

# Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers

## Annual Report 2013



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# 1. Introduction

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*“Looking back at the inception of MYCAT in 2003 and our 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year, I must say that the alliance has been a great platform for collaboration among the conservation partners. It has helped us move forward as one unit in facing the ever-growing threats to tigers and the challenges in saving them. With a renewed sense of urgency and hope, we will strive harder to save our national heritage – the Malayan tiger.”*

Executive Director/CEO of WWF-Malaysia  
and a founding member of MYCAT, Dato’ Dr. Dionysius Sharma  
17 August 2013, *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* press conference

2013 marks the 10<sup>th</sup> year since the Malaysian government established the Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (MYCAT). The only such conservation partnership in the world, MYCAT is an alliance of the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), TRAFFIC Southeast Asia (TRAFFIC), Wildlife Conservation Society-Malaysia Programme (WCS) and WWF-Malaysia (WWF). We are supported by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (DWNP) for joint implementation of the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan for Malaysia (NTCAP), the national blueprint for saving wild Malayan tigers.

MYCAT’s objective is to provide a formal yet flexible platform for information exchange, collaboration and resource consolidation among conservation organisations, which are united by the shared vision of achieving thriving wild tiger populations in Malaysia. Towards this objective, the MYCAT Secretariat’s Office (SO) has been the backbone of the alliance. The main roles of the SO are to: 1) facilitate communication between partners; 2) consolidate information from the partners to disseminate to the public; 3) coordinate collaborative efforts and manage MYCAT joint projects; and 4) implement decisions jointly made by the partners. This report outlines MYCAT’s involvement in the implementation of NTCAP, as well as the activities and accomplishments of MYCAT joint projects in 2013.

The only function of MYCAT SO that is independent from the partner NGOs is the monitoring of NTCAP implementation together with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE). MYCAT SO was officially appointed to the Monitoring Committee in 2010. The implementation of the NTCAP has been monitored for the past five years (2008 – 2012), and during this period, MYCAT SO has worked with at least seven different personnel at NRE. This underscores the urgent need for a more permanent technical team to be set up at NRE, which was the main recommendation presented by our government partners at the NTCAP Stakeholder Meeting held in 2013 (Section 3).

Over the past year, the Citizen Action for Tigers (CAT) programme (Section 8) has emerged as MYCAT’s flagship volunteering programme, as we continue to seek to involve the public as a main stakeholder in tiger conservation efforts through creating various volunteering opportunities (Section 6). The future of the Malayan tiger should not lie only in the hands of the government or NGOs, but on the shoulders of every member of the public. The positive response towards CAT has indicated that there are many who want to play their part. MYCAT Tiger Roadshows also continue to reach out to Malaysians, to cultivate wildlife stewardship and reduce the illegal trade and consumption of wildlife (Section 7).

Meanwhile, the capacity building project to improve enforcement patrols in Taman Negara successfully culminated in June 2013, after having exceeded most of the project targets (Section 9). MYCAT continues to support the enforcement efforts of the authorities by soliciting information on wildlife crime through the Wildlife Crime Hotline (Section 4), and by increasing the vigilant presence of CAT volunteers at the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor and the western border of Taman Negara (Section 8).

The *Wild Tiger Run* was organised to commemorate MYCAT’s 10 years of partnership, where Maybank came on board as the title sponsor (Section 10). On 9 November 2013, 2,500 runners laced up for tigers at the largest event ever for the Malayan tiger. It brought together old and new faces in conservation as well as thousands of the Malaysian public in a great show of support for Malaysia’s national icon, the tiger. From the Run, 1,344 runners signed up as MYCAT volunteers and RM55,000 was raised for MYCAT’s conservation activities.

Although not all important things can be measured, we are proud of the following numbers in Table 1, which indicates the depth and breadth of MYCAT collective achievements over the years. Unless otherwise stated, the number is a cumulative total since the beginning of the respective project, with the starting year indicated in parenthesis.

Table 1. MYCAT in numbers.

<b>Raising Awareness and Reaching Out to the Public</b>	
Rural Outreach (since 2005)	10,322 people reached face-to-face in 49 programmes  2013 – 716 in 5 programmes 2012 – 889 in 8 programmes 2011 – 119 in 1 programme 2010 – 3,189 in 15 programmes 2009 – 1,760 in 10 programmes 2008 – 2,800 in 6 programmes 2007 – 549 in 3 programmes 2005 – 300 in 1 programme
Urban Outreach (2007)	30,323 people in 85 programmes  2013 – 3,396 in 28 programmes 2012 – 2,814 in 10 programmes 2011 – 2,798 in 6 programmes 2010 – 7,398 in 23 programmes 2009 – 4,140 in 10 programmes 2008 – 1,520 in 7 programmes 2007 – 8,257 in 1 programme
Yahoo e-news (2003)	5,282 emails sent to 326 subscribers
Facebook (2010)	3,241 Likes
MYCAT WATCH column in the <i>Malaysian Naturalist</i> (2006)	30 articles
<b>Empowering Malaysians</b>	
Volunteers (2005)	1,082  2013 – 410 2012 – 168 2011 – 69 2010 – 175 2009 – 46 2008 – 30 2007 – 174 2005 – 10
Repeaters each year	2013 – 51 2012 – 62 2011 – 34 2010 – 42 2009 – 9 2008 – 8
<b>Supporting Law Enforcement: Wildlife Crime Hotline (2007)</b>	
Calls with reliable information	2013 – 102 2012 – 76 2011 – 106 2010 – 100 2009 – 24

	2008 – 22
Actions taken by the authorities	2013 – 78 2012 – 56 2011 – 97 2010 – 61 2009 – 17 2008 – 9
<b>Protecting Tiger Habitat: Citizen Action for Tigers (2011)</b>	
Distance covered by volunteers	2013 – 374km, 280 volunteers 2012 – 210km, 125 volunteers 2011 – 81km, 29 volunteers 2010 (pilot) – unrecorded, 25 volunteers
Threats recorded and snares/traps deactivated	2013 – 49 and 59 2012 – 12 and 24 2011 – 8 and 25
<b>National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (2008)</b>	
Assisting the govt. in developing the Plan	1 plan
Assisting the govt. in monitoring the progress	5 reports and 4 stakeholder meetings
Actions with known implementation status in 2012	60 (90%)
Total actions completed in 2012 by all agencies	29 (43%)
<b>Facilitated Communication Among Partner NGOs (2005)</b>	
Working Group Meetings	25
E-group	4,622 messages
<b>Advocacy and Technical Support (2007)</b>	
Supporters for a better wildlife law	56,062 worldwide
Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	1 Act passed
Moratorium on deer hunting	6 years (2009-2015)
<b>And where we are going together...</b>	
Wild Malayan tigers in 2020	1,000!!!

## 2. Communication Platform for Tiger Conservation

With ever-limited resources at hand, the need for a strong partnership is vital as it can facilitate the flow of concerted attention, information, funds and other relevant support, even occasional emotional support, to the areas that need it most. MYCAT SO is the engine that maintains the various communication channels related to the implementation of the NTCAP, not just between those directly involved but also to disseminate information on tiger conservation efforts in Malaysia. The target audience includes volunteers, supporters, donors, the media and general members of the public.

### a. Communication channels

The main communication between MYCAT partners takes place in the MYCAT Working Group (WG), which comprises representatives from partner organisations and the MYCAT SO (Appendix 1). MYCAT welcomed four new members to the WG in 2013. This brings the total number of WG members to 16, the highest number ever. Ten years after MYCAT was formed, the commitment from each NGO to the partnership remains strong and all partners contributed to the success of the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* (Section 10) to celebrate the 10-year anniversary and to raise awareness and funds.

The MYCAT Annual Meeting for 2013 was held on 5 April 2013 to highlight the joint accomplishments of the past year and to chart out a course for the coming one. MYCAT WG members and the heads of

MYCAT partner organisations were present, as were key representatives from DWNP, Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) and NRE. The government partners also presented updates on respective tiger conservation initiatives. DWNP was represented by seven staff of varying levels of seniority, presenting a good opportunity for more junior staff to experience the workings of the government-MYCAT partnership. This was the second year in a row that a representative from FDPM had attended the meeting, which serves as a good indicator that FDPM continues to be receptive towards working with NGOs.

In addition to the annual meeting, two formal WG meetings were convened on 10 June and 15 November 2013. These meetings provided MYCAT partners, who are generally involved in various other conservation programmes, with the opportunity to focus on tiger conservation and exchange updates and information with colleagues working in other tiger landscapes. It is also a platform to discuss pertinent issues and challenges as well as to brainstorm for solutions. A seminar entitled 'Findings on Tiger Ecology' was held prior to the November meeting, where Mark Rayan Darmaraj and Gopalasamy Reuben Clements presented the findings of their respective doctoral research projects. The seminar was made open to non-WG members of MYCAT partner NGOs.

Aside from the formal meetings, MYCAT partners and the SO are also in constant communication over phone and email as well as through the occasional get together, which enhances the working relationship and mutual understanding among partners. However, there was a notable reduction in the number of emails exchanged over the official WG e-group, from 818 in 2012 to 440 emails in 2013. The official correspondence open to all the WG members tends to fluctuate based on membership, issues at hand or upcoming events. Due to changes and additions to the WG, trust will need to be built over time for open communication to take place within the group.

MYCAT SO was invited to present on the MYCAT partnership at the WWF Tigers Alive Initiative Communications Meeting for the WWF global network, which was held from 20 to 24 May 2013. Our experience in working together can offer valuable lessons to those working in the other tiger-range countries. MYCAT SO was also invited to present on our outreach programmes (Section 7) at the WWF Community Engagement and Education Officers Workshop, held on 22 to 23 August 2013. Such meetings and workshops enable MYCAT SO staff to meet other colleagues in conservation, to share ideas and learn from one another.

MYCAT SO also communicates with the public on tiger conservation issues and MYCAT joint projects. General communication is maintained through the MYCAT e-group, website and Facebook page. Tiger conservation news from around the world is sent out to the [e-group](#) to keep members updated. The number of members subscribed to the e-group increased slightly in 2013, from 311 to 326 members. The MYCAT e-group remains small as it caters to a niche group of individuals who have a special interest in tigers, be it for personal or professional reasons.

The number of e-news sent out in 2012 had reduced by 14% from the previous year, and in 2013 the trend continued with a 40% decline. The e-group is mostly maintained by MYCAT SO although members occasionally contribute. The decrease was primarily due to the lack of capacity to maintain the e-group as funds to support MYCAT SO's role in general communication with the public had ceased, and therefore less time was spent on sourcing for news. Also, in a survey conducted in 2010 on the effectiveness of the e-group, only 10% of the group members responded that they found the news useful.

Meanwhile, the number of Likes on the [MYCAT Facebook page](#) increased by 75% from 1,854 in 2012 to 3,241 in 2013. The large spike in the number of Likes received by MYCAT's page was partly due to the increased visibility of MYCAT resulting from the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run*, where the numbers jumped by 585 in the span of three and a half months. Comparatively, the number of Likes for MYCAT's page increased by 580 in the whole year of 2012. Facebook is an informal and general platform to engage members of the public and to disseminate information. However, due to lack of funds to support MYCAT SO, the communication via email and social media was limited to disseminating relevant information and liaising with volunteers.

Information and education are key instruments to empower Malaysians to proactively support tiger conservation. A regular flow of information to the public is crucial to keep the plight of the Malayan tiger visible in the public eye, while gradually instilling in people a deeper appreciation of tigers and the factors threatening their survival. Once the public are aware of how they can do their part, even for those outside the conservation field, it will encourage them to leave their comfort zones to offer a hand. Constant communication with the public through informal channels like Facebook keeps them informed and involved while building a sense of ownership among the Malaysian public towards our wildlife.

## **b. Media collaboration and publications**

There was a large increase in media collaborations in 2013 with both print and broadcast media, mainly due to the CAT programme (Section 8) and the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* (Section 10). MYCAT issued four press releases in 2013, comprising two on tiger-related issues, and two related to the Run (Appendix 2). Compared with 48 media pick-ups in 2012, 52 media pick-ups were recorded in 2013 from press releases issued, interviews and collaborations as well as from efforts of MYCAT partners and donors (Appendix 3).

Through statements to the public, MYCAT jointly expressed our disappointment with the poor prosecution of tiger-related cases in court and our concern that the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 is not being utilised to its fullest potential to deter wildlife criminals. In 2012, MYCAT issued a press release denouncing the acquittal of tiger poachers who had reportedly admitted to committing the crime. This matter was also discussed in the MYCAT WATCH column in the January 2013 issue of MNS' quarterly magazine, the *Malaysian Naturalist*.

In February 2013, MYCAT once again raised our objections over the light sentencing of a wildlife trafficker linked to Malaysia's largest ever seizure of tiger parts – eight tiger skins and 22 whole tiger skulls and bones. The accused had been found guilty and sentenced to only 24 months in jail. DWNP has also requested for an appeal to be filed against the light sentence, and the case is now pending in court.

As in previous years, MYCAT partners took turns to contribute articles on current tiger issues to the MYCAT WATCH column (Appendix 4). MYCAT SO contributed one article to highlight the 10 years of partnership.

## **3. Monitoring the Progress of the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan**

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The NTCAP lays out 80 actions to be undertaken between 2008 and 2015, towards the goal of recovering Malayan tiger populations. MYCAT SO was appointed to the NTCAP Monitoring Committee by NRE in 2010, and has been assisting the relevant NRE staff to produce an annual progress report at the national level. The importance of transparency and accountability in conservation actions are implicitly stated in the Plan and are vital to its effective execution, therefore MYCAT SO's role in the Monitoring Committee is that of a neutral independent body, even towards MYCAT partner organisations.

### **a. NTCAP implementation in 2012**

Out of the 80 actions in the NTCAP, 67 actions were scheduled to be implemented in 2012. Table 15 in the NTCAP outlines the implementing agencies, indicators and timelines for all 80 actions. Table 15 is a living document that is updated annually based on the achievements and challenges faced by the implementing agencies. Each action to be implemented is led by specific leading agencies who are assisted by relevant collaborating agencies. The leading and collaborating agencies may include various government departments, conservation organisations, and even individuals like independent researchers.

In terms of the overall performance in 2012, 29 actions (43%) were completed, 19 actions (28%) were still incomplete, seven actions (10%) were not reported and 12 actions (18%) were not yet started (Fig. 1). There was a small improvement, whereby the proportion of completed actions increased from 34% in 2011 to 43% in 2012, while the incomplete actions reduced by almost half from 51% to 28%. However, the overall grade earned by all the NTCAP implementing agencies was still an “F”, the same as it had been since monitoring began in 2008.

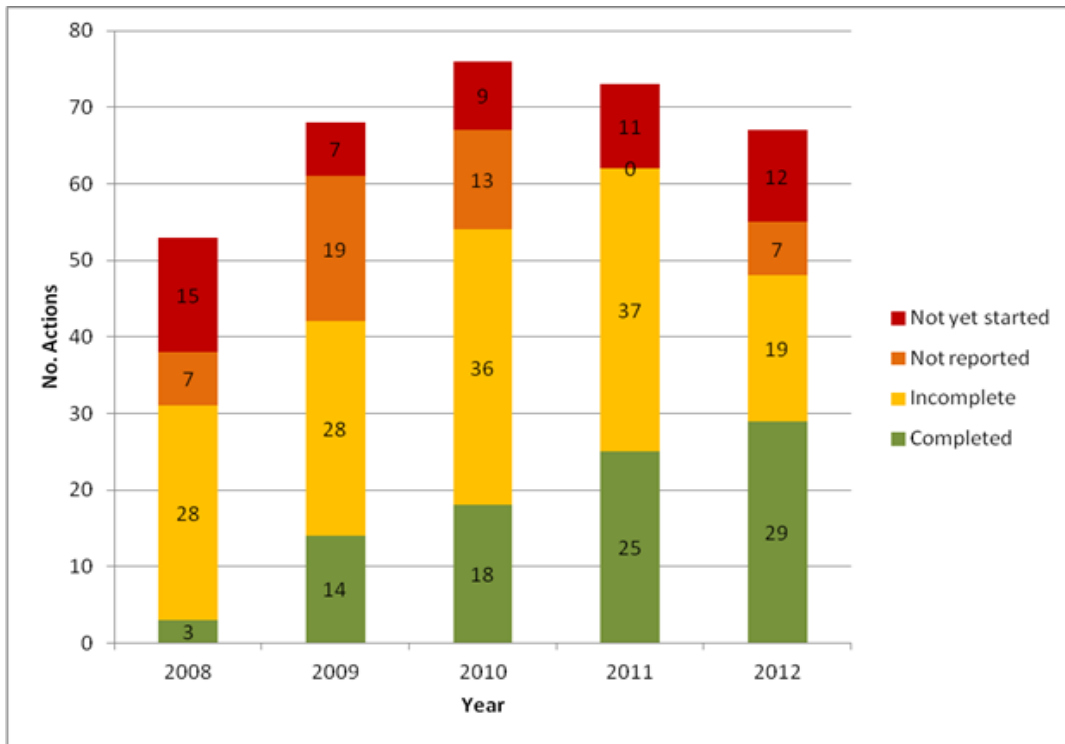


Fig. 1. The overall performance of the implementation of the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan for Malaysia between 2008 and 2012. The monitoring in 2008 and 2009 was based solely on work done by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia and MYCAT NGOs because the Plan was only officially adopted at the national level at the end of 2009.

## b. Main Challenge

While there were small improvements every year in the number of actions completed, the fact that the current rate of improvement would be insufficient to achieve the NTCAP goal was recognised during the MYCAT Annual Meeting in 2012. Subsequently, we deliberated with DWNP and NRE on a game-change plan. The main need identified was greater resource allocation to NRE and DWNP for better implementation, coordination and monitoring of NTCAP. The three priorities identified were to: 1) Set up a technical team of professionals at NRE, 2) Increase anti-poaching patrols, and 3) Conduct a National Tiger Survey.

Without such a dedicated unit at NRE, over the years MYCAT SO has trained and worked with at least seven different NRE officials on NTCAP monitoring. Case in point is the draft progress report prepared by MYCAT SO in 2012. It was never finalised because there was no official in NRE designated to do so.

A series of meetings were held in 2012 with the upper management of NRE, first with the Deputy Secretary General II and then the Secretary General, to fill the resource gap needed to fully implement and monitor NTCAP. By the end of 2012, additional manpower had been allocated to the Tiger Unit at DWNP, two staff members at NRE were assigned to work on the NTCAP though not exclusively, and joint enforcement patrols between DWNP and the Royal Malaysian Army were revived to better protect Taman Negara.

In 2013, despite the best juggling efforts of the NRE staff assigned to the NTCAP, no progress report for NTCAP implementation in 2012 was prepared. MYCAT SO assisted NRE in the compilation of results

from respective leading agencies of each action and in producing graphical representations of the results (see above), but after the 2012 experience, did not draft a report. Nor was MYCAT SO ever requested to draft one. As MYCAT SO's contributions to NTCAP monitoring are not funded, all work done is voluntary. The office is at the same time reluctant to raise funds for this activity, where the lack of commitment by the other party in the Monitoring Committee is clearly shown.

A Pilot National Programme Workshop on Mainstreaming Tiger Conservation in Malaysia was held from 12 to 14 June 2013, supported by the Smithsonian Institution. One of the objectives of the workshop was to strengthen the mechanism to monitor the implementation of the NTCAP and the Global Tiger Recovery Plan, and it was attended by representatives from government and NGOs. Echoing MYCAT's call for better coordination, the top recommendation that emerged from the workshop was to institutionalise NTCAP implementation by setting up a central coordinating structure. Other recommendations include investing in law enforcement, conducting a National Tiger Survey, etc.

The results of NTCAP implementation in 2012 and the recommendations from the Pilot National Programme Workshop were presented at the NTCAP Stakeholder Meeting on 9 July 2013, chaired by the Deputy Secretary General II of NRE. During the meeting, the Under Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary of the Biodiversity Management and Forestry Department at NRE as well as DWNP reiterated the need for a central coordinating structure for tiger conservation at NRE. The Deputy Secretary General II agreed to forward the recommendations to the top management of NRE but to date, no progress has been made on this front.

The request for progress reports on the implementation of NTCAP in 2013 was sent out to the stakeholders at the end of December 2013. Without NRE setting up a technical team, which has repeatedly been called for, we expect similar results while continuing to lose wild tigers and their habitats.

## 4. Wildlife Crime Hotline

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A 24-hour Tiger Crime Hotline (019 356 4194) was launched by MYCAT in 2007. The aim of the hotline was to support enforcement efforts of the authorities by soliciting information regarding crimes involving tigers and their prey from the public. Then in July 2009, MYCAT expanded the application to include possible crimes against other threatened wildlife and their habitats, and renamed it the Wildlife Crime Hotline. The operation of the hotline has thus far been financially supported by MNS, TRAFFIC, WCS and WWF.

### a. Reporting system

In the early years of the hotline, through working closely with DWNP, MYCAT SO has identified the kind of important and relevant information that need to be obtained from an informant. The identities of informants are kept confidential, and useful reports are channelled to the relevant authorities. These are usually the state offices or headquarters of DWNP but occasionally involve other agencies like FDPM, Department of Fisheries (DoF) or Department of Veterinary Services (DVS).

As a working partnership has been established with DWNP, MYCAT SO also follows up with them on the outcomes from a report, and updates the hotline database with details on the actions taken (Fig. 2). A set of standard operating procedures for the hotline was formulated with DWNP in 2011 and adopted at the NTCAP Stakeholder Meeting in 2012. It details the roles of DWNP and MYCAT as well as the procedures for action following a report made to the hotline. It also outlines MYCAT SO's role as a third party between informants and the authorities. As we notify informants on the actions taken by DWNP, this provides for transparency and accountability in enforcement actions resulting from the reports.



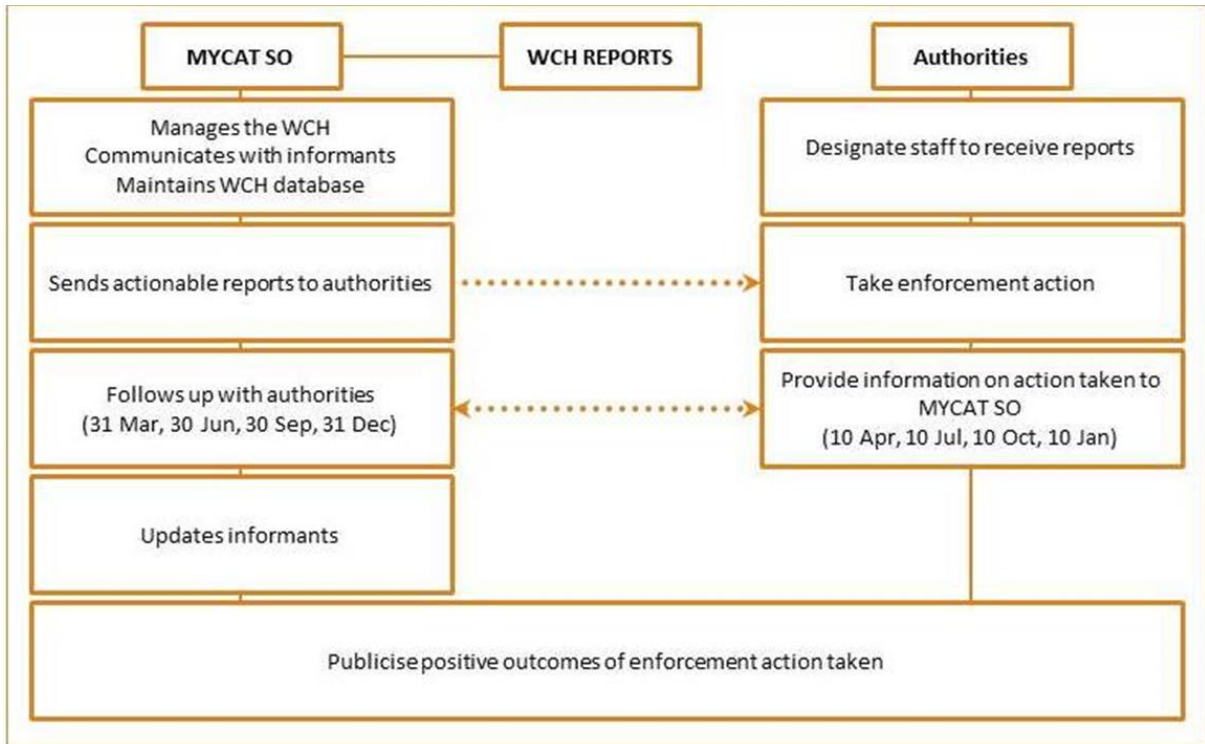


Fig. 2. The Wildlife Crime Hotline reporting system outlined in the standard operating procedures. For outcomes of reports where MYCAT is not notified immediately once action is taken, MYCAT follows up with DWNP quarterly. DWNP are expected to respond by the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the following month.

MYCAT sifts through reports received via the hotline and forwards those which are deemed actionable (i.e. can lead to enforcement action or an investigation) to the relevant authorities. Occasionally, information that may not be actionable, but could be useful in terms of building intelligence are also sent.

## b. Publicity mechanisms

The Wildlife Crime Hotline is publicised through the media whenever the opportunity arises and during MYCAT outreach programmes, to encourage the public to report timely and accurate information. It is also publicised by MYCAT partners through various initiatives.

In 2013, the hotline was promoted through:

- i) Promotional items: Promotional items such as car stickers, posters and reusable shopping bags bearing the hotline number (in English, Bahasa Malaysia and Mandarin) were distributed during MYCAT Tiger Roadshows. Life-sized standees, banners and posters were also displayed during programmes. Attention-grabbing flyers which list the type of information required in a hotline report were distributed, accompanied by further elaboration by volunteers in order to give the recipient a deeper understanding of the hotline. MYCAT volunteers also wore bright yellow T-shirts with the number emblazoned across the back as an additional promotional tool.

In 2012, the Selangor state-level Standing Committee for Environment provided funding for the production of materials to publicise the hotline. Two cartoon posters were designed by a MYCAT volunteer and were printed. They are being distributed to the public, and places where they are displayed include colleges and universities, veterinary clinics and even a laundry shop. Lanyards with the hotline number on it were also produced with this support. Some lanyards were distributed at the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* as a part of the finisher medal.

- ii) Internet and media: The hotline is a permanent feature on the MYCAT website, where both the hotline number and email (report@malayantiger.net) are listed. Meanwhile, postings on the MYCAT

Facebook page frequently mentioned the hotline, and specific photo albums have been created to showcase examples of incidences that should be reported.

The support from the Selangor state government enabled two advertisements to be placed in the leading Malay and Chinese-language newspapers in Malaysia, *Harian Metro* and *Sinchew Daily*. The advertisement in *Harian Metro* was published on 3 December 2012 while the one in *Sinchew Daily* was published on 29 September 2013. An article on the hotline was published in *Suara Enggang*, a bulletin by MNS' Bird Conservation Council. The hotline was also promoted during radio interviews on BFM, Lite FM and TraXX FM, and a live television interview on ntv7, as well as through feature articles on the CAT programme.

- iii) Outreach and CAT: The hotline is publicised during awareness talks given by MYCAT (Appendix 5), where the audience is encouraged to save the hotline number into their mobile phones. The hotline is also the channel through which CAT volunteers report any sign of illegal activity encountered during trips (Section 8). Before each CAT Walk begins, volunteers are briefed by either MYCAT staff or trained volunteer leaders. The briefing includes an introduction to the Wildlife Crime Hotline, and all volunteers store the number in their mobile phones.
- iv) Partner initiatives: MYCAT partners also produced and distributed material promoting the hotline. WWF booklets on Totally Protected and Protected species under Malaysian law were distributed at WWF events and MYCAT Tiger Roadshows. TRAFFIC also produced booklets on commonly traded wildlife products which were distributed during their outreach and awareness programmes. TRAFFIC, in partnership with The Body Shop, conducted four workshops in various states to educate members of the public on the illegal wildlife trade. Participants were encouraged to report suspected wildlife crime to the hotline. The WCH is also permanently listed in MNS' quarterly publication, the *Malaysian Naturalist* as well as in other web portals maintained by MNS members.

## c. Results

In 2013, the hotline received 102 'quality' reports, defined as reports containing relevant, actionable information. Out of the total number of reports, 92 were sent to DWNP (90%), six to FDPM, three to DoF and one to DVS (Table 2). Information on possible poaching and illegal wildlife trade constituted 83% of the reports sent to DWNP.

Table 2. Type and number of Wildlife Crime Hotline reports sent to relevant enforcement agencies in 2013.

Description	Cases	Agency
Poaching/Hunting	39	DWNP
Wildlife trade	37	DWNP
Possession/Display	13	DWNP
Animal welfare	3	DWNP
Forestry related offences	6	FDPM
Fisheries related offences	3	DoF
Animal welfare	1	DVS
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	

DWNP: Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia; FDPM: Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia; DoF: Department of Fisheries; DVS: Department of Veterinary Services

There was a 34% increase in the total number of quality reports received in 2013 compared to 2012 (76 reports). This was mostly due to the increase in the number of reports received from volunteers on CAT trips, from 7 in 2012 to 32 in 2013. The past year also saw six reports on forestry issues when there were none in 2012 and three in 2011 – one report in Penang and five in Pahang. The reports in Pahang came from CAT, and the Lipis District Forest Office (FO) acted promptly on the information provided and updated us on the actions taken. A good working relationship has been developed between MYCAT and the Lipis FO, which has facilitated the smooth operation of CAT.

Following the standard operating procedures, MYCAT SO requests for outcomes from DWNP every three months. Actions have been taken on 85% (this figure was 80% in 2012) of the information passed to DWNP, while 15% were unreported by DWNP (Fig. 3). All DWNP offices responded to the last outcome request sent by MYCAT SO. The unreported outcomes include information which were sent in late 2013, whereby actions may have been taken but are yet to be communicated to MYCAT.

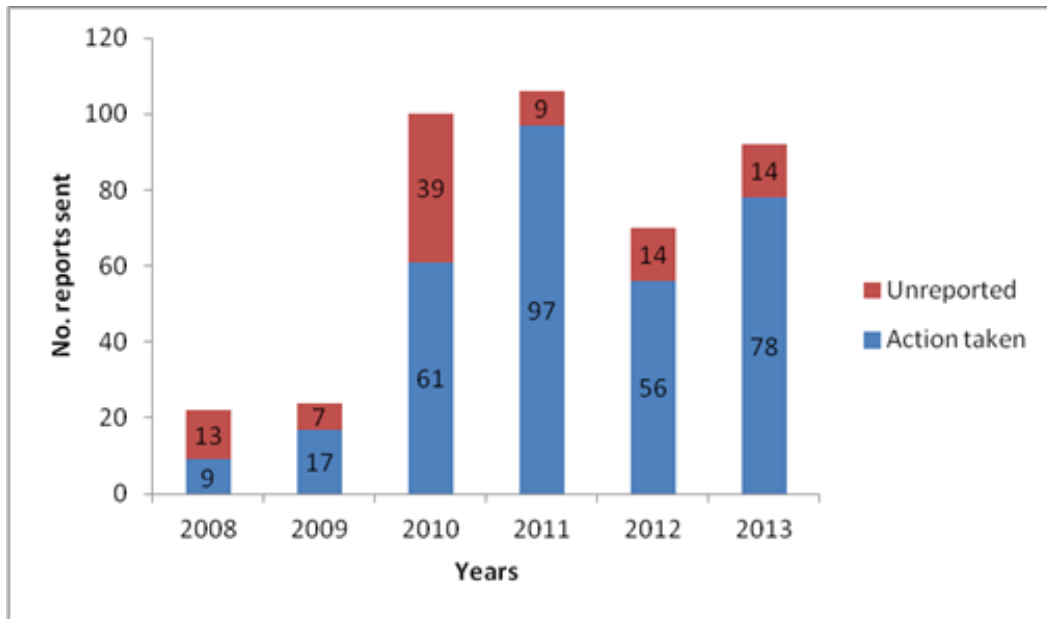


Fig. 3. Number of relevant and actionable reports sent to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) Peninsular Malaysia and the status of follow-up actions between 2008 and 2013.

Unreported = Unknown if any action was taken.

Action taken = Action taken by DWNP and outcome communicated back to the MYCAT Secretariat’s Office.

However, “action taken” only means that DWNP has looked into the report and does not necessarily translate into successful enforcement action. It includes cases where a particular wildlife or product has already been sold, or where investigations led to a dead end or is still ongoing. Table 3 shows selected notable results where successful enforcement actions were taken (reports from informants have been edited for clarity and brevity).

Table 3. Notable Wildlife Crime Hotline reports and actions taken by the authorities in 2013

Report	Action	By
A house in an urban area was displaying protected birds.	DWNP deployed a team of rangers and confiscated the bird that were being kept without a licence. Investigation is still ongoing.	DWNP Selangor
A home owner in an urban area was advertising several protected animals for sale.	DWNP deployed a team of rangers and arrested the home owner for selling wildlife without a licence. Investigation is still ongoing.	DWNP Selangor
A restaurant in an urban area was serving meat of deer and porcupine.	DWNP deployed a team of rangers and arrested the restaurant owner for selling wildlife without a licence. Investigation is still ongoing.	DWNP Selangor
Three bird snares were found in a forest.	DWNP conducted a Snare Operation in the area within the same month. They discovered and destroyed the snares and also found part of a wire snare.	DWNP Pahang
Snares and an animal carcass caught in a snare	DWNP deployed a team of rangers and discovered 17 bird snares, 1 wire snare and the carcass. Regular	DWNP Pahang

were found in a forest.

patrol is being conducted in the area.

A man with a chainsaw was seen logging in a forest reserve. A motorcycle was parked close by.

The FO deployed a team and found the suspect, who did not have a permit to log. He was sternly warned not to repeat his actions, and that area will continue to be monitored.

Lipis District FO

Sawn timber was found at the border of a forest and a rubber plantation. A lorry was parked close by.

The FO's enforcement unit found a tree stump of the same species in a nearby forest reserve and the timber is suspected to be illegally logged from there. The timber was seized.

Lipis District FO

DWNP: Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia; FO: Forest Office

The majority of the reports sent to DWNP consisted of incidences in Pahang (36%) and Selangor (22%), followed by Kuala Lumpur and Perak (Fig. 4). In previous years, Selangor and Kuala Lumpur usually topped the list due to greater awareness amongst the population, where many reports came from conservationists residing in the area. The high number of reports from Pahang was due to the CAT programme conducted in the state.

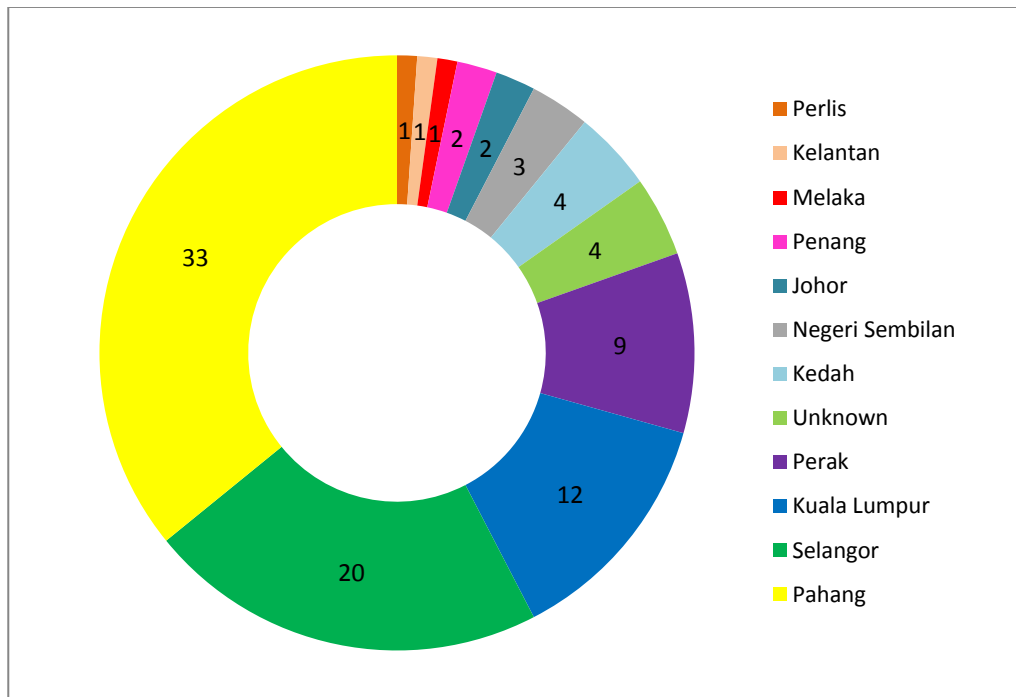


Fig. 4. The number of incidences reported to the Wildlife Crime Hotline in 2013 according to states. Unknown refers to reports where the location was not clear (e.g. a video of Malaysian poachers on You Tube), these reports were relayed to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

#### d. Challenges

In the previous years, the main challenge has been following up with DWNP on the actions taken for each case. In 2013, there has been an improvement on this front in terms of responsiveness from the authorities. For some reports, action was taken and MYCAT was informed of the outcome almost immediately.

Although there was an overall increase in the number of reports received in 2013 compared to 2012, majority of the reports received were from those within the conservation circle, despite widespread promotion of the hotline. This is similar to our observation in 2012. Several reports were received from

the public who attended conservation programmes such as the awareness workshops on commonly traded wildlife organised by TRAFFIC, but the number was low.

Some members of MYCAT met on 10 May 2013 to discuss new strategies to inform the public of the Wildlife Crime Hotline and encourage its use. A number of general and targeted methods of reaching the public were proposed, including advertising in pet magazines and getting in touch with nature guides around Malaysia respectively. The recommendations will guide future plans to promote the hotline. It will be a continuous process to educate the Malaysian public on wildlife crime, in order to further develop the potential of the hotline.

Efforts were taken in 2013 to immediately revert to informants, especially when feedback from DWNP was promptly available. However, for reports whereby action by DWNP is still ongoing, the reverting process will continue into 2014.

## **5. Cancelling Licences to Aid Wildlife**

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In Malaysia, wildlife-related businesses require licences from DWNP to legally trade, keep or display wildlife protected under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010. They also require a business licence from the respective local authority. When it comes to errant traders, while DWNP has the authority to revoke wildlife-related licences, they cannot shut down businesses and their premises. Local authorities have the power to do so but they may not have the necessary information on wildlife crime.

As a solution to combat illegal wildlife trade, the Cancelling Licences to Aid Wildlife (CLAW) initiative brings DWNP and the local authorities together in a pioneering effort in Selangor, the state with the largest consumer economy in Malaysia. It was jointly developed in 2009 by DWNP and MYCAT as part of an action of the NTCAP. Subsequently it was supported by the Selangor State Government and was approved by the Selangor State Executive Council (EXCO) on 28 April 2010. In 2011, from discussions MYCAT held with DWNP and the Selangor State Government respectively, the roles of the agencies involved were further developed and outlined.

Through CLAW, both agencies collaborate to revoke the business licences of repeated offenders of the wildlife laws, where only offences committed from 28 April 2010 onwards are considered. CLAW hits illegal wildlife traders where it hurts most, in their wallets. This initiative aims to keep commercial wildlife dealers in check, such as those trading in live animals as well as wildlife parts and products (e.g., wild meat dealers and restaurants, traditional medicine shops, and pet shops). It excludes individual pet owners.

In 2012, two workshops on identification of commonly traded wildlife parts and products were organised in Selangor by MYCAT with technical expertise from TRAFFIC. The objectives of the workshops were to create more awareness among the public on the wildlife species in trade, as well as to encourage more reports to the Wildlife Crime Hotline, especially on errant businesses dealing in illegal wildlife.

The mechanism for CLAW has been shared with MYCAT partners who are interested to expand the CLAW initiative to other states in Malaysia. In 2013, TRAFFIC gave a presentation on CLAW at a conference in Kuching, Sarawak which was attended by representatives from city councils. They have also continued to engage the public with four workshops, similar to the ones conducted in 2012, covering the states of Penang, Perak and Selangor. MNS too has expressed interest adopting the CLAW framework for other similar initiatives, where businesses that repeatedly flout laws will get shut down. However, further implementation of CLAW in the pilot state of Selangor had to be suspended in 2013 due to lack of funds for MYCAT SO.

## 6. Volunteer Programmes

Government enforcement agencies and conservation organisations have their respective roles to play, but the tipping point to reverse the tiger population decline in Malaysia will be when the large majority of the public claims their stake in tiger conservation.

MYCAT volunteer programmes aim to instill a sense of wildlife stewardship among Malaysians and to nurture future conservationists. The public cannot become conservationists overnight as there are many facets to the problems plaguing our wildlife. However, as more people become aware of the plight of wildlife, there is an increasing number who want to learn more and do something to help. To this end, MYCAT urgently prompts members of the public to play their part, and reminds them that the protection of wildlife and wild spaces are the responsibility of all. MYCAT’s volunteering opportunities allow people from all walks of life and of different interests to contribute to wildlife conservation and take pride and ownership in Malaysia’s natural treasures.

Aside from volunteering at outreach programmes (Section 7), the CAT programme (Section 8) was developed in 2010 as a more direct avenue for the public to protect threatened wildlife. While outreach programmes, or otherwise known as Tiger Roadshows, involve raising awareness and close interaction with members of the local community at trade or poaching hotspots, CAT brings volunteers back to nature, thus providing those who may not be comfortable talking to strangers at Tiger Roadshows with another possibility to participate in tiger conservation. We have also seen a crossover effect where volunteers acquainted with MYCAT through the CAT programme also help out in outreach programmes and vice versa.

A detailed briefing or training is provided to all who enlist, be it for outreach or CAT. Far from merely contributing time and energy, a volunteer also grows as a person from the experience obtained through participating in the various programmes, and the knowledge that he/she is making a meaningful contribution towards tiger conservation.

In 2013, 461 people volunteered with MYCAT, either by participating in programmes or contributing their expertise in a particular field, which brings the cumulative number of MYCAT volunteers to 1,082 (Fig. 5). The big jump in the number of volunteers is due to the high level of enthusiasm for CAT Walks and the large number of volunteers required to run two key events – the *Tiger Expo* and Wild Tiger Run (Section 10).

Out of the 461 volunteers, 410 were new and 51 were repeat volunteers from previous years. The number of new volunteers increased 144% from 2012. Out of all the first-timers, 23 volunteers joined us again later in the year, some even multiple times. This was most encouraging as it showed that volunteers are finding fulfillment or simply having fun while contributing to tiger conservation, and are returning to share their time and energy with us.

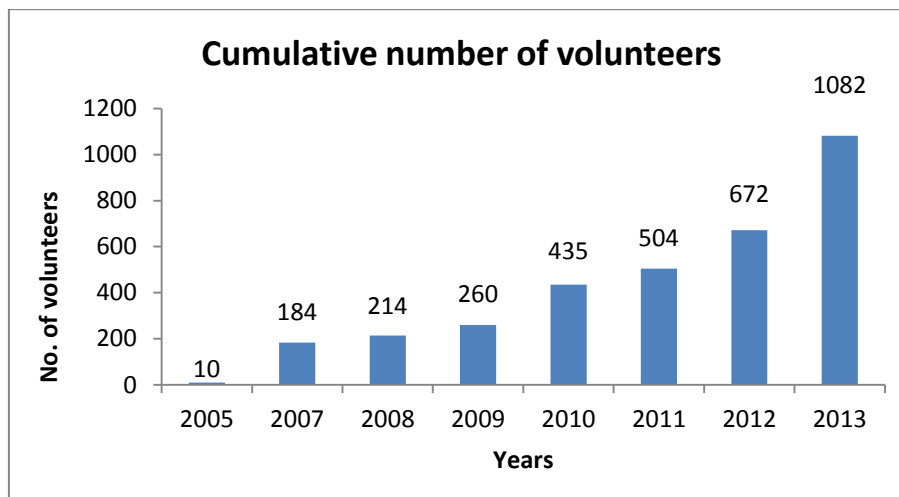


Fig. 5. The cumulative number of MYCAT volunteers.

Although volunteers are mainly recruited from members of the public, MYCAT also worked with specific groups of students and corporations. Students from the German-Malaysian Institute volunteered at the *Tiger Expo* (Section 10), while students from Taylor’s University and Universiti Putra Malaysia signed up for CAT Walks as a group (Section 8). Maybank staff from nearby branches volunteered to facilitate the Sungai Yu Outreach Programme. They did a great job, and truly embodied the spirit of employee volunteerism. Staff of various corporations also contributed time and energy to tiger conservation through the CAT programme (Section 8).

Other than through volunteer programmes, some members of the public rendered their expertise to tiger conservation on their own time. The Honorary Treasurer of the MNS Selangor Branch continues to administer MYCAT finances and others volunteered their special skills and talent to help with editing or proof-reading documents as well as with graphic design (see Section 11 for a full list). One very talented volunteer conceptualised and designed promotional materials for the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run*.

To show our appreciation, five MYCAT volunteers were invited to attend the Volunteer Appreciation Day organised by MNS Selangor Branch in January 2013. The event was held over two days at the Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve in Puchong, Selangor. MYCAT also hosted a volunteer appreciation dinner on 27 February 2013 for a small group of the most dedicated volunteers. At the dinner, Paul Michael Colclough was named the Volunteer of the Year for 2011, while Harrison Ooi and Maimunah Mohd Noor were named joint Volunteers of the Year for 2012.

## 7. Tiger Roadshow: Community Outreach

Initiated in 2005, the MYCAT community outreach programme aims to reduce the poaching, consumption and trade of threatened wildlife, through talks, school education programmes, and reaching out to the masses at places where people are gathered. The MYCAT outreach programme was rebranded the Tiger Roadshow in 2009. In 2013, MYCAT conducted 33 roadshows or talks and reached out face-to-face to 4,112 adults and children (Appendix 5). Since 2005, MYCAT programmes have reached out to a total of 40,645 people (Fig. 6).

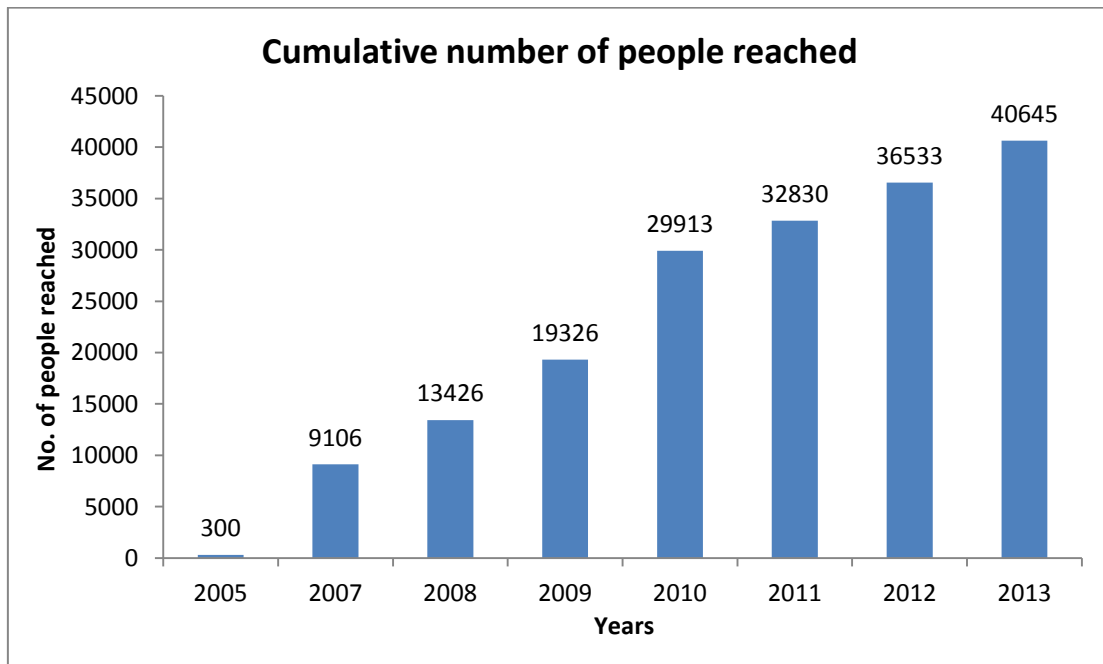


Fig. 6. Cumulative number of people reached through MYCAT outreach programmes.

The Tiger Roadshow encompasses rural and urban outreach programmes. These are conducted at small towns and villages adjacent to forests areas, and at public places around the city respectively. Rural programmes are targeted at wildlife poaching and trading hotspots and locations of the Tiger Roadshow is

selected based on information from DWNP or MYCAT partners, as well as based on the specific target audiences.

MYCAT returned to Sungai Yu for the third time from 7 to 11 April 2013. A pictorial report of the programme may be viewed [here](#). The Tiger Roadshow was facilitated by the largest team of volunteers ever in a MYCAT community outreach programme, 18 in total including eight Maybankers from the Kuantan branch and one from Jerantut. An awareness booth was set up at the local night market, where volunteers spoke to locals about the dwindling numbers of wildlife and the need for more protection. The current moratorium on the hunting of sambar and barking deer and the Wildlife Crime Hotline were heavily publicised. School programmes were also conducted at SK Merapoh, SK Teluk Gunung and SMK Merapoh over three days.

In their first support for tiger conservation, a corporate donor, the Malaysia Building Society Berhad (MBSB) collaborated with MYCAT on a series of CAT Walks and outreach programmes in Sungai Yu. Twenty eight staff from MBSB participated in a CAT Walk on 7 September 2013 and conducted an outreach programme on 8 September, where they visited the villagers of Kampung Mentara to spread conservation messages. In addition, MBSB staff cleaned up the Sungai Yu recreational area on 9 September, with support from the Lipis District Council. MYCAT also facilitated a meeting between MBSB and the local community to enable MBSB to develop more community outreach efforts in the area.

As an extension of MYCAT's outreach efforts, we also supported various awareness drives organised by others, through providing educational materials on tigers and wildlife. In 2013, MYCAT supported the efforts of students from INTI International University, Learning Fresh Child Enrichment Centre, Taylor's College, Taylor's University, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA; as well as MNS Selangor Branch and Zoo Negara.

The cultivation of wildlife stewardship is a long-term effort. To attain the ultimate goal of reducing the poaching, trade and consumption of endangered wildlife, the Tiger Roadshow must be continued and expanded. MYCAT will continue to provide information and avenues to the Malaysian public to harness the power of the great majority to benefit tigers and other wildlife. The method and approach previously used are work in progress, and are constantly evaluated and adapted following the principles of adaptive management.

## **8. Citizen Action for Tigers**

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In 2013, the CAT programme matured into MYCAT's flagship volunteering programme, and we frequently receive enquires on available trip dates from interested members of the public. The ultimate goal of CAT is to protect and recover the tiger population in Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor and Taman Negara National Park, where the Corridor was identified as a poaching hotspot by MYCAT research conducted between 2009 and 2011. As studies have shown that wildlife is relatively safer from poaching near recreational areas that have minimum-impact human activities, a neighbourhood watch-type programme was developed in 2010 to enlist the public's help to deter poaching activity.

The Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor is a priority wildlife corridor for Taman Negara as it is the last linkage connecting the two largest tiger and wildlife landscapes in Peninsular Malaysia, as identified in the NTCAP (Fig. 7). This Corridor is an 11km stretch of forests around the Yu River, immediately west of Taman Negara, and is bisected from north to south by a highway (Federal Route 8) that further increases poachers' accessibility to the Park.



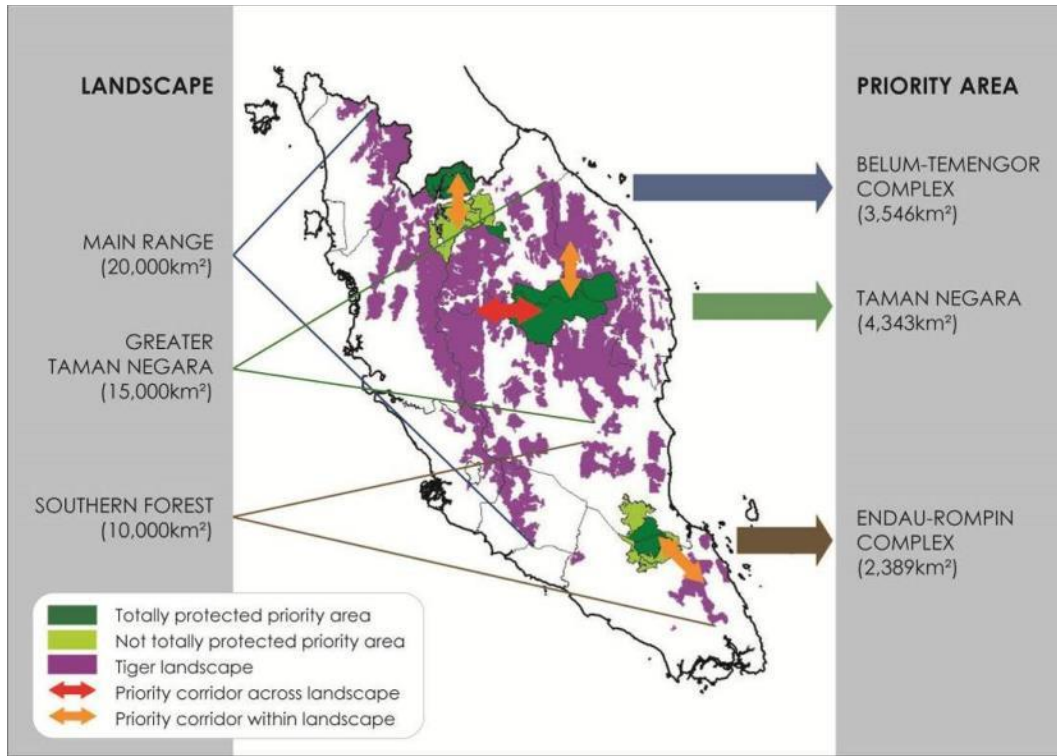


Fig. 7. The priority areas in the three respective tiger landscapes as identified in the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (DWNP, 2008)<sup>1</sup>. The Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor is marked by the red arrow.

CAT began in partnership with MNS Selangor Branch, whose members were the very first CAT volunteers in the pilot initiative in 2010. The programme was then officially endorsed by DWNP in 2011 while the presence of volunteers on the ground gradually increased. CAT finally fully took off in 2012 when substantial funding enabled the hiring of a dedicated staff to implement CAT. CAT enables Malaysian (and global) citizens to share the responsibility of saving Malaysia's tigers.

CAT engages concerned members of the public to take proactive measures – deter poaching by providing much needed boots-on-the-ground, save wildlife by deactivating snares, and support law enforcement by becoming the eyes and ears of the authorities – all while enjoying recreational activities in a wilderness setting. The greatest benefit of CAT may come when the silent majority realises that they are not mere bystanders, but a real part of the effort to save wildlife from poachers and to secure important wildlife habitats.

CAT activities range from weekend walks in the Corridor when poachers are most active and park rangers are stretched thin, to week-long trips by volunteers assisting park rangers in border maintenance and surveillance. The routes are determined based on findings from researchers, information from Taman Negara staff or local informants. The safety of volunteers are of utmost priority for MYCAT and volunteers are provided with basic medical insurance. In 2012, a Safety and Emergency Procedures Manual was developed for the CAT programme, which includes information on emergency action plans, safety while moving and living in forests, evacuation procedures, minimal impact camping, hygiene and medical care. The manual is carefully adhered to.

The public response to CAT showed that there is a strong level of interest in participating in conservation. CAT Walks were held almost every week throughout the year, including during the Muslim fasting month (Ramadan) and subsequent festivities. Volunteers explored the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor and the forests around western Taman Negara, and hiked through different terrains including old logging trails, small side trails and even oil palm plantations.

1. Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP). 2008. National Tiger Action Plan for Malaysia. DWNP, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

CAT Walks are able to cater to the majority of volunteers, both seasoned hikers and first-timers, as the length and level of difficulty of a Walk is flexible. Border Walks, which include camping overnight in the forest, require volunteers to have their own camping equipment and is logistically slightly more challenging. Although fewer Border Walks were conducted, the additional number of CAT Walks held was able to maintain a persistent and continuous presence of volunteers at the Corridor.

In 2013, 41 CAT Walks and three Border Walks were conducted, averaging three to four trips a month. There were 85 days with at least a CAT team present in the forest within or around the Corridor, more than double that of 2012. CAT volunteers covered a total distance of 374km (Table 4). The CAT effort expended was 789 human-day, a 64% increase from the 481 human-day recorded in 2012. GPS devices were used to record the locations and distances travelled by CAT and Border Walk volunteers (Fig. 8).

Table 4. Citizen Action for Tigers (CAT) achievements in 2013.

Indicators	Figures
No. of trips	44
No. of Walks	41
No. of Border Walks	3
No. of Trailblazers	0
No. of volunteers	280
No. of new CAT volunteers	256
No. of volunteers who joined >1 trip	20
Human-day in the forest*	789
Total distance covered (km)	374
No. of snares/traps detected/deactivated	59
No. of wire snares found	5
No. of nylon snares found	50
No. of threat incidences recorded**	49
No. of threat incidences reported to hotline	40
No. of actions taken by authorities	20

\* One human-day is defined as one person participating in a trip that takes place within a day.

\*\* Incidences recorded exceed incidences reported via the Wildlife Crime Hotline. This is because some incidences recorded did not require follow up action by the authorities.

In February 2013, MYCAT was fortunate to host Prof. Luigi Boitani, Professor of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of Rome and Chair of the Save Our Species (SOS) Working Group of IUCN on a CAT Walk. Prof. Boitani shared with MYCAT his many years of experience in conservation and provided constructive feedback towards improving CAT and outreach programmes in the Sungai Yu area.

We also had the pleasure of having Dr. Fred Koontz, Vice President of Field Conservation at the Woodland Park Zoo in the United States, on a Walk. Aside from introducing MYCAT and CAT to his colleagues at the *Zoos & Aquariums: Committing to Conservation Conference* in July 2013, Dr. Koontz also wrote about his CAT Walk experience for the [Woodland Park Zoo blog](#), to bring attention to MYCAT's efforts to safeguard the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor.

More details of CAT are found below and at our website [here](#).

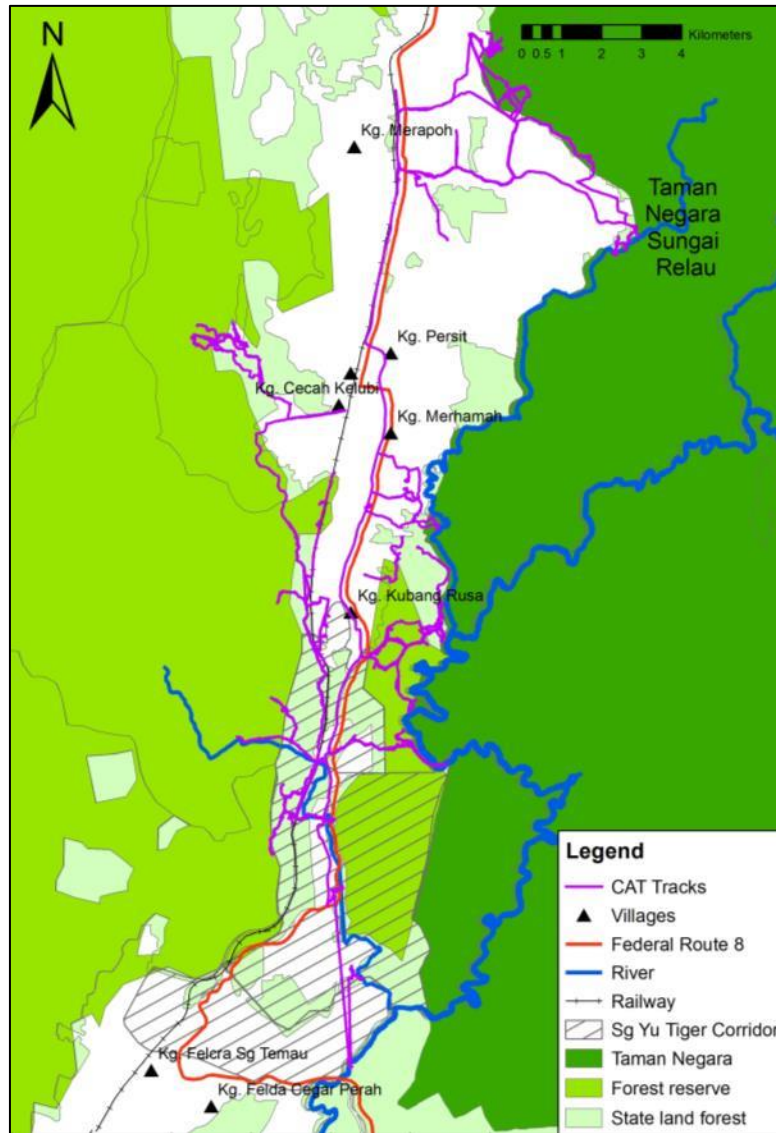


Fig. 8. The trails explored by the teams of Citizen Action for Tigers volunteers in and around the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor and the western border of Taman Negara National Park in 2013.

### a. Categories of engagement

There are three categories of volunteer engagement – CAT Walk, CAT Trailblazer and CAT Border Walk. Each caters to the various fitness levels and preferences of volunteers, enabling those with a wide range of abilities to participate.

**CAT Walk** is a moderate walk lasting for several hours where volunteers enjoy bird watching, searching for animal signs, photography, etc. in the forests within and around the Corridor. Occasionally, it will involve camping overnight in the forest. This is suitable for weekend volunteers, and some walks are led by trained volunteers. The specific routes have been determined by MYCAT researchers or park authorities as poaching hotspots or common poacher access routes into core protected forests. Orang Asli guides are sometimes engaged to guide volunteers in exploring less familiar trails, or to guide reconnaissance trips on vehicles or on foot to find new trails. Reconnaissance trips are mostly conducted on weekdays with the participation of a smaller number of volunteers who are more experienced in the forest.

CAT Walks were initially focused in the state land forests within the Corridor, but there was a need to increase human presence at other encroachment hotspots as poachers are not hindered by administrative boundaries. In 2011, CAT Trailblazer was introduced based on DWNP’s request to expand the area walked by volunteers and in 2012, CAT Walks were also expanded to Permanent Reserved Forests (PRFs) around the Corridor after obtaining the required permits from the Lipis District Forest

Office. CAT Walks were also expanded to the Taman Negara border north of the Corridor in 2012, based on a request by the then Superintendent of the park. In 2013, CAT Border Walks were introduced to fill in the gap created by the challenges of conducting CAT Trailblazers.

**CAT Trailblazer** involves hardcore bushwhacking along the Taman Negara border with DWNP park rangers to maintain the border trail and signs. The participants are dropped off at a starting point, hike for four to five days and are picked up at the end point. This is for experienced jungle trekkers due to the terrain and duration. A stringent process is followed when it comes to the selection of volunteers, and those interested are required to fill in a detailed questionnaire and attend a comprehensive briefing prior to the trip.

Trailblazers are jointly led by DWNP rangers and MYCAT staff, and are conducted when a border maintenance exercise is scheduled. No CAT Trailblazers were conducted in 2013 as Taman Negara was short-handed in terms of manpower, although the new Superintendent recently assigned to Taman Negara is supportive of CAT. Trips may be conducted in future whenever park rangers make plans to conduct a border maintenance exercise in the project site.

**CAT Border Walk** is essentially a hybrid of the CAT Trailblazer and CAT Walk, while the level of difficulty lies between the two. It involves moderate trekking involving two or more days and overnight camping along the border of Taman Negara, specifically focusing on identifying poaching hotspots and routes into the park. Border Walks are trail clearing and “eyes and ears” surveillance walks along the western border of the park which was previously covered by Trailblazer trips, thus the trails are known to MYCAT staff. Border Walks do not involve DWNP rangers and do not last the usual working week. There is flexibility to conduct walks of varying length according to need or conditions, thus it is easier for working volunteers to participate.

## **b. Supporting enforcement efforts**

While poaching has been identified as the main threat to tigers and other wildlife, it is a problem so pervasive that it cannot be solved by the authorities alone who are limited in numbers. To support the work of the authorities, information on suspected illegal activities spotted during CAT trips are reported to the Wildlife Crime Hotline and MYCAT relays the information to the relevant authorities – DWNP or FDPM, who are mandated to take enforcement action. Thus, it is important to keep the authorities informed of the activities carried out under CAT.

Two meetings were held with Taman Negara authorities, one with the Assistant Superintendent on 8 April 2013, and one with the new Superintendent on 23 September 2013. The aim of the meetings were to brief the authorities on findings from CAT Walks with regards to the threats towards wildlife, and to streamline communication channels for hotline reports. A meeting was also held with the Lipis District Forest Office (FO) Head on 26 September 2013, where the District Forest Officer thanked MYCAT for channelling information on illegal activities. CAT Walkers who hike in forest reserves require entry permits from the district FO, and they have been extremely helpful in expediting the permit application process for CAT Walkers.

## **c. Public engagement**

Volunteers are recruited through announcements sent out via the MYCAT volunteer mailing list, MYCAT tiger e-news, website, Facebook page, public volunteer portals and through word-of-mouth by previous volunteers. Out of the total number of people who volunteered with MYCAT in 2013, 56% participated in CAT. In April 2013, volunteers who conducted the Sungai Yu Outreach Programme were first led on a CAT Walk to enable them to experience first-hand the forests that they are there to save.

Despite often walking in degraded state land forests instead of the lush greenery of the national park nearby, many volunteers have expressed satisfaction in participating in CAT Walks as it provides them with the opportunity to protect wildlife on the ground. Very often when concerned members of the public read about threats to wildlife in the media, they feel helpless and detached from the issues, but CAT empowers them to become part of the solution.

Volunteers learn much about the poaching threats and wildlife conservation efforts in Malaysia by participating in CAT. They then serve as ‘ambassadors’ of wildlife to their friends and family, where word-of-mouth serves as a powerful tool to increase awareness on CAT and conservation in general, thus increasing the number of volunteer sign-ups. Volunteers have produced videos, written in various magazines and been featured in documentaries. One has donated money collected during her wedding for the purchase of camera traps to monitor wildlife in the project area.

Positive response from volunteers as well as the increasing interest and enthusiasm from the public about CAT has affirmed the need and viability of such a programme, the first of its kind in Peninsular Malaysia. With the establishment of CAT, a challenge was thrown to the public, urging them to claim their stake in wildlife conservation and increase much-needed protection for wildlife in the forests around Taman Negara. Many have answered the call and have willingly contributed time and energy as a CAT volunteer. During the MYCAT outreach programme at Sungai Yu in April 2013, we extended an invitation to local residents to join us on conservation walks, and discovered that many did not realise how important the Sungai Yu forests are and were keen to join. Another CAT Walk has been conducted for locals since then, and more engagement with the local community is planned.

In 2011, 29 volunteers signed up for CAT even without any active promotion. In 2012, 125 volunteers joined CAT trips, marking a 331% increase. A total of 280 volunteers participated in CAT in 2013, out of which 24 are repeat CAT Walkers from previous years. CAT Walks are popular with non-Malaysians too, with volunteers coming from 23 countries outside Malaysia, who range from expatriates working in Malaysia to backpackers to volunteer tourists or ‘voluntourists’.

The main limiting resource to increasing the number of trips is the lack of suitable leaders with appropriate knowledge and skills. At the end of 2012, two outstanding volunteers had been trained as CAT Walk volunteer leaders and three as assistant leaders. They have remained active volunteers throughout the year, and two of the young assistants have grown into confident CAT Walk leaders in their own right. Their ability to lead trips independently enables more CAT Walks to be held, thus increasing wildlife-friendly human presence in the Corridor. These volunteers are also an inspiration to other volunteers, as shining examples of how everyone can save wildlife despite not working in conservation full-time.

A number of volunteers with potential to become leaders were invited to the second CAT Walk Leaders’ Training Workshop on 17 August 2013, with the first having been held in 2012. Six volunteers attended the workshop, which was intentionally limited to a small group to allow for greater interaction and discussion. While most already had basic forest skills, they were further instructed on how to read maps, use a GPS, identify animal signs, and trek with minimal impact, as well as basic first aid, what to do when they encounter snares or trapped animals, etc. Their journey to become CAT Walk leaders will be a long-term process over a few months that will include onsite training at Sungai Yu.

Three of the leaders-in-training also attended a Forest Safety and Confidence Course organised by the MNS Selangor Branch Nature Guides, which consisted of three indoor theory sessions and one outdoor practical session. Course topics included basic camping skills (fire making, shelter building, water collection), safety in forests, navigation skills, survival skills and more. Repeats of the course will be conducted in 2014.

#### **d. Growing collaborations**

CAT has benefitted from collaborations with various parties, with the aim to maintain a steady stream of CAT Walkers at Sungai Yu on most weekends of the year. Royal Selangor, the leading homegrown pewter manufacturer and retailer, became our first corporate partner to support their staff’s participation in CAT Walks in 2012. By June 2013, they had completed four trips and have signed up for another four CAT Walks in their following financial year. Some repeat volunteers from Royal Selangor have emerged as internal champions for the cause, and voluntarily coordinate between themselves before each CAT Walk. The company also subsidised their staff’s participation in the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* (Section 10).

Other corporations who have participated in CAT Walks include DTZ Nawawi Tie Leung Property Consultants and Maybank. Meanwhile, Outdoor Gear Malaysia gathered together some customers and friends for a Border Walk to test out outdoor equipment on an overnight camping trip in the forest. They have also donated some equipment to MYCAT, as well as offered our volunteers a 10% discount on equipment from the outlet. MYCAT also worked with GILA Tribe to bring new hikers to the Corridor.

On a unique CAT Walk, International Tourism Management students from Taylor's University in Selangor interviewed locals and conducted an assessment on the ecotourism potential of the Sungai Yu area. The findings from the interviews and their analysis were shared with MYCAT, and photographs from their CAT Walk were exhibited at the university. We also kick-started a collaboration with [Ecoteer Responsible Travel](#), where voluntourists conduct CAT Walks as part of a longer trip where they also conduct community-based improvement programmes. Two groups of voluntourists have since joined CAT Walks. Their presence provides alternative income streams to poaching for local inhabitants, while their participation in CAT provides more boots-on-the-ground.

The next plan for corporate collaborations will move towards seeking financial sustainability for the CAT programme, and a step in this direction was taken with Malaysia Building Society Berhad (MBSB), a local financial services provider. Besides providing funds to sustain conservation programmes at the Sungai Yu Corridor, MBSB signed up for a series of CAT Walks as a team-building activity to enhance rapport among their staff and at the same time contributed to MYCAT's outreach and awareness raising efforts. A strong believer in employee volunteerism, MBSB staff conducted various community outreach programmes to benefit the rural community in Sungai Yu. Additionally, they were a Silver Sponsor for the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run*.

While those who sign up for CAT Walks on their own accord generally have some experience in hiking and already love the outdoors, those who participate through corporations may be on the other end of the spectrum and might not even have walked in a forest before. This presents MYCAT with a unique opportunity to 'introduce' new volunteers to the wonders of the rainforest and to cultivate an appreciation for Malaysia's rich biodiversity. Thus, corporate engagement is also being undertaken as a form of outreach.

In the case of the aboriginal community living in the Corridor (outside the park), MYCAT found that the CAT programme was well received. Engaging them through an anthropologist who spoke their language, we learnt that the tiger and several other large mammals are an important part of their religious mythology and they are very much against the killing of these species. Poaching is a matter of concern to them, and they saw the act of poaching these species and destroying their habitat as an act that will bring calamity upon the world. We are working with them to better identify poaching areas and to learn poachers' behaviour through their tracking skills and knowledge of the forests. With additional funds to involve the local community, we will increase the level of engagement in 2014.

## **e. Publicity**

The CAT programme received very good publicity in 2013, thanks to the contacts of some volunteers and others who wrote about their experiences on CAT trips. A total of 14 articles/blog posts on CAT were published in blogs and magazines, including Asian Journeys, the Association of British Women in Malaysia magazine, The Bridge: Malaysia Canada Business Council, CLIVE, Jetstar's inflight magazine, Let's Travel, malaysia.my, New Straits Times, Senses of Malaysia, The Star and the Woodland Park Zoo Blog (Appendix 3).

Ntv7, a Malaysian television channel, produced a documentary on CAT for an episode of *MagSeven*, an information programme on local happenings. The episode was aired on 28 May 2013 and can be viewed [here](#). In conjunction with the screening, one of our volunteer leaders and a MYCAT SO staff were interviewed on *Bella*, a women's feature programme on ntv7. The interview can be viewed [here](#) upon free registration.

CAT was also highlighted in two radio interviews with MYCAT volunteers. MNS Selangor Branch Nature Guides were interviewed on BFM (podcast available [here](#)), where they talked about a trip they were organising to Sungai Yu and Taman Negara. A writer from Let's Travel, a Chinese-language travel magazine, participated in a CAT Walk and wrote a heartfelt piece on the efforts of volunteers who are making a difference through CAT. He was interviewed on his experiences by a local Chinese radio station, Ai FM.

Meanwhile, talks on CAT and tiger conservation were given at various events, to the public as well as to potential corporate partners (Appendix 5).

## f. Camera trapping

Camera trapping in Taman Negara Sungai Relau (western entrance to the park) was introduced as a new activity of CAT Walks in 2012. Occasionally, volunteers are given the opportunity to check and retrieve images from camera traps which have already been set up along the jeep track that runs into Taman Negara from Sungai Relau to Kuala Juram. This proved highly popular among volunteers as they get to see in pictures the animals that they are walking for, and get a taste of how biologists study wildlife. Aside from providing volunteers with a unique experience, this activity also aims to monitor the presence of the resident male tiger in the area, nicknamed Bujang (bachelor in Malay), as well as the other wildlife.

Throughout 2013, Bujang has eluded our camera traps though leaving pugmarks on the ground. In December 2013, a team consisting of staff from DWNP, WWF and MYCAT SO mounted a search in western Taman Negara and found tiger pugmarks around a possible tiger kill. In 2014, we hope to determine the identity of this tiger with more camera traps in the area.

## g. Threat incidences

Reports from CAT volunteers to the Wildlife Crime Hotline has resulted in successful enforcement actions being taken by the authorities. Although all suspected threats to wildlife are recorded, not all incidences recorded during CAT trips are reported to DWNP or the Lipis Forest Office via the hotline. MYCAT personnel screen the reports and relay only useful/actionable information. Some information that may not require immediate action but may be useful in terms of building intelligence are later compiled and passed to the authorities.

In 2013, 31% of the total number of reports made to the hotline were from CAT. Notable examples of the public working hand-in-hand with the authorities to resolve a national problem are presented in Table 5. Poaching at the areas walked by CAT volunteers has been suppressed as indicated by the fewer number of snares found per unit effort and no recently set snares have been discovered. No known poaching was detected at the project site, although we found skeletal remains of a juvenile elephant, sun bear, wild pig and a porcupine, all of which had perished at least a year or two before.

Table 5. Notable CAT Walk reports and follow-up actions by the authorities.

Report	Action
A man with a chainsaw was seen harvesting wood from the site. A motorcycle, which might belong to the man, was parked near the site.	Lipis FO visited the area and their investigations led them to a man who resides in the nearby village. He was given a stern warning not to repeat his actions.
10 nylon snares were found in the forest.	Based in the location reported, DWNP discovered and removed 21 snares.
An elephant skeleton with a possible gunshot wound was found in the forest.	Initial inspection by DWNP suggested that the animal died a natural death. The skull was brought to DWNP Headquarters for a closer examination. Four bullet holes were found, which may have caused the elephant to die of <i>hypovolemic shock</i> .

FO: Forest Office; DWNP: Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia

This supports the CAT operating premise, namely, that the presence of CAT volunteers, by supplementing existing patrols conducted by DWNP, reduces poaching. CAT volunteers have encountered suspicious men with firearms at the Taman Negara border areas, who ran off upon seeing other people. The vigilance of CAT Walkers and the raised awareness among locals of MYCAT's presence were likely causes of the apparent decline in poaching.

In particular, a popular poaching hotspot known as Bird Valley, where a large number of snares were found in early 2013, has revealed no new snares and only a few encroachment signs of late. Many of the trails in this area are now blocked by deadfall and show considerable regeneration of understory vegetation compared to the previous year when we observed that blocked trails were regularly reopened. This suggests that poachers are not frequenting this area as before despite being close to villages known for poaching activity.

An avian survey conducted in April 2013 by MNS bird enthusiasts and led by an expert (who is also a DWNP consultant on birds) found a healthy diversity of species in the Bird Valley area, comparable to that inside Taman Negara. The diversity of species and lack of new nylon snares meant for ground birds suggest that hunting pressure on the bird life is reduced in this area.

In the state land forest, there are new signs of human activities such as new camps or the reuse of old camps but these appear to be for resource extraction and not poaching. In 2010 when CAT was started, there were encounters with poachers and more snares and wildlife signs were found there. Three years later it is quite different, and it seems that both wildlife and poachers have moved out of the state land forest. This may be due partly to a high poaching pressure in past years which caused a depletion of wildlife, but it is more likely influenced by the huge disturbance from the realignment of Federal Route 8 that cuts through the Corridor.

An upgrade to the MIST software (Section 9) which is more stable and contains new developments, known as SMART, was launched in 2013. A staff of MYCAT was trained by WCS in the SMART patrolling system at a workshop held from 13-15 May 2013, and SMART protocols will be adopted to better record and manage the threat incidences observed during CAT trips.

## **9. Capacity Building for Management Information System Patrols**

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Implementation of the capacity building of MIST patrols in Taman Negara, a joint project between DWNP and MYCAT was concluded in June 2013. The ultimate goal of this project was to help secure the tiger population in Taman Negara with specific objectives to increase the capacity of law enforcement staff, and to improve the anti-poaching patrol with enhanced intensity, effectiveness and accountability when using MIST with the presence of NGO observers.

Between January 2012 and June 2013, MYCAT, with technical support from WCS, successfully conducted four MIST training workshops while trained DWNP Taman Negara staff conducted 141 MIST-based patrols, covering 4,692 km with a total patrol effort of 6,698 human-day. WCS and MYCAT staff assessed 64 DWNP patrolling staff in the field, some of them multiple times, and found 60 of them to be competent in adhering to the MIST protocol.

Lack of manpower in DWNP dedicated to conducting MIST patrols remains as one of the main challenges. As the premier national park in Peninsular Malaysia, Taman Negara has become an increasingly popular eco-tourism destination while the number of the park staff remained the same. As the only government agency mandated to manage the Park, Taman Negara staff are tasked not only to protect wildlife but also to provide tourism services. Some actions taken to address this challenge included increasing scheduled patrols, sending more staff from state offices to patrol the interiors of Taman Negara at an additional cost to the government, and initiating the DWNP-Army joint enforcement patrol.



Despite the shortcoming, DWNP is now capable of conducting MIST patrols in Taman Negara on its own as a result of this project, and the park is being patrolled with greater frequency than before. More resources need to be allocated to DWNP to further improve the patrolling system and its effectiveness towards recovering the tiger population.

## 10. 10 Years of Tiger Conservation Partnership: *Maybank Wild Tiger Run*

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The Malayan tiger symbolises wild and healthy natural forests in Malaysia, and saving tigers means saving large expanses of forests teeming with rich biodiversity. With less than 500 wild tigers left in Malaysia, there is an urgent need to rally more Malaysians towards saving the Malayan tiger, and to increase action-oriented awareness among the public. Besides loss of habitats and dispersal corridors to agriculture and development, the main threat to the Malayan tiger is poaching due to the incessant demand for products made from tiger parts.

The only ones who can save the tiger and its habitat from humans are other humans, people who care. Though the Malayan tiger is on the verge of extinction, not many Malaysians actually know what efforts are being taken, and even fewer know that they too can play an important role. 2013 was MYCAT's 10<sup>th</sup> year of existence, and the time was ripe to remind Malaysians that the fight to save our national icon is happening right now, that everyone needs to take part today.

MYCAT organised the Wild Tiger Run to mark our 10 years of partnership. In addition, the Run aimed to increase awareness on the plight of the Malayan tiger, as an extension of MYCAT outreach and awareness programmes, and raise funds for conservation efforts by MYCAT. It served to energise those who already support wildlife conservation and also draw the attention and support of those who are not yet on board. Maybank signed on as the Title Sponsor for the Run while Malaysia Building Society Berhad was the Silver Sponsor.

The Run consisted a 10km competitive race and a 3km 'Fun Run', and registration was launched on Global Tiger Day on 29 July 2013. There were five categories for the 10km run – Men Open, Men Junior Veteran, Men Senior Veteran, Women Open and Women Veteran. Registration for the 3km 'Fun Run' was open to those aged 13 years and above. To encourage the participation of young families, children aged 12 and below were allowed to participate for free.

A flurry of activities were carried out to publicise the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* which also enabled MYCAT to talk about the plight of the Malayan tiger, beginning with a joint press conference between MYCAT partner organisations and Maybank on 17 August 2013. Radio interviews were conducted by BFM (podcast available [here](#)), TraXX FM and Lite FM. An article on tiger conservation – challenges and current efforts, was published by the New Straits Times, while Jaya One, the venue sponsor for the *Tiger Expo*, highlighted the event in their October/November 2013 newsletter.

A week before the *Maybank Wild Tiger Run*, on 2 and 3 November 2013, a *Tiger Expo* cum race pack collection for the Run was held on the ground floor of The School @ Jaya One, a brand new shopping mall. Over 1,000 runners showed up to collect their race packs, and it was a great opportunity to showcase current conservation efforts for the Malayan tiger and to sign up more volunteers for conservation programmes. Throughout the *Tiger Expo*, 69 volunteers helped out at the booths and with distributing race packs.

MNS conducted a colouring contest for children, while TRAFFIC, WCS and WWF set up educational booths on their work in wildlife conservation. DWNP set up an attractive display and were on hand to talk to the public about the work of the Department. Visitors to the Expo also had a chance to listen to talks to learn more about tigers, the work of tiger biologists, and the illegal wildlife trade. MYCAT volunteers helped to set up a special section where visitors could go on a 'CAT Walk' and note down the threats that they see, as

a mean to raise awareness and to recruit more volunteers for CAT. In a collaboration with Learning Fresh, a child enrichment centre, young children organised a bake sale at the *Tiger Expo* to raise funds for tigers. There was also a performance preview by PJ Live Arts to entertain visitors to the Expo.

The *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* was held on 9 November 2013 at Bukit Jalil Park, with the help of 96 volunteers. It was kicked off by a one-on-one 100-metre race between the Youth and Sports Minister, YB Khairy Jamaluddin and MYCAT, represented by WCS Director Dr. Melvin Gumal. The race, a result of a dare from Dr. Melvin to YB Khairy, served to generate more exposure for tiger conservation as it was followed closely on social media. It also received very good coverage in the local mainstream media as the Run event was covered by one Malay newspaper, one English newspaper, one Tamil newspaper and four Chinese newspapers.

The 10km competitive race and 3km 'Fun Run' was then flagged off by the Minister. A total of 2,500 people from all walks of life had signed up to run for tigers. Other activities held at the event included T-shirt printing by Orkibal, tiger graffiti demonstration by two graffiti artists, Media and Anok Ayer, and airbrush body painting by Paul. Funds raised from the craft activities were donated to MYCAT. This was a special collaboration with the National Visual Arts Gallery, harnessing the talent of artists for tigers. The child hosts of Lava Kids, an RTM2 children's programme, took part in the 3km 'Fun Run' and interviewed Maybank as well as MYCAT. This episode was aired on 16 November 2013. MYCAT volunteers and staff were also interviewed for Fikr, another RTM2 programme, in a segment on volunteerism. The new season of the series will be aired in 2014.

Prizes were awarded to the top five winners of five categories for the 10km run as well as the top finisher for the 3km 'Fun Run'. Prizes were also given out to the Best Dressed Tiger Costume, and for five lucky draws. Prizes for the *Tiger Expo* and *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* were sponsored by Academy of Rock, The Body Shop, Chilli Rush, The Frangipani Langkawi Resort & Spa, Maybank, MBG Fruits, McDonald's Malaysia, Mutiara Taman Negara and Puma.

Be-Kind Healthy Snack Bars and Block Up! Sunblock, distributed by Newage Sdn Bhd, were provided for breakfast and runner race packs respectively. Other refreshments at the Run were contributed by 100PLUS, Milo and Mondelēz Malaysia Sales Sdn Bhd, while goodies in the race packs were sponsored by Ajinomoto (M) Bhd, Justlife Group Sdn Bhd, LEGOLAND Malaysia and Rohto-Mentholatum (M) Sdn Bhd.

The *Maybank Wild Tiger Run* raised RM55,000 for MYCAT's conservation activities, and 1,344 runners signed up to receive updates on volunteering opportunities from MYCAT. The enthusiastic support from the public and the diverse pool of sponsors was most encouraging. It is hoped that this support will continue and contribute towards the sustainability of tiger conservation efforts, to secure the long-term future of the Malayan tiger.

## 11. Thank you!

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We could not have done it without support from our donors (other than partner NGOs) and volunteers listed below. In-kind support from other parties is also much appreciated.

### a. List of donors in 2013

#### >RM100,000

1. Maybank Foundation
2. Save Our Species (IUCN)
3. Save the Tiger Fund, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
4. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Rhino and Tiger Conservation Fund

#### <RM100,000

5. 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger

6. Association of British Women in Malaysia
7. Garden International School pre-school
8. Interact Club of SMK La Salle, Petaling Jaya
9. Irene Zambon
10. Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund
11. Lexi Knowles
12. Loong Kok Foong
13. Maimunah Mohd Noor
14. Malaysia Building Society Berhad
15. Malaysian Embassy in Berlin, Germany
16. Michael John Hill
17. Mont' Kiara International School
18. Pan Technika
19. Panthera Foundation and Woodland Park Zoo
20. Patricia Zahara Ariffin
21. Selangor Standing Committee for Environment
22. Wong Horr Wai
23. Wong Young Soon
24. Anonymous members of the public

## b. List of volunteers in 2013<sup>#</sup>

Ahmad Siddiq Mohd Adnan <b>(Web technical support)</b>	Lee Mei Foong	Nurul Syafiqah Zulkifli
Bernadette Chin <b>(Financial Administrator)</b>	Lee Oon Teik	Olivia Peter
Jennifer Cantlay <b>(Editor)**</b>	Lee Wei Nie	Ong Lisin
Loretta Ann Shepherd <b>(Editor)</b>	Lee Zhiang Ho	Ong Pei Gee
Nadiah Rosli <b>(Photographer)</b>	Liew En Ji	Ooi Mann Yiin
Timothy Teoh <b>(Photographer)</b>	Liew Mai Fung	Ooi Tiat Yen
Ummi Junid <b>(Graphic Designer)</b>	Lim Aun Tiah	Or Oi Ching
Voon Mufeng <b>(Photographer)</b>	Lim Chee Chung	Orange Nong Sheau Cherg
Wong Pooi San <b>(Editor)</b>	Raymond Lim Hong Kee	Orked Ahmad
Abbey Thangiah Davadason Peter	Lim Kae Sen	Pang Kok King
Abd Munir Mohamad Abd Khalil	Lim Li Shan	Patricia Albert
Abdul Razak Sanusi	Lim Loong Shueng	Paul Aron Rajmond Raj
Abdussalaam Kamaluddin	Lim Mei Yi	Peter John Mccutcheon
Adibah Munirah Mazlan	Lim Puay Aun	Petr Judl
Adli Hadi Sabaruddin	Lim Seik Ni	Priya S. Bani
Afifah Zainal Abidin	Lim Shin Yee	Putra Kamarulzaman
Ahmad Deedat Abdul Hamid	Lim Shu Ting	Putra Mohd Nor Ridzwan Azhar
Ahmad Faizal Rahim	Lim Sing Hua	Rafidah Abd Razak
Ahmad Nazrul Hisham Mohamad Nasir	Lim Teck Wyn	Razak Osman
Ahmad Safuan Md Yusoff	Lim Wei Jin**	Razaki Sham Zakaria
Aiidir Putera Ab Raman	Lisana Saleem	Regina Tan Jia Xin
Aiman Safwan Ahmad Suffian	Loh Chan Wai	Renata Purnomo

Aimy Rashidah Zakaria	Loh Yook Fun	Renee Yee Oi Yen
Aisath Shamrath Waheed	Low Kok Chang	Reta Lee Choi Wei
Alexander M Jack	Lucie Nicole Baker	Richard Tan Hee Hui
Alice Gemma Monk	Luqman Nulhakim Rusli	Rosanna Niccoli
Alice Wong Sow Moy	Mah Wai Loon	Rosdah Abd Hassan Chin @ Chin Siaw Fui
Amanda Lam Su Lin	Maimunah Mohd Noor*	Roshen S Nirmal
Amanda Sonia Nathan	Maisara Aina Mohamed Asri	Rosie Hand
Aminath Afra Mukhtar	Maizatun Arrazi	Roslina Jaffa Sidek
Ang Ah Leck	Mak Jun Kiat	Rosmin Shazreen Kamarolzaman
Angelicia Anthony Thane	Marcus Tan Yong Aun**	Rosnani Said
Aniszhah Abdul Sabhee	Mariani Ismail	Rosni Abdullah
Anna Ransch	Mary Liew Cheng Huan	Roszalina Mohd Kasby
Arina Mahirah Zulkifli	Md Shahri Md Alwi	Ruzaini Hanum
Ashleigh Seow	Mellissa Robot	Ruzanna Rosfa
Asiyah Wahidah Razali	Melville Chin Nieh Jia Jeong	S. Darmaraja
Aysha Clare Whittaker	Mengran Li	S. Mahendran V.S.S. Maniam
Azari Kamal	Mervyn Guan Yin Hui	Sa'Adah Sazali
Azariah Ariffin	Michael Khor Lean Hong	Sahrom Abdul Jalil
Azfar Mahdi Abdul Manaf	Michelle Chua Khit Yeng	Samuel Tan Costa
Azira Azreen Abdul Aziz	Mikkel Bering	Sareena Khairuddin
Azisha Aziz Aziz Ahmad	Mimi Aminah Azizan	Saw Khay Chong
Azlan Mohamed	Mohamad Afif Mohd Shahar	Sebastian Sutar
Azwari Zainal	Mohamad Farhan Mohamad Sobri	Sebastian Tay
Baduriah Mohd Ariffin	Mohamad Nizam	Seri Banu Ramli
Barry-Dean Dawson	Mohamed Adam Mohamed Azlan	Shagul Firdauz Abu Yazid
Belinda James Xavier	Mohamed Yusof Mohd Hussain	Shalini Jayanandan
Benjamin Derek James	Mohammad Aslam Che Mat	Shamus Jr. Teo
Benjamin Tan Wei Liang	Mohammad Noor Hakimi Hatimurrudzi	Sharif Abdul Rahman Sharif Hasan
Biman Bardhan Amal Bardhan	Mohammad Ridhwan Md Zan	Sharifah Naomi Nur Iman Syed Yazrin
Bobby Soon	Mohd Aiman Zulkifly	Shariff Mohamad
Cahaya Amalina Zaini	Mohd Alif Adenan	Sharon Joseph Selvanathan
Calvin Lai Kin Hon	Mohd Arif Zaini*	Sharon Ong Su Min
Chan Chin Wei	Mohd Asri Ibrahim	Shera Syazwani Norazhwan Kanaseelan
Chan Sheow Chen	Mohd Dhirar Azwar Mohd Nadzri	Sheradany Azureen Mohd Johannesh
Chan Shuk Yee	Mohd Fairoz Abd Rahman	Shim Bih Jiuann
Chan Wai Kin	Mohd Fairul Ilham Che Amran	Shireen Sudhakaran
Chang Yen Lynn	Mohd Faizal Bakar Ali	Shirley Tan
Charlie Frew	Mohd Faizul Ali	Shum Chee Hong
Camellia Chim Yee Peng	Mohd Fauzi Ahmad	Sim Sau Chee
Chong Ai Lyn	Mohd Hafiz Abdul Ghani	Simon Chen

Chong Ban Lee	Mohd Hairul Nizam Termuger	Siraj Kumar K. T. Krishnasamy
Chong Yuan Yoon	Mohd Hosni Shamsir Md Nasir	Siti Aminah Jaafar
Chow Kar Shin	Mohd Huzaai Abd Rahman	Siti Fazlina Moh Pauzi
Chua Vi Vian	Mohd Iskandar Shah Amran	Siti Fazlina Moh Pauzi
Claire Beastall	Mohd Izwan Mat Ismail	Siti Hawa Abd Wahid
Clarence Anslem**	Mohd Khairool Afiq Zulkefli	Siti Ibadillah Ismail
Daniel Quilter	Mohd Khairul Fizreey	Siti Irma Ithnin
David Chin Hoong Weng	Mohd Khairul Zakirin Mahadi	Siti Munirah Juri
Dewi Juita	Mohd Najmi Imran Razak	Siti Muniza Juri
Dilina Kamaruddin	Mohd Nizam Mohd Sani	Siti Nor Asmira Kamaruzaman
Dinaesh Kumar Sivananthan	Mohd Razif Shahredza Aspawi	Siti Noriah Muhd Yuna
Elizabeth Lisa John	Mohd Rizal Umar	Siti Nur Fateha Raduan
Ema Dayana Safian	Monika Benova	Siti Nur Sarah Salleh
Eng Chee Jiang	Muhaidatul Ismah Ismail	Siti Rahmah Asri
Eric Chan**	Muhamad Faiz Ishak	Siti Safiah Mohammad
Farahen Abd. Hadi	Muhamad Farhan Abdul Rahman	Sonia Lim Ern Yi
Farahida Mazlan	Muhamad Hafizuddin	Soo Ling
Faridah Mat Ali	Muhamad Zulfadli Zulkifli	Stefan Pertz
Fariz Abdul Aziz	Muhammad Akmal Mohd Jais	Stephanie Lavania Petrus
Farlida Syafinaz Mohamad	Muhammad Ali Mustaffa	Subasini Anamulai
Firdaus Mohd Raf	Muhammad Arafat Bin Zainudin	Suhaila Musahudin
Fred Koontz	Muhammad Faris Md Sukri	Sunjay Nair
Gabriela Riskova	Muhammad Hafiz Wahid	Suriati Yazid
Gerard Christopher Noel	Muhammad Hairul Hidayat Hamdan	Surin Suksuwan
Gerd Neumann	Muhammad Naja Jamaludin	Suzalinur Manja Bidin
Gilles Faussat	Muhammad Nazreen Chahril	Syahaneem Othman
Habibah Yusof	Muhammad Nazri Mohd Nasir	Syariena Saharuddin
Hafeaza Harun	Muhammad Saiful Zulkefle	Syazreen Sara Sukor
Hafiza Razali	Muhammad Shahmi Mohamad Nasir	Syed Basyiruddin Syed Mohamad Fadzillah
Hafizah Hanif	Muhammad Syafiq Roslan	Tam Kok Heng
Hajarrnotul Atiqah Nurain Mohd Nor	Muhammad Ta'Ayun Amin Bin Manjaya	Tan Bin Bin
Hamed Nasrollahi	Muhammad Ukasyah Mohd Azizan	Tan Boon Pou
Hamzah Mohd Ali	Muhammad Yusuf Mohd Noordin	Tan Cc
Han Shuet Ling	Muhammad Yusuf Izzudin	Tan Chin Chin
Haniza Jais	Muhd Shahzan Sha Abdullah	Tan Choong Hou
Hanni Hazirah Binti Hisham	Munirah Zaini	Tan Jooi Chong
Haroman Bin Musa	Nabila Azuar	Tan Kah Qee
Harriet Florence Webb	Nadiah Rosli	Tan Kai Ren
Harrison Ooi Zhi Jun	Najat Nasiha Hairul Anuar	Tan Khim Seong
Helen Johnny*	Nasir Ahmed	Tan Lea Meng
Helen Alexandra Forsyth	Natasha Ann Culus	Tan Leng Seng
Henry Chan	Natasya Ali	Tan Pin Pin

Ho Yoke Wan	Navinah Ravindaran	Tan Su Hui
Hoh Choong Weng	Nazarull Ariffin Mohamad	Tan Su Yin
Huzaifah Mohd Zainudin	Nazri Ahmad	Tan Yan Qian
Ian Chew Seng Yian	Ng Char Ree	Tan Yee Lim
Intan Farhana Mat Saad	Ng Eng Hooi	Tan Ying Shing
Ira Irnieyati Zainol Alam	Ng Kok Meng	Tang Fook Leong
Irwan Buana Ismail	Ng Nicole	Tee Kim Tsew
Ishammudin Murni	Ng Tong San	Thee Guan Hong
Iskandar Fadzillah	Ngai Chee Ban**	Theeban Paramasivam
Ivan Tacey	Nick Khoo Thean Chun	Thivaagar Thiruchelvan
Jas Khairulshazwan Jas Saripudeen	Nicolas Avendano Pradenas	Thomas Kraft
Jason Yong Jun Keat	Nik Hasnah Syara N Anuar	Thye Munchun
Jeanne Lim Chee Jing	Niren Mukherjee Someer Mukherjee	Tulip Azalea
Jeanne Lim Chee Jing	Noor Aida Abdullah	Venessa Venda Vitales
	Noor Aisha Md Yusoff	Vincent Ong Weng Soon
Jennifer Neoh Tan Su Heng	Noor Hafizah Mohd Saad	Vivek Venkataraman
Jenny Tanedo	Noor Haisah Razali	Vivian Teoh Cheng Inn
Jeremy Phang Pok Shan	Nor Emily Mohd Fadhley	Wah Jo Vie
Jerome Tan	Nor Farhana Torot	Wan Nor Azlina Wan Muhammad Rashad
Jess Chey Poh Wah	Nor Hajaratul Hidayah Saari	Wan Nurizan Wan Salleh
Jeyamani Kuppusamy	Nor Nabila Binti Long	Wan The Noor
Joanna Melissa Moss	Nor Shici Muharama Yahya	Wanshahdhani Wan Mohd Khirudin
Johanan Micaiah Supramaniam	Noraisah Majri	Wong Horr Wai
Johannes Eich	Norazita Hj Abdul Kudus	Wong Kok Seng
Juanita Johari	Norazlin Mohd Samsuri	Wong Meng Li
Kaamini Planisamy	Nordania Rohimi	
Kaartigaiyan Gunasegran	Norelia Zainuddin	Wong Pui May
Kazel Teoh Kuan Min	Norhana Imelda Ismail	Wong Pui Yi
Keisha Shekeena Ravichandran	Normunirah Mohamed	Wong Shi Jun
Kenny Voon Zhen Yi	Norshahila Mohamad Razak	Wong Si Peng
Keong Lye Choon	Norsiah Rabanis	Wong Ze Hoeng
Kevin Lim Keong Chye	Nur Aizat Haziq Mohd Zulkafli	Wu Wen Long
Khairyeny Mohamed Khalid	Nur Allia Mohd Subhi	Wuwei Neng
Khairil Amir Shuib	Nur Atiqah Tahir	Yang Chien Yu
Khairina Abdul Halim	Nur Atiqah Abd Rashid	Yang Sok Theng
Khairul Fara Basir	Nur Izayu Zainudin	Yeo Keat Eu
Khairy Idzuan Ahmad Kamal	Nur Jasmina Abdul Gafor	Yeo Shu Yuon
Khok Li Jun	Nur Syahirah Binti Zainuddin	Xavier Yeoh Ping Chien
Kong Zhao Ning	Nur Syamimi Abdul Hamid	Yeoh Wei Zhe
Koo Pei Yee	Nur Syarina Azhar Mazlan Azhar	Yom Nurul Akma
Krissie Bea Sta Maria	Nurhaniza Jalaludin	Yong Suit-B
Kshitij Suhag	Nurhidayah Shamsuddin	Yusnita Binti Yusof

Kwan Poh Peng	Nurliyana Muhamad Syukri	Yusuf Abdali Ebrahim Saleh Ahead
Lam Jen Sen	Nurul Aainaa Mohtar	Zailifah Idris
Latifah Ibrahim	Nurul Adibah Ahmad Ladin	Zainal Abidin Abdul Aziz
Lau Chak Onn	Nurul Ain Mohd Hidir	Zaleha Abdollah
Laura Ribero	Nurul Atifah Md Haron	Zalina A Karim
Lvania Devi G.	Nurul Atikah Mohd Nazir	Zamilah Mohamad
Lee Bee Kin	Nurul Farehan Abd Razak	Zarul Asyraf Zulkifli
Lee Ching Nee	Nurul Fatimah Azhar	Zue Nisha Farhannah Zu Hazren
Lee Jia Chern	Nurul Nadia Matdiah	Zul Azlee Zakaria

# The full MYCAT volunteer list is available at [www.malayantiger.net](http://www.malayantiger.net). If you have previously volunteered with MYCAT but are not listed, please contact us at [mycat.so@malayantiger.net](mailto:mycat.so@malayantiger.net). Any omissions or errors are completely unintentional. Please also contact us if you prefer to remain anonymous.

\* CAT Walk leaders

\*\* Budding CAT Walk leaders

## 12. Financial Report (1 January – 31 December 2013)

All in Ringgit Malaysia

### INCOME

Funds brought forward from 2012	464,416
Public donations	22,885
Merchandise sales	22,765
Maybank Wild Tiger Run	191,501
New grants	324,224
Other incomes	6,103
Bank Interests	681

**TOTAL 1,032,576**

### EXPENDITURE

Operating expenditure	115,618
Project expenditure	363,571
Maybank Wild Tiger Run	128,416
Fund administration by MNS	22,148

**TOTAL 629,753**

**BALANCE 402,823**

### BREAKDOWN

Funds brought forward from 2012	249,728	Public donations/merchandise sales
	76,606	Sales of assets
	-22,423	Grant from National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
	84,900	Grant from Panthera Foundation
	31,675	Maybank Foundation
	35,524	IUCN SOS
	4,057	SelangorKu
	4,350	MYCAT partner NGOs
Income from public donations	5,000	Maimunah Mohd Noor

	5,000	Assoc. British Women Malaysia
	3,000	Interact Club of SMK La Salle
	2,000	Patricia Zahara Ariffin
	1,000	Irene Zambon
	6,885	Others (<RM1000 each)
New grants for projects	104,999	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Save the Tiger Fund
	19,021	IUCN SOS
	46,760	21st Century Tiger
	20,000	Malaysian Building Society Bhd
	9,729	Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund
	10,000	Selangorku
	5,250	From MYCAT partners for Wildlife Crime Hotline
	60,000	US Fish and Wildlife Service
	48,465	UNDP/GEF Small Grant Programme
Maybank Wild Tiger Run	100,000	Maybank
	5,000	Malaysian Building Society Bhd
	86,501	Race registration/donation
Other incomes	29	Proceeds from the sale of assets
	1,864	Insurance payout for stolen or damaged camera traps
	4,210	Project management fee
Wild Tiger Run expenditure	128,416	Details available upon request
Operating expenditure	115,618	MYCAT Secretariat's Office operation and communication
Project expenditure	124,559	Capacity building for Taman Negara MIST patrol
	147,109	Citizens Action for Tigers
	27,027	Sg Yu outreach
	26,045	Wildlife Crime Hotline
	9,905	Research
	3,850	Sg Yu protection
	2,731	Selangor roadshows
	1,000	NTCAP monitoring
	21,345	Merchandise production/postage
Fund administration	1,490	Financial admin fee to MNS (public donation and merchandise)
	7,413	Financial admin fee to MNS (Wild Tiger Run)
	13,245	Financial admin fee to MNS (project grants)

## 13. Appendices

### Appendix 1: MYCAT Working Group Members as of 31 December 2013

Name	Designation
Mohamed Shah Redza Hussein*	Executive Director, MNS
Balu Perumal	Head of Conservation, MNS
Andrew Sebastian	Head of Communications, MNS
Yeap Chin Aik	Senior Conservation Officer, MNS
Dr. Chris R. Shepherd	Regional Director, TRAFFIC
Kanitha Krishnasamy	Senior Programme Officer, TRAFFIC



Dr. Melvin Gumal	Director, WCS
Dr. Pan Khang Aun	Head of Terrestrial Conservation, WWF
Dr. Han Kwai Hin	Species Conservation Manager, WWF
Dr. Mark Rayan Darmaraj**	Tiger Conservation Programme Lead Research Scientist, WWF
Gopalasamy Reuben Clements***	Researcher
Dr. Kae Kawanishi	General Manager, MYCAT SO
Wong Pui May	Coordinator, MYCAT SO
Suzalinur Manja Bidin	Senior Programme Officer, MYCAT SO
Ashleigh Kivilaakso Seow	Senior Programme Officer, MYCAT SO
Lavaniadevi Gopalakrishnan****	Programme Officer, MYCAT SO

\* From June 2013, as additional MNS representative.

\*\* From February 2013, as additional WWF representative.

\*\*\* From November 2013, an independent researcher.

\*\*\*\* From May 2013, new addition to MYCAT SO.

## Appendix 2: MYCAT press releases issued in 2013

No	Date	Title
1	9-Feb-13	One Dead Tiger, One Month Jail
2	27-Aug-13	Totally protect the sambar deer, or lose it forever
3	17-Sep-13	Run wild to save the Malayan Tiger!
4	9-Nov-13	Thousands come together for the Malayan Tiger!

## Appendix 3: List of media pick-ups in 2013

No	Date	Publication	Title	Issue	
1	22-Jan	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Pulling the plug on poachers	MYCAT Citizen Action for Tigers programme
2	12-Feb	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Groups seek justice for animals	MYCAT press release condemning the low penalties given to tiger trader
3	12-Feb	The Sun	National weekday newspaper (English)	24 months sentence 'too light'	MYCAT press release condemning the low penalties given to tiger trader
4	12-Feb	AsiaOne	Online Singapore news portal (English)	Groups seek justice for animals	MYCAT press release condemning the low penalties given to tiger trader
5	13-Feb	Nanyang Siang Pau	National daily newspaper (Chinese)	拥虎皮、虎骨、象牙 罪犯须强制罚巨款	MYCAT press release condemning the low penalties given to tiger trader
6	13-Feb	Free Malaysia Today	National online daily newspaper	One dead tiger, one month's jail	MYCAT press release condemning the low penalties given to tiger trader
7	15-Feb	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	WILDLIFE: Light penalty for heinous act	MYCAT press release condemning the low penalties given to tiger trader
8	15-Feb	MSN News	Online news portal	One dead tiger, one month jail	MYCAT press release condemning the low penalties given to tiger trader
9	13-Mar	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	ABWM contributes RM140,000 to charities to mark International Women's Day	MYCAT was one of the beneficiaries

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10	29-Mar	Nanyang Siang Pau	National daily newspaper (Chinese)	到森林救。。。马来亚虎	MYCAT Citizen Action for Tigers programme
11	Apr	Let's Travel	Monthly travel magazine (Chinese)	我们的马来亚虎苟活着。。。。	MYCAT Citizen Action for Tigers programme
12	13-Apr	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Students speak out against animal abuse	"Save our wildlife exhibition KL '13" at Berjaya Times Square
13	May	Pencinta Alam	Malaysian Nature Society newsletter	Ekspedisi ke Taman Negara Sungai Relau, Merapoh, Pahang	MYCAT's work in western Taman Negara
14	Jun	Jetstar inflight magazine	Monthly magazine	Goodwill hunting to save tigers	MYCAT Citizen Action for Tigers programme
15	Jun	ABWM newsletter	Association of British Women in Malaysia newsletter	Tiger Trails and Tales	Account of a CAT volunteer
16	Jun	The Bridge	Malaysia Canada Business Council newsletter	Staycations - Of Hiking and Saving Tigers	Account of a CAT volunteer
17	6-Jun	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	Doing the Cat Walk	MYCAT Citizen Action for Tigers programme
18	24-Jun	Woodland Park Zoo blog	Official blog for the zoo	A failproof strategy to save the tiger	MYCAT's capacity building project in Taman Negara
19	1-Jul	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	Kids camp on tiger conservation	MYCAT collaboration with Maybank
20	27-Jul	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	Let the roar be heard	Interview with WWF biologists
21	28-Jul	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	Walking on the wild side	Interview with MYCAT volunteer on Citizen Action for Tigers
22	29-Jul	zoo.org	Woodland Park Zoo website	Woodland Park Zoo and Panthera join forces to save tigers	MYCAT's capacity building project in Taman Negara
23	Jul/Aug	Senses of Malaysia	Bi-monthly travel magazine	Jenny Cantlay	Account of a CAT volunteer
24	5-Aug	Malaysia.my	Tourism portal for Malaysia	Two Lives For Nine	MYCAT Citizen Action for Tigers programme
25	13-Aug	MSN News	Online news portal	Extinction is real, save the Malayan tigers	Dealmates-MYCAT joint fundraising campaign
26	13-Aug	MSN Sports	Sports news portal	Run for tigers!	Wild Tiger Run publicity
27	27-Aug	Free Malaysia Today	National online daily newspaper	Protect the rusa, or lose it forever	MYCAT press release calling for sambar deer to be totally protected by law
28	27-Aug	wildsingapore.com	Nature-related web portal with focus on Singapore	Malaysia: Totally protect the sambar deer, or lose it forever	MYCAT press release calling for sambar deer to be totally protected by law
29	5-Sep	The Sun Daily	National weekday newspaper (English)	Sambar deer needs total protection	MYCAT press release calling for sambar deer to be totally protected by law
30	5-Sep	The Malay Mail Online	National online daily newspaper	Protect the sambar deer, or lose it forever - Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers	MYCAT press release calling for sambar deer to be totally protected by law

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31	7-Sep	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	SAMBAR DEER: Change their status to 'totally protected'	MYCAT press release calling for sambar deer to be totally protected by law
32	8-Sep	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Rusa needed to save the tiger	MYCAT press release calling for sambar deer to be totally protected by law
33	17-Sep	The Sun	National weekday newspaper (English)	Wild Run' to save tigers	Article on <i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> press conference
34	21-Sep	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	Take action with <i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i>	Article on <i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> press conference
35	28-Sep	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Run to save the big cats	Article on <i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> press conference
36	Oct-Nov	Asian Journeys	Travel magazine	Hiking to save tigers	Account of a CAT volunteer
37	26-Oct	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	Tigers, our heritage	Feature article on tiger conservation, Citizen Action for Tigers and <i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i>
38	7-Nov	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Khairy takes on 100m challenge at Tiger Run	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
39	8-Nov	MSN News	Global news portal	Khairy Jamaluddin gets involved in <i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i>	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
40	9-Nov	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Khairy wins 100m dash at Tiger Run	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
41	9-Nov	mStar Online	Online Malay language arm of The Star	<i>Khairy Menang Cabaran 100 Meter di Tiger Run</i>	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
42	9-Nov	The Rakyat Post	National online daily newspaper	Khairy: Speak up against animal trafficking	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
43	9-Nov	Cari News	News arm of Malaysian search engine Cari.com.my	凯里：走私频密 设法打救马来亚虎	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
44	10-Nov	China Press	National daily newspaper (Chinese)	老虎竟跑凯里成功冲线	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
45	10-Nov	Nanyang Siang Pau	National daily newspaper (Chinese)	凯利“义跑当先”	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
46	10-Nov	Guang Ming Daily	National daily newspaper (Chinese)	马来亚虎仅剩500只 - 凯里促严捉非法捕杀	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
47	10-Nov	Sinchew Daily	National daily newspaper (Chinese)	猎捕马来亚虎猖獗	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
48	10-Nov	Tamil Nanban	National daily newspaper (Tamil)	100 மீட்டர் ஓட்டப்பந்தயம் வென்றார் கைரி	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
49	10-Nov	Utusan Malaysia	National daily newspaper (Malay)	<i>Harimau Malaya hampir pupus ke Kabinet - Khairy</i>	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
50	10-Nov	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	KJ roars to victory over Gugal in fun run	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage
51	10-Nov	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	KJ: Let's join hands to curb poaching	<i>Maybank Wild Tiger Run</i> coverage

52	20-Nov	Woodland Park Zoo blog	Official blog for the zoo	Walk with me through Tiger Country	Personal account of a CAT Walk
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**Appendix 4: 2013 MYCAT Watch column in the MNS quarterly magazine *Malaysian Naturalist***

Date	Issue
Mar	All Teeth and Claws yet Defenceless
Jun	From MIST to SMART
Sep	You'll Never Walk Alone
Dec	Fate Brings Hope

**Appendix 5: List of outreach programmes in 2013**

Date	Programme	No. of events	No. of individuals reached
10 Mar 13	Funfair at Mont' Kiara International School	1	200
11 Mar 13	Talk at Career Day, International School of Kuala Lumpur, Ampang Campus	1	45
14 Mar 13	Exhibition at SM Sains Alam Shah	1	200
15-17 Mar 13	Urban Roadshow - MATTA Fair, Putra World Trade Centre, KL	1	669
21 Mar 13	Tiger talk at SM (P) Taman Petaling	1	270
30-31 Mar 13	Berjaya Times Square, KL	1	365
7-11 Apr 13	Sungai Yu Outreach Programme	4	656
22 May 13	Claws Out! Carnival, Inti University College Subang	1	45
15 Jun 13	Tiger talk at SM (L) La Salle, PJ	1	167
3 Aug 13	Tiger talk to 4th KL Coy Boys' Brigade at St. Gabriel's Church	1	40
8 Sep 13	Community outreach at Kampung Mentara Baru (by MBSB)	1	60
2-3 Nov 13	Tiger Expo	1	1,000
1 Dec 13	Association of British Women in Malaysia Christmas Bazaar	1	15
<b>Citizen Action for Tigers (CAT)</b>			
14 Jan 13	Launchpad	1	1
18 Jan 13	Asian Tigers Transpo Movers	1	23
24 Jan 13	Malaysian Nature Society Nature Guides	1	17
26 Feb 13	Green Drinks KL	1	40
26 Feb 13	Association of British Women in Malaysia	1	40
26 Feb 13	Media Prima	1	4
28 Feb 13	GILA Tribe	1	1
1 Mar 13	Human Capital Group Asia	1	2
13 Mar 13	Christchurch Centre for Ethics, Australia	1	70
18 Apr 13	Digi Telecommunications	1	1
8 May 13	Ctrack	1	1
30 May 13	PricewaterhouseCoopers	1	5
4 Jun 13	Malaysia Building Society Berhad	1	12
6 Jun 13	Tiger Talk at Inti University College Subang	1	110
16 Aug 13	ExxonMobil	1	3
6 Sep 13	Malaysia Building Society Berhad CAT Walk participants	1	23
25 Oct 13	Malaysia Building Society Berhad CAT Walk participants	1	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>4112</b>