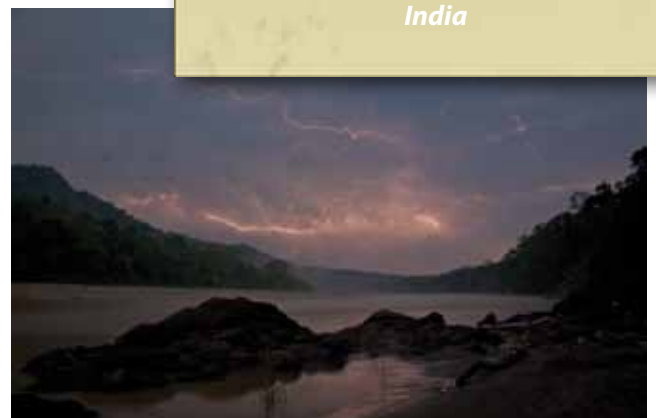
Biological monitoring since 2006 indicates overall prey density has remained consistent and annual tiger surveys indicate that the tiger population has remained stable. Camera trap surveys and direct observation have shown evidence of tigers breeding in the core area. The teams are gearing up in 2011 to conduct tiger occupancy surveys across the entire WEFCOM landscape, taking conservation efforts to scale.



GROWING TIGERS FORVER NORTHEAST INDIA

At the close of 2010, Panthera began the expansion of the Tigers Forever model to two new sites in Northeast India and the Russian Far East.

The Tigers Forever model is moving into Northeast India working in close collaboration with the local Assam-based NGO Aranyak and the Government of India's Wildlife Institute of India. Currently, little is known about the status of the tiger population in the Manas Tiger Landscape that extends across the international border between India and Bhutan. However, based on location, available habitat, and connectivity, the area has a high potential to increase tiger numbers given adequate protection. In 2011, project activities will include a landscape wide assessment of threats and the collection of baseline data on tiger and prey occurrence throughout this landscape. In time, a core area will be selected and strategic interventions will be defined in order to implement the Tigers Forever model.





GROWING TIGERS FORVER RUSSIA

The Russian Far East is a unique landscape for tigers and for Tigers Forever. One of the longest-running tiger conservation sites to date, directed by Dr. Dale Miquelle from the WCS, showed that the Amur, or Siberian, tiger population appeared to be stable between 1995 and 2005. However, since then poaching of tigers and their prey has increased dramatically, and with the reduction in enforcement funding from the government, tigers and their prey are decreasing. Poaching levels have now reached a point where reproduction by tigers is no longer able to compensate for the losses. And core protection is needed urgently. Tigers Forever activities will include the design and implementation of tailor-made MIST systems for two tiger source sites - Kedrovaya Pad Nature Reserve and Leopard Wildlife Refuge (these two adjacent areas are



managed as one protected area by a single authority), and the Lazovski Nature Reserve. Activities will begin with an increase in patrol quality and intensity to result in a substantial reduction of poaching pressures in these two protected areas. An agreement will be made with the protected area management staff on designing and implementing a more comprehensive tiger and

ungulate monitoring system for these two areas.





CURRENT AND FUTURE PARTNERSHIPS

While Tigers Forever was born with WCS in 2006, and since then has been heavily focused on their long-term sites, Panthera is working to extend the Tigers Forever strategy to the most critical areas required to ensure the long-term survival of tigers in the wild. Panthera is reaching out and working with additional partners such as WII, Aranyak, FFI, and the Palm Beach Zoo. We are not exclusive. Tigers Forever, the best chance for saving wild tigers, can only be taken to scale if adopted by local governmental and non-governmental partners, who are equally dedicated to saving tigers. And Panthera will do whatever we can to help sites enact the Tigers Forever strategy. Building national capacity to help save tigers, through, for example active patrols, is one of the key components of Tigers Forever. These activities are helping Tigers Forever to develop an army of local conservation leaders, who are truly the ones to drive tiger conservation on local, state and national levels. We need local sites, which have breeding tigers and adequate landscapes to support growing tiger populations, to want to employ Tigers Forever. And Panthera wants to assist those who wish to follow this strategy.



Above from Top: A patrol team in HKK Thailand; the King of Bhutan with Tom Kaplan, Michael Cline, Alan Rabinowitz and Colin Pool; George Schaller. **Opposite from top:** Dr. Alan Rabinowitz tests out a new Panthera camera trap; Joe Smith with field teams.



PANTHERA'S EXPERTISE AND APPROACH

Panthera, founded in 2006 by Dr. Thomas Kaplan and his wife, Daphne Recanati Kaplan, is the world's leading organization devoted exclusively to the conservation of wild cats and their ecosystems. Utilizing the expertise of the world's premier cat biologists, Panthera develops and implements global conservation strategies for the largest, most imperiled cats – tigers, lions, jaguars, and snow leopards. Representing the most comprehensive effort of its kind, Panthera works in partnership with local and international NGOs, scientific institutions, local communities, and governments.

Panthera works from both directions: bottom-up with local communities, local governments, and park guards, and top-down with policy-makers, heads of wildlife and environment agencies, presidents and prime ministers. We are teaming up with local partners and providing them with the training and the assistance they need to effect conservation in their own countries, a vital component of any long-term conservation strategy.

In the early 1960's, Dr. George Schaller, now Vice President of Panthera, conducted the first intensive, ecological

study of wild tigers and their interactions with their prey. His seminal work on tiger ecology, *The Deer and the Tiger*, was published in 1968 and still stands as one of the most comprehensive titles on the species. Dr. Alan Rabinowitz, Panthera's President and CEO, is a co-founder of Tigers Forever who worked on tigers in Huai Kha Khaneg and elsewhere in Thailand in the 1980's, and then went on to help create the world's largest tiger reserve in the Hukaung Valley, Myanmar. The concept of focusing on key activities and utilizing a monitoring and adaptive management framework to ensure that efforts undertaken were having an impact, came from one of Panthera's founding Directors of the Board, Mr. Michael Cline, who believed the conservation community needed to apply business principles to track progress and determine if the right actions are having the intended impact. Dr. Joe Smith, Panthera's Tiger Program Director is steering Panthera's Tigers Forever efforts on the ground. Having spent years many years on Sumatra studying the impacts of landscape change, human disturbances on tigers and their prey, Joe will be working on helping current Tigers Forever sites and on disseminating the strategy to other priority areas.



TIGERS NEED YOUR SUPPORT

Tigers Forever is the greatest chance for tigers to live wild, long into the future. Rooted in decades of expertise, and based upon best practices, Tigers Forever is the answer to securing tiger populations, and helping local and national capacity to get back on track to protect tigers.

Much has been achieved since 2006, but in order to take Tigers Forever to scale and deliver the impact that is required to truly save tigers, we need your help. A 50% increase in tiger numbers at key sites means new hope for the tiger. Whether you are in government, an NGO, the private sector, or just an individual who cares about the future of wild tigers, please join us in our commitment in securing tiger populations and alleviating their most critical threats. Tigers Forever is the flagship program to ensure that tigers continue to roam the forests – it is a winning model. Please join us in winning this fight and secur-



ing a future for these magnificent species in the wild forever.

Panthera is a U.S.-based, 501(c)3 public charity. Donations, of any denomination, are tax deductible. Making your gift online is an efficient way to support Panthera's Tigers Forever Strategy. 100% of your donation will go directly to the field, where your contribution matters most and has the greatest impact.

To support our work, please visit us at www.panthera.org. To inquire about other ways to donate, or how you might be able to help, please contact us at info@panthera.org or +1 (646) 786-0400. We would love to hear from you.

Opposite from top: An alert mother and her cub; women field workers in India; sambar deer. **This page from top:** A young cub rests on a log; a well-trained field team member sets a camera trap.









PANTHERA

8 West 40th St., 18th Floor

New York, NY 10018

T +1 (646) 786-0400 | F +1 (646) 786-0401

info@panthera.org | www.panthera.org