

Vol. 3 | 2010

MYCAT tracks

Highlights of the implementation of the
National Tiger Conservation Action Plan
in 2008 and 2009



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Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers

Prologue

In 2010, the lunar Year of the Tiger, we are standing at the crossroads. One path will lead us to securing the future of the Malayan tiger in the wild, while the other will lead us to losing it from our forests forever.

Tigers have been threatened by many factors for years, but 2010 represents hope for concerted intervention, hope that right actions will lead the tiger away from the path to extinction, and instead, to recovery.

Saving this apex charismatic species requires all of us to work together to get the job done. And this means cooperation and collaboration backed by political will and public support. It can no longer be business as usual for all of us – and that includes you, members of society, as well as the conservation community.

We made this decision in 2003 and so the Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (MYCAT) was created.

MYCAT is a joint programme of the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), TRAFFIC Southeast Asia (TRAFFIC), Wildlife Conservation Society - Malaysia Programme (WCS) and WWF-Malaysia (WWF), supported by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (DWNP). United by a common vision of a Malaysia where wild tigers thrive in the 22nd Century and beyond, MYCAT provides an excellent platform for communication, collaboration and resource consolidation on tiger conservation issues.

Using this platform, the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan for Malaysia (hereafter referred to as the Action Plan) was developed by DWNP, MYCAT and other relevant government agencies in line with existing development plans and policies.

MYCAT TRACKS is the newsletter produced by the MYCAT Secretariat's Office based on inputs by the partner organisations. It is published once every two years to highlight collective accomplishments for tiger conservation in Malaysia.



The Malayan Tiger



© Chris R. Shepherd / TRAFFIC

Globally, having lost 93% of its habitat to humans in the past century, the tiger is on the verge of extinction across 13 range countries.

Malaysia is home to the Malayan tiger, a sub-species unique to the Malay Peninsula. The tiger is a totally protected species under the Protection of Wild Life Act 1972 and commercial trade is prohibited by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Yet, the wild Malayan tiger population has declined from 3,000 to 500 in the last 50 years due to habitat loss, forest fragmentation, poaching, illegal trade of tiger parts and derivatives, depletion of prey species and conflict with people. Targeted poaching is one of the main threats that need to be addressed urgently. Tigers are sought after for their meat, which is served as a delicacy in wild-meat restaurants and for other body parts such as the teeth, claws and skin, which allegedly having curative or 'magical' powers.

National Tiger Conservation Action Plan for Malaysia

As a national policy that guides various efforts by many parties to save our tigers in the wild, the Action Plan was endorsed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) in 2008.

MYCAT is not only involved in developing and implementing the Action Plan, but also helps monitor and usher the progress of its implementation.

In July 2009, NRE hosted the *Forum on Mainstreaming Biodiversity with a focus on the National Tiger Action Plan* to seek deeper stakeholder engagement towards obtaining the endorsement of the Malaysian Cabinet. It was attended by 125 representatives from the Federal and state governments, NGOs, and the public.

Then in November 2009, the Action Plan was adopted officially by the highest ranks of government, as announced by Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin at the National Biodiversity-Biotechnology Council, which he chairs.

The existing protected area system and the National Physical Plan provide the spatial framework for planning conservation actions and priorities (Figure 1).

The three core priority areas are the Belum-Temengor Complex, Taman Negara and the Endau-Rompin Complex, which will be connected by the Central Forest Spine (CFS) with ecological corridors at critical linkage areas (Figure 2).

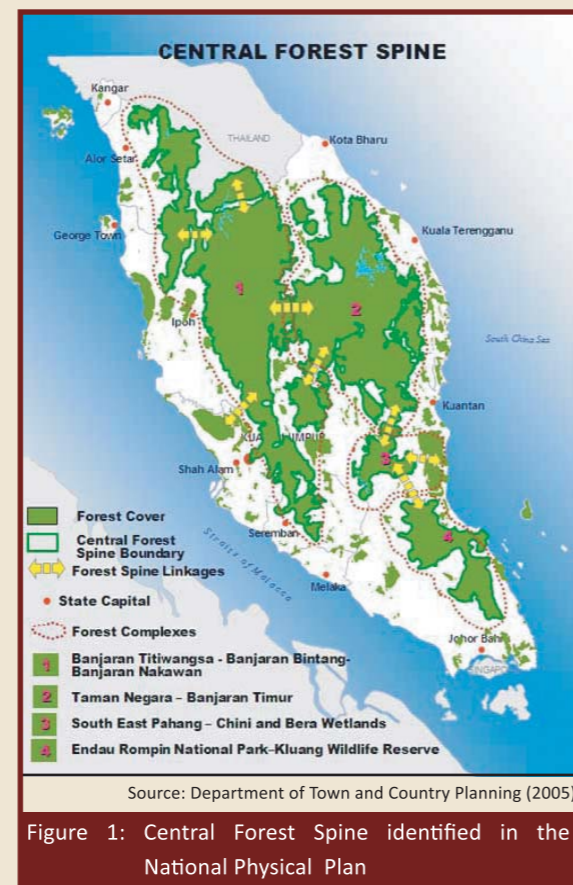


Figure 1: Central Forest Spine identified in the National Physical Plan

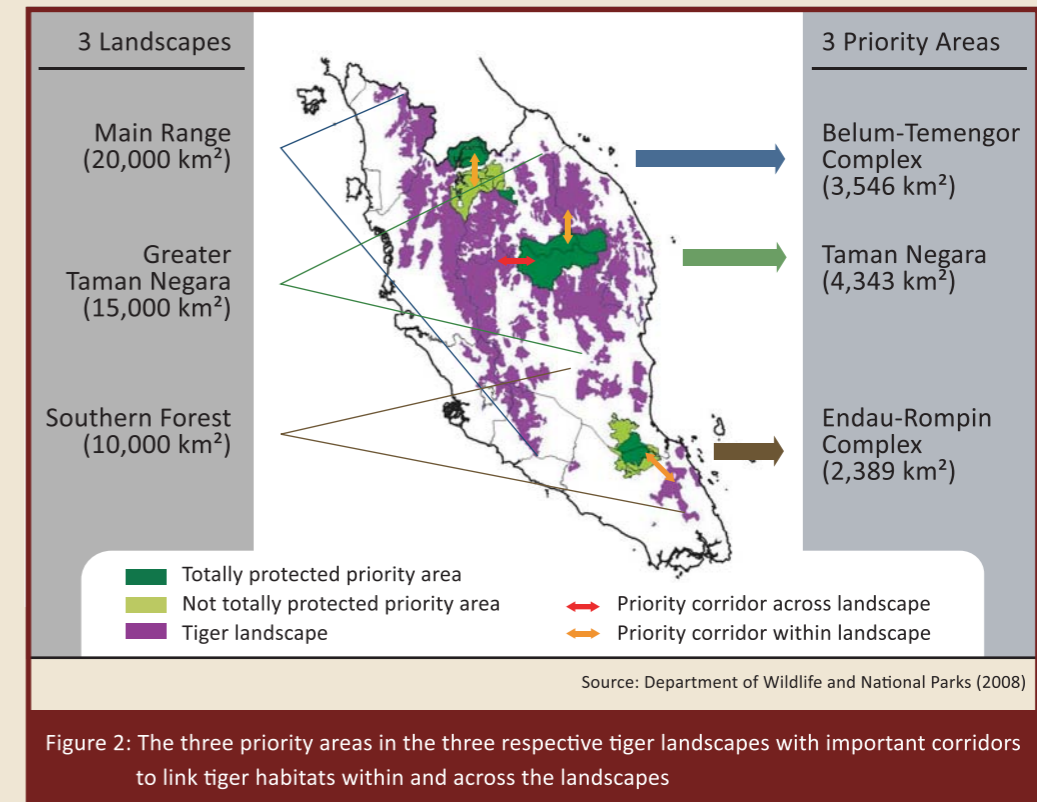


Figure 2: The three priority areas in the three respective tiger landscapes with important corridors to link tiger habitats within and across the landscapes

In order to achieve the target of 1,000 wild tigers surviving on wild prey in 51,000 km² of connected forests within the CFS by 2020, the Action Plan has laid out 80 key actions to be implemented in Phase 1 (2008-2015).

At the end of Phase 1, the Action Plan will be independently audited, and the result will form a basis for developing a work plan for Phase 2 (2016-2020).

The four main pillars supporting the overarching vision are (Figure 3):

- 1) the CFS connected with functioning corridors,
- 2) effective protection of tigers and their prey,
- 3) ecologically sound land-use, and
- 4) science in monitoring of tiger populations and efficacy of conservation actions.

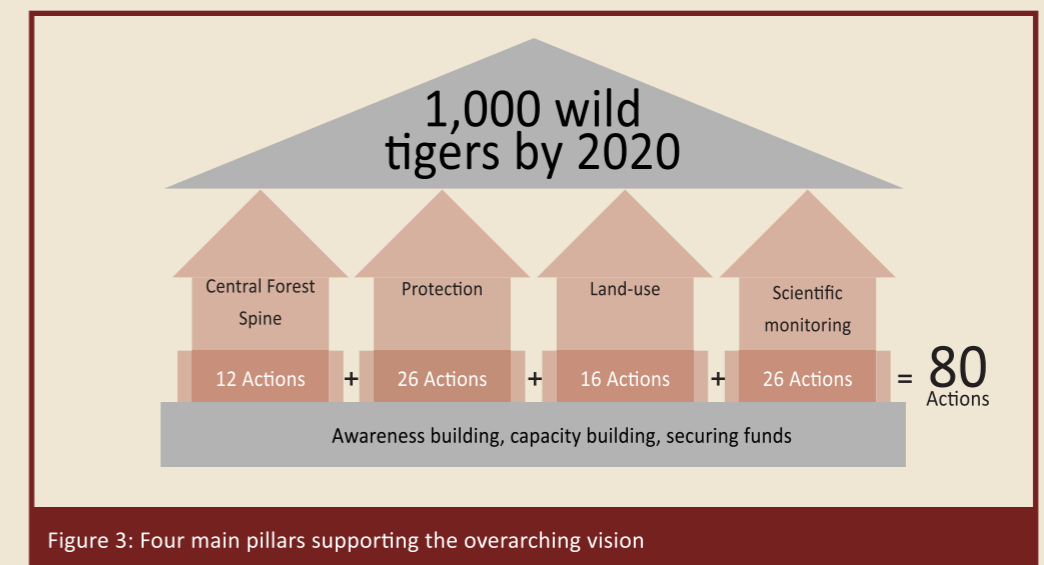


Figure 3: Four main pillars supporting the overarching vision

Objective

Secure the Central Forest Spine (51,000 km² of contiguous forests) with protected core areas linked within the greater landscape by ecological corridors

Identified by the Department of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) under the National Physical Plan in 2005, the CFS is the backbone of the environmentally sensitive forest network.

The CFS provides crucial environmental services and stability (e.g., clean air, carbon sequestration, water catchment, sediment retention, flood control) as well as a large expanse of habitat to wildlife. Its ecological integrity and wildlife populations at many sites are however threatened by forest loss and fragmentation due to road and mono-cultural developments such as oil palm and timber latex clone plantation.

Securing the CFS for the tiger means that its priority areas are protected and inter-connected through a system of large forest blocks where ecologically sound land-use compatible with tiger conservation is practiced. Tigers need to be able to disperse within the priority areas and across CFS through tiger corridors identified in the Action Plan.

To this end, DWNP and MYCAT together with the respective state governments are involved in various efforts such as research, habitat patrol, law enforcement, community outreach, as well as drawing up and implementing management plans.

DWNP and MYCAT also provided in-depth technical input to DTCP towards developing the *Central Forest Spine: Masterplan for Ecological Linkages*. The Masterplan details guidelines for land-use planning at critical linkages and three of the priority linkages are identical to the Action Plan's priority tiger corridors.

In the Belum-Temengor primary linkage, potential wildlife corridors along the East-West highway were identified by WWF using Geographical Information System models and were validated by elephant and tiger signs recorded during surveys along the highway. These findings were incorporated into the Masterplan.

A similar exercise was done for the Endau-Rompin landscape under the Johor Wildlife Conservation Project (JWCP), a multi-agency wildlife conservation and monitoring programme in Johor. With patronage from the Johor Royal Family, JWCP is jointly executed by DWNP Johor, Johor Forestry Department, Johor National Parks Corporation, Kulim (Malaysia) Bhd, police and WCS.

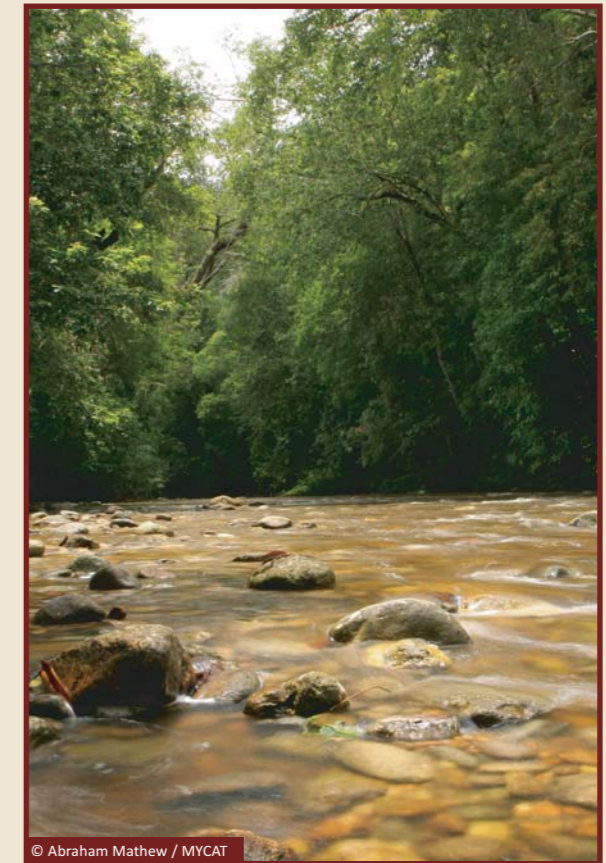
In 2009, MNS completed a study along the East-West highway to assess the proposed conversion of natural forest plans along the highway and potential impact of conversion on the integrity of the Belum-Temengor complex as a single high-conservation value forest landscape.

Based on the findings, MNS recommends that no new conversion plans for the area should be approved and all current or proposed plans should be put on hold until a further thorough impact assessment and the need for those projects are evaluated.

Towards improved protection of the habitat, MNS, WWF, and TRAFFIC provided input at the *Belum-Temengor Integrated Master Plan Conference* in October 2009. Amongst others, the conference agreed that the best option to safeguard Belum-Temengor is by legally protecting the entire forest landscape. Campaigns in collaboration with The Body Shop West Malaysia under MNS' Belum-Temengor Conservation Initiative called for the total protection of Belum-Temengor.

Roads, including highways and logging roads, are a major threat to tigers and their prey as they provide poachers with easy access to once remote forests. Facing the increasing pressure of development and people's demand for better roads, wildlife seems to stand little chance.

Fortunately in Malaysia, there is a rise in environmental awareness, with some engineers and developers willing to work with the conservation community to mitigate the negative impacts of roads on wildlife.



In response to the road upgrade projects involving realignment and widening of Federal Route 8 at the critical Taman Negara – Main Range Tiger Corridor at Sungai Yu, Pahang, DWNP and MYCAT partners assisted the Department of Public Works and project engineers in designing green infrastructure and reviewing the wildlife mitigation plan. Results from the ongoing research project at the corridor site were instrumental in this process.

In October 2009, MYCAT partners met with the Ministry of Works' Highway Planning Unit to sensitise key personnel on the issues with existing and imminent highways. As a result, the partners were requested to assist in the planning process prior to projects being approved to ensure that the needs of wildlife are accounted for at the onset.

Objective II

Provide effective protection for tigers and their prey from poaching and trade

Poaching and illegal trade are the most urgent threats, having the greatest potential to cause colossal damage in a short time. Tales of decimated tiger populations worldwide abound, with distressing examples from India's tiger-less tiger reserves.

Effectively protecting tigers and their key prey species is a major priority, evidenced by the highest number of supporting actions (Figure 3). These actions range from improving legislative sanctions and intelligence-driven anti-poaching patrols of key forest sites to enhancing informant networks and inter-agency enforcement efforts.

Increased law enforcement efforts saw more seizures of tigers, live and dead. There were at least 37 tigers seized in Malaysia in 2008-2009, including five seized in Thailand originating in Malaysia, compared to just one tiger seized in Malaysia 2005-2006. The details of these cases are in Box 1.



Box 1: Tiger seizures in 2008 and 2009

In Malaysia

2008

- DWNP seized 19 dead tiger cubs from a mini zoo in Johor.
- DWNP seized three dead tiger cubs from the same mini zoo.
- Police looking for a wanted robber found two live tigers in his Kedah home.

2009

- A snared tiger was rescued by DWNP in Perak but did not survive.
- DWNP seized a tiger skin from a man who had been keeping it as a trophy item in Pahang.
- Anti-Smuggling Unit arrested two Thais in Kedah with five tiger skins in their car.
- DWNP and police in Perak seized 3kg of tiger parts heading for the border.

In Thailand

2008

- Navy seized six tigers and five leopards being smuggled across the Thai-Lao border.
- Authorities discovered the carcasses of two tigers and a leopard on a truck in the southern province of Pattani, coming from Sungai Golok, a town on the Malaysia-Thailand border.

2009

- Police seized four tiger carcasses from a truck in the Prachuap Kiri Khan province.
- Navy seized two tiger carcasses in the Nongkai province and arrested eight people.

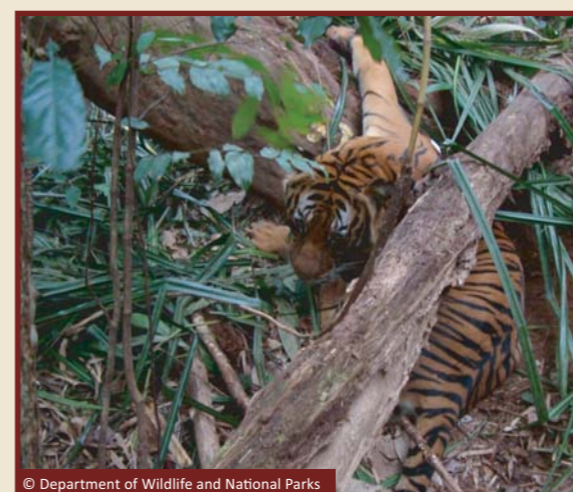
Of the 12 tigers from the Thailand seizures, Thailand's National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department conducted DNA tests and confirmed that five were Malayan tigers.

Apart from deer, wild pig is a key tiger prey species. It is protected by law but legal harvest and trade is permitted with licences except in Johor where all commercial hunting is banned as of April 2008.

Poaching and illegal trade of wild pigs, however, still occurs. In March 2009, DWNP seized more than five and a half tonnes of wild pig meat and other species, near the Malaysia-Thailand border in Perlis and in April 2009, four tonnes of wild pig meat was seized in Pahang, on the way to Thailand.

In May 2009, DWNP arrested three Cambodian poachers in the Bintang Hijau Forest Reserve in Perak in possession of 52 snares, wild pig meat and other wildlife parts. In October 2009, 22 people, including a 16-year old were arrested by DWNP during a 9-day operation to clamp down on poaching in Pahang.

DWNP Taman Negara keeps vigilant watch on illegal activities along the park border and arrested poachers, some of whom were sentenced to a jail term. In November 2009, DWNP, acting on a tip-off, arrested two men by the East-West highway near Gerik in possession of two slaughtered barking deer and several snares.



© Department of Wildlife and National Parks

Snared tiger rescued in Perak

TRAFFIC continues to monitor the level of illegal trade in tigers and the key prey species, focusing on poaching and trade hotspots. In 2009, close to 50 tip-offs and reports of poaching involving tiger and tiger prey species were received. Not all tip-offs contained sufficient information or were timely enough to enable immediate action. However, many of the reports were forwarded to DWNP and the police for further action, and most notable were the arrests of four poachers in connection with cases of tiger bones, agarwood (*gaharu*) and pangolin scales.



© New Straits Times



© Kae Kawanishi / MYCAT



© Kae Kawanishi / MYCAT

To further support DWNP enforcement actions, MYCAT set up the Wildlife Crime Hotline in 2007. As some people living near tiger habitats or poaching hotspots are either directly involved in or closely connected to wildlife crimes, the hotline is publicised during the community outreach programmes in rural areas. It is also promoted in MYCAT urban community outreach programmes near wildmeat restaurants or traditional medicine shops.

Between 2008 and 2009, the hotline received more than 300 reports, of which 37 cases contained timely relevant information and were reported to DWNP for action.

Prior to 2009, seasonal hunting of the sambar deer was legally permitted in November every year. Responding to information gleaned from a status assessment and hunter surveys that pointed to declining deer populations, DWNP instituted a two-year moratorium on hunting of the sambar and barking deer, towards allowing wild populations to recover.



A Malay language poster to publicise the deer hunting ban and the Wildlife Crime Hotline

To publicise the hunting ban and the findings of the status assessment at the most important tiger corridor near Taman Negara, MYCAT and DWNP held outreach programmes in five villages near Sungai Yu in the Kuala Lipis district, Pahang in September 2009. The timing was crucial because it was just preceding Aidilfitri celebrations, when wild deer are targeted by local poachers and it was to notify them in advance of the hunting ban.

The programme involved setting up stalls in the local night markets (*pasar malam*) and visits to 60 households and 40 restaurants and sundry shops in the vicinity. To reach out to the slightly more reclusive Orang Asli (indigenous people), the team conducted a special programme in their village.

In total, MYCAT conducted a total of 35 school and community outreach programmes in 2008 and 2009, in poaching and trade hotspots in Perak, Kelantan and Selangor, reaching out to 12,300 people. The programmes were executed together with DWNP, MYCAT partners and teams of volunteers.

As more watchful eyes and knowing that their community is targeted by conservation efforts make illegal activities more difficult to continue unabated, the hotline and DWNP reward system for information were heavily publicised.



© Loretta Ann Shepherd / MYCAT

To intensify focused and intelligence-driven patrolling in key sites, MYCAT partners together with DWNP state authorities in Johor and Perak established innovative mechanisms.

In the Belum-Temengor priority area, DWNP, Perak State Parks Corporation, police, army and WWF's Wildlife Protection Unit (WPU) conduct anti-poaching patrols in the Royal Belum State Park and along the 100 km-long East-West highway, which provides easy access to poachers.

As a result, 102 snares have been removed and 10 poachers/traders have been arrested since January 2009. The most notable case occurred in October 2009, when a live tiger was found trapped in a snare by the WPU. The tiger was subsequently rescued by DWNP, but it eventually succumbed to its injuries.

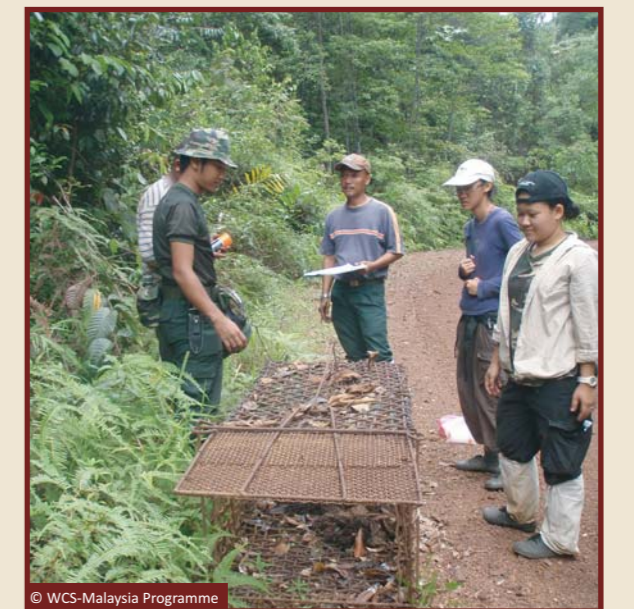
In 2009, JWCP partners conducted training on the Management Information System (MIST) for ranger-based law enforcement, and on joint enforcement at checkpoints in Johor. Several joint patrols and checks are conducted in a total of about 2000 km² of protected areas and logged-over forests in the Endau Rompin landscape each month. Seizures and removal of snares are recorded and logged into the MIST computer system to document hotspots, routes of travels, amount of seizures and follow-up actions.



© Lau Ching Fong / WWF-Malaysia

To clamp down on cross-border illegal trade in wildlife, DWNP hosted the 1st Bilateral Meeting between Malaysia and Thailand on Cooperation in Wildlife Law Enforcement in September 2009, involving CITES Management Authorities, Customs and police of both countries.

Furthermore, MYCAT partners provided in-depth technical inputs towards improving the Protection of Wild Life Act 1972, the amendment of which is a step away from being tabled in Parliament.



© WCS-Malaysia Programme



© WCS-Malaysia Programme

The MIST programme in Johor

Objective III

Promote the practice of ecologically sound land-use compatible with tiger conservation outside protected areas

A large part of the tiger habitat exists outside protected areas under DWNP. As such, MNS, WCS and WWF work with the Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC) to improve wildlife assessment indicators and management prescriptions for its Malaysian Timber Certification Scheme (MTCS).

The MTCS is a scheme that aims to promote and encourage sustainable forest management through forest management certification. Key areas of concern are environmental impact, management planning, monitoring and assessment and high conservation value forest areas, all of which must be complied with before a Forest Management Unit (FMU) is awarded certification.

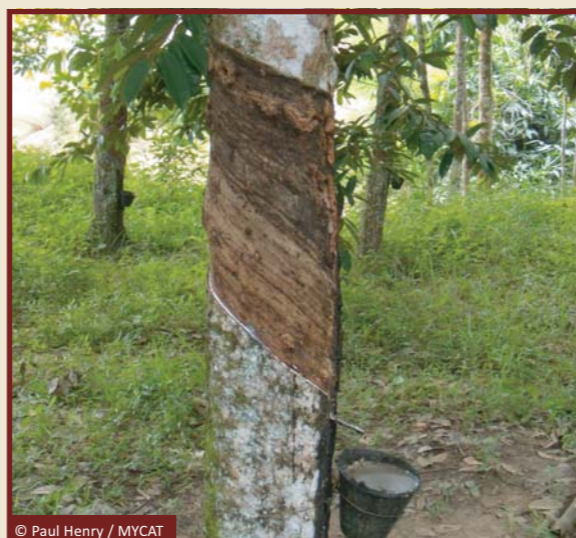
A serious shortfall in the system relates to the discrepancy in the area which is assessed and subsequently certified. An entire state is considered one FMU, regardless of the size of the state.

Certification is accorded to the state as a unit, despite the fact that only selected areas are assessed and not the state as a whole. Such assessments do not provide a true picture of the on-the-ground reality. One way to remedy this to allow the system to truly represent and uphold sustainable forest management would be to redefine the assessed areas and certification to a smaller scale.

MNS and WWF provided feedback to the annual assessment for forest management certification in selected states. Of priority was Perak, where Belum-Temengor is located, in which MNS participated in part of the field audit.

Involvement in the forest management certification processes to some extent was spurred by the issue of timber latex clone expansion in Peninsular Malaysia, especially in environmentally sensitive areas.

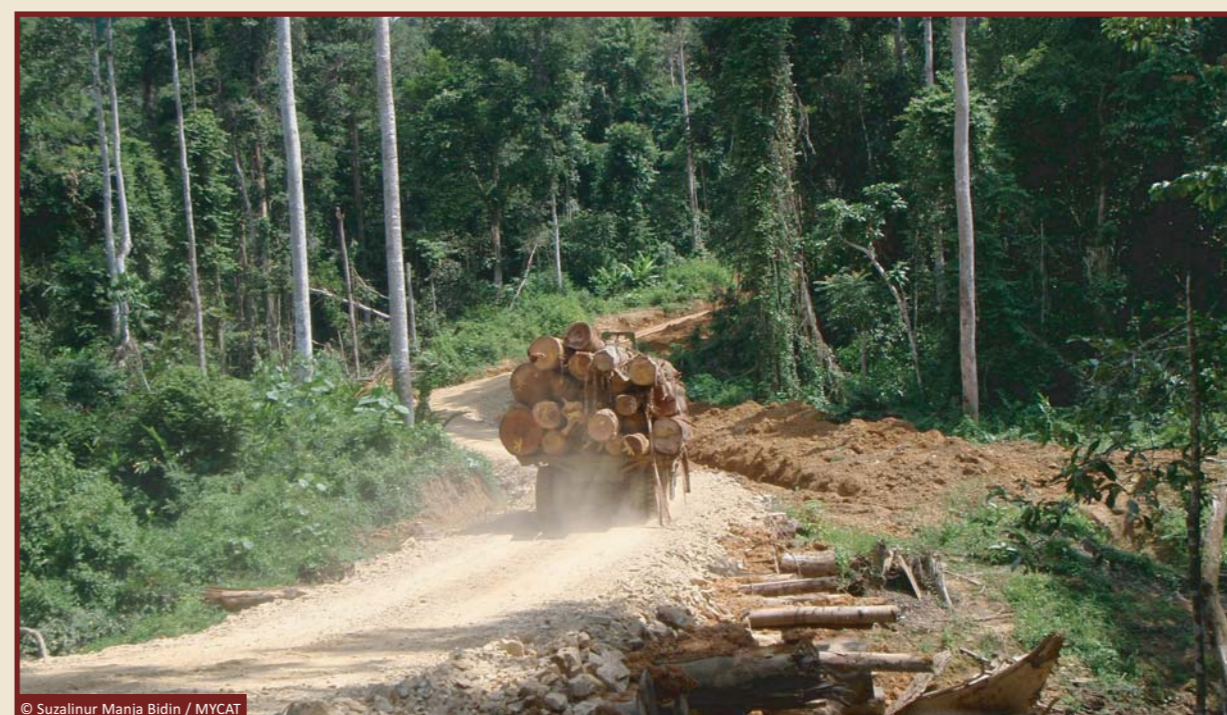
Recent reports of clearance of natural forest, particularly in the states of Johor, Kelantan and Selangor for the establishment of plantations using timber latex clones developed by the Malaysian Rubber Board and promoted by the Department of Forestry is driving the continued decline in the area of natural forest throughout the nation.



MNS, WWF and other organisations have come together to address this issue of forest loss in the country, many of which are tiger habitats.

Poorly planned agricultural development which ignore wildlife needs often lead to human-wildlife conflict situations.

In July 2008, WWF assisted villagers of Kampung Lubok Bongor in Jeli, Kelantan, to form a community-based WPU to reduce human-wildlife conflict incidences there. WPU Jeli conducts night patrols along roads and rivers to ward off elephants, and joint-enforcement patrols with DWNP and Kelantan Forestry Department in the Gunong Basor Forest Reserve. The WPU aims to establish itself as an NGO and sustainable finance mechanisms for it are being explored with eco-tourism ventures.



Objective IV

Apply sound science in monitoring the efficacy of conservation actions and improving the knowledge of tiger ecology.

Conservation actions must be based on reliable information. Concerted efforts by multiple agencies are needed to find out where and how much of the CFS is still occupied by tigers and their prey.

This baseline information is needed to gauge the overall success of all the 80 actions in the Action Plan, which ultimately should be reflected in the country's tiger status.

The first step is to establish a standardised monitoring method based on internationally accepted sound science. WCS takes the lead in developing the guidelines based on its *Tigers Forever Protocol*, standardised for application in a number of tiger range countries.

Towards this, WCS provided training on the sampling and statistical analysis techniques to researchers from MYCAT partner organisations, universities and government agencies and more is planned for 2010.

The nationwide tiger monitoring will also benefit other threatened large mammals such as elephants and gaur. The challenge is the large resource required to cover the huge area, a proposal for which has been submitted by MYCAT and is being considered by the government under the 10th Malaysia Plan (2011-2015).



At the priority areas, occupancy sampling of the tiger prey species was completed in the Endau-Rompin Complex on the Johor side and the Taman Negara – Main Range Tiger Corridor while sampling in the Belum-Temengor Complex is underway. Preliminary results suggest that deer and wild pigs are vulnerable to poaching outside the protected areas.

Within the three priority areas, the bearded pig, which is larger than the wild pig, is found only in Endau-Rompin. The abundance of bearded pigs in this site undoubtedly benefits their predators.

Camera-trapping studies to estimate the density of tigers are also underway in the three priority areas.

The prey occupancy, camera-trapping and socio-economic surveys will establish baseline for these areas and identify important environmental factors affecting tiger and tiger prey ecology. Preliminary results from the ongoing studies have already guided a green infrastructure design at the Taman Negara – Main Range Tiger Corridor and Endau-Rompin Johor and ecologically sound land-use planning at all sites.

Preliminary camera-trapping surveys by WWF in the Temengor Forest Reserve found at least six tigers within a 100 km² study site, highlighting the importance of selectively-logged forests for tiger conservation. Preliminary camera-trapping surveys under the JWCP in 350 km² of Endau-Rompin found a minimum of seven tigers.



Enabling factors

Accomplishing these four objectives is not a feat to be undertaken disjunctively. It needs greater support to acquire critical resources such as funds, manpower and skills. And although Malaysians are becoming increasingly aware of some environmental issues, it does not necessarily equate to real concern for the cause, or active participation.

Efforts to raise these, considered enabling factors, are essential, and below are some highlights.

To educate and empower the public for greater support and engagement in tiger conservation, MYCAT recruited and trained 67 members of the public to be volunteers at MYCAT rural and urban outreach programmes.



© Loretta Ann Shepherd / MYCAT



© Suzalinur Manja Bidin / MYCAT
Wat Mentua, a Buddhist temple in Tumpat, Kelantan

The MYCAT Volunteer Programme gradually expands the circle of empowered Malaysians, and emphasis is placed on young Malaysians as they hold the key to changing future mindsets and actions. Of the 67, 12 were involved in more than one programme and seven were involved in more than three programmes.

In addition, WCS and DWNP, using *Teachers for Tigers* material trained over 120 educators from DWNP, JNPC, and various partners. Conservation messages are also imparted via the various media avenues of print, broadcast and the internet, including social networking sites such as Facebook.

Apart from conservation awareness talks and events, outreach programmes with specific goals for target audiences were held in places of worship and marketplaces at poaching and trading hotspots. For example, MYCAT and DWNP conducted programmes in Tumpat, Kelantan, near the border's smuggling hotspots.

The programmes were held in the village Buddhist temples, regarded by the community as village centres, and included participation of the local monks. The villagers were Malaysians of Thai descent and spoke mainly Thai and the local Kelantanese-Malay dialect, and therefore, the programme was conducted in both languages, assisted by Persatuan Sahabat Sungai Nenggiri, a community-based organisation with its roots in Gua Musang, Kelantan.

As another illustration of an innovative approach to raise conservation awareness among predominantly Muslim communities, WWF held a workshop for religious leaders and teachers in Jeli, Kelantan as they are potentially powerful conservation ambassadors.

The event, co-organised with the Kelantan Council of Religion and Malay Custom (MAIK) and the Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia, saw 23 participants drafting sermons to influence human attitudes towards poaching and human-wildlife conflict and will be used once approved by MAIK.

To better equip enforcement authorities with the skills of the craft, TRAFFIC conducted over 20 capacity building workshops for 600 staff of various enforcement agencies in the region on wildlife trade regulations, species identification, wildlife crime prosecution and other related issues. Among the key agencies involved in the training were DWNP, Customs, port authorities, the judiciary and police.

None of these would have been possible without funds. MYCAT partner organisations are supported heavily by international donors and fundraising for the Action Plan implementation is ongoing. Three MYCAT proposals on the nationwide tiger monitoring, community outreach, and monitoring of the Action Plan implementation are being reviewed by the government for the 10th Malaysia Plan (2011-2015).

MYCAT will continue to expand and enhance the working relationship with a wide range of government agencies at the policy level, with the state governments on the ground, as well as conservation constituencies among the public.

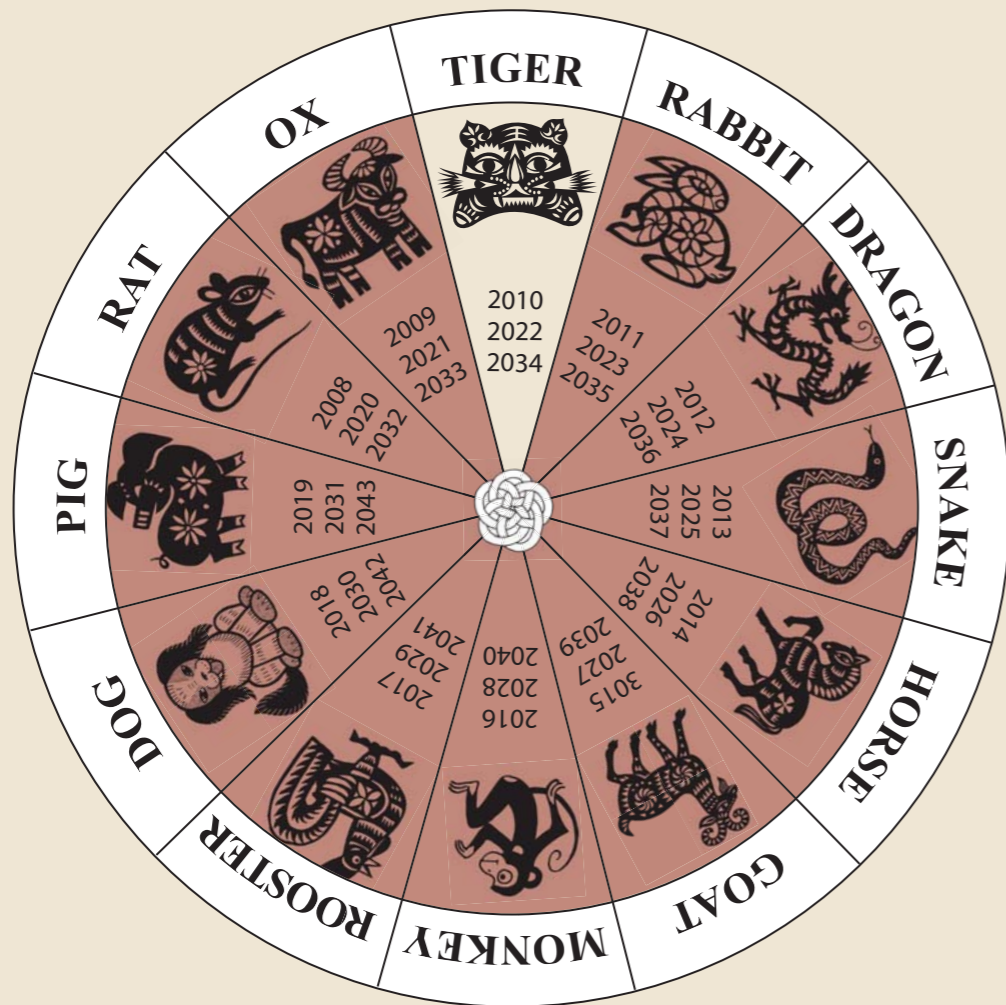


© WCS-Malaysia Programme



© TRAFFIC

Enhancing enforcement skills throughout the region



The lunar calendar already has one mythical animal.

Let's make sure the tiger doesn't join the dragon in the realm of fantasy.

Thank you!

We are proud to showcase our joint achievements in this issue of MYCAT TRACKS. MYCAT coming this far is due to support from various individuals, agencies and donors.

The implementation of TAP for 2008-2009 was financially supported by the Malaysian Federal and State Governments, Alice Smith International School, Australia Zoo Wildlife Warriors, BirdLife International, The Body Shop West Malaysia, Danish International Development Agency, elc International School, ExxonMobil International, Garden International School, Honda Sdn Bhd, International School of Kuala Lumpur and Benchmarx's Rockin' for the Environment, Japan Tiger and Elephant Conservation Fund, Malayan Banking Bhd, Malaysian Nature Society, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Panthera Foundation, Robertson Foundation, Save the Tiger Fund, St. Patrick's Society of Selangor, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, US Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Agency for International Development, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF-Malaysia, WWF International, WWF Netherlands, YTL Corporation and members of the public.

Special thanks to MYCAT Volunteers who continue to make all our programmes a success.

MYCAT TRACKS is produced with financial support from the Save the Tiger Fund.

Take action!

It is at the hand of humans that tigers suffer. But it is the same hand that has the power to help. Step up to ensure 2010 isn't the last Year of the Tiger with wild tigers by:

- Reporting suspected crimes involving tigers and tiger prey to the Wildlife Crime Hotline at 019.356.4194
- Learning about tigers and tiger prey from reliable sources and share this with your friends and family
- Requesting legal herbal alternatives to traditional medicines which can contain endangered species
- Not eating the meat of tigers, other endangered species and tiger prey (wild deer and wild pig)
- Boycotting all wildmeat restaurants
- Voicing your opinion on issues like indiscriminate development, illegal logging and poaching
- Not supporting zoos or theme parks with illegally acquired wildlife
- Paying more for wildlife-friendly products
- Supporting conservation organisations