

# Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers

## Annual Report 2011



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# 1. Introduction

2011 marked the eighth year since the establishment of the Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers (MYCAT) in 2003 by the Malaysian Government. MYCAT is an alliance 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) for joint implementation of the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan for Malaysia (NTCAP).

The chief function of MYCAT is that of a communication platform for tiger conservation. Aside from facilitating communication between partners, the MYCAT Secretariat's Office (SO) also monitors the implementation of the NTCAP together with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, and coordinates and manages MYCAT joint projects by implementing decisions jointly made by the partners.

After the flurry of activity and media headlines that marked the Lunar Year of the Tiger in 2010, both on the local and international front, the tiger conservation community in Malaysia ploughed ahead with continuing efforts to implement the NTCAP in 2011, towards the ultimate goal of doubling the current wild Malayan tiger population to 1,000 by 2020. However, due to a reduction in personnel capacity in MYCAT SO, certain efforts had to be scaled down and priority was placed on the main functions of the SO and on MYCAT joint projects. Finding the right person has been challenging, but the capacity of MYCAT SO will be increased in the New Year to further develop and implement the joint projects, particularly in the area of citizen conservation.

This report outlines the activities undertaken and accomplishments of the MYCAT joint projects, which were coordinated by MYCAT SO and executed with partner organisations in 2011. While most endeavours were the continuation of long-term efforts, a new project was embarked upon in 2011, namely the Citizen Action for Tigers Trailblazer (Section 8) and capacity building for patrolling in Taman Negara using MIST (Management Information System) (Section 10).

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, indicated in parenthesis.

Table 1. MYCAT in numbers.

<b>Raising Awareness and Reaching Out to the Public</b>	
Rural Outreach (2005)*	8,717 people reached in 36 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)	24,113 people in 47 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)	4,718 news to 311 subscribers

Facebook (2010)	1,274 friends
MYCAT WATCH in Malaysian Naturalist (2006)	22 articles
<b>Empowering Malaysians</b>	
Volunteers	503
	2011 – 68
	2010 – 175
	2009 – 46
	2008 – 30
	2007 – 174
	2005 – 10
Repeaters each year	2011 – 34
	2010 – 42
	2009 – 9
	2008 – 8
Citizen Action for Tigers (CAT)	60.2km walked – CAT Walks 20.7km covered – CAT Trailblazer
<b>Supporting Law Enforcement: Wildlife Crime Hotline (2007)</b>	
Calls with reliable information	2011 – 106
	2010 – 100
	2009 – 24
	2008 – 22
Actions taken by the authorities	2011 – 97
	2010 – 61
	2009 – 17
	2008 – 9
<b>National Tiger Conservation Action Plan (2008)</b>	
Assisting the govt. in developing the Plan	1 plan
Assisting the govt. in monitoring the progress	2 reports and 2 stakeholder meetings
Actions with known status	63 (max 76)
<b>Facilitated Communication Among Partner NGOs (2005)</b>	
Working Group Meetings	21
E-group	3,364 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
<b>And where we are going together...</b>	
Wild Malayan tigers in 2020	1,000!!!

## 2. Communication Platform for Tiger Conservation

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The chief function of MYCAT is to provide a formal yet flexible platform for information exchange, collaboration and resource consolidation amongst conservation organisations and the Malaysian government with regard to tiger conservation.

MYCAT Secretariat's Office (SO) maintains various communication channels related to the implementation of the NTCAP, towards the ultimate goal of the recovery of tiger populations in Malaysia among the partners and for donors, volunteers, supporters, as well as the media.

### 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).

The MYCAT Annual Meeting for 2010 was held on 10 February 2011 to highlight the accomplishments of the past year and to chart out a course for the coming one. Aside from MYCAT WG members, Heads of MYCAT partners were also present, as were key representatives from DWNP and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE). The attendance and active participation by our colleagues in government illustrated the support of the Malaysian government for the MYCAT platform and their receptivity towards working together.

Throughout the year, two formal WG meetings were convened, on 13 May and 27 October 2011 respectively, to exchange updates and information, as well as to discuss pertinent issues related to tiger conservation. An emergency WG meeting was called on 22 July to discuss new developments with one of the MYCAT joint projects. Aside from face-to-face communication, MYCAT partners and the SO are also in constant communication over phone and email, which enhances the working relationship and mutual understanding among partners. In 2011, 758 emails were exchanged on the MYCAT WG e-group, a 16 % reduction from the 905 emails exchanged in 2010.

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. News from around the world, relevant to tiger conservation, is sent out to the e-group ([malayan-tiger@yahoogroups.com](mailto:malayan-tiger@yahoogroups.com)) to keep members updated, and 423 emails were sent out in 2011. Members also contribute news to the group, which is moderated by MYCAT SO. Throughout 2011, new members joined while others decided to unsubscribe from the e-group. There were 311 e-group members as of 2011, three less than in 2010. These members are of various backgrounds and nationalities. 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 MYCAT website ([www.malayantiger.net](http://www.malayantiger.net)) was revamped and re-launched in March 2011 with a new design which made the website navigation more user-friendly. Later in the year, it underwent further upgrade when translations in Malay and Chinese were included for the permanent text. This made the information on the website more accessible for all Malaysians, especially the target communities at poaching/trade hotspots whose mother tongue is not English. Meanwhile, the number of members on the MYCAT Facebook page ([www.facebook.com/themalayantiger](http://www.facebook.com/themalayantiger)) increased from 769 in 2010 to 1274 in 2011. Facebook is the more informal and general platform to engage members of the public and to disseminate information. The bulk of communication with the public consisted of information-sharing, as well as liaisons with volunteers regarding events and outreach programmes.

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 a deeper knowledge and understanding of tigers and the threats that they are facing. Being aware of the means by which the public can do their part, even for those outside the conservation field, 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 general public towards our wildlife.

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

With the Lunar Year of the Tiger behind us, the spike of media interest in tiger conservation issues from 2010 declined as expected. Joint media responses from MYCAT were also scaled down and we issued two press releases and a letter on pertinent issues and events (Appendix 2).

Aside from these, publications and interviews from other supporters and volunteers also contributed to the 14 media pick-ups (Appendix 3) over the length of the year, a reduction of 84% from 2010. As in the previous year, MYCAT partners took turns to contribute articles on current tiger issues to the *MYCAT WATCH* column in MNS' quarterly magazine, the *Malaysian Naturalist* (Appendix 4).

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

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The Monitoring Committee (MC) of NTCAP implementation consists of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) and MYCAT SO, with us being appointed in 2010 by NRE. 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 MC is that of a neutral independent body.

The NTCAP Stakeholder Meeting on the implementation of the plan in 2010 was held at NRE, Putrajaya on 3 March 2011. It was chaired by the Deputy Under Secretary of the Biodiversity Management and Forestry Department of NRE, and attended by 27 representatives from various government departments and park management authorities, as well as MYCAT.

As outlined in Table 15 in the NTCAP, there are 80 actions to be implemented under the Plan, led by various leading agencies who are assisted by relevant collaborating agencies. These agencies may include government departments, conservation organisations, and even individuals like independent researchers. 76 actions were scheduled to be implemented in 2010. Upon a request by NRE, the stakeholders submitted progress reports and supporting documents (verifiers) to the MC, which then produced an overall progress report and analysis on the implementation of the NTCAP in 2010. This was presented at the Stakeholder Meeting.

Based on the submitted documents, the MC found that the status of 63 actions (83%) was reported. In terms of the overall performance, only 18 actions (24%) were completed in 2010 while 36 actions (47%) were still incomplete and 9 actions were not yet started (Fig. 1). The 24% completion rate earned all the implementing agencies of the NTCAP an "F" grade. However, there was a small improvement, whereby the number of completed actions increased from 20% in 2009 to 24% in 2010. It should be noted that the number of actions that were not reported decreased from 28% in 2009 to 17% in 2010, indicating an improved communication between MC and leading agency of respective actions.

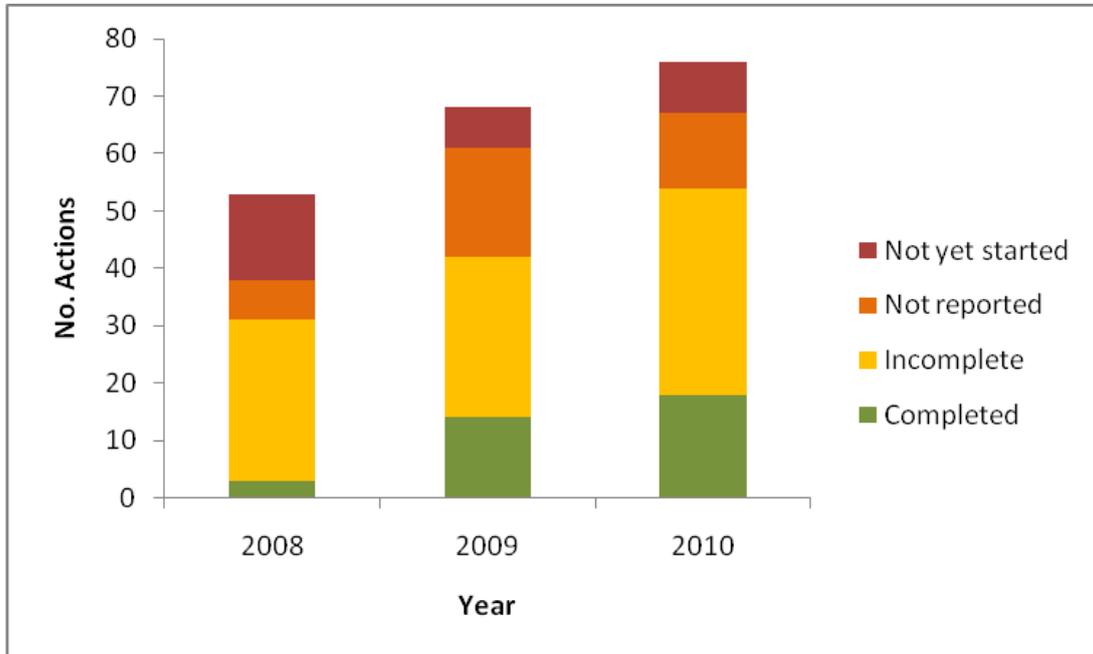


Fig. 1. The overall performance of the implementation of the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan for Malaysia in 2010. The total number of actions for the year was 76.

During the Stakeholder Meeting, recommendations to improve the overall level of implementation and methods to overcome various challenges were discussed. Keeping in mind the principle of adaptive management, the NTCAP is a living document, therefore the meeting also discussed and approved updates and changes to Table 15, the table of actions. NRE reiterated its support for the continued monitoring of NTCAP implementation, and urged all the stakeholders to improve the performance in 2011.

The letter requesting progress reports on the 2011 implementation will be sent out to the stakeholders in early 2012, and the overall report for 2011 will be presented at the next Stakeholder Meeting in 2012.

## 4. Wildlife Crime Hotline

MYCAT established the Tiger Crime Hotline (019 356 4194) in 2007 to assist the enforcement efforts of the authorities by soliciting information regarding crimes involving tigers and their prey from the public. Then in July 2009, MYCAT expanded its application to include possible crimes against other threatened wildlife and their habitats, and renamed the hotline to the Wildlife Crime Hotline (WCH). The operation of the WCH has been financially supported by MNS, TRAFFIC, WCS and WWF.

Resulting in greater support and participation from members of the public in combating wildlife crime, it has been well-received by the authorities, who acknowledge that a three-way cooperation between the enforcement authorities, the public as well as NGOs may well be the best method to combat wildlife crime. At the NTCAP Stakeholder Meeting in March 2011, as a mark of firm governmental support, the report of the WCH outcomes was included as a verifier under one of the actions in the NTCAP. This action further cements the importance of the hotline whereby the outcomes will come under the purview of NRE, as part of the NTCAP Monitoring Committee.

### a. Reporting system

MYCAT SO channels the reports according to the level of priority to the relevant authorities, follows up on the outcome, and updates the database with information on the actions taken (Fig. 2).

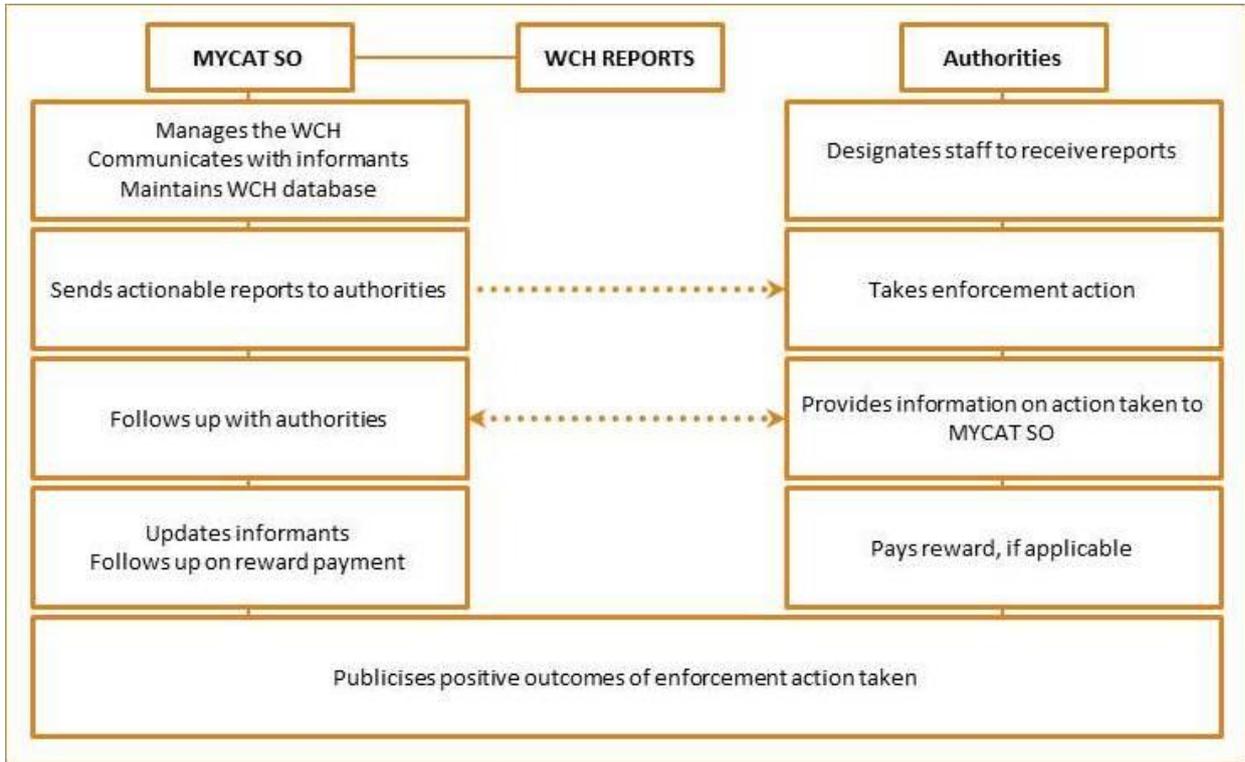


Fig. 2. The Wildlife Crime Hotline reporting system.

## b. Publicity mechanisms

The WCH is publicised during MYCAT outreach programmes to encourage the public to report timely and accurate information. It is also publicised by MYCAT partners through various projects.

In 2011, the WCH was promoted through:

- i) Promotional items: Promotional items such as car stickers, pocket calendars, wall calendars, fridge magnets, posters and reusable shopping bags bearing the WCH number (in English, Bahasa Malaysia and Mandarin) were distributed during MYCAT Tiger Roadshows at various events. 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 impression of the WCH. MYCAT volunteers also wore bright yellow T-shirts with the WCH emblazoned across the back as an additional promotional tool.
- ii) Internet: The WCH 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, whenever relevant. In October 2011, MYCAT also took part in Social Good 2.0, a campaign launched by the online community SAYS.my to encourage users of social media to share the causes of various non-profit organisations. Within the campaign period, the MYCAT WCH page (at <http://says.my/campaigns/1620>) was shared by 1,323 SAYS.my members. The hotline page, which includes a link back to the MYCAT website, is now a permanent feature on SAYS.my, where members can continue to learn more about the WCH. To date, it has been shared by 1,540 people.
- iii) Partner initiatives: MYCAT partners have actively publicised the WCH in 2011. TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, in partnership with The Body Shop in Peninsular Malaysia, launched the “Where’s My Mama?” public awareness campaign. The focus was on the illegal wildlife trade which often results in orphaned wild animals which cannot survive without their mothers, and the tiger was one of the featured species. Posters and banners were printed, displayed and distributed, while postcards and recycled paper bags were distributed, all with messages containing a call to action; for the public to report illegal wildlife trade to the WCH. The campaign generated substantial interest from the news

media. Meanwhile, WWF-Malaysia designed booklets to educate the public on various animal species that are Totally Protected and Protected under Malaysian law, which included the WCH as one avenue for people to do their part for wildlife. These were distributed during WWF programmes. Copies were shared with all MYCAT partners, and they were also distributed during MYCAT Tiger Roadshows. Also, posters and booklets which included the WCH were designed and distributed in a unique campaign targeting Muslims, where wildlife conservation from an Islamic point of view was promoted. WWF-Malaysia has also erected billboards promoting the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 and the WCH in Gerik, Perak, which is a wildlife poaching and trade hotspot. More detailed information will be in the partners' respective Annual Reports.

### c. Results

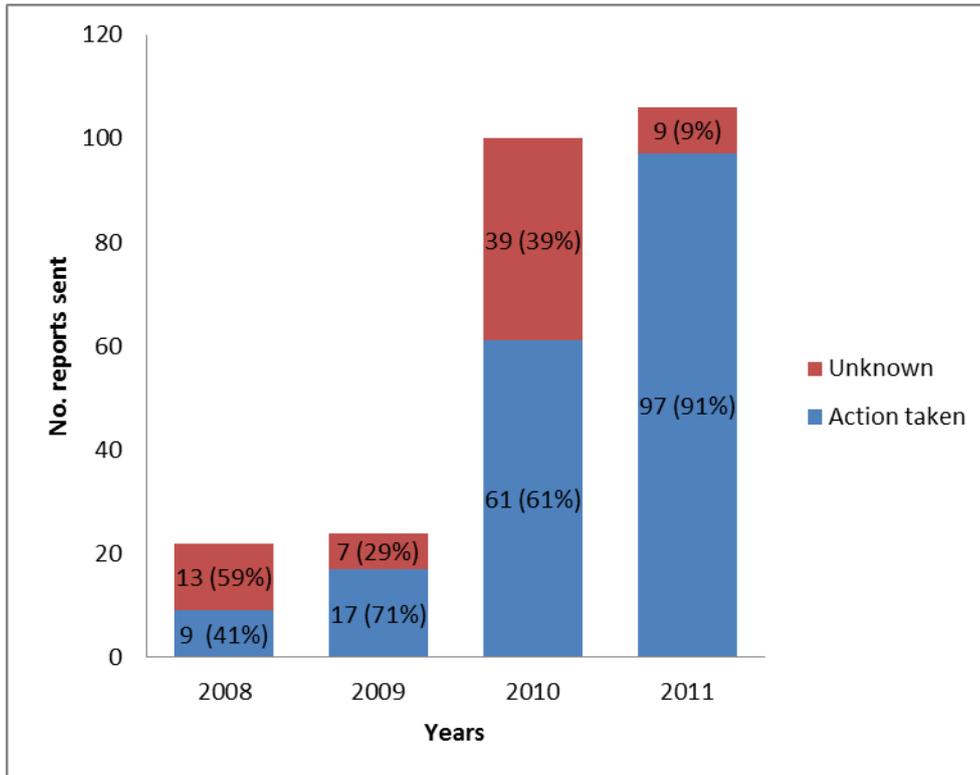
In 2011, we received 111 quality reports, which are defined as reports containing relevant, actionable information. Besides DWNP, reports of cases which come under the authority of other government agencies were also sent to the respective agencies. Out of the total number of reports, 106 were sent to DWNP, three to the Forestry Department (FD) and one each to the Department of Fisheries (DoF) and Department of Veterinary Services (DVS). Table 2 shows the types of WCH sent. As the WCH was set up mainly to support the enforcement efforts of DWNP, and the bulk of reports received are under their jurisdiction, the following discussion only highlights reports made to DWNP via the WCH.

Table 2. Types of WCH reports in 2011.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Illegal trade	69	DWNP
Poaching and trade of other terrestrial wildlife	18	DWNP
Poaching and trade of tigers or their prey	10	DWNP
Animal welfare, illegal trade	7	DWNP
Conflict - link to poaching	2	DWNP
Illegal logging	3	FD
Illegal possession of marine wildlife	1	DoF
Animal welfare	1	DVS
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	

There was a small increase (11%) in the number of reports received, compared to 2010. Although no major outreach programmes – a major source of information in 2010 – were conducted in 2011, the number of reports received continued to rise, which may suggest that members of the public are continuing to use the WCH as their trusted channel to report wildlife crimes. This is a positive result of the active usage of the hotline by the Citizen Action for Tigers volunteers in Pahang (Section 8) and the intensive promotion of the hotline. With more Tiger Roadshows planned for 2012, we can anticipate that the number of reports received will continue to increase.

A marked improvement was seen in the number of actions taken by the authorities, mostly by DWNP, in 2011 (Fig. 3), with a 30% increment compared to 2010. This illustrates DWNP's continued support of the WCH, and the improved effort to act on the reports and report the outcomes. The reports with unknown status (9%) are those which were sent in late 2011, whereby the action taken is yet to be reported. See Figure 3 and 4 for more details.



Unknown status = Unknown if any action was taken.

Action taken = Action taken by DWNP and outcome reported.

Fig. 3. Number of relevant and actionable reports sent to the enforcement authorities and the status of action taken between 2008 and 2011.

About 95% of the reports were passed to the relevant DWNP offices. The majority of the reports were sent to the DWNP Headquarters (HQ) and DWNP Selangor offices, followed by the three states where MYCAT partners are active in raising public awareness (Fig. 4).

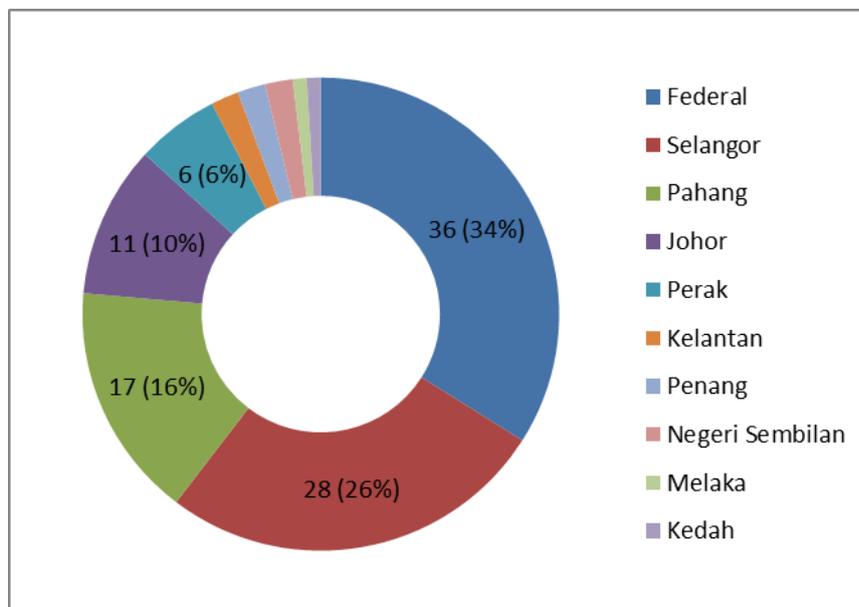


Fig. 4. Wildlife Crime Hotline reports sent to DWNP by states in 2011. Federal refers to the DWNP Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

Thanks to the tip-offs, poachers and traders were arrested and many snares were found and deactivated by DWNP to save wildlife. Below are selected notable results of information received and actions taken (reports from informants edited for clarity and brevity):

Table 3. Notable reports and follow-up actions.

<b>Report</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>By</b>
Gunshots were heard in the afternoon, from the direction of a Forest Reserve.	Investigations were conducted by DWNP on the day of the report, but nothing was found except for old rusted empty bullet shells. However, the location was continuously monitored, and a subsequent patrol team discovered and destroyed three snares and a tree stand (hunting platform secured to a tree).	DWNP Pahang
Gunshots were heard at night.	DWNP raided a farmhouse in the vicinity and discovered a wild boar carcass and a few snares. Two foreigners and one local were arrested. The foreigners have since been jailed, while the local pleaded not guilty in court and was acquitted.	DWNP Pahang
The locals hunt barking deer at a nearby location using artificial salt licks as bait and snares to trap them.	DWNP conducted a week-long Snare Operation in the area within the same month. They discovered and destroyed 19 snares and traps.	DWNP Pahang
A wild boar was found dead in a wire snare at the edge of an oil palm plantation bordering a wildlife reserve.	The information was instantly relayed to the state DWNP, which then deployed a team of rangers to the area and found the snared pig. The rangers conducted a detailed search around the area and found an additional 10 snares, which were all deactivated and destroyed.	DWNP Pahang
A local man was seen selling ivory products, trophies from barking deer and pieces of tiger skin at a flea market.	The information was instantly relayed to the state DWNP, which then deployed a team of rangers to the stall. The staff confiscated several trophies suspected to be made of wildlife parts. Investigations are ongoing.	DWNP HQ
A restaurant in a suburban area was serving wild boar, snake, flying fox and other wild meat dishes.	The information was instantly relayed to the state DWNP, which then deployed a team of rangers to the restaurant and confiscated 1.6kg of unlicensed wild boar meat. Investigations are ongoing.	DWNP Perak

#### **d. Challenges**

Beyond the initial action taken such as investigation of the reported premise or individual, it has been difficult to follow up on the final outcome of each case, which may be stretched out over months or years. However, the inclusion of the WCH as an NTCAP verifier in March 2011 has improved the situation, as can be seen in Fig. 3.

An additional measure to overcome this challenge is that DWNP agreed at the MYCAT Annual Meeting 2010 that a set of WCH Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) be formulated for all the states in Peninsular Malaysia. The SOP will streamline the communication and reporting mechanism between MYCAT and the respective DWNP state offices. It was finalised between MYCAT and DWNP Headquarters in April 2011. Once the SOP is implemented, all states will be compelled to abide by it, from the point when a WCH report is received up to the point when outcomes are reported back to MYCAT SO. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, the final SOP has yet to be sent out to the various state departments. Efforts will be taken in 2012 to address the delay.

As the number of reports received increases, so does the efforts required to manage the hotline, from liaising with informants to forwarding reports to the authorities and requesting for report outcomes, etc. One part which the MYCAT SO regretfully could not accomplish in 2011 is the final leg of the

reporting system (Fig. 2) – report outcome to informant. Priority will be given in 2012 to complete the information cycle as we recognise the importance of maintaining the trust and confidence of informants. This relationship is important for the WCH to further develop into a true avenue for all in Malaysia to proudly say that they are contributing directly towards the protection of our wildlife.

## 5. Cancelling Licences to Aid Wildlife

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This initiative to combat repeat wildlife offenders of commercial entities by removing their business licences was christened Cancelling Licences to Aid Wildlife (CLAW) in mid-2011.

Illegal wildlife trade is a global problem worth billions of Ringgit every year, and involves organised crime and syndicates. Wildlife is traded as pets and for fashion, traditional medicines, meat, zoos and exhibitions.

In Malaysia, some wildlife offenders who have a blatant disregard for the laws continue to conduct illegal business even after being charged for violating wildlife legislation; only to be arrested again and punished with a small fine. Throughout Peninsular Malaysia, there are various businesses and individuals who keep or trade in wildlife and/or wildlife parts and products. To operate legally, these establishments require licences from DWNP to deal, keep or display wildlife protected under the national legislations. And as with any other business enterprise, these establishments are required to obtain business licences from local authorities from the respective state governments.

Although DWNP has the power to revoke wildlife-related licences where violations have occurred, it lacks the authority to shut down businesses. Local authorities (LA), who do have the power to do so, did not however, have necessary information on businesses which are committing wildlife crime. A new approach was needed to combat increasingly sophisticated wildlife criminals such as those operating within the confines of different laws and jurisdictions.

CLAW brought these two agencies together in this pioneering effort. Through CLAW, LA and DWNP collaborate to revoke business licences of repeated offenders who continue to violate wildlife laws. CLAW implements Action 2.3.8 of the NTCAP – towards its second objective of providing effective long-term protection of tigers and their prey.

This initiative was jointly developed in 2009 by the Selangor State Government, DWNP Selangor and MYCAT, with initial input from DWNP Headquarters. It was approved by the Selangor State Executive Council (EXCO) on 28 April 2010. This initiative includes commercial dealers 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 2011, the Minister of NRE expressed support for CLAW and the inter-agency cooperation under this initiative. Meetings were held with DWNP Selangor and the Selangor State Government to iron out the implementation details of CLAW, where the specific responsibilities of all parties involved were discussed and developed (Table 4). MYCAT SO was also invited by DWNP to give a presentation on CLAW to representatives from the LA. Following the discussions, the Selangor State Government issued a circular to all 12 LA in Selangor on 27 December 2011 to inform them of CLAW and to request a focal person in each council be assigned to work closely with DWNP Selangor.

Table 4. Specific responsibilities of each agency.

Selangor State Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Issue a circular to all local authorities (LA) regarding CLAW.</li> <li>2. Monitor the implementation of CLAW, and follow up with LA on actions taken, where necessary.</li> </ol>
DWNP Selangor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Based on a circular issued by the Selangor State Executive Councillor (EXCO) for Tourism, Consumer Affairs and Environment to the LA, notify all wildlife licence holders (excluding individual pet owners) through letters, on the implementation of</li> </ol>

	<p>CLAW.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Conduct regular monitoring and enforcement (random licence check on restaurants, pet shops, medicine shops etc. and inspections based on tip-offs).</li> <li>3. Should an establishment match the criteria under CLAW, write to the relevant council President and focal person to propose the revocation of the relevant business licence, with a copy to the Selangor EXCO and MYCAT Secretariat's Office (MYCAT SO).</li> <li>4. Prepare biannual progress reports.</li> </ol>
LA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revoke business licences upon the recommendation of DWNP Selangor.</li> <li>2. Report actions taken to the Selangor EXCO, with a copy to DWNP Selangor and MYCAT SO.</li> <li>3. Blacklist individuals/premises that have had their business licence revoked.</li> </ol>
MYCAT SO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate communication between relevant agencies and monitor the implementation of CLAW.</li> <li>2. Report project outcomes to the MYCAT partners and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, as part of the National Tiger Conservation Action Plan implementation annual report.</li> <li>3. Assist DWNP Selangor in preparing biannual progress reports.</li> </ol>

## 6. Volunteer Programmes

Government enforcement agencies and conservation organisations have their respective roles to play, but the tipping point for tigers to reverse their 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 nurture future conservationists. Lay people 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 are an increasing number who want to learn more and do something to help. To this end, MYCAT strives to urgently prompt members of the public to play their part, and create volunteering opportunities, to allow people from all walks of life, of different interests, to contribute to conservation and take ownership of Malaysia's natural treasures.

Aside from volunteering at outreach programmes (Section 7), the Citizen Action for Tigers (CAT) programme (Section 8) was developed in 2010 as an additional avenue for the public to contribute. In 2011, with the culmination of the CAT pilot project, it was expanded to include an additional component, the CAT Trailblazer. While outreach programmes involve raising awareness and close interaction with adults and children, CAT brings volunteers back to nature, thus providing those who may not be comfortable volunteering for Tiger Roadshows with another channel to participate.

To maximise the benefit to both the volunteers and the programmes, a detailed briefing or training is provided to all who enlist. Far from merely contributing time and energy to conservation, a volunteer will also grow as a person from the knowledge and experience obtained through volunteering in various programmes.

In 2011, 102 volunteers took part in MYCAT volunteer programmes, 34 of whom were repeaters. Six people volunteered for the first time in 2011 and helped out again later in the year. Compared to 2010, the total number of volunteers decreased, mainly due to fewer Tiger Roadshows being held.

Although volunteers were mainly recruited from members of the public, MYCAT has also worked with specific groups of students. While continuing ties with former collaborators, such as students from Taylor's College and Universiti Putra Malaysia, MYCAT was also approached by students from other institutions of higher learning, namely Universiti Teknologi MARA and Universiti Tun Abdul Razak who wished to contribute towards tiger conservation. We provided support for their programmes where possible.

A few volunteers have also contributed in special ways other than through MYCAT volunteer programmes. The Honorary Treasurer of the MNS Selangor Branch continues to administer MYCAT finances on her own time. Others volunteered their time to help with editing MYCAT publications and proposals, making maps, proof-reading the new website, as well as with some translation work. One volunteer helped with administrative work, while an artist also designed a creative poster to publicise penalties that criminals convicted of tiger-related crimes stand to face under the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010, which was passed in December 2010.

The MNS Selangor Branch Committee organised a Volunteer Appreciation Day on 17 and 18 December 2011 at the Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve in Puchong, and invited MYCAT to nominate outstanding volunteers to attend. Five regular volunteers attended the event. During an enriching and activity-filled weekend, they socialised with other MNS volunteers and learnt more about other ways of volunteering for wildlife conservation.

## **7. Tiger Roadshow: Community Outreach**

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Initiated in 2005, the MYCAT community outreach programme aims to reduce the consumption and trade of threatened wildlife, through talks, school education programmes, and reaching out to the masses at fairs and events where people are gathered. It ties in with the second objective of the NTCAP, namely providing long-term on-the-ground protection of tigers and their prey. The MYCAT outreach was rebranded as the Tiger Roadshow in 2009. In 2011, MYCAT conducted seven Tiger Roadshows and reached out to 2,917 adults and children (Appendix 5). The decline in the number of programmes compared to 40 in 2010 was due to the shortage of manpower at MYCAT SO and shifting priorities (Section 1).

In March and August 2011, with the support of the Malaysian Association of Tour and Travel Agents (MATTA), MYCAT took the Tiger Roadshow to the MATTA Fair in Kuala Lumpur, the largest travel fair in Malaysia. Potential travellers learnt of the new and strengthened wildlife legislation, how tourism can impact wildlife through the purchase of wildlife souvenirs and products, and how they can do their part for wildlife even while on holiday. Considering the emergence of wild meat culinary tours in the region, where tour companies custom-make tour packages for wildmeat connoisseurs to sample endangered species, the MATTA Fair presented a unique opportunity to reach out to a special audience – both the potential travellers and the tour agents themselves.

In previous years, WCS provided training to MYCAT SO personnel and education officers of the partner NGOs on Teachers for Tigers (techniques and modules for tiger conservation education) and evaluation techniques to assess the effectiveness of conservation education. In 2011, MYCAT completed the evaluation and analysis of the education component of the Tiger Roadshow conducted in rural schools in 2010. We monitored a set of performance indicators before and after the school programmes in order to evaluate the impact of the programme. Only rural schools were monitored as some students come from families who are either involved in, or know someone who is involved in the illegal exploitation of wildlife. The effectiveness of the school programme has the potential to convert those children into wildlife guardians of the future instead, and by extension, their families too as the children will take the conservation messages home to their families.

The respective school teachers assisted us in conducting the three-month and six-month post-programme evaluations. All the three-month evaluations were already submitted in 2010, only the six-month evaluation of school programmes conducted in late-2010 had to be submitted in 2011. The results showed that prior to the programme, the knowledge of most students was limited to the physical and common behavioral characteristics of tigers. Post programme, their knowledge expanded to include the basic needs of tigers and other wildlife, the threats animals face and why they are being hunted. Based on the 6-month post-programme evaluations, it was interesting to note that their knowledge continued to increase with time after the programme.

This increase could be due to external influences, for example, Conservation Biology is part of the science syllabus in school for 11 and 12-year-olds, and the children's studies could have kept certain information fresh in their minds. It could also be that the programme left the children more in tune towards wildlife-related information, and thus such information would leave a deeper impression on them whenever they came across it, whether through television, books, or the internet. Or, some students might have taken the initiative to learn more about the subject. In summary, after taking part in MYCAT's programme, school children have gained knowledge on the plight of, and the threats to the tiger, and retained or even increased their level of knowledge up to six months post-programme.

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, constantly evaluated and adapted following the principles of adaptive management.

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

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The Citizen Action for Tigers (CAT) programme was developed to empower members of the public to help protect wildlife. It began in 2010 in partnership with MNS Selangor Branch, whose members were the very first CAT volunteers. Although CAT is a MYCAT joint project, WCS is not a part of it due to legal and technical issues. Studies have shown that wildlife is relatively safer from poaching near recreational areas that have minimum-impact activities, and this was the inspiration for CAT – while carrying out recreational activities, nature lovers can deter poaching at hotspots and keep their eyes open for potentially illegal activities.

This hotspot is the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor, a narrow stretch of forest surrounding the river, Sungai Yu. This stretch is located immediately west of Taman Negara National Park, and is the last link connecting the two largest forest landscapes in Peninsular Malaysia. As permits are required for entry into forest reserves, the CAT programme was conducted only in the state land forest within the Corridor. The state land forests around the river provide easy access to interior forests and are vulnerable to poaching pressure.

CAT provides an avenue for people who want to do their bit for wildlife in more direct ways. The greatest benefit of CAT may be the realisation by the silent majority that they are not bystanders but a real part of the effort to save wildlife from poachers and to secure important wildlife habitats.

After a six-month pilot run, the results were presented to the representatives of DWNP and NRE at the MYCAT Annual Meeting in February 2011. Unanimously, MYCAT was encouraged to continue and even expand CAT to encompass a greater area including the Taman Negara border by working with DWNP Taman Negara patrol staff. Subsequently CAT was divided into two components, the CAT Walk and the CAT Trailblazer. Together with DWNP, a Trailblazer pilot run was successfully conducted from 14-18 July 2011.

The goal of CAT is to reduce the poaching, trade and consumption of threatened wildlife species by empowering and engaging the Malaysian public. The specific objectives are to:

1. Deter poaching at Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor and Taman Negara
2. Elicit reliable information on crimes against wildlife from the public to aid law enforcement
3. Cultivate wildlife stewardship among the Malaysian public

### **a. CAT Walk**

CAT Walks were designed with outdoor and nature enthusiasts in mind. While MYCAT SO assisted with sourcing for volunteers and coordinating trips, the Walks were led by experienced MNS Selangor Branch Nature Guides and MYCAT regular volunteers. CAT Walkers trek in poaching hotspots within the corridor on weekends when the authorities are off-duty. They enjoy nature while keeping a vigilant eye

on the lookout for potentially illegal activities and report suspicious activities to the authorities through the WCH.

CAT Walkers have successfully deterred poachers with their presence and reported suspicious activities to the WCH, which resulted in enforcement actions being taken by DWNP. Table 5 details some of these actions. In a notable example of the public working hand-in-hand with the authorities, both volunteers and DWNP deserve to be commended as every snare destroyed can mean an animal saved!

Table 5. Notable reports and follow-up actions.

<b>Report</b>	<b>Action</b>
Gunshots were heard in the afternoon, from the direction of the Sungai Yu Forest Reserve.	Investigations were conducted by DWNP on the day of the report, but nothing was found except for old rusted empty bullet shells. However, the location was continuously monitored, and a subsequent patrol team discovered and destroyed three snares and a tree stand (hunting platform secured to a tree).
Gunshots were heard at night, while volunteers were at the Corridor.	DWNP raided a farmhouse in the vicinity and discovered a wild boar carcass and a few snares. Two foreigners and one local were arrested. The foreigners have since been jailed, while the local pleaded not guilty in court and was acquitted.
The locals hunt barking deer at a nearby location using artificial salt licks as bait and snares to trap them.	DWNP conducted a week-long Snare Operation in the area within the same month. They discovered and destroyed 19 snares and traps.
Illegal logging was discovered.	This was reported to the Forestry Department. There was no one around when Forestry officers went to the site, but monitoring efforts continued.

In 2011, 13 CAT Walks were conducted over eight weekends, and altogether there were 12 days with at least a team present in the Corridor. 25 volunteers participated in CAT Walks, whereby 18 are new volunteers with MYCAT. GPS units, among other equipment, were lent to the teams in order to record the locations and distance travelled (Figure 5). Collectively, the CAT Walkers walked a total of 60.2km in the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor, and explored different terrains including old logging trails, small side trails and even oil palm plantations.

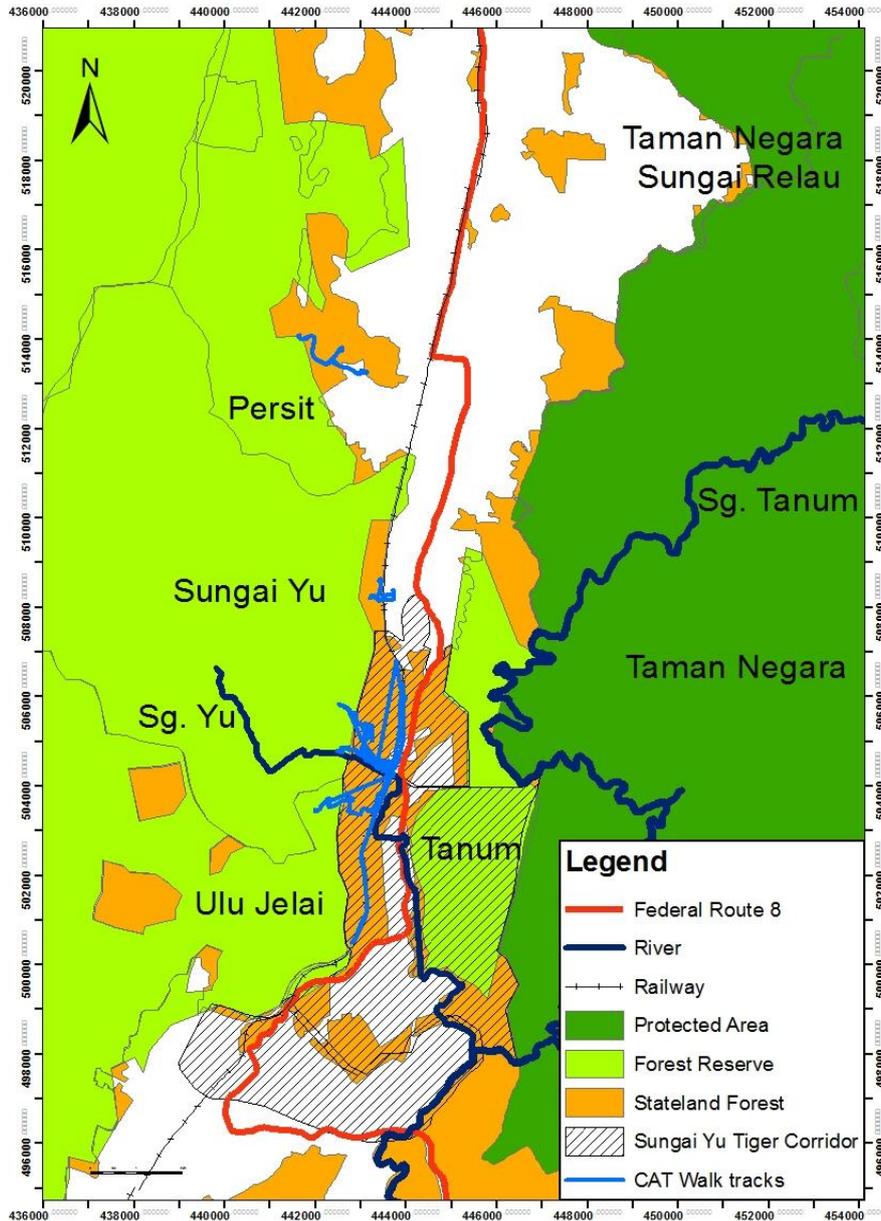


Fig. 5. The trails explored by the teams of Citizen Action for Tigers Walkers in the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor in 2011.

### b. CAT Trailblazer

Three volunteers, together with one MYCAT SO staff, took part in the CAT Trailblazer pilot run, which was led by five DWNP staff. The CAT Trailblazer provides hardcore backpackers and adventure enthusiasts with a more challenging option to help protect Taman Negara. Trailblazers walk the Taman Negara border in Pahang together with park rangers for five days, and their task is to maintain the border while deterring poaching, keeping an eye out for illegal activities and documenting tiger signs, if any. Volunteers are not conducting patrols.

By assisting with border maintenance, volunteers contribute time and effort towards reducing encroachment into Taman Negara and by extension, wildlife poaching, thus creating a safer habitat for wildlife. Traditionally, border maintenance is conducted only a few times a year due to insufficient manpower but with CAT Trailblazer, the additional hands provided by volunteers allow reduced numbers of DWNP staff to cover a greater distance, thus increasing the efficiency of the overall exercise.

The total distance covered in the pilot was 16.6km over 28 hours and 20 minutes. Excluding the first and the last day, when the Trailblazers trekked into and out from the Taman Negara border, the first CAT Trailblazer covered a distance of 7.7km of the border through almost 18 hours of trekking (Figure

6). Another CAT Trailblazer was held from 18-21 October 2011 and 12.6km of the border was walked (Figure 7), making that a total of 20.7km of the Taman Negara Pahang border covered in 2011. The ultimate aim is to cover the entire 238km of the border.

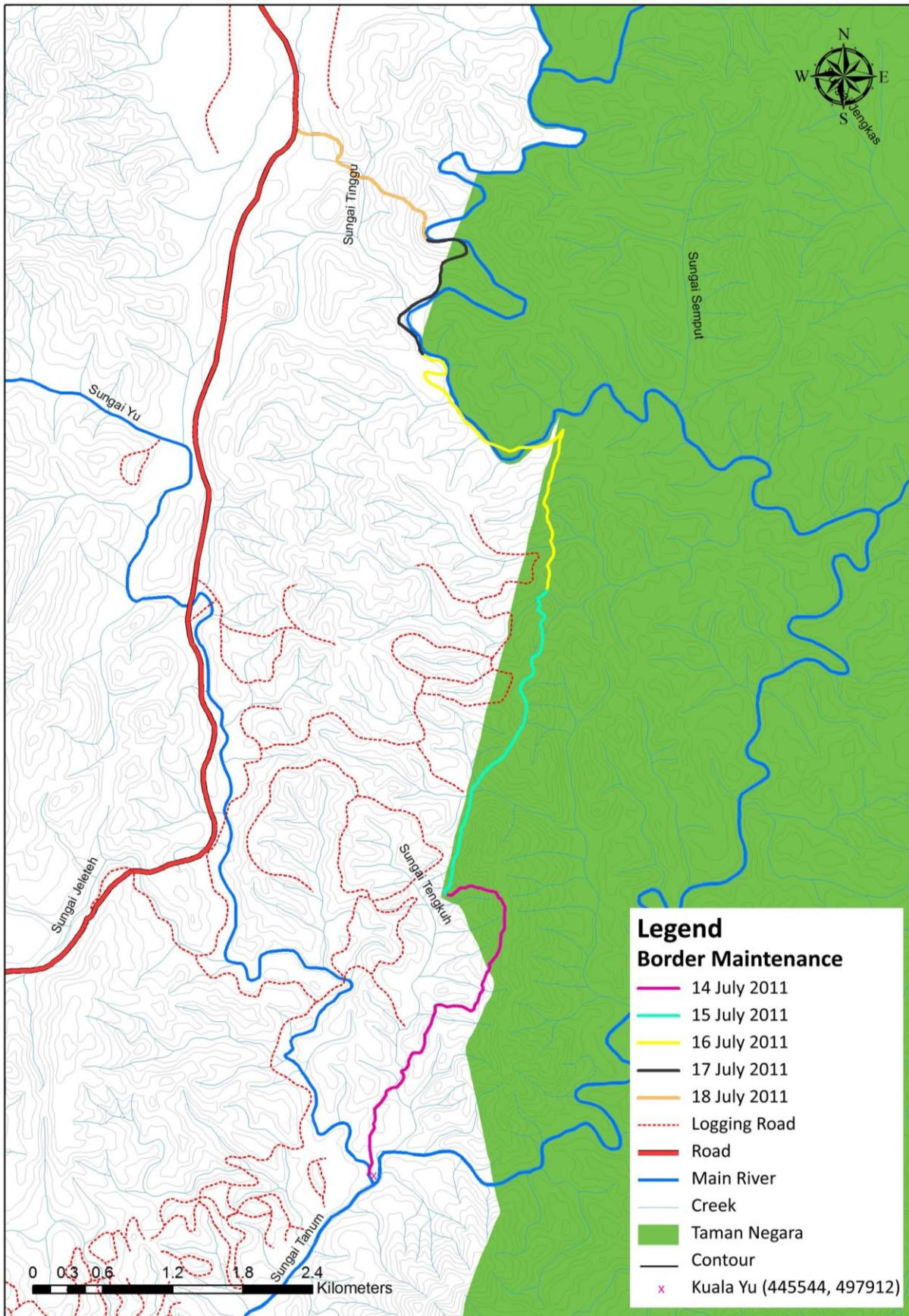


Fig. 6. The Citizen Action for Tigers Trailblazer pilot run route map.

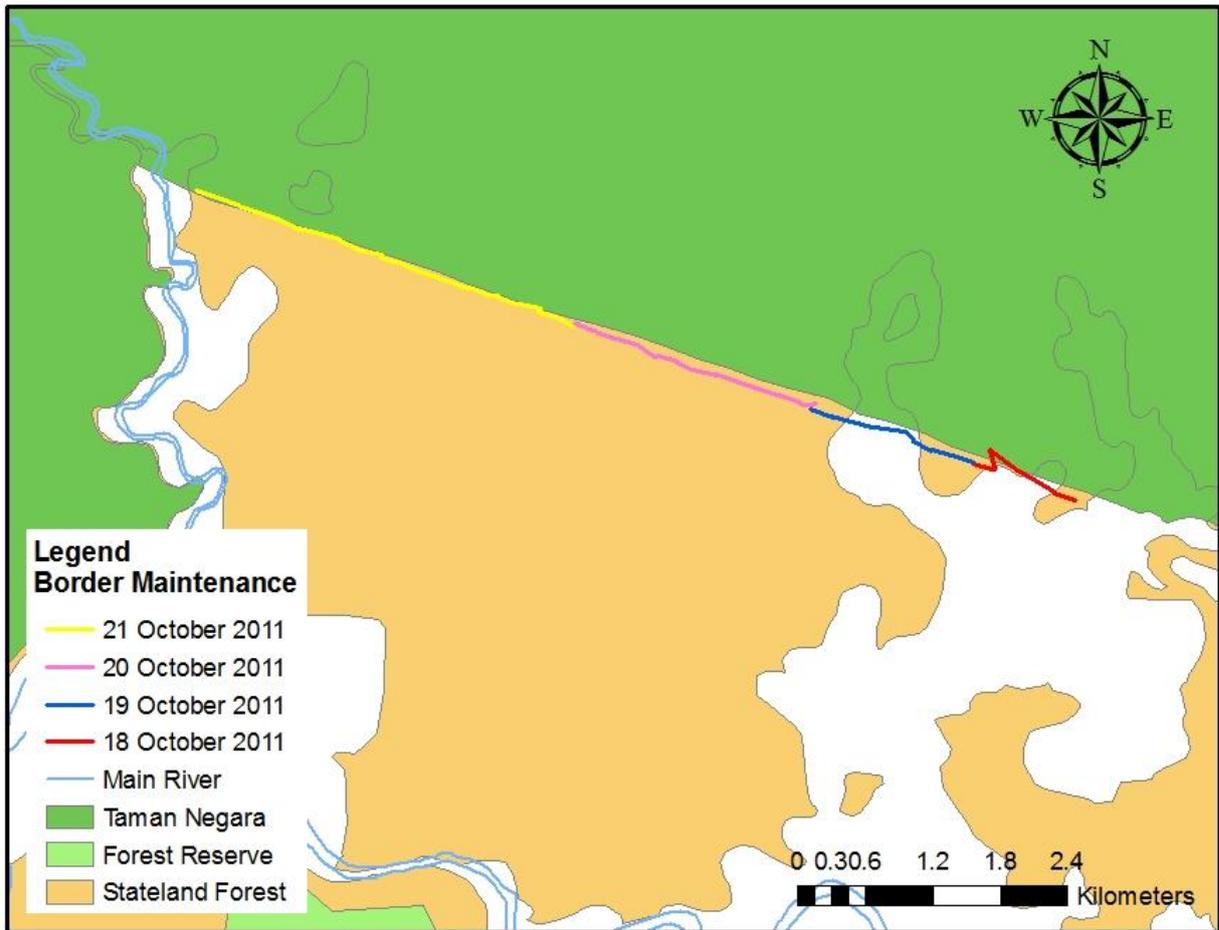


Fig. 7. The second Citizen Action for Tigers Trailblazer route map.

Aside from participating in the Trailblazer, all four volunteers have contributed towards promoting this programme to the general public and giving others an idea of what to expect during a trip. The three volunteers from the pilot run prepared photo journals of their experience, which can be downloaded from the Trailblazer section of the MYCAT website. One of the journals was also published in the December 2011 issue of the MNS Malaysian Naturalist. The volunteer from the second trip went a step further and documented his Trailblazer experience in a short video, which is posted on the MYCAT website.

### c. Future plans

From 26-28 November 2011, a team of three volunteer consultants conducted an assessment of river recreation at Taman Negara Merapoh on a pro bono basis, looking into the potential for recreational kayaking and canoeing on Sungai Tanum and Sungai Relau. Merapoh is one of the entrances to Taman Negara, and it is the closest entrance to Sungai Yu. It will take more consideration, discussion and planning, but river recreation may one day be included as an optional activity during CAT trips, if volunteers are willing to bear the cost.

More leaders will also be trained to lead CAT Walks in order for trips to be conducted more frequently. CAT can possibly expand to other poaching hotspots outside the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor and Taman Negara Pahang border. As the issue of volunteer safety is of utmost importance to us, we are in the process of developing an emergency and safety protocol for CAT.

Due to a shortage of funds and manpower at MYCAT SO, CAT projects were implemented with limited frequencies in 2011. We successfully secured funds for CAT starting March 2012, which will enable the recruitment of a new Programme Officer dedicated to implement the CAT programme. With the additional human and financial resources we plan to conduct eight Trailblazers and 12 Walks within one year.

## 9. Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor Research

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The Central Forest Spine (CFS) is the backbone of large forest complexes in Peninsular Malaysia. Spanning over 51,000km<sup>2</sup>, it is important for the long-term ecological and economic sustainability of the nation. The National Physical Plan and CFS Master Plan aspire to connect and maintain the CFS by the year 2020. Corresponding with tiger habitats, the CFS provided the spatial framework for the development of the NTCAP between 2006 and 2008.

All MYCAT partners are involved in various efforts from biological monitoring to law enforcement in order to secure the CFS, including corridors that connect forest fragments, which is the first objective of the NTCAP. WWF, TRAFFIC and MNS are focusing on the northern end of the CFS in the Belum-Temengor Complex while WCS works at the southern end, the Endau-Rompin Complex. At the center of the CFS is the Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor, the last linkage that connects the largest tiger landscapes in Malaysia (the Main Range and Greater Taman Negara) where MYCAT SO has executed a three-year (2009-2011) joint research project with DWNP. The fieldwork ended in December 2011 and the data analysis and publication will take place in 2012.

The research project found that the last critical linkage between the Taman Negara and Main Range tiger landscapes was structurally still connected for a 10km stretch of the two-lane Federal Route 8. However, its functionality was threatened permanently by road realignment and widening projects as well as presently by high poaching pressure on tigers and their prey. An intensive prey occupancy survey on 1,053 sampling segments of 300m each in a 200km<sup>2</sup> corridor area found tiger signs on only two segments and 12 months of camera trapping in the Main Range forests yielded only eight images of three tigers. The number of photo captures was too limited and we were unable to confirm the tigers' use of the corridor. Other mammals such as the elephant, tapir, wild boar, large Indian civet, and long-tailed macaque did cross the road, with some being killed by passing vehicles in the process.

The tiger's primary prey, wild boar, was most widely distributed at 98% estimated occupancy, followed by tapir (73%) and barking deer (68%). No environmental covariates influenced wild boar and tapir distribution but barking deer avoided areas close to the highway. Gaur had a higher occupancy (42%) than sambar deer (15%) and both species avoided the least protected state land forests.

The status of the sambar deer is of great concern. Over 80% of the sambar deer signs were found in Taman Negara; almost 20% in forest reserves and none in the state land forest. Subsequent camera-trapping and sign surveys as well as interviews with villagers confirmed that the species is nearly extinct locally outside Taman Negara. Camera trapping up to December 2009 yielded photos of a breeding gaur population but not of sambar deer. In fact, another 12 months of camera trapping in the same forest reserves in 2010 produced no photos of sambar deer.

To counter the poaching threat, real-time information on illegal activities discovered by the research team were forwarded to relevant government agencies for immediate action. Both DWNP and Pahang Forestry Department acted swiftly on the information provided. However, more proactive measures are needed to curve the rampant encroachment in the area.

Two road upgrading projects (realignment and widening) at the corridor threaten the dispersal routes of wildlife in the area. The data collected in this research provided scientific rationale for the expensive construction of green infrastructure, which will mitigate otherwise detrimental impacts on the corridor connectivity (Kawanishi et al. 2011). Especially at three known wildlife crossing points, major changes to the design of the road were made through consultations and patient negotiations between DWNP and the Public Works Department engineers. Although they are called "eco-bridges", the longest stretch will be elevated for 940m over flat land. This is the first such elevated highway for the long-term benefit of wildlife in Malaysia. Additional construction work to widen a bridge in the southern part of the corridor to allow wildlife to pass underneath was completed and the entire road work at the corridor will be completed in 2013.

In 2011, the research team focused on the camera trapping of tiger and tiger prey in Merapoh, Taman Negara. This area had an estimated population of seven adult tigers a decade ago, but the 12 months of camera trapping in 2011 yielded only one tiger from the 200km<sup>2</sup> sampling area. Another individual was photo-captured only once in the middle of the sampling period and was never recaptured again. The analysis will look into estimated occupancy rates of large mammals and relative abundance of prey species and compare them with the figures from a decade ago.

Reference:

Kawanishi, K., C. A. Yeap, E. John, M. Gumal, and S. Sukor. 2011. Malaysia, a leading country for green infrastructure. *Cat News* 55:38-40.

## 10. Capacity Building for Management Information System Patrols

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The Management Information System (MIST) is a programme that increases the efficient use of resources during enforcement patrols in the forest. Standardised protocols for data collection and analyses are followed, and the monitoring of enforcement activities is conducted in a transparent and accountable manner. It has been successfully implemented by WCS and the Johor Government under the Johor Wildlife Conservation Project. NRE recognizes the success of the Johor example and envisions implementing MIST throughout Malaysia.

From 18 to 22 April 2011, MYCAT SO and DWNP organised a training session on MIST, which was conducted by WCS, for Taman Negara Pahang (TNP) staff. 12 Taman Negara Pahang staff and two from MYCAT SO were trained during the session. The objectives of the training are as follows:

1. To introduce the functions and components of MIST to the DWNP TNP staff.
2. To train the DWNP TNP staff to be competent in MIST data collection and reporting system.
3. To plan the implementation of MIST in TNP.

The five-day workshop was divided into two sessions – the basic session on basic navigation technique and data collection using the MIST forms, and an advanced session for analysing the data to produce MIST reports. The Malay language was the medium of instruction at the workshop.

Subsequently, MYCAT purchased five sets of MIST equipment, which are now on loan to TNP. The MYCAT Senior Programme Officer also joined two MIST patrols along the border of TNP, from 14-19 September and from 18-21 October 2011. The role of MYCAT was to facilitate the implementation of MIST during enforcement patrols, which included adapting the standardised information recording protocol in the forest and producing a comprehensive MIST report after the patrol.

In the coming year, working closely with DWNP and WCS, MYCAT aims to increase the capacity of the law enforcement staff of TNP and improve the anti-poaching patrol with enhanced frequency, effectiveness and accountability using MIST. The ultimate goal is to secure the tiger population in Taman Negara National Park.

## 11. National Survey of Malayan Tiger Guidelines

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The bottom line of all our actions is the number of wild tigers saved and increased. As literal head-counts of wild tigers is impossible, the nationwide population study needs to be conducted using scientific methods that account for imperfect detection of tiger signs, be it photographs or tracks. Action 4.1 in the NTCAP involves establishing guidelines to determine the status of the Malayan tiger population nationwide. After three years of delay, in 2010, a committee of MYCAT partners, with MYCAT SO providing coordination,

finalised the National Survey of Malayan Tiger Guidelines which was reviewed and commented on by external experts. The guidelines were modified from the WCS Tigers Forever Protocol.

During the MYCAT Annual Meeting in February 2011, the guidelines were presented to representatives from DWNP, who endorsed the guidelines. It was further presented to the NTCAP Stakeholder Meeting in March to be confirmed at a national level. The meeting agreed to use the methodology described in the National Survey of Malayan Tiger Guidelines, but the details may be modified if so recommended by the result of field tests conducted by WCS. It was decided that the document will be published on the DWNP website.

## 12. 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.

i) List of donors:

1. Darryl MacKenzie
2. David Trees and Firdausia Hj. Omar
3. James Nichols
4. International School of Kuala Lumpur, Melawati campus
5. Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund
6. Lejadi Foundation
7. Margaret Eileen Hall
8. Matthew Linkie
9. Maybank
10. Michael John Hill
11. Murayama
12. Panthera Foundation
13. Save the Tiger Fund, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
14. Rhino and Tiger Conservation Fund, United States Fish and Wildlife Service
15. Sekolah Kebangsaan Bukit Damansara
16. Tyra Filiz Couture
17. Members of the public in Malaysia and Japan

ii) List of volunteers\*:

Bernadette Chin ( <b>Financial Administrator</b> )	Ahmad Azri bin Zulkifli	Chew Fui San
Chin Pik Wun ( <b>Designer</b> )	Aimi Amalina Abdullah	Chew Lee Yuin
Farid Ibrahim ( <b>Photographer</b> )	Alan Yu	Chia Wai Meng
Hamsiah Abu Bakar ( <b>Photographer</b> )	Anara Akhmetzhanova	Chiew Lin May
Lara Ariffin ( <b>Film-maker</b> )	Asha Kaur	Chin Joon Ming
Loh Chan Wai ( <b>Designer</b> )	Ashleigh Seow	Chin Yen Wah
Loretta Ann Shepherd ( <b>Editor</b> )	Ashwin Singh Pentlia	Chong Pooi Yee
Mohd Razali Mohd Isa ( <b>Designer</b> )	Azeela Mohd Ali	Chong Shu-Yi
Ng Shwu Huey ( <b>Designer</b> )	Azura Ahmad	Choo Shuet Yee
Reuben Clements ( <b>GIS, Editor</b> )	Bashtiah Nahrul Khair	Choong Wai Sum
Rick Gregory ( <b>Editor</b> )	Beatrix Sim Wuan Hung	Chris Ong Jenn Yi
Abdul Rahman Mustapa	Carol Ho	Chu Meiyi
Adisti Zolkopli	Caroline Marsh	Chua Wan Chyng
Afiqah Khalid	Caroline Yap	Clarence Chua
Ahmad Arif Farid Ibrahim	Chan Beng Beng	Cunayah Carwinah
	Chang Hon Kit	David Lim Chan Foo
	Chanelle Tan Wan Sin	David Trees
	Cheong Peg Ling	Dean Bangs
	Cheong Shu-Mei	Denise Cheah Su Lin

Dilina Kamaruddin	Kok Joey	Muhd Zahiddin Ahmad
Eileen Chiang Ai Lin	Kuo Zi Chong	Musfirah Mohd Asri
Elena Wong Wei Wen	Lai Tatt Sheng	Nadia Aulia Arifin
Elli Noor Syafikah Azmi	Lai Yin Yee	Nadzirah Abdul Ghani
Eng Mei Ngoh	Lau Kai Pin	Nai Sheue Fen
Eugene Lee Thean	Laura Benedict	Najmi Naim Zaki
Eunice Lum Sow Chan	Laviniya Naidu	Neel Chakravarty
Eunice Wong Zi Yi	Law Lee Huie	Neoh Beng Hsuen
Evelyn Hii Shin Yee	Lee Ching Yew	Ng Chun Kit
Fahrol Liza Jaafar	Lee Miao Lu	Ng Kim Chu
Farah Ahmad Damanhuri	Lee Shin Hui	Ng Yi Qin
Farah Hanis Juhari	Lee Shing Peng	Ngoe Siet Hua
Fazely Jaafar	Lee Siew Mei	Nina Cheong
Felicia Tan Cui Xian	Leona Liman	Nirakirana Ahmad
Firdausia Hj Omar	Leong Shen-Li	Noor Aznizi Azimat
Freda Koh Jia Ti	Leong Suet Yin	Noor Azura Ahmad
Goh Chiew Yee	Leslie Fernandez	Norafiza Khalid
Ha Siaw Harn	Liew Ching Miao	Noraisah Majri
Hairunnisa Zahirah Bt Abdul	Lim Caishan	Norhana Imelda Ismail
Raqib Lim	Lim Chia Ann	Nor Farazillah Idris
Hamdan Alias	Lim Eilwyn	Nor Safiqah Haris
Hamidah Yussof	Lim Kaiyang	Nor Syuhada Zulkepli
Hanusha Nair	Lim Seik Ni	Nur Aina Khalid
Harkeerat Sandhu	Lim Teck Wyn	Nur Ainatul Asillah Jamil
Harvinpreet Kaur	Lim Tze Tshen	Nur Hazirah Shamsudin
Hasmaniah Saidina Abas	Lim Wee Siong	Nurainadawiah Md Ataras
Heon Sui Peng	Lim Zh Biao	Nuratikah Lokman
Hia Pei Gyn	Lindy Siu Wei Lin	Nurhidayah Shamsuddin
Hwang Shiang Lin	Ling Toh Hao	Nurul Bariyah
Ilyas Sopian	Liwina Thamby Pillai	Nurul Izzaty Yunus
Jamaluddin Othman	Loh Pei Vent	Nusaybah Mohd Asri
Jane Phang Jo Ee	Loh Pui Yen	Olivier Caillabet
Jasmine Steed	Lok Jing Tian	Ong Yi Wei
Jennifer Ubung Nawan	Loo Sheng Nee	Or Oi Ching
Jeremy Thing Zhen Wei	Low Carmen	Pakeeyaraj Nagalingam
Jesse Lee Yin Lay	Low Yan Ling	Pasupathy Jayaraj
Jesmail Kaur	Mabel Loo Lih Chyun	Paul Colclough
Jill Khoo Siao Hooi	Mafuyu Negishi	Paul Rummy @ Henry
John Chan	Mak See Mun	Pauline Verheij
John Graham Robertson	Malcolm Leon D'Silva	Pavithar Kaur
John Steed	Mary Soh Chooi Bing	Pearl Hu Mei Choo
Jordyn Lee Chian Hoey	Maria Che Makhter	Pedram Hatami Abdullah
Jim Stone	Mazrul Mahadzir	Rabiatul Adawiah Abdullah
Julia Jaafar	Michelle Chua Khit Yeng	Ramkumar Adinaranan
Julia Lo Fui San	Michelle Fong Wai Cheng	Saliyaty Dora Md Ramly
Junaidi Omar	Michelle Yee	Sally Siew Siok Peik
Kamilla Adam Cheah	Muhaidatul Ismah Ismail	Sam Jie Wen
Kanagalingam K. Kulasingam	Muhammad Zhafir Johari	Seah Yit Ting
Kavitha Jayaseelan	Mohamad Nazrin Ameer Ali	Sharina bt. Yahya
Kee Wei Ken	Mohd Faizul Azhar Mohd	Sharma Saravanan Pillai
Keong Lye Choon	Ariffin	Sheila Wong
Kerry Stansfield	Mohd Nordin Abdul Rahim	Shenaaz Khan
Kevin Lim Keong Chye	Mohd Syamim Yusof	Shireen Zaki
Kevin Ngu Heng Xu	Muhammad Adib Bahari	Shirley Tan
Khairunaim Jamaludin	Muhammad Jefry Mat Juri	Shivani Chakravarty
Ko Wern Yen	Muhd Naqiyuddin Azmi	Siam Weng Loong

Sim Ka Yean	Tan Yan Qian	Wong Ee Lynn
Siti Jamiah Mohamad Yob	Tang Kah Weng	Wong Li Teng
Siti Maisarah Mattap	Tarani Palani	Wong Pui May
Siti Nur Jennah Mat Juri	Tean Tze Lim	Wong Pui Yi
Siti Sakinah Karim	Tee Thye Lim	Wong Shiau Thung
Sreeni Varad	Teo Ying Pei	Wong Si Peng
Sofia Teh Eulynn	Thanalakhshumy Ramasamy	Wong Wai Ying
Stacey Lim Nong Xin	Toh Ruoh Yuan	Wong Yin Fatt
Subashini Sivalingam	Tong Yee Jiun	Woon Ning Xian
Subasni Munusamy	Tracy Chan Shook Kuan	Wu Wen Long
Suchismita Das	Veronica Kim	Yap Han Yang
Suniljeet Singh Sandhu	Vivian Choy	Yee Jia Yin
Suzalinur Manja Bidin	Wan Asma Afendy Wan Abd	Yee Set Li
Tam Carmein	Talib	Yeoh Boon Nie
Tan Hui Xin	Wan Kamarul Ariffin Wan	Yeoh Chooi Keen
Tan Jie Ru	Ibrahim	Yeong Chen Shin
Tan Jooi Chong	Wan Marzuri Wan Abdullah	Yeow Shiau Ling
Tan Lea Meng	Wan Norwisni Wan	Yom Nurul Akma
Tan Pin Pin	Shamsudin	Yong Hua Ming
Tan Tai Yin	We Wei Shin	Yu Cai Hong
Tan Vuan Zhin	Wennie Seumin	Zoe Lynn Chitty

\* This volunteer list is also 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 are completely unintentional. Please also contact us if you prefer to remain anonymous.

## 13. Financial Report (January 1- December 31, 2011)

All in Ringgit Malaysia

### INCOME

Funds brought forward from 2010	552,193.30
Public donations	19,572.65
Merchandise sales	19,582.99
Bank Interests	306.77
New grants	392,266.05
Other incomes	63,331.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,047,253.42</b>

### EXPENDITURE

Operating expenditure	246,827.62
Project expenditure	448,331.45
Fund administration	21,638.92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>716,797.99</b>

<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>330,455.44</b>
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### BREAKDOWN

Funds brought forward from 2010	104,533.56	Public donations/merchandise sales
	14,210.99	Grant from US Fish and Wildlife Service
	433,448.75	Grant from Maybank
Public donations	7,079.40	International School of Kuala Lumpur (Melawati Campus)
	4,500.00	Sekolah Kebangsaan Bukit Damansara

	2,700.00	John Hill at X'mas Bazaar
	2,000.00	Lejadi Foundation
	1,500.00	Margeret Eileen Hall
	352.00	Tyra Filiz Couture
	334.00	Darryl MacKenzie
	334.00	James Nichols
	334.00	Matthew Linkie
	439.25	Malaysian public (anonymous)
New grants	250,000.00	Maybank
	137,016.05	Save the Tiger Fund
	5,000.00	From MYCAT partners for Wildlife Crime Hotline
Other incomes	44,980.06	Proceed from the sale of a vehicle and its accessories
	18,351.60	Insurance payout for stolen or damaged camera traps MYCAT Secretariat's Office
Operating expenditure	246,827.62	(personnel, rent, communication, office equipment)
Project expenditure	301,938.98	Taman Negara Tiger Research
	76,957.64	Roadshow, CAT, and WCH
	66,432.83	MIST and CLAW
	2,000.00	NTCAP monitoring
	1,002.00	National Tiger Survey Guidelines
Fund administration	2,038.12	Financial admin fee to MNS (public donation and merchandise)
	19,600.80	Financial admin fee to MNS (project grants)

## 14. Appendices

### Appendix 1: MYCAT Working Group Members as of 31 December 2011

Name	Designation
Yeap Chin Aik	Head of Conservation, MNS
Lim Teckwyn*	Vice Chairman, MNS Selangor Branch
Chris R. Shepherd	Deputy Regional Director, TRAFFIC
Kanitha Krishnasamy	Senior Conservation Officer, TRAFFIC
Dr Melvin Gumal	Malaysia Programme Director, WCS
Surin Sukswan	Chief Technical Officer (Peninsular Malaysia Programme), WWF
Dr Han Kwai Hin**	Species Conservation Manager, WWF
Dr Kae Kawanishi	Programme Manager, MYCAT SO
Suzalinur Manja Bidin	Senior Programme Officer, MYCAT SO
Wong Pui May	Communications Officer, MYCAT SO

\* From December 2011, as the MNS Selangor Branch representative. MNS Selangor Branch administers all MYCAT finances.

\*\* From August 2011, replacing Sara Sukor.

### Appendix 2: MYCAT press releases issued in 2011

No	Date	Title
1	Jan	Tiger Conservationists Laud New Wildlife Law
2	Mar	MATTA and MYCAT team up to save wildlife!
3	Jun	Enough is Enough

**Appendix 3: List of media pick-ups**

Date	Publication		Title	Issue
6-Jan	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Ensure full implementation of law	MYCAT welcomes the coming into force of Wildlife Conservation Act 2010
12-Jan	Malaysiakini	National online daily newspaper	MYCAT statement on Wildlife Conservation Act 2010	MYCAT welcomes the coming into force of Wildlife Conservation Act 2010
21-Feb	Utusan Malaysia	National daily newspaper (Malay)	<i>Selamatkan harimau bersama MYCAT</i>	MYCAT and NTCAP
2-Apr	Her World	Women's lifestyle magazine	Rina Omar On Her Love For Reptiles	Interview with Rina Omar, who publicised the Wildlife Crime Hotline
17-Apr	New Straits Times	National daily newspaper (English)	Less poaching with 3-way help	Cooperation between DWNP, MYCAT and the public against poaching
20-Apr	traffic.org	TRAFFIC website	"Where's My Mama?"	Body Shop and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia launch awareness campaign on illegal wildlife trade
17-May	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	What drives the illegal wildlife trade	Body Shop and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia launch awareness campaign on illegal wildlife trade
16-Jun	The Star	National daily newspaper (English)	Let's support Perhilitan's efforts	MYCAT letter supporting the closure of Saleng Zoo
16-Jun	Free Malaysia Today	National online daily newspaper	Claws out for zoos brazenly flouting laws	MYCAT letter supporting the closure of Saleng Zoo
16-Jun	Bernama	Malaysian government press agency	<i>Akta Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar 2010 (Akta 716) Diperkukuh</i>	Press conference on the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
18-Jun	Utusan Malaysia	National daily newspaper (Malay)	<i>Akta 716 sinar baru hidupan liar</i>	Press conference on the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Jul-Aug	Senses of Malaysia	Travel magazine	Walking the Walks	Article by MYCAT volunteer mentioned the Citizen Action for Tigers programme
3-Nov	junglecraft	Online weblog on bushcraft skills for the jungle	Taman Negara Trip with MYCAT	Blog entry on Trailblazer trip
Dec	Malaysian Naturalist	Malaysian Nature Society magazine	Trailblazer Journal	Article by MYCAT volunteer on CAT Trailblazer

**Appendix 4: MYCAT Watch column in the MNS quarterly magazine *Malaysian Naturalist***

Date	Title
Mar 2011	No free lunch
June 2011	CAT Walks in Sungai Yu Tiger Corridor
Sept 2011	Tiger, tiger, everywhere?
Dec 2011	Tiger Valley: Backtracking on Conservation

**Appendix 5: List of outreach programmes**

Date	Programme	No. of events	No. of individuals reached
2 Feb 11	Awareness Talk at International School of Kuala Lumpur, Melawati campus	1	102
11 - 13 Mar 11	Urban Roadshow - MATTA Fair, Putra World Trade Centre, KL	1	1,536
28 Apr 11	Eco Expo Fair at International School of Kuala Lumpur, Ampang campus	1	15
4 Jun 11	MNS Open Day at Lembah Kiara Recreational Park	1	100
21 Jun 11	Public Awareness Programme at Kuala Tahan, Pahang	1	119
12 - 14 Aug 11	Urban Roadshow - MATTA Fair, Putra World Trade Centre, KL	1	895
29 - 30 Oct 11	Urban Roadshow - Greenscapes at Eco Film Fest	1	150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,917</b>