



**21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY TIGER**

giving wild tigers a future

# **21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger Annual Report 2006**

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger is a unique wild tiger conservation partnership  
between the Zoological Society of London and Global Tiger  
Patrol.**

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## About 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger

21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger was established in 1997 as a unique fundraising partnership between the Zoological Society of London and Global Tiger Patrol. The aim is to pool resources in order to raise money and to source and support tiger conservation projects in the wild. Since its inception, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger has become one of the top six non-government organisations funding tiger conservation worldwide.

A panel of international tiger experts rigorously examines all projects submitted to 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger for funding. The projects must have sound practical scientific and/or conservation value, and use local staff wherever possible. Project reports are reviewed every six months to ensure that the funds are being used to the best possible advantage. 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger is proud of its record of funding innovative projects which keep up with ever-changing environmental situations.

### Our Mission

1. To raise funds, from government, the corporate sector, zoos and individuals, for projects which significantly contribute to the conservation of tigers in the wild.
2. To raise the profile of tigers through developing public awareness and educational programmes.
3. To work with the international conservation and scientific community.
4. To utilise the wide range of resources held by the partnership between Global Tiger Patrol and the Zoological Society of London.

### Our Defining Features

- 100% of donations go directly to wild tiger projects.
- Administration for the operation of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger is funded separately. From November 2006 the administration has been funded by Dreamworld, Gold Coast, Australia.
- 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger works closely with in-country counterparts in order to develop capacity within the country to sustain conservation work through the generations.
- All projects are reviewed by experts to ensure that they have sound practical conservation and/or scientific credibility, and are making a fundamental contribution to the conservation of wild tigers.

## The Scope of Our Work

Since its inception, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger has funded a total of 67 projects, distributing over a million pounds and supporting projects in seven countries - India, Indonesia, China, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand and Russia. The projects cover a wide spectrum of requirements for tiger conservation, including training for wildlife rangers in the application of wildlife law, jungle survival and identification of endangered species, support for anti-poaching units which deal directly with poachers, uncover networks of illegal trading, and even advise in cases of human-tiger conflict. In Russia and Indonesia we also fund scientific research, including studies of tiger home ranges and tiger prey densities, and of methods for limiting the habitat damage caused by economic development. Comprehensive and thorough research provides a sound scientific basis for conservation planning and is an essential part of any conservation programme. Finally, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger also funds education and awareness raising programmes within tiger range countries; vital for ensuring sustainable local support for wildlife conservation.

### Acknowledgements

21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger is most grateful to all its supporters who provide donations, both large and small, as well as those given in kind. We would particularly like to thank the following:

Dreamworld on The Gold Coast of Australia who generously took on funding 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger's administration from November 2006 allowing us to continue to spend 100% of funds raised on supporting wild tiger projects.

DEFRA (the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), for their substantial yearly contributions to our field projects.

Founding supporter ExxonMobil (formerly Esso UK plc), without whose support for both administration and field projects in the early years, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger would not have come into being, and whose staff continue to support us each year through their retail department.

EAZA (European Association of Zoos and Aquaria), ARAZPA (Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria) and all the individual zoos for their ongoing contributions.

The author, Joanna Skipwith for the profits from her gorgeous book 'Tiger, Animals in Art'.

Harald Loeffler and all the other generous photographers who let us use their beautiful photos on our website to encourage fundraising.

H. A. Bennett for their sponsorship through selling "tiger coffee" in Australia.

We would also like to thank Nigel Hodgetts for the design and maintenance of our website and Candice Chitolie for the design and layout of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger leaflets and newsletter.

## Funding

### Sources of funding for 2006

Funding Source	Amount Received
<b>Grants</b>	
Grants from DEFRA	£63,275
<b>Fundraising Activities</b>	
Zoos	£33,190
ExxonMobil: toy sales and staff donations	£2,250
Public donations	£8,171
Tiger, Animals in Art	£1,959
<b>Total</b>	<b>£108,845</b>

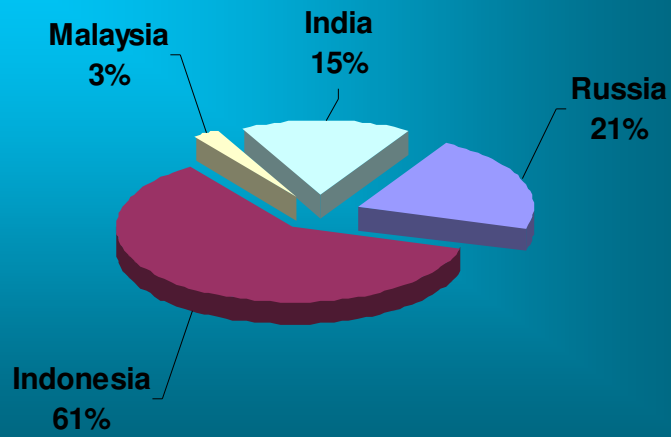
### Projects receiving funding from 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger in 2006

Project Title	Amount Donated	Grantee
Community Leadership for Tiger Conservation (CLTC) - Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve - India	£9,831	Tiger Research and Conservation Trust (TRACT)
Evaluating changing attitudes and behaviour among local communities to tiger conservation, following the implementation of the India Eco-Development Project - India	£1,135	Sanjay Gubbi
Community Leadership for Tiger Conservation (CLTC) – Nagarhole Tiger Reserve - India	£9,731	Centre for Wildlife Studies (CWS)
Supporting Local Advocacy for Tiger Conservation (SLAT) - India	£4,034	Centre for Wildlife Studies (CWS)
The Malayan Tiger Conservation Programme - Malaysia	£4,240	MYCAT

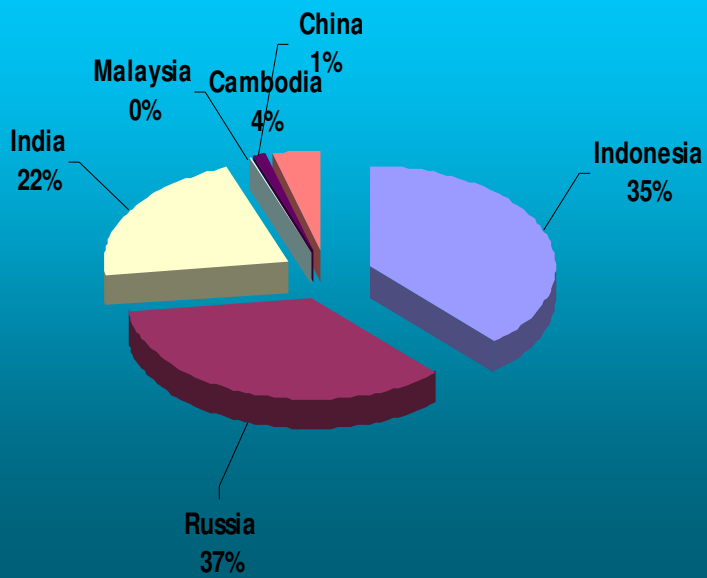
**Projects receiving funding...** continued from page 5

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Amount Donated</b>	<b>Grantee</b>
Long term research and conservation of the Siberian tiger - Russia	£16,817	WCS Russia
Protection & Outreach - Russia	£16,767	Phoenix
Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection and Conservation Team - Sumatra	£27,826	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Rapid Quantitative assessment of tigers in southern Sumatra	£26,564	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Compatibility, Conflict and Compromise: Coexistence between tigers and other large mammals and industry - Sumatra	£28,620	The Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Monitoring population trends of tiger and their prey species in Kerinci Seblat National Park - Sumatra	£14,541	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE)
<b>Total Granted</b>	<b>£160,106</b>	

### Countries in which projects were funded in 2006



### % 21st Century Tiger funds allocated to each country since 1997



## **Activities in 2006**

### **Zoo Support**

Zoos continue to fundraise for tigers in the wild through 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger with a range of different activities. Donations continue to come from individual zoos in Europe, Canada and Australia. Zoos belonging to ARAZPA (Australasian Regional Association of Zoological Parks and Aquaria) were also busy fundraising for tigers raising more than £17,500.

21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger continues to recognise zoos' fundraising achievements; we awarded 10 certificates during 2006 and feature zoo support prominently on our website. Long term funding is vital and these efforts make a real impact on the ground in helping to conserve tigers.

### **Fundraising**

Joanna Skipwith, a successful author, designed and printed a stunning book entitled *Tiger, Animals in Art*. This book received great reviews from a wide range of publications including The Telegraph and BBC Wildlife Magazine called it '*An inspiring way to support tiger conservation.*' Some copies are still available via our website.

### **Sponsorship**

#### **HA Bennett**

H.A.Bennett & Sons, importers and distributors of high quality green coffee to Australian based roasters, have become a proud supporter of tiger conservation and are donating US\$1 for every bag they sell of Tiger Mountain raw coffee beans. £980 was donated in 2006.

#### **ExxonMobil Toy Sale**

Our 6<sup>th</sup> year of toys sales were held in ExxonMobil's offices in Leatherhead and London in November and December selling cuddly tiger toys to the staff in time for Christmas. Snoring Tigers, back again this year, were again a favourite. £2,250 was raised over the two days. We would like to thank all at ExxonMobil, especially Stella Crossley, Denise Fennell and the staff and volunteers who helped us on the day.

#### **21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger Website**

Nigel Hodgetts continued to keep the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger website up-to-date with pictures, articles and other useful news. As well as providing a vital information service for the general public, this site provides our sponsors such as zoos with access to project reports, news items and pictures. Supporters are provided with log-on details so that they can download pictures which are not available to the general public for copyright reasons.



## **New Administrator and baby**

21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger had a change of administrator at the beginning of the year due to maternity leave. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Hanna Beach for her hard work and dedication. Sophie Darlington took over for maternity leave cover at the end of March and stayed on as Coordinator. Sophie was a wildlife camera operator working in The Serengeti but has returned to the UK as her child has reached school age. Esther Conway joined the team at the end of the year as the Administrative Assistant, thanks to the administrative funding from Dreamworld. She lives locally and had previously worked as an administrator at AT&T.

## **Projects Funded in 2006**

21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger funded eleven projects in 2006. Here follows a selection:

### **India**

#### **Tiger Habitats and Integrated Conservation and Development Projects: A case study from Periyar Tiger Reserve, India**

Sanjay Gubbi's research sought to investigate whether or not an investment of US\$6 million by The World Bank had succeeded in promoting integrated conservation and development around Periyar Tiger Reserve in southern India. The research has important implications for the sustainability of investment in conservation, the legacy of which is rarely investigated, and Gubbi's study has shown that the benefits for tigers from such work are unclear. However well-intentioned these projects are, they may fail to deliver their primary objective of providing incentives for wildlife conservation, while at the same time providing a major burden to the Indian taxpayer for the years over which loans have to be repaid.



©Sanjay Gubbi/WCS India

## Malaysia

### The Malayan tiger conservation programme



©MYCAT

MYCAT is a formal yet flexible platform for information exchange, collaboration, and resource consolidation among conservation partners. MYCAT's immediate priorities in 2006 were:

- **Reduction in local consumption and trafficking of tigers and tiger prey through targeted campaigns.** A series of targeted campaigns focused on reducing consumption of traditional tiger medicine and meat of both tigers and tiger prey as a delicacy. The campaigns also focused on reducing local trafficking and poaching of tigers and their prey nationwide. MYCAT and other grantees made history in August 2006, with the first Mandarin-language tiger conservation outreach programme held in SRJK (C) Kahang, Johor.
- **Drawing roadmaps to secure the future of the Malayan Tiger.** By consolidating expertise, MYCAT is in the process of collaboratively producing the *Malayan Tiger Conservation Action Plan* that will provide direction and specific actions required to ensure the survival of the Malayan tiger.
- **Building local support and cultivating conservation-minded Malaysians through awareness programmes in zoos.** MYCAT developed and implemented tiger-themed events in zoos throughout the year to raise awareness and support for tiger conservation.
- **Maintaining and expanding conservation partnership.** MYCAT maintained the platform for open communication among the current and future partners by holding the Malayan Tiger Conservation Workshop 2006 in order to achieve better coordination and collaboration in tiger conservation.

## Russian Far East

### Protection and Outreach, Phoenix



©Phoenix

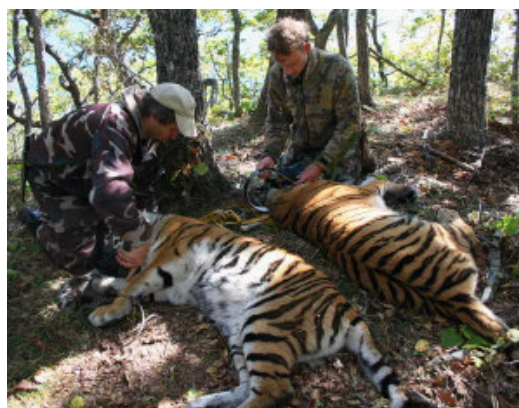
Primorye in the south of the Russian Far East represents the only area in the world where both Amur tigers and leopards still exist in the wild. In spite of a relative stabilisation of tiger numbers, the striped predators still face many threats: they are being poached for their pelts; human encroachment, habitat destruction, and prey depletion drive tigers to human settlements and endanger lives of both man and tiger. To strengthen conservation of the Amur tigers, their habitat and prey and ensure long-term survival of the tigers in Primorye, in the Russian Far East, the Phoenix Fund runs a project that combines public and state law enforcement activities, environmental education and outreach.

During 2006, two public environmental investigation teams and a western wildlife managers' team conducted over 160 anti-poaching patrols. For the reported period 238 environmental violations were revealed. The rangers confiscated 73 illegal rifles, 52 fishing nets, 42 traps, 40 snares and other poaching devices. Between January and December over 6,000 children attended 274 ecological lessons, performances, round tables, conferences and festivals in Pozharsky and Krasnoarmeisky districts of Primorye.

On September 24, 2006 the city of Vladivostok, Primorye, Russian Far East, celebrated one of its most colourful and exotic holidays – “Tiger Day”. Over three thousand citizens and guests of the city took part in the holiday devoted to the Amur tiger.

### Long term Research & Conservation of the Amur tiger, WCS Russia

The Amur or Siberian tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) is a classic landscape species, ranging across a variety of human-influenced landscapes, and competing with people for critical habitat and resources. Their population has been at perilously low levels, and in the Russian Far East international efforts to save them from extinction have been ongoing for more than a decade. In recent years - partly due to WCS's 13 year long efforts - the tiger population has stabilised. Poaching has declined, and improved scientific understanding of the species' requirements has enabled planners to take actions. John Goodrich and his team (right) track wild tigers by fitting radio collars to help them better understand the Amur tiger's distribution and movements.



©John Goodrich/WCS Russia

## Sumatra

### Compatibility, Conflict and Compromise: Coexistence between tigers and other large mammals and industry, ZSL



Building Bridges © ZSL

As part of an on-going ZSL project, 2006 saw the results of the rapid survey carried out in the province of Jambi, Sumatra after research during 2003-04 showed that tiger numbers in the area around an oil palm plantation were in decline. The aim of the survey was to provide a rapid assessment of the status of tigers, other large mammals and human disturbance within a landscape of commercial activities.

The survey showed that tigers and other species of conservation concern still existed in the commercially-dominated landscape but that the role of the oil palm plantation concession as species habitat was greatly reduced compared to previous years, probably due to the large increase in human activity in the set aside conservation areas. Distribution of key prey species suggest prey availability was not a key concern leaving direct human activity (poaching or land disturbance) as the more likely reasons. The key problem was illegal settlement of the “conservation areas” which were perceived by local entrepreneurs as unwanted land. Once settlers were in place, the plantation was powerless to remove them without law enforcement backup from local authorities, which was not forthcoming.

The survey was an important step in the development of rapid survey methods. Key points learned were the importance of repeated surveys, their suitability for more detectable species, and the need for large sample sizes to allow modelling of likely explanatory factors. These points will be incorporated into further rapid surveys to be conducted at the same and additional sites in the future as part of a Sumatra-wide cooperative effort by all relevant agencies.