



WWF

ANNUAL
REPORT

TAI

2014

WWF TIGERS ALIVE INITIATIVE ANNUAL REPORT 2014



UNDERSTAND

A guide to understanding content and relationships within this report.

FY14

The time period for this report is the financial year FY14: July 2013 to July 2014

HIGHLIGHT

These boxes show tiger conservation highlights from the FY14 year.

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

Founded in 1976, TRAFFIC works closely with WWF on a number of issues and brings to the table decades of specialist knowledge on wildlife trade.

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Prepared by WWF Tigers Alive Initiative

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Front cover: Tx2 logo with number pattern

OUR PROGRESS

The WWF Tigers Alive Initiative has a strategic plan to achieve our metagoal of Tx2 by 2022. Progress is tracked annually as part of our extensive programme of monitoring and evaluation. The workstreams below are organized under 3 Goals: 1. Build political momentum, 2. Stop the threat from poaching and trade and actively accelerate recovery, 3. Create space for tigers and people. The strategy is comprehensive and paced according to priorities for the Initiative's 2010-2022 metagoal time frame.

| GOAL | BY 2022 | RESULTS OVER TIME | BY FY14 | FY14 RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------|---------------|---------------|--------|------|------|--------|------|------|--------|-----|-----|--|--|
| 1.1.1 DRIVE EFFECTIVE GLOBAL LEADERSHIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GTI & GTF maintain leadership of global efforts towards Tx2 | Ministerial meetings held in 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022 | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>86%</td><td>14%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 100% | 0% | FY2013 | 100% | 0% | FY2014 | 86% | 14% | Ministerial Committee & working groups formed; road map to 2016 meeting launched at 2014 meeting | On track, see pgs. 10-11; 2014 meeting postponed from February to September |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 86% | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2 MOBILISE CIVIL SOCIETY TO MAINTAIN CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil society in TRCs demand fast & deliberate action towards Tx2 | TRCs have effective NGOs empowered to mobilise change | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>29%</td><td>71%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 0% | 100% | FY2013 | 0% | 100% | FY2014 | 29% | 71% | Support NGO/Civil engagement; hold preliminary meeting | Preliminary steps to be taken at Zero Poaching Symposium |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 29% | 71% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3 SEEK FINANCIAL SUPPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financing mechanisms are sought for TRCs to achieve & maintain Tx2 | All Policy/Action Priorities are funded (generate target total) | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>57%</td><td>43%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 100% | 0% | FY2013 | 71% | 29% | FY2014 | 57% | 43% | Develop Policy Tracking Tool, identify budget & plan for gaining required financing; engage with German Trust Fund | Tool under development |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 57% | 43% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 CONSERVATION ASSURED TIGER STANDARDS (CA TS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site management improved to standards that assure tiger conservation. | 135 protected areas for CA TS | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 100% | 0% | FY2013 | 71% | 29% | FY2014 | 71% | 29% | Launch CA TS; governance structure set up; 5 accredited & 10 registered sites | Launched; structure set-up in process; shifted focus to institutionalizing CA TS see pg. 18 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.2 SITE BASED ENFORCEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Effective enforcement to secure habitat & stop poaching in place | 100% on KPIs; Core Tiger Areas achieve Zero Poaching year(s) | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>86%</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>86%</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>86%</td><td>14%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 86% | 14% | FY2013 | 86% | 14% | FY2014 | 86% | 14% | Continued SMART roll out and ranger training; SMART reports produced | Increasing number of SMART sites and rangers trained, see pgs. 16-17 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 86% | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 86% | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 86% | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.3 STARVE THE SUPPLY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government efforts have reduced tiger trade to a negligible level | Enforcement efforts across 4 major trade routes effectively decrease trade | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>79%</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>57%</td><td>43%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>43%</td><td>57%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 79% | 21% | FY2013 | 57% | 43% | FY2014 | 43% | 57% | Capacity gaps addressed for trade chains, 1 under development; 3 i2-based intelligence products completed; report on Index | Work on trade chains see pgs. 22-23; 1 intelligence products completed; Index report delayed |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 79% | 21% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 57% | 43% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 43% | 57% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.4 CHINA PLUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese gov., private sector, civil society have worked to reduce tiger trade | Demand reduced in China | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>43%</td><td>57%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 43% | 57% | FY2013 | 71% | 29% | FY2014 | 71% | 29% | Report on illegal online trade; Report on consumers; launch communications campaign | Online trade report & report on consumers near completion; comms campaign see pg. 24 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 43% | 57% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.5 MOBILISE PARTNERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International support contributes to elimination of tiger trade | Countries are able to respond to international coordinated actions | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>29%</td><td>71%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>14%</td><td>86%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 29% | 71% | FY2013 | 71% | 29% | FY2014 | 14% | 86% | 2 WL crime units equipped; 1 multi-country operation; 1 i2-based intelligence product; CITES CoP16 decisions implemented | Nepal equipped, India in process; operation and i2 not completed, changed strategy; CITES in process, see pg. 25 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 29% | 71% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 14% | 86% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| GOAL | BY 2022 | RESULTS OVER TIME | BY FY14 | FY14 RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|---------------|---------------|--------|------|------|--------|------|------|--------|------|------|---|--|
| 2.2.1 TX2 RECOVERY SITES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tigers increased to expected population in at least 12 Tx2 sites | Tigers have increased at max pace in at least 12 Tx2 sites | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 0% | 100% | FY2013 | 100% | 0% | FY2014 | 100% | 0% | Secure funding for 2 Tx2 sites; recovery plans in development for 10 sites & complete for 2 sites | Funding achieved & exceeded; recovery plans on track; see pgs. 34-35 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.2 BUILD AND SECURE THE LANDSCAPE (L/S) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L/S managed according to vision & through incentivized systems | L/S have an enduring mechanism for sustaining tiger conservation | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>14%</td><td>86%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>57%</td><td>43%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 0% | 100% | FY2013 | 14% | 86% | FY2014 | 57% | 43% | Establish capacity to support L/S to implement mechanisms; analyse present mechanisms in report | Capacity established under Goal 3 leader, see pgs. 40-41; report deprioritised |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 14% | 86% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 57% | 43% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.3 REINTRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tiger reintroduction significantly contributes towards Tx2 | Global tiger population is reinforced via reintroduction programmes | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 71% | 29% | FY2013 | 71% | 29% | FY2014 | 71% | 29% | 2 programmes on-going | On track, see pg. 33 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.4 MONITOR TX2 PROGRESS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Systems for monitoring tiger, prey & habitat coverage are in place | Tigers & prey can be counted to see Tx2 success - global counts in 2016/2020/2022 | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>86%</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 86% | 14% | FY2013 | 71% | 29% | FY2014 | 100% | 0% | Multiyear monitoring plans; benchmark data collected; Engaging at national level to mobilize global count in 2016 | On track, see pgs. 6-7, 12-13, 32 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 86% | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 MAINSTREAM TIGER LANDSCAPE VISIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L/S visions in development plans, private investment & public policy | L/S strategies have been adopted by gov. decision makers | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>36%</td><td>64%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>57%</td><td>43%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>86%</td><td>14%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 36% | 64% | FY2013 | 57% | 43% | FY2014 | 86% | 14% | Identify plans for mainstreaming each L/S | Plan developed, Goal 3 leader on board in Dec 2013, see pgs. 40-41 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 36% | 64% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 57% | 43% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 86% | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.2 SECURE CORRIDORS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corridors secured & process used as vehicle to address spatial planning | All critical corridors are secure for the long-term | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 0% | 100% | FY2013 | 0% | 100% | FY2014 | 71% | 29% | Develop action plan for corridors | Plan developed, see pgs. 40-41 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.3 SPATIAL PLANNING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toolkit developed & promoted for public & private use to secure L/S | Spatial Planning is an effective force for securing space for people & tigers | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 100% | 0% | FY2013 | 0% | 100% | FY2014 | 71% | 29% | Identify & begin preparing toolkit & processes needed to make land-use planning a reality | Development plan completed; on track - Goal 3 leader on board from Dec 2013, see pgs. 40-41 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 SEED A GREEN ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green Economy has been promoted & has contributed to Tx2 | Green Economy is well developed in each L/S & drives decisions | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2012</td><td>100%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2013</td><td>71%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>86%</td><td>14%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2012 | 100% | 0% | FY2013 | 71% | 29% | FY2014 | 86% | 14% | Start developing Green Vision plans, capacity & understanding; develop key partnerships | Underway for 6 priority L/S, see pgs. 40-41; integration with WWF GE strategy and focal point |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2012 | 100% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2013 | 71% | 29% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 86% | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2.2 CO-EXISTING WITH TIGER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actions to reduce human-tiger conflict (HTC) builds local support | HTC has decreased despite increasing tiger numbers | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2015</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2016</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2014 | 0% | 100% | FY2015 | 0% | 100% | FY2016 | 0% | 100% | No planned activities for FY14 | Plan developed, working group in FY15, participation in WWF Netherlands HWC Hub 5/2013, see pgs. 40-41 |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2015 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2016 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2.3 "I FOR TIGERS" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support for tiger conservation grown through campaigns & civic engagement | Strong & effective constituency of support for tiger conservation has grown | <table><tr><th>FY</th><th>Completed (%)</th><th>Remaining (%)</th></tr><tr><td>FY2014</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2015</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>FY2016</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td></tr></table> | FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | FY2014 | 0% | 100% | FY2015 | 0% | 100% | FY2016 | 0% | 100% | No planned activities for FY14. | No planned activities for FY14. |
| FY | Completed (%) | Remaining (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2014 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2015 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FY2016 | 0% | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OUR PROGRESS



- Zero Poaching highlighted at the London Conference
- Associated Press filmed Zero Poaching activities in Nepal
- WWF Tiger Communications Strategy *One Roar*
- Working group to raise the Tx2 profile
- Dynamic story-telling website in development



- Funding secured for tiger recovery programme in the Terai Arc landscape in India
- Global partnership with Whiskas on tiger conservation
- German Development Bank KfW pledged 20 million for tigers

MESSAGE FROM THE INITIATIVE'S LEADERSHIP

Collaboration and commitment sum up this year's report. Four years into the historic goal to double wild tigers, the Tigers Alive Initiative has become a truly global force extending to all corners of the WWF & TRAFFIC network. All this has only been possible thanks to your continuing support, which comes in many different forms, from donations, to running that extra mile, or a simple word of encouragement.

The progress over the past 12 months and the hard work behind our successes is astonishing but after this brief pause to reflect we must now turn our attention to the remaining eight years. The work left to do is enormous, daunting, formidable but achievable. Through our continued collaboration we will achieve Tx2, we will ensure there are wild tigers for future generations and we will show the world that conservation and development can and must go hand in hand.

Congratulations everyone!

Sejal Worah

Sejal Worah
TAI Chair

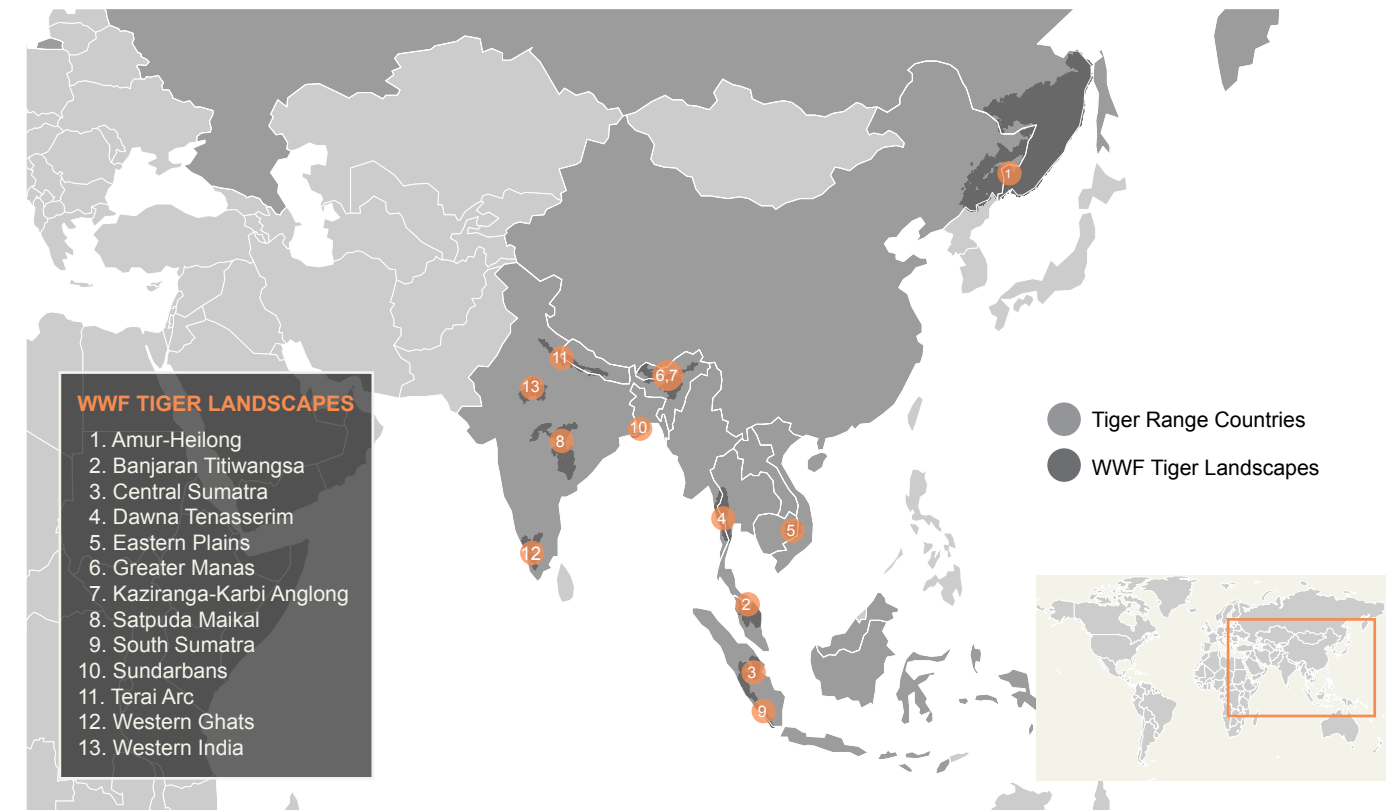
Mike Baltzer

Mike Baltzer
TAI Leader



Mike and Sejal in the Sundarbans with WWF tiger biologists, December 2013.

WWF TIGER LANDSCAPES



MONITORING TIGERS

This ongoing data collection gives WWF insight into where and how tigers are recovering.



Landscape Key Performance Indicator (KPI) data were collected in 2012 and 2013. Data collection will be biannual, starting with the 2014 collection in early 2015.



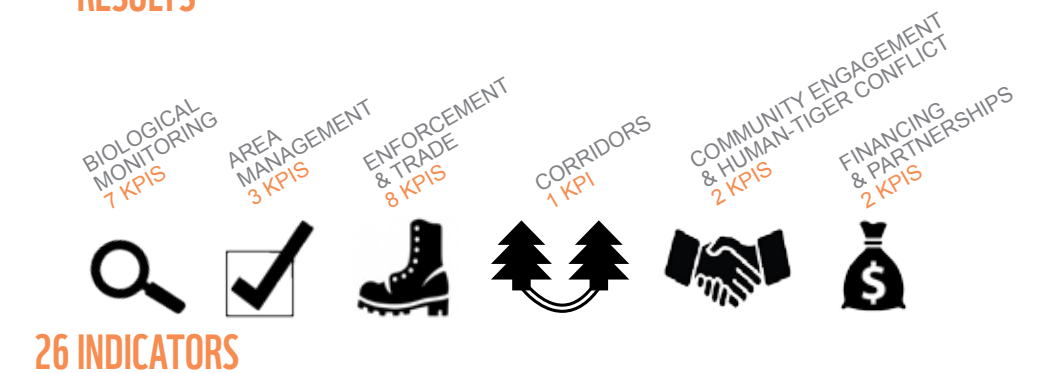
Monitoring is occurring throughout our landscapes on a large scale to track progress towards Tx2.



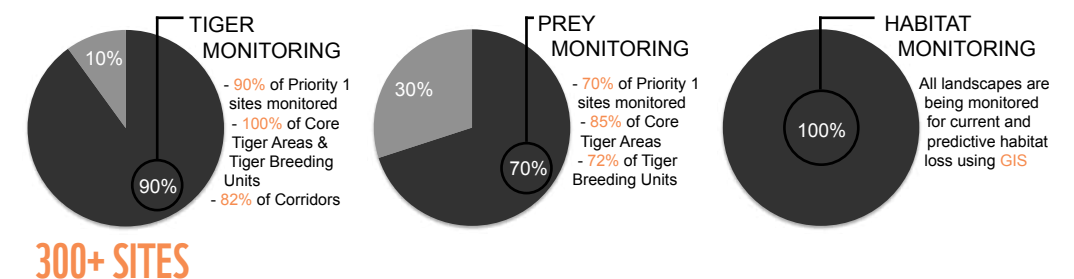
RESULTS

2013 Landscape KPI tiger monitoring data indicated tigers increased in sites in:

- Amur-Heilong
- Dawna Tenasserim
- Greater Manas
- Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong
- Satpuda Maikal
- Terai Arc
- Western Ghats



26 INDICATORS



300+ SITES



POLITICAL MOMENTUM

Maintaining political momentum at the highest levels is essential if we are to achieve the Tx2 goal by 2022. To do this the Tigers Alive Initiative engages with government officials across all tiger range countries, at all levels of the political process, ensuring that tigers remain a priority and commitments are kept.

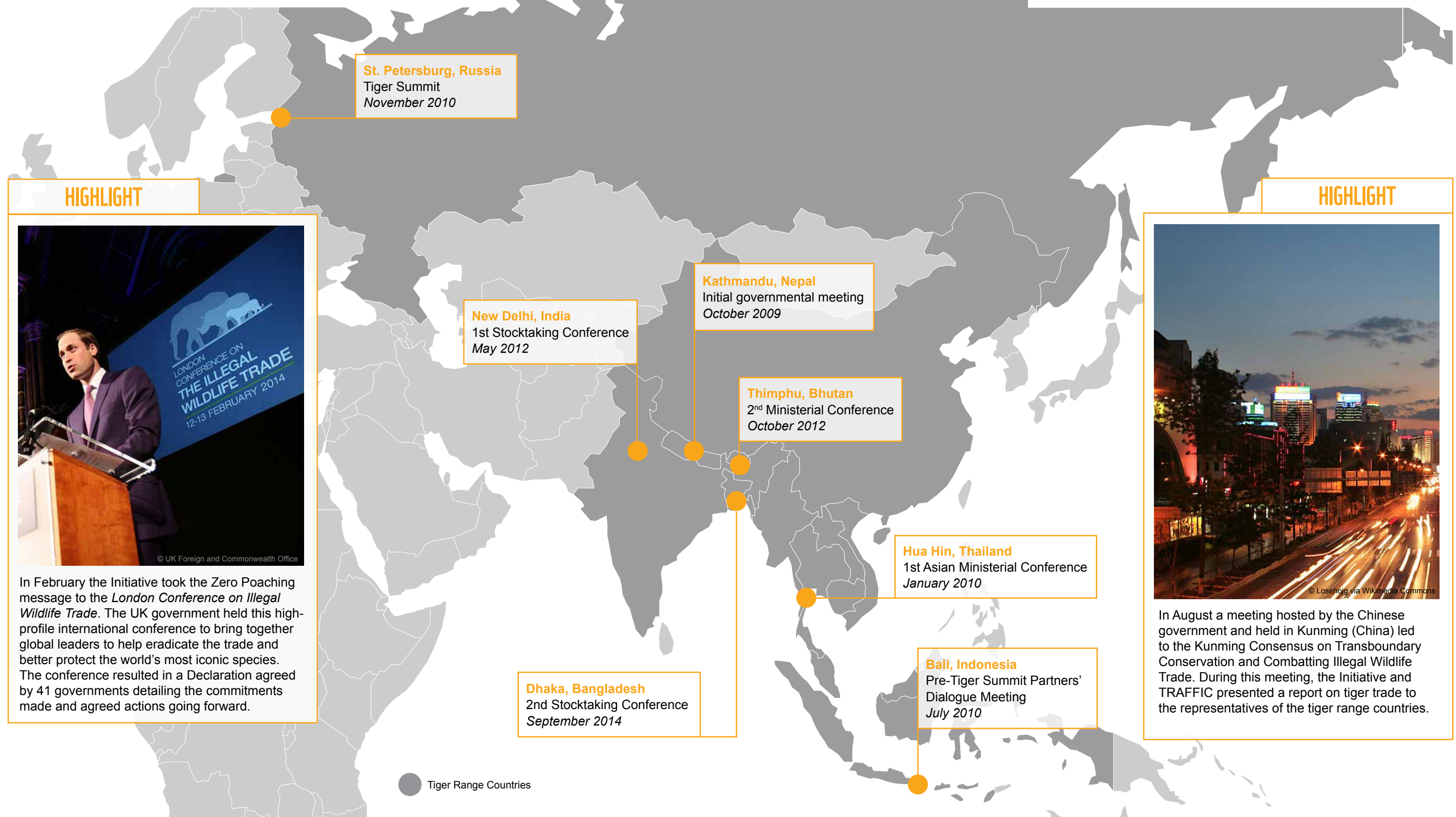
© Vladimir Filonov/WWF Canon

PROGRESS SINCE THE SUMMIT

Over the past 12 months we have been calling for a government-led political process to drive Tx2, with annual meetings from now until 2022 to ensure we maintain the political good will and momentum essential to achieving Tx2. A significant step in this process would be a major meeting in 2016 where governments announce a new global tiger population estimate. We took both these requests to the *2nd Stocktaking Conference to Review Implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme* in Bangladesh in September 2014, postponed from the original date of February 2014.



The World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, the Smithsonian Institution and other partners launched the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) in June 2008. Since then, the GTI has become a collaboration of governments, including all 13 TRCs, international organizations, and civil society, coordinated by a small secretariat.

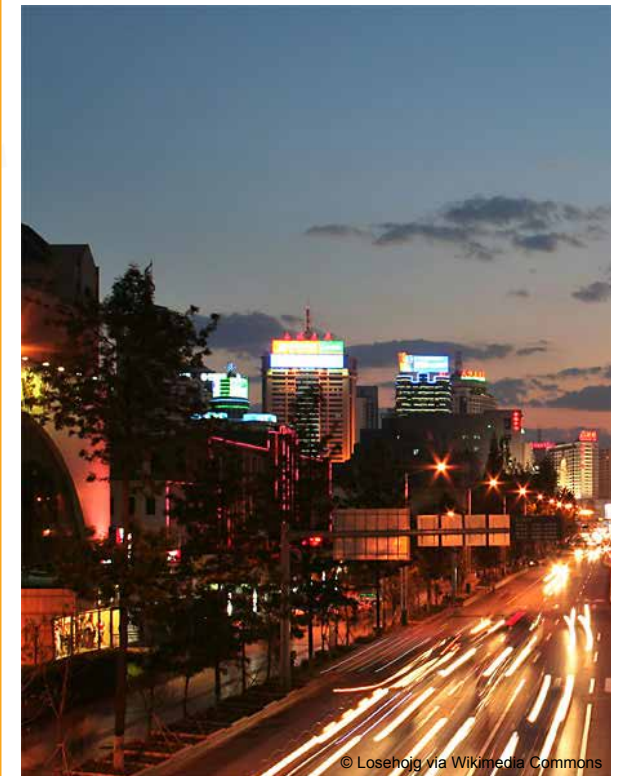


HIGHLIGHT



In February the Initiative took the Zero Poaching message to the *London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade*. The UK government held this high-profile international conference to bring together global leaders to help eradicate the trade and better protect the world's most iconic species. The conference resulted in a Declaration agreed by 41 governments detailing the commitments made and agreed actions going forward.

HIGHLIGHT

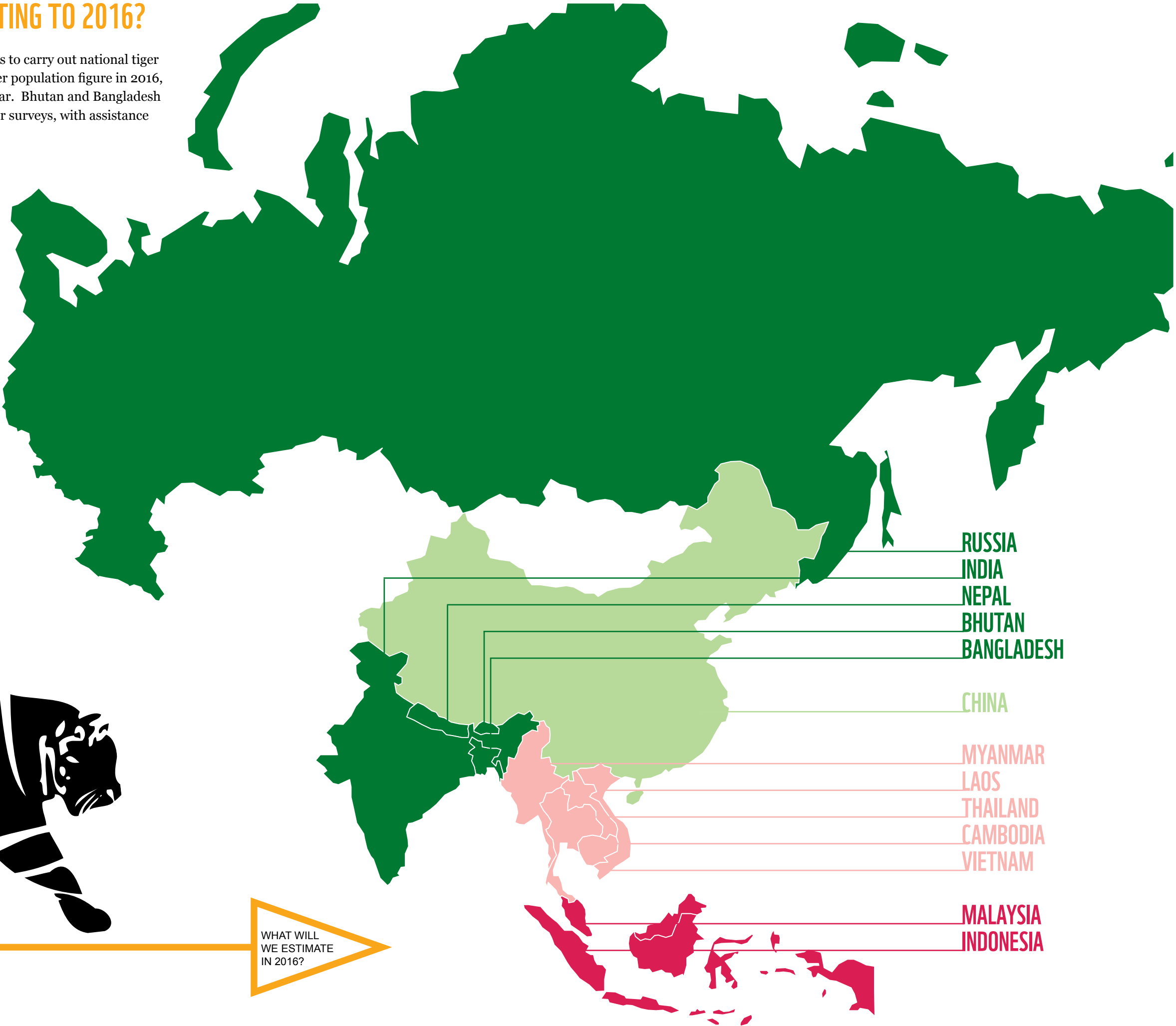


In August a meeting hosted by the Chinese government and held in Kunming (China) led to the Kunming Consensus on Transboundary Conservation and Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade. During this meeting, the Initiative and TRAFFIC presented a report on tiger trade to the representatives of the tiger range countries.

POLITICAL PUSH: WHO'S COUNTING TO 2016?

We have amplified our call for all tiger range countries to carry out national tiger surveys, essential if we are to release a new global tiger population figure in 2016, the halfway point to Tx2, and assess our progress so far. Bhutan and Bangladesh are currently carrying out their first ever national tiger surveys, with assistance from WWF.

- Surveys established**
Countries where conducting national surveys are an established process, mandated by the government or where national surveys are currently ongoing.
- Surveys planned**
Countries that have not conducted national surveys before, however plan to by 2016.
- Updated figures needed**
Countries that need to update their 2010 tiger estimate however don't require large-scale surveys to do so.
- Surveys needed**
Countries where national surveys are needed but whose governments have not committed to do so by 2016.



IN 2010 THE GLOBAL ESTIMATE WAS AS FEW AS 3200 TIGERS LEFT IN THE WILD



WHAT WILL WE ESTIMATE IN 2016?



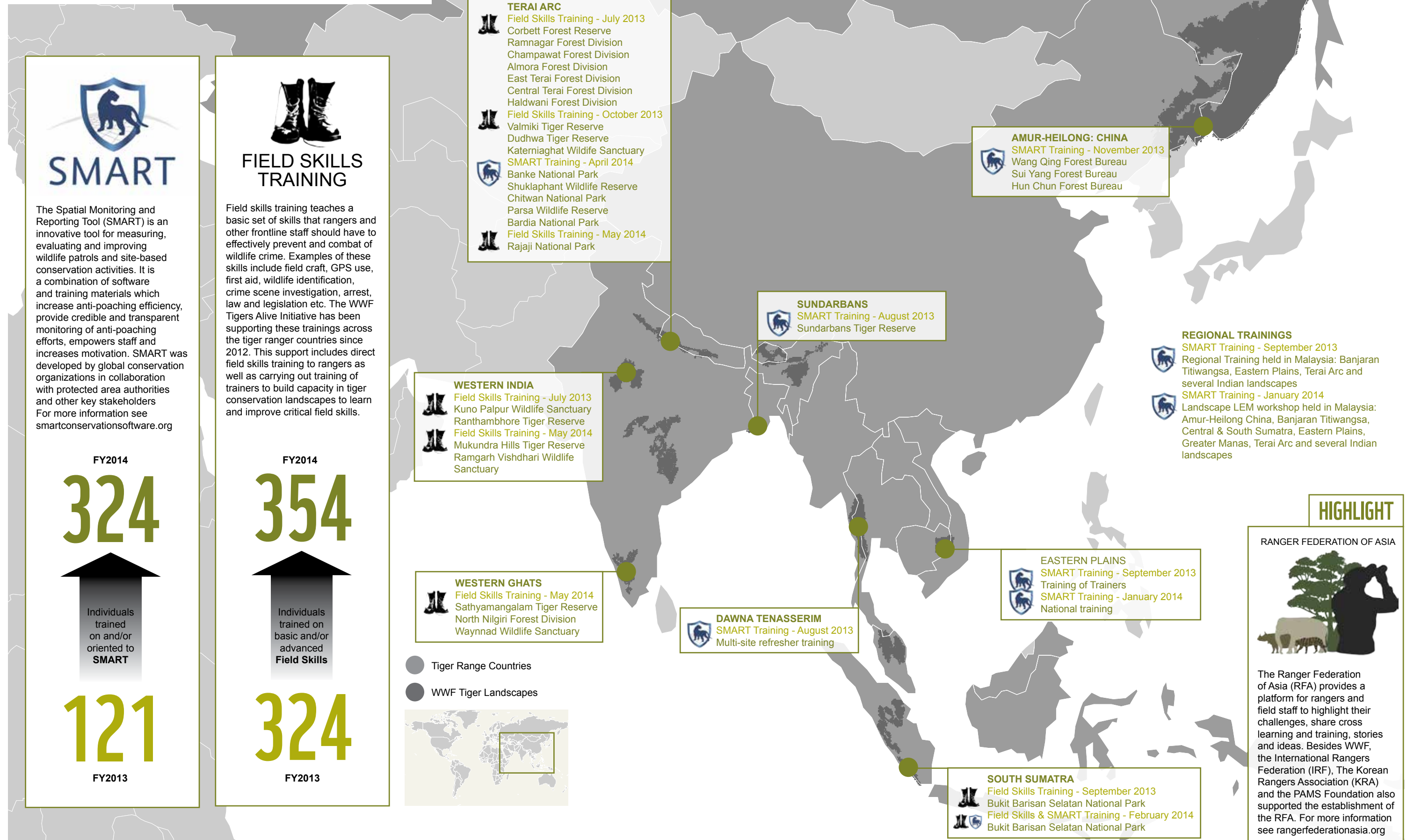
ZERO POACHING

Achieving Zero Poaching is essential if we are to double tiger numbers. Zero Poaching is achievable if governments professionalize their approach to anti-poaching and invest in rangers. We are working with tiger governments and other NGOs to train rangers, develop and implement high-tech anti-poaching equipment (SMART) and protected area management standards (CA|TS). Poaching is now a highly organized professional business. To stop it our approach must be the same.

© Ola Jennersten

SITE-BASED ENFORCEMENT

This year we have continued to conduct widespread ranger training with a total of 636 rangers being trained in the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) across 37 sites with SMART fully implemented in 17 sites.



CONSERVATION ASSURED TIGER STANDARDS (CA|TS)



CA|TS – Conservation Assured Tiger Standards is a standards and accreditation scheme by which all tiger sites can be managed and measured. It is the highest level of tiger site management and protection a country can aspire to and builds on the successes of other environmental accreditation schemes. CA|TS was developed by the WWF Tigers Alive Initiative, Global Tiger Forum (GTF), IUCN and WCPA.

CA|TS is the highest level of tiger site management and protection a country can aspire to.

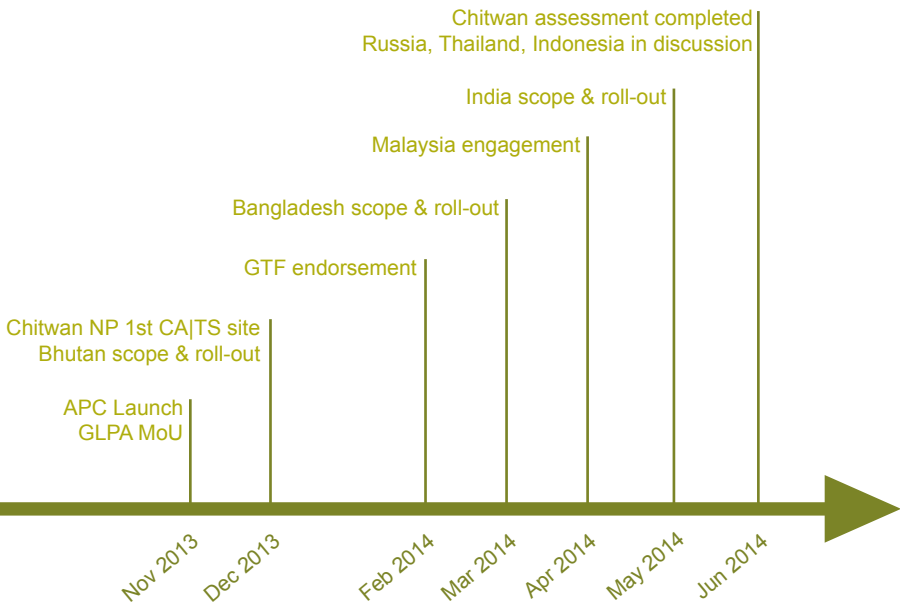
The effectiveness of a protected area depends on its management. Currently few tiger sites are achieving their protection potential. CA|TS is changing this. CA|TS is a standards and accreditation scheme by which all tiger sites can be managed and measured resulting in management and protection excellence. CA|TS also goes beyond tigers, fulfilling the protected area management requirements prescribed by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).



The ground-breaking CA|TS scheme was launched at the Asia Parks Congress (APC) in Japan 2013. From the start CA|TS has been linked to the IUCN Green List on Protected Areas (GLPA) and a MoU was signed at the launch. In June 2014 CA|TS was presented at the GLPA meeting in Kenya and discussions took place on strategically taking the joint work forward.

Nepal was the first country to register for CA|TS and Chitwan National Park will soon become the first CA|TS Approved site in the world. In February 2014 CA|TS was endorsed by the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) who urged its member countries to implement it. The Initiative is marching forward to establish CA|TS in all tiger range countries by forming national committees and registering key tiger conservation areas.

For more information see conservationassured.org.



EFFECTING CHANGE: RAMESH THAPA

Ramesh Thapa is Assistant Chief Warden of Bardia National Park, Nepal. He has worked as a wildlife ranger since 1982 and is married with three children.

“Zero poaching is the need of the hour. It requires commitment from national to grassroots levels to address poaching - the biggest threat to wildlife. With hundreds of endangered animals especially rhinos being killed in Africa and India, it is a matter of pride for us that we have been able to control poaching in Nepal and were able to celebrate a Zero Poaching year. All this was possible because of the support received from the Government of Nepal, enforcement agencies, conservation partners and the local communities. However, along with the success, there are bigger challenges which prompts us to continue our efforts dauntlessly.”

HIGHLIGHT



Nepal announces a Zero Poaching year for tigers, elephants and rhinos - March 2014



TIGER TRADE

The global illegal wildlife trade continues to drive poaching which has reached critical levels. The Tigers Alive Initiative continues to work jointly with TRAFFIC to break the trade routes across Asia by supporting law enforcement agencies in source, consumer and transit countries; initiating consumer behavior change in China and mobilizing partners against the trade at international levels.

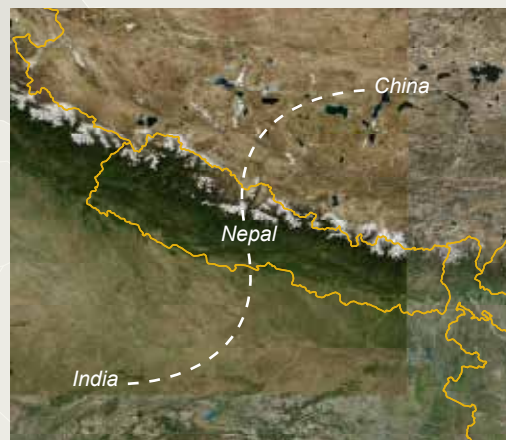
BREAKING THE CHAINS

Our focus has been on four trade chains this year. In partnership with TRAFFIC we have developed a robust strategy for each chain focusing on one crucial component of illegal wildlife trade. This strategic approach has resulted in significant progress across all four trade chains:

1. Russia - China: strengthening border controls
2. Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand-Vietnam: Improving intelligence led enforcement
3. Myanmar: Closing down a central hub in the trade chains
4. India-China-Nepal: transboundary government-led cooperation

INDIA - NEPAL - CHINA

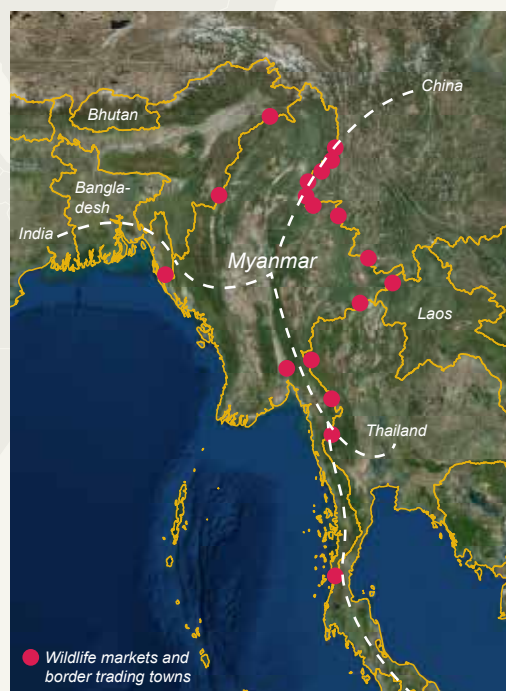
Supported critical trans-boundary governmental workshops between Nepal and China, a significant step towards international efforts to stop the India-China-Nepal tiger trade chain. Next steps were agreed to address border trade and facilitate and strengthen trans-border inter-agency coordination and information exchange on trade and poaching incidents, seizure cases and investigation techniques.



* dashed trade chains are not georeferenced

MYANMAR

An estimated one third of all traded tiger parts worldwide transit through Myanmar. Given the recent political changes in the country there is a unique opportunity for WWF and TRAFFIC to support the government's desire to tackle wildlife trade. Supported by the timely opening of the WWF Myanmar office and the integration of a plan for combating tiger trade into their conservation strategy, we now have the momentum required to help establish the institutional capacity to tackle tiger (and other threatened wildlife) trade and to close down large-scale open markets that still flourish in Myanmar along the border of Thailand and China.



* dashed trade chains are not georeferenced

INDONESIA - MALAYSIA

A plan addressing the tiger trade chain in Central and South Sumatra has been developed focusing on strengthening coordination of law enforcement. A Sumatra poaching intelligence report prepared by TRAFFIC was completed, reviewing the illegal tiger trade and outlining knowledge gaps. Four state-level workshops were held in Malaysia on tiger conservation law enforcement and trade which fed into an internal report prepared to support a campaign for Zero Poaching in Malaysia.



* dashed trade chains are not georeferenced

RUSSIA - CHINA

A plan has been developed for Russia-China trade chain to address illegal wildlife trade in Amur-Heilong. The plan includes market monitoring, field surveys along the Sino-Russian border, capacity building work with law enforcement agencies, development and application of innovative enforcement approaches, and supporting bi-lateral cooperation between law-enforcement agencies in Russia and China.



* dashed trade chains are not georeferenced

CHINA: CHANGING CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

In Chinese social media:

5,000

over 5,000 re-tweets



74,000

over 74,000 posts tagged “anti-wildlife trade”

In public spaces:



145,000

TVs in trains, railway stations and taxis

Changing Chinese consumer behavior is critical if the trade in tiger parts is to end. Excellent progress has been made this year with TRAFFIC carrying out consumer behavior change messaging on Chinese social media platforms and video advertisements on outdoor TV/LEDs in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Monitoring the illegal trade markets in main Chinese cities and online resulted in over 25,496 advertisements for flagship species products being deleted, of which 500 related to tigers. Further analysis showed a decline in Chinese-language online advertisements for tiger-part ornaments and tiger-based medicines as awareness of illegality increases and internet companies pledge a zero-tolerance policy.

TRAFFIC has also been working with the business community resulting in a new guide addressing corporate gifting of wildlife products. An example of success was the inclusion of non-consumption and purchase of illegal endangered species products within the corporate policy of China’s “Society for Entrepreneurs and Ecology” Foundation.



CITES AND TIGERS

The future of tigers is a litmus test for the effectiveness of CITES as an international convention.

The focus for the Initiative and TRAFFIC this year has been working in partnership with the IUCN-SSC Cat Specialist Group on a report to review the implementation of CITES Resolution Conf. 12.5 on Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species.

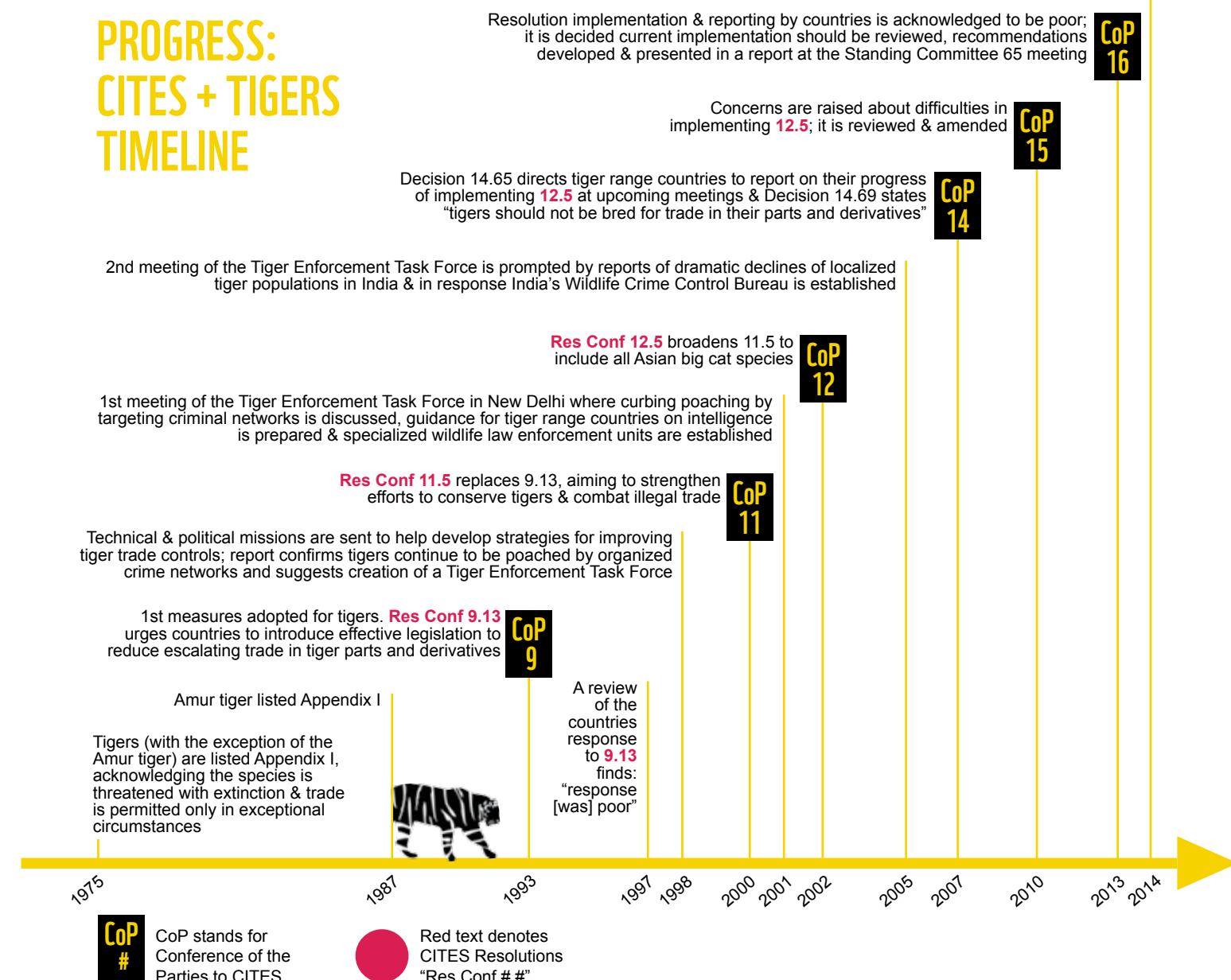
This report helped define the outcomes of the 65th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee (CITES SC65) held in July 2014 as well as the implementation mechanism for the resolution regarding trade in tigers and other Asian big cats.



CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Standing Committee 65: resulting from IUCN and TRAFFIC’s report recommendations, the Committee requests China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam to take specific action to address trade in Asian big cats. A working group, chaired by China, is created to assess recommendation implementation & identify issues of concern.

PROGRESS: CITES + TIGERS TIMELINE



|  POLITICAL MOMENTUM |  ZERO POACHING |  BREAKING TIGER TRADE CHAINS |  TIGER RECOVERY |  MOBILISING SUPPORT |  OTHER HIGHLIGHTS |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Governmental meetings, actions to improve tiger conservation, high-level government recognition of tiger conservation issues | Actions helping to further efforts on the ground towards Zero Poaching | Actions helping to stem the illegal trade in tiger and tiger parts: includes trade-related legislative changes and seizures | Actions helping to recover tiger populations within WWF's 12 tiger landscapes | Communication, media and community outreach actions: bringing tiger conservation issues to the public | Actions that cannot be categorized under the other definitions but are of importance for tiger conservation |

ROARING FORWARD

July

August

September

October

November

December

January

February

March

April

May

June

Global Tiger Day message *Are we on track towards doubling wild tiger numbers?* is released

Global Tiger Day is celebrated by communities in Bhutan, Nepal, India and other tiger range countries.

The Ranger Federation of Asia website debuts on World Ranger Day

Cards4Tigers campaign closes in India with events that include frontline forest staff, local communities and students. 5000+ cards received by India in total from all over the world

Field communication is improved for protection staff by installing wireless repeaters in Western Ghats - Nilgiris Landscape, India

Malaysian Wildlife Conservation Foundation supports WWF in tigers work

Nepal records outstanding growth in tiger numbers: 63% increase from 2009; national estimate now approx. 198 tigers

Cards4Tigers campaign ends in Nepal; 500+ cards have been received from around the world

After 10+ years of WWF lobbying and technical support from TRAFFIC, Russia boosts legislative protection for tigers; trade, transportation & possession now considered serious crimes

Russian President Vladimir Putin creates fund for tigers on Global Tiger Day

WWF partners with Whiskas in the UK to fundraise for tigers

TRAFFIC contributes to the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network's (SAWEN) meeting in Delhi, India on promoting co-ordinated action against wildlife crime in South Asia

SMART orientation for WWF Thailand team

Kunming Consensus on Transboundary Conservation and Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade

WWF releases 9 Red deer and 28 Sika deer as part of tiger prey recovery programme in China

Nepal and China agree to increase collaborative efforts to crackdown on illegal wildlife trade at borders and enhance trans-boundary cooperation

Smart patrol training at Khlong Lan National Park, Thailand

Tiger outreach team conducts ground activities in Thai schools

SMART Training of Trainers workshop takes place in Malaysia

Tigers Alive Initiative Annual Report 2013 is published

SMART and CAITS are presented at National Forestry Symposium, Bhutan

First evidence of a tiger using transboundary corridor from Suiyang, China

Notification of West Sunderbans Wildlife Sanctuary, in India

WWF and TRAFFIC call on Malaysian government to set up National Tiger Task Force to save Malaysia's remaining tigers

MoU signed to launch 2nd phase of biogas project to install 20,000 plants over 8yrs in Terai Arc, Nepal which will relieve forest dependence and ensure tiger habitat remains intact

WWF celebrates Russian Tiger Day with awareness raising and festivities

Russian government recognizes the TAI SHG member Yuri Darman contributions to nature conservation

Smart patrol training conducted in Mae Wong National Park and Khlong Wang Chao National Park, Thailand

United for Wildlife (collaboration of 7 NGOs inc. WWF) created by the Royal Foundation and led by HRH Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, UK

Nepal Ranger Association joins the Ranger Federation of Asia

Meetings with Assam Ranger Association about RFA participation

Basic training on strengthening wildlife enforcement conducted in Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Valmiki, Dudhwa and Pilibhit Tiger Reserves in the Terai Arc Landscape, India

Trans-boundary collaboration between India and Nepal on tiger monitoring across the Terai Arc is initiated

Smart patrol database room and tiger conservation exhibition is set up at Mae Wong National Park, Thailand

SMART Training of Trainers conducted in Amur Heilong Landscape

CAITS launched at the Asia Parks Congress; WWF and IUCN Green List of Protected Areas sign MoU

Ranger Federation of Asia side event at the Asia Parks Congress

Wildlife legislation significantly toughens criminal outcomes for tiger poaching in Bhutan

Amur tiger mother and cubs spotted in Hunchun Nature Reserve showing evidence of tiger breeding in China

Biannual ungulate tiger prey monitoring commences across the Eastern Plains Landscape, Cambodia

HRH the Prince of Wales visits Vazhachal Forest Division, India to understand conservation challenges in the Western Ghats, inc. those faced by tigers

WWF and WCS collaborate in Western Ghats, India to jointly conduct tiger monitoring in Nilgiris

Landmark List of Orders signed by Russian President Vladimir Putin for Amur tiger conservation

Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) awards grant for conservation of Amur tiger (and other big cats) and habitat in Russia

Tiger outreach team conducts ground activities in 2 villages and 1 temple in Thailand

Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation awards grant for continued tiger conservation work in Nepal

Tiger biologists meet in the Sundarbans, India to discuss global tiger population status

CAITS presented to wildlife and forestry officials in Bhutan

Evidence of a female tiger found in Tiaoqiuling Forestry Bureau, China (100km from Russia border)

Report highlighting the importance of the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex for tigers in Malaysia is released; based on 2yr camera-trapping study, provides first baseline on tigers and prey in the area

Department of Wildlife and WWF jointly organise workshop on land-use planning in corridors, to build government management and operational capacity in Malaysia

WWF celebrates 16 years of annual tiger monitoring in 16 key areas in Russia

WWF conducts tiger and prey monitoring training for park staff in Thailand

Camera trap survey initiated in Mae Wong and Khlong Lan, Thailand

WWF gives presentation on "Density and Distribution of Three Threatened Felids in Mae Wong and Khlong Lan NPs" at Thailand's 34th Wildlife Seminar

Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) workshop takes place in Cambodia

Funding secured for ROTK II tiger recovery project in the Terai Arc Landscape, India

TRAFFIC and the Orissa Forest Dept. of India carry out capacity training workshop for enforcement officials of the Simlipal Tiger Reserve and police.

WWF efforts to combat illegal logging of tigers areas are recognized by Russian government

Staff from Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Indonesia are trained on SMART and basic ranger skills

CAITS is endorsed by the Global Tiger Forum (GTF)

20m Euro fund by German Development Bank KfW is established to support tiger conservation

Conference on global illegal wildlife trade, hosted by the British Royal Family in London, UK results in "London Declaration" signed by 41 countries

1st Bhutanese National Tiger survey initiated

Country level status assessment of tigers, co-predators, prey and habitat initiated by government of India in partnership with NGOs

Valmiki Tiger Reserve is revealed to have an estimated 22 tigers

Islam, Pemuliharaan Hidupan Liar & Anda ('Islam, Wildlife Conservation, and You') handbook published in English to further boost Muslims' environmental awareness and participation in conservation of species inc. tigers

WWF launches vaccination scheme for key tiger prey species, wild boar, to prevent spread of pig plague in Russia

Workshop for sniffer dog customs units of Russian Far East held to summarize 2013 results

Russian poacher convicted and sentenced for attempting to sell tiger skin based on contributions by WWF forensic expert staff

Study tour of outstanding tiger project/wildlife management in Nepal by the Thailand Tiger Team and government partners

CAITS presented and implementation discussed in Bangladesh

SMART presented and discussed with Bangladesh Forest Department

Report released which details the results of surveys conducted by WWF on tigers, co-predators and prey in the Kanha-Pench corridor, India

Indonesian Muslim Council issues fatwa to protect threatened animals, inc. tiger

Nepal celebrates Zero Poaching year and honors 9 organizations that played an instrumental role in achieving this with the WWF Leaders for a Living Planet Award

Tiger population monitoring in Anuyisky National Park and contiguous territories in Russia show stable increase in tiger numbers

Key species for tiger habitat in Russia, Mongolian oak and Manchurian ash, receive protection under CITES

SMART/LEM orientation is conducted for Sunderbans team in India, the Department of Forest and Park Services in Bhutan and for staff from Chitwan National Park, Banke National Park, Parsa Reserve, Shuklaphanta Reserve, Bardia National Park in Nepal

Staff trained on law enforcement monitoring and patrol tactics in Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, India

Ranger Federation of Asia presented to 500+ rangers at Nepal Ranger Association General Assembly meeting

WWF hosts the TAI stakeholders meeting near Kanha Tiger Reserve, India

WWF recommends protection buffers around saltlicks to reduce disturbance on sambar deer, a key prey species for tigers, in Malaysia

Results from Russia show efforts to supplement wild ungulate's diets in order to maintain healthy prey populations through the winter are successful

WWF camera-traps tigress with 3 cubs in Mae Wong National Park as part of monitoring, indicating population recovery is on course for Tx2

Discussion for MoU on ranger standards in Asia is initiated between RFA, IRF and PAMS Foundation

Frontline staff of the Forest Dept trained in various enforcement related topics in Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve, Nilgiris North Forest Division, Rajaji National Park, Lansdowne Forest Division, Amangarh Forest Range of Bijnor Forest Division, Palpur - Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary, Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve and Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Biannual ungulate tiger prey monitoring completed across the Eastern Plains Landscape, Cambodia

Discussions between the National Tiger Conservation Authority and WWF on rolling out CAITS in India result in agreement that CAITS will be field tested in 2 protected areas before implementation in Tiger Reserves

Malaysian Prime Minister declares intention to register key tiger area Belum-Temengor Forest Complex as UNESCO World Heritage Site

MoU on conservation work, inc. tiger-related work, signed between WWF and Myanmar government

WWF representatives from China, Mongolia and Russia create joint plan on Amur Ecoregion conservation - a critical area for tigers

WWF organizes study tour on tiger ecology, behavior, and wildlife management for park staffs in Thailand

CAITS presented at Green List of Protected Areas meeting in Kenya

The development of global ranger training standards in collaboration with IRF and PAMS Foundation is initiated

Funding raised to support law enforcement monitoring work in Royal Manas National Park, Bhutan and well as Wangqing and Suiyang Forest Bureaus in China

Discussions with University of Southern California to analyse patrol data from tiger landscapes initiated

Protection plan for Eastern Plains Landscape finalized; review of Mondulkiri Protected Forest and Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary management plans initiated

Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary becomes a Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh, India

5yr MoU between WWF and the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) formalizes partnership to curb wildlife crimes in Nepal

Amur tiger swims across the Ussuri River from Russia to China showing evidence of successful transboundary conservation work

Smart patrol training (Leader course) for Mae Wong National Park takes place at Kasetsart University, Thailand

WWF and the Dept of National Parks conduct "Tiger and Conservation School-Network" workshop in Thailand

Special report and awareness-raising materials on the Kosi corridor in Uttarakhand, India is released



TIGER RECOVERY

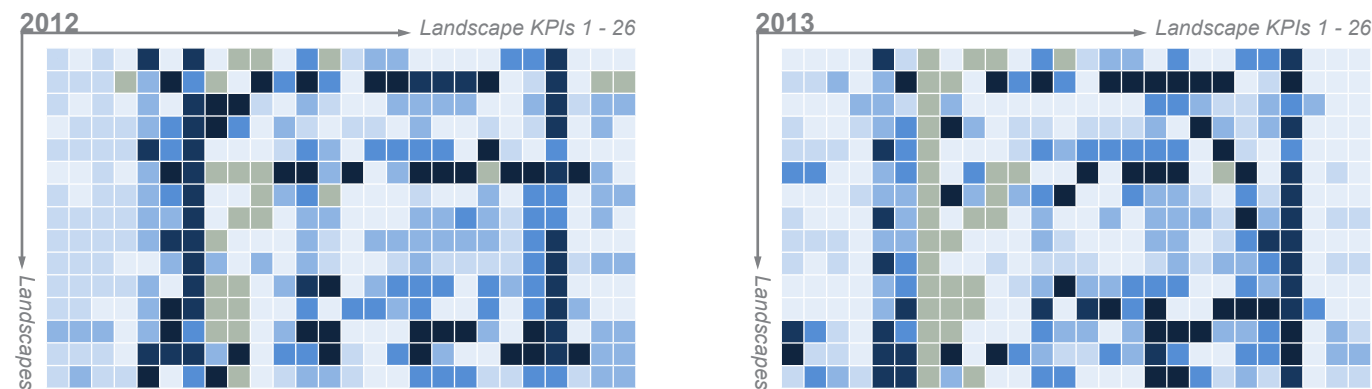
The Tigers Alive Initiative continues to work across the tiger range countries identifying the priority places for tigers and Tx2 recovery sites within landscapes, exploring the feasibility of reintroduction and monitoring tiger our conservation progress. Are we succeeding in the goal to double tiger numbers?

© David Lawson/WWF UK

MONITORING TX2 PROGRESS

We have been engaging across all tiger range countries, building awareness that countries need to carry out tiger surveys to be aware of the size and distribution of their national tiger population. In December 2013 we hosted a tiger biologists meeting in the Indian Sundarbans to update the status of tiger populations across range countries and identify knowledge gaps. This has allowed us to prioritise countries to target in advocacy efforts towards achieving a tiger census. At the meeting, other important species and landscape information was shared by each of the countries. Furthermore, the expansion of the WWF tiger habitat monitoring programs was addressed, resulting in the designation of a Tigers Alive Initiative team member to take the lead on creating a tiger habitat monitoring strategic plan.

The landscape Key Performance Indicators, our method of tracking WWF's progress to Tx2, will now be collected on a biannual basis to coincide with ongoing national survey efforts. The next collection will take place in early 2015 for 2014 data. Over the past year a database has been in development for collecting, editing and sharing all KPI data and will go live in early FY15.



2012 and 2013 Landscape KPI summary data showing % of success per indicator/landscape

■ N/A ■ 0% ■ >0% but ≤ 25% ■ >25% but ≤ 50% ■ >50% but ≤ 75% ■ >75% but ≤ 100% ■ 100%

Landscapes from top to bottom: Amur-Heilong China, Amur-Heilong Russia, Banjaran Titiwangsa, Central Sumatra, Dawna Tenasserim, Eastern Plains, Greater Manas Bhutan, Greater Manas India, Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong, Satpuda Maikal, South Sumatra, Sundarbans, Terai Arc India, Terai Arc Nepal, Western Ghats.

HIGHLIGHTS



V. Solkin/WWF Russia

The first infra-red video footage of a wild adult male tiger leisurely walking through a transboundary corridor was taken at Laoyeling Nature Reserve, a critical corridor linking China and Russia. The video illustrates the importance of transboundary corridors for tiger protection. Of the estimated 450 - 500 Amur tigers remaining, only about 20 live in China with the rest in the Russian far-east.



© Jeff Foott/WWF-Canon

India's country level status assessment of tigers, co-predators, prey and habitat was initiated in February 2014 and is expected to finish December 2014. This covers 18 states of India, with sampling in more than 600,000 km² of tiger habitat area, involving government officials and NGOs. This year's effort may surpass previous unprecedented efforts of 477,000+ days by forest staff and 37,000+ days by professional biologists.

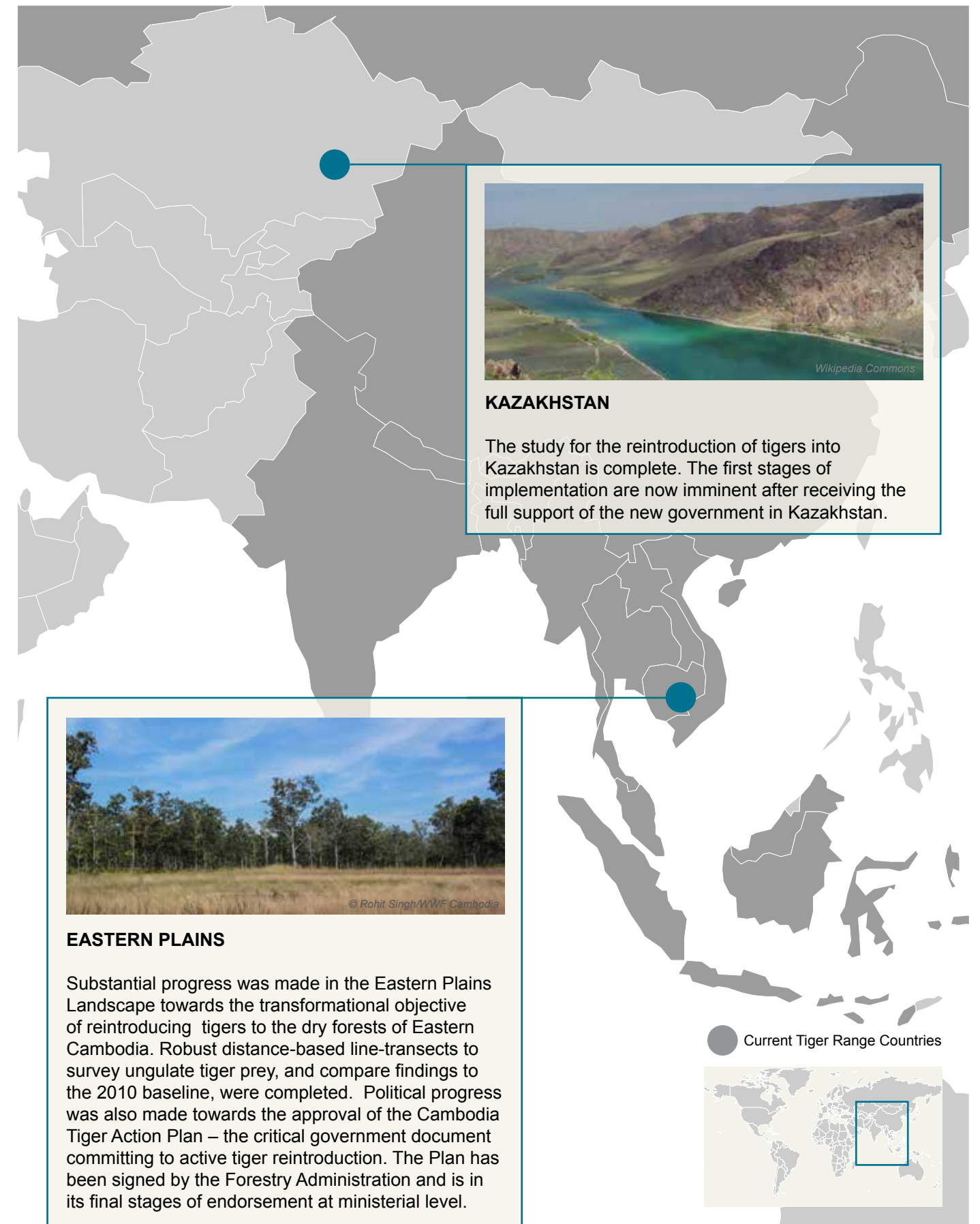


© WWF Nepal

On Global Tiger Day 2013 Nepal announced its tiger population had increased 63% putting the number of tigers at an estimated 198 (163-235 range). The Nepal government were assisted in this by WWF who help coordinate the survey and carried out fieldwork. India is conducting its latest national tiger survey, which includes working with Nepal to complete the first ever transboundary tiger survey for the Terai Arc landscape.

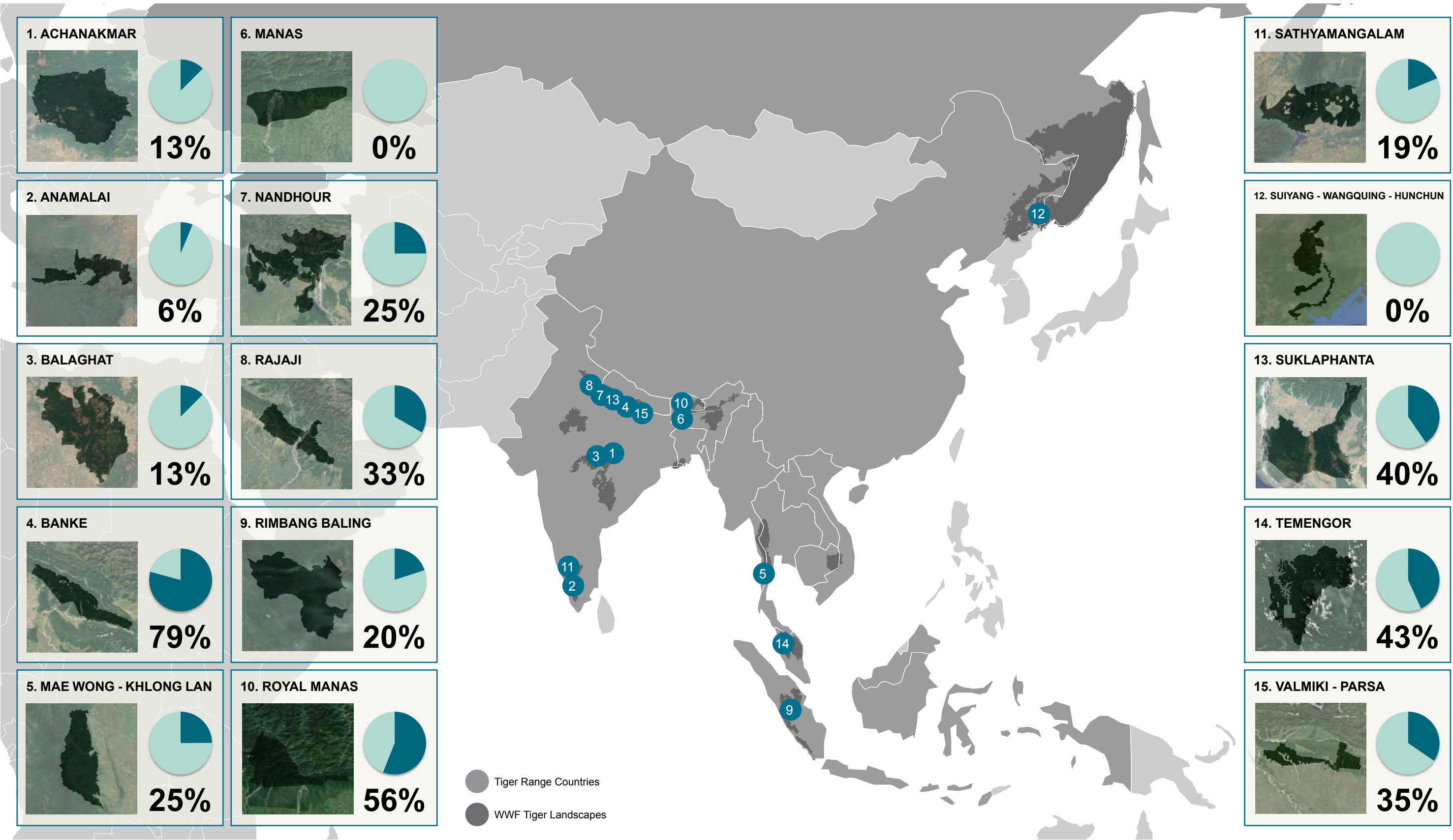
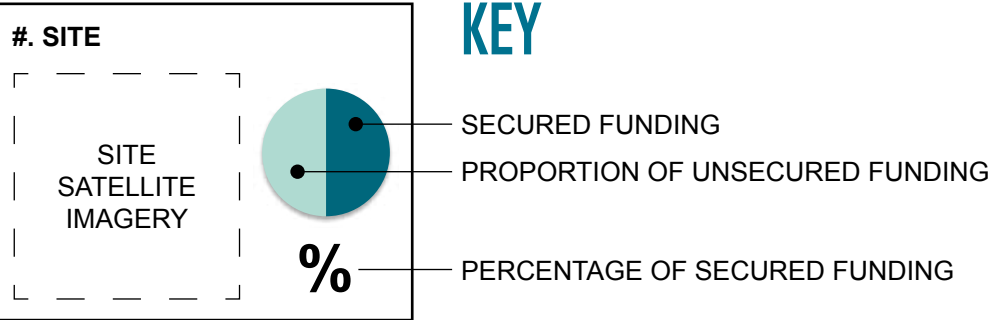
REINTRODUCTION

Reintroduction attempts to re-establish a species in an area where it once thrived but has recently been lost due to poaching and habitat loss. Successful reintroduction of tigers into countries such as Cambodia and Kazakhstan could make a considerable contribution to the Tx2 goal. WWF is working with these governments on reintroduction strategies.



TX2 RECOVERY SITES

Recovery plans, which detail all the actions required in a specific site to recover tigers in that area and ensure they thrive, are complete for 9 of the 15 TX2 sites. Building on the success of the partnership with the Indian government on its first TX2 recovery site in Rajaji National Park: ‘Return of the King’ - ROTK, the Tigers Alive Initiative and partners have secured CHF3 million for a second project called ROTK II. If successful, there is the possibility of an additional CHF6 million. Similar to its predecessor, the project is aimed directly at recovering tiger populations and will help us achieve this across the entire Terai Arc Landscape, filling in gaps between areas supported by many other WWF offices including WWF US, Sweden, UK and Canada.



EFFECTING CHANGE: SUNNY SHAH

Sunny Shah has been in conservation for over a decade; working with WWF for the past five years and currently the landscape coordinator for the Western India Tiger Landscape. An amateur photographer for the past 7 years, he is dedicated to tiger conservation.

“To date nine dispersals have occurred from Ranthambore Tiger Reserve and the connectivity with Ramgarh WLS, Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve, Kela Devi WLS in Rajasthan, Kuno Palpur WLS and Madhav National Park in Madhya Pradesh led to the area being designated the 13th priority landscape of the Tigers Alive Initiative in April 2014. Of the nine monitored dispersals the longest distance travelled was 250km towards Datia district in the state of Madhya Pradesh through the oldest hill range in western central India. As well as travelling via forest, tigers monitored have travelled via river tributaries and streams.”

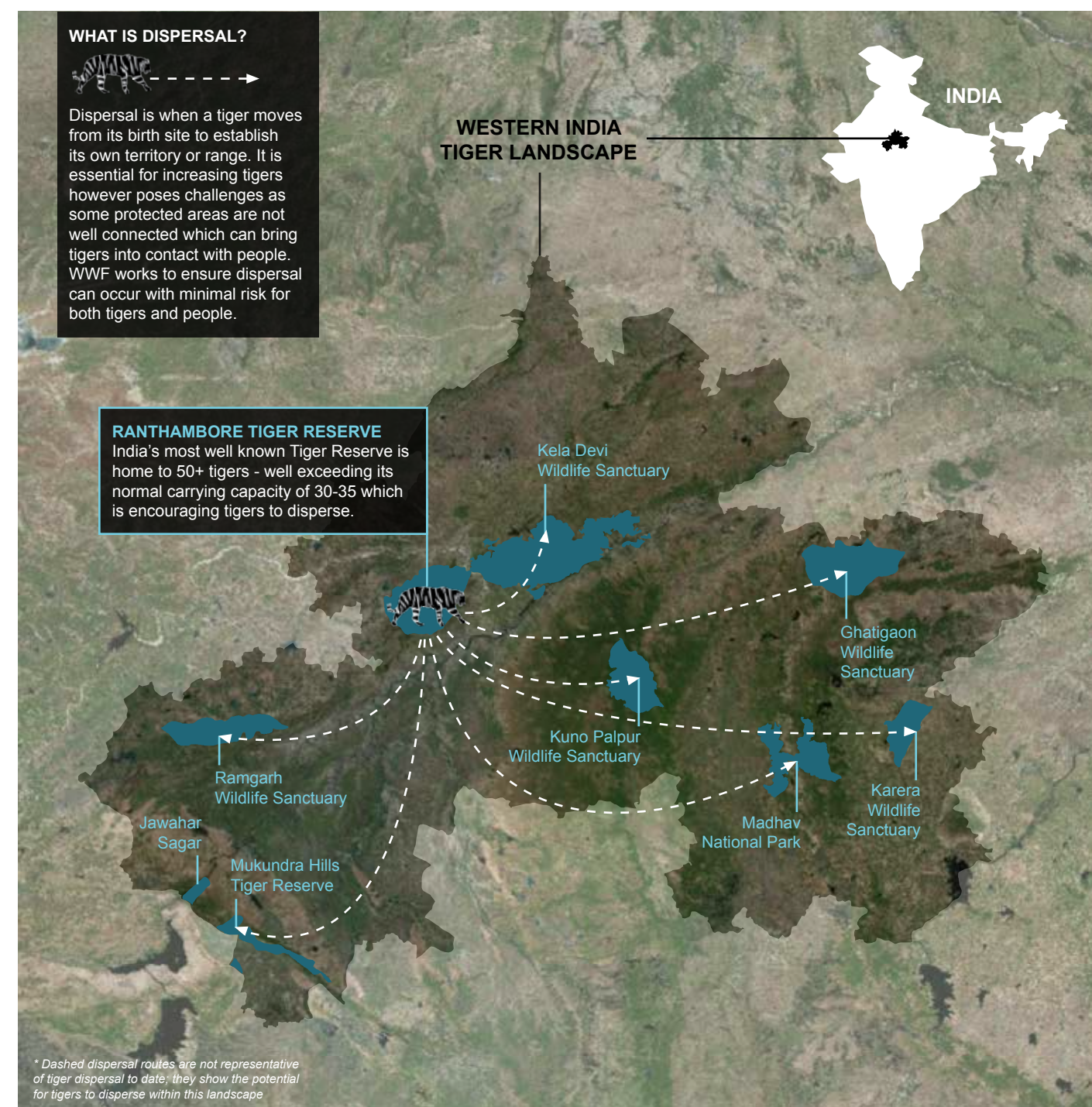


THE 13TH LANDSCAPE: WESTERN INDIA

The Western India Tiger landscape (WITL) holds the western-most distribution and the last viable arid zone meta-population of tigers in the world. Ranthambore Tiger Reserve is the primary source for tigers in this landscape from where tigers disperse into other critical sites. These sites have significant potential for tigers and other large carnivores. WWF's conservation work is focused on enabling and maintaining corridors outside protected areas and in recovery sites to ensure tigers can successfully disperse and recover in this landscape. WWF's work here also supports the conservation of mammals like the caracal, rusty spotted cat, fishing cat, wolf and hyena.



© Michel Terrettaz/WWF-Canon





OUR FUTURE

The future of Asia is growth: of populations, economies and hopefully wild tigers.

Predicting how these elements fit together and preparing for that future is essential if we are to achieve the Tx2 goal and safeguard tigers as a living emblem of this vast continent. The Tigers Alive Initiative is working to ensure tigers have the space and support they need to thrive; support from all sectors of society but in particular the local people who lived side by side with tigers and who in the future will be custodians of Asia's most precious asset.

© Edward Parker

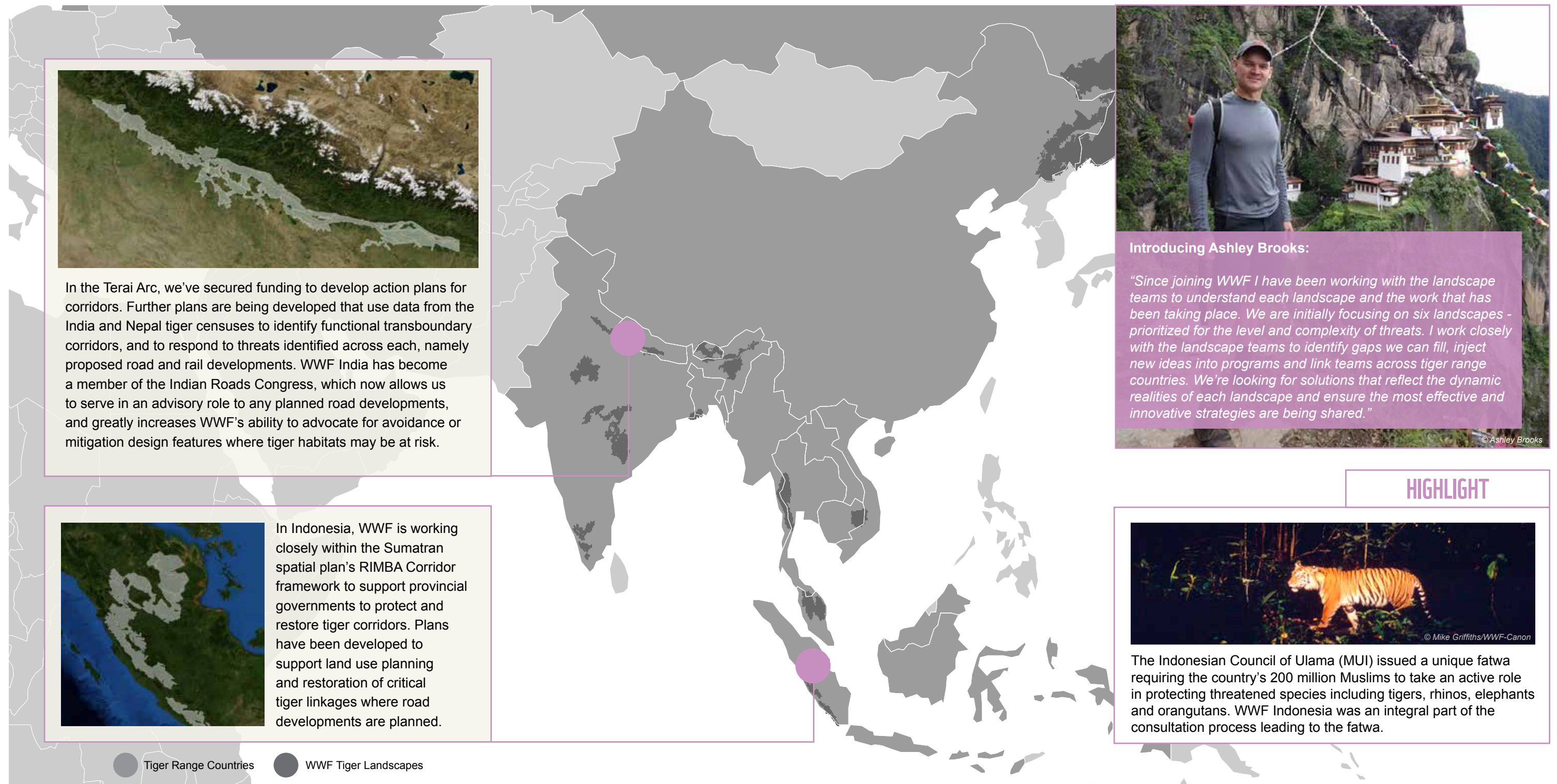
SPACE FOR TIGERS AND PEOPLE

WWF is developing plans across selected landscapes to ensure tiger corridors are protected and recognised by governments. To institutionalise much of the best practice around spatial planning across TRCs, a spatial planning working group will be established in 2015 with a focus on developing a tiger conservation landscapes (TCL) toolkit. This will analyse landscape connectivity, identify critical tiger linkages and threats, develop plans to mitigate threats and secure those linkages into the future.

The key part of gaining long term support for tigers is to link local development and incomes with tiger conservation, and also to manage conflict. Plans are being developed with the landscape teams to model and support green economic development pathways, and identify sustainable financing mechanisms and local incentives to link tiger conservation to economic development.

We also developed a framework for the roll-out of a Human Tiger Conflict (HTC) program. The Initiative is now a key contributor to the WWF Netherlands Human Wildlife Conflict Hub, and in late 2014 will hold the inaugural HTC Working Group meeting in Nepal.

The HTC Working Group will be the key body to design and roll-out a conflict management program across TRCs to begin to tackle the existing and growing issues of HTC as tigers numbers increase and habitat is lost. Given the scale and scope of HTC, the Working Group will not only become a critical body for generating local support for tigers into the future, but will also provide valuable lessons and innovations for wider network and global application to wildlife conflict.



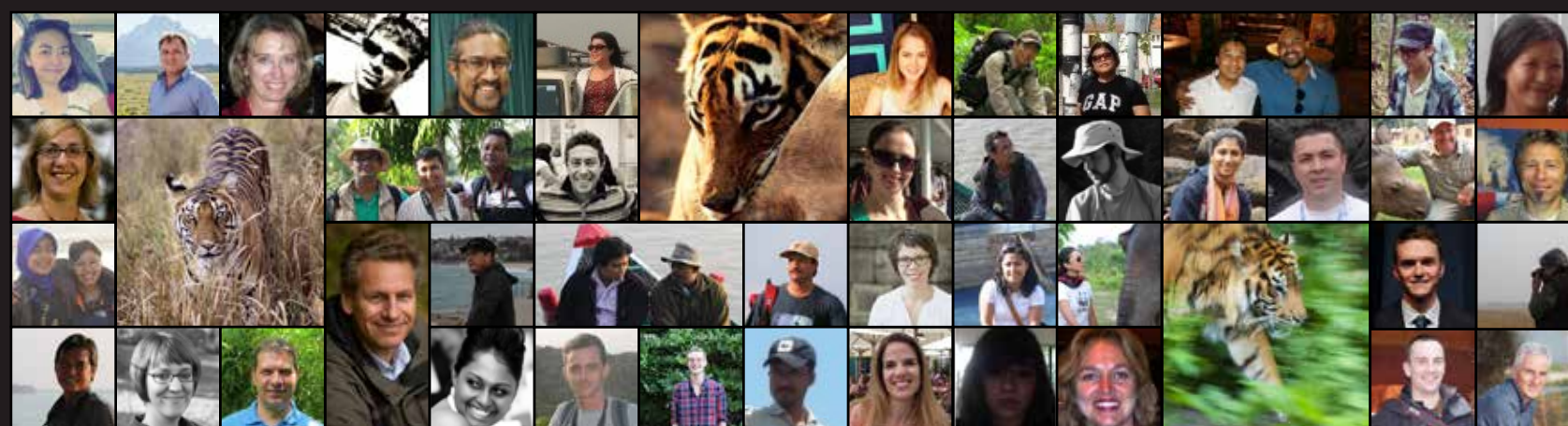
WE



ARE



TIGERS



ALIVE

The WWF Tigers Alive Initiative aims to double wild tigers by 2022. We are a collective of dedicated conservationists from all over the world, united in our goal to achieve Tx2.



WWF Tigers Alive Initiative in Numbers

100%
RECYCLED



2009

The Initiative was
established in 2009

13

We work in 13
landscapes

+ 1,500,000

The landscapes cover over 1.5
million square kilometres

+ 3,200

There are estimated to be
as few as 3,200 tigers left
in the wild



Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and
to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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