WWF

DOUBLE TIGERS

Tx2

2015
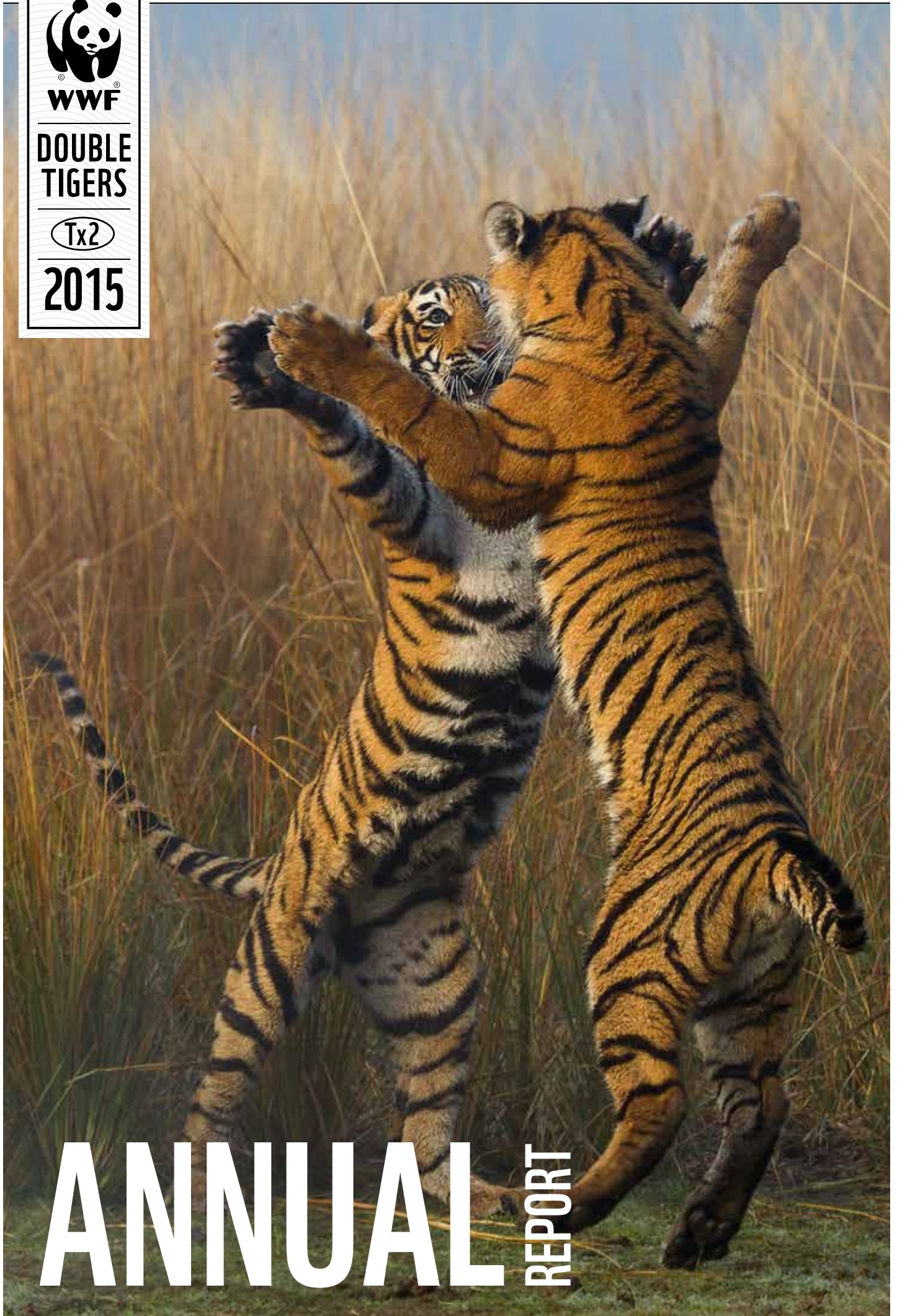
ANNUAL REPORT

TX2

TX2 IS HERE

Tx2 is the goal to double global wild tiger numbers established in 2010 at the Tiger Summit in Saint Petersburg, Russia. Here tiger range governments agreed global tiger numbers were at critically low levels with as few as 3200 remaining in the wild. 'Saving' tigers was no longer enough. To ensure tigers had a place in Asia's future an innovative new approach was needed, so they committed to the most ambitious and visionary species conservation goal ever set: to double wild tigers by 2022 – the next Chinese Year of the Tiger.

WWF is supporting tiger countries to ensure they reach this goal and that support has never been more critical. 2016 is the halfway point for Tx2 and we are witnessing the impact of the past six years work. For the first time in a century global tiger numbers are increasing. This is a huge achievement however tigers are still threatened by poaching and habitat loss and, if we are to see this increase continue, governments must do more, particularly across parts of Southeast Asia where a tiger crisis rages.

For the 2015 Tx2 Annual Report progress is shown in relation to the phases of successful conservation, demonstrating how each sector of work moves through these phases and spotlighting current work highlights within each phase.

PHASES OF SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATION

STRATEGIC THINKING

Strategic thinking is the foundation of Tx2. It leads to effective planning and ensures investment in areas where we have the most impact. Key questions are addressed - what will it take to make things work? Who should we partner with? What will success look like?

INNOVATION

This is where change begins, where ideas are shared with partners and grown into methods and technology - leading to further innovations, improvements and magnification of existing work. Here ideas develop outside their initial premise and take on their own momentum.

IMPACT

This is where we see the tangible results of our hard work. Ideas which started in strategic thinking and grew through innovation prove their success here. This is where our policy and field work result in real change for tigers.

MULTIPLICATION

Once a piece of work shows impact it is time to move beyond the initial application and see how it can be utilised exponentially. Here successful ideas are driven forward by the momentum of their success.

progress over time
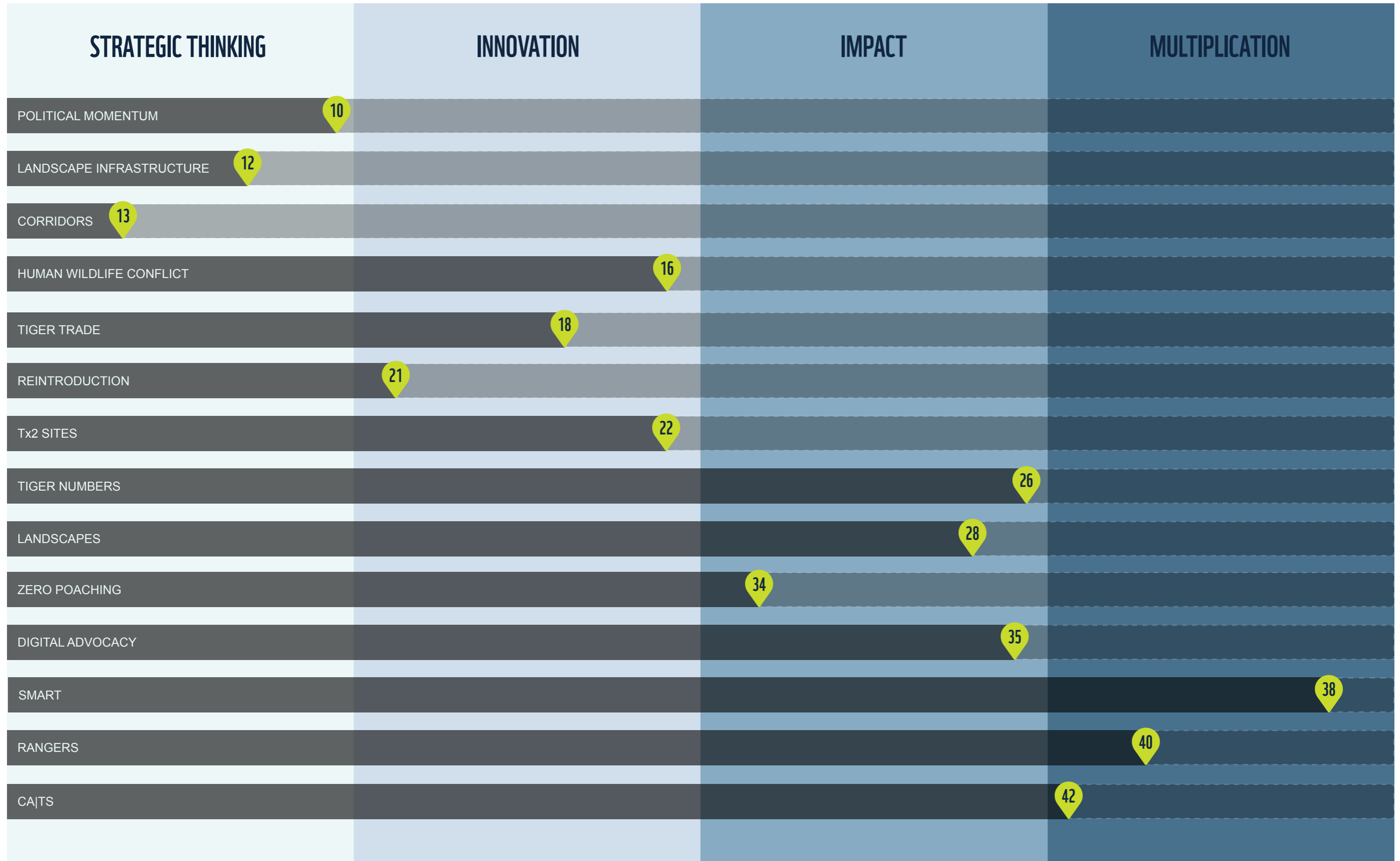
WWF TIGER WORK IS HERE `Pg`

STRATEGIC THINKING	INNOVATION	IMPACT	MULTIPLICATION
POLITICAL MOMENTUM **10**			
LANDSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE **12**			
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progress over time

POLITICAL MOMENTUM

10

LANDSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE

12

CORRIDORS

13

STRATEGIC THINKING

© Nick Cox

progress over time

POLITICAL MOMENTUM

BACKGROUND

The World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Smithsonian Institution and other partners launched the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) in June 2008. Since then the number of contributors has expanded to include all 13 tiger range countries, a number of international organisations, and multiple civil society groups. Until recently, the GTI was coordinated by a small secretariat pushing forward the Tx2 agenda by encouraging implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Plan (GTRP) (2010-2022). However, in 2014, the World Bank announced it would step away from its significant leadership role in the GTI, with this decision realised by mid-2015. A transition process was agreed, with a new GTI structure to be formalised at the 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation to take place in April 2016. It is very likely the Global Tiger Forum (GTF), the only inter-governmental and international body functioning exclusively for the conservation of wild tigers will take on an expanded role.
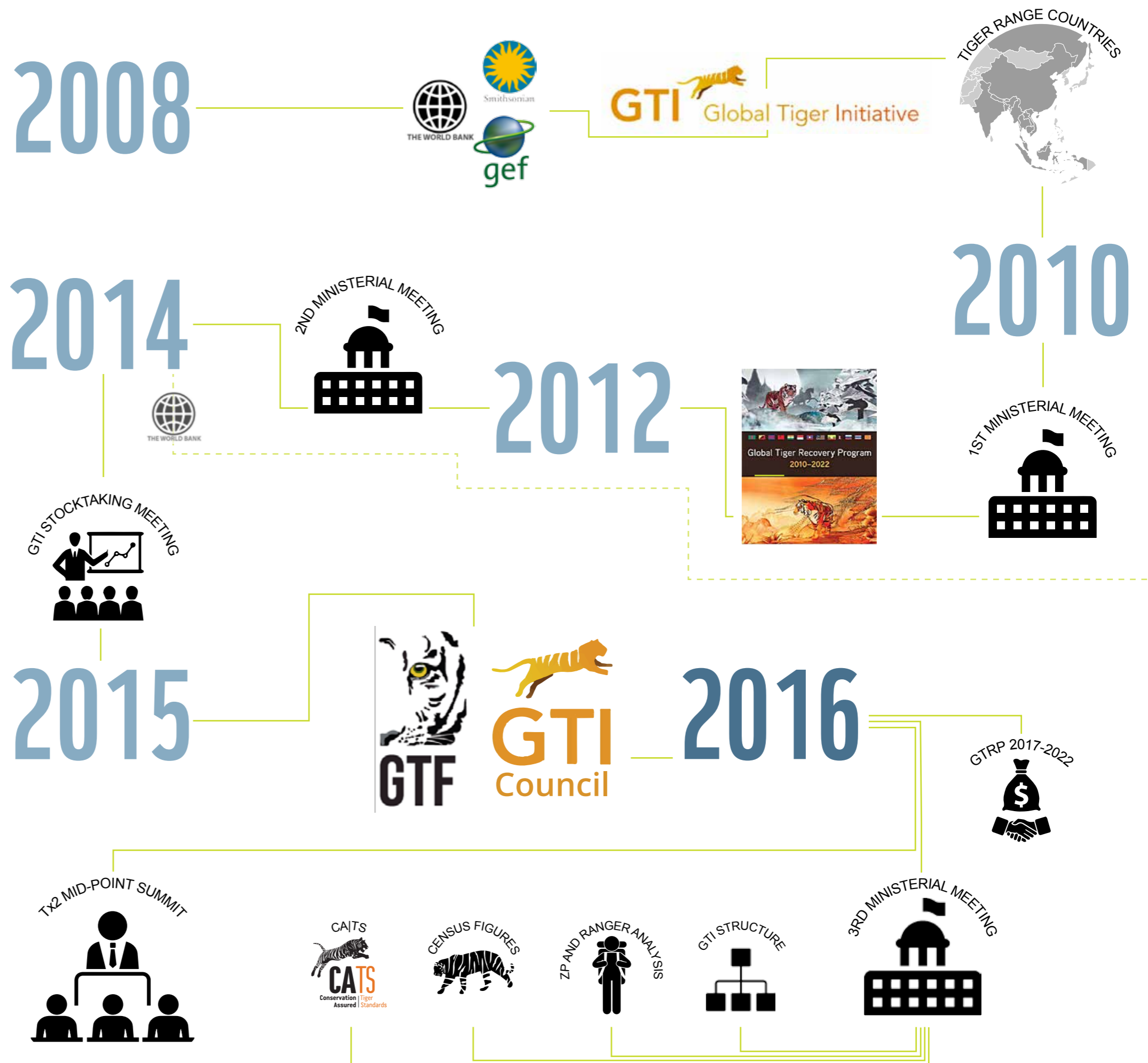
2015

An assessment of the role WWF will play in the evolving GTI structure concluded with a commitment for WWF to continue to support the GTF as it takes on responsibility for coordinating the global Tx2 effort. WWF is working with key stakeholders to ensure tiger range countries remain highly engaged during the transition and have continued ongoing discussions with GTF leadership about potential collaboration, contribution, and priority setting.

FUTURE

In the first quarter of 2016, WWF will dedicate significant support to ensure full participation in, and strong outcomes from the 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation. Here, WWF will do its part to ensure the meeting leads to the following outcomes: i) key recommendations from the previous GTI Stocktaking Meeting (Dhaka, 2014) are adopted; namely the commitment to range-wide tiger census submissions; ii) the pathway towards a new GTI structure and regularised meeting schedule is agreed upon; iii) in-country analysis of Zero Poaching tool use and wildlife ranger working conditions are accepted and facilitated by the tiger range countries; iv) CA|TS is adopted as a tool for monitoring progress towards Tx2 and for improving the protection and management of tigers at the site level.

In addition to commitment to the GTI process, WWF is actively looking for new partners and forums to enhance the status of tiger conservation and raise funds for the second half of the GTRP (2017-2022). In particular, discussions are ongoing with a number of interested parties to organise a Summit for the mid-way point of the Tx2 goal in 2016 / 2017.

2008 — THE WORLD BANK · Smithsonian · gef — GTI Global Tiger Initiative — TIGER RANGE COUNTRIES

2010 — 1ST MINISTERIAL MEETING

2012 — Global Tiger Recovery Program 2010-2022

2014 — 2ND MINISTERIAL MEETING · THE WORLD BANK — GTI STOCKTAKING MEETING

2015 — GTF · GTI Council — 2016

Tx2 MID-POINT SUMMIT

CA|TS · CATS Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards · CENSUS FIGURES · ZP AND RANGER ANALYSIS · GTI STRUCTURE · 3RD MINISTERIAL MEETING

GTRP 2017-2022

LANDSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE

BACKGROUND

As Asia's population and economies continue to boom, infrastructure is set to become one of the greatest threats to Tx2 success. If Asia's potential goal of 6000+ tigers is to be met, the region requires well-planned roads and rail lines so as to neither impede economic development nor fragment critical tiger habitat. The decisions on how Asia will look in 50 years' time are being made today and WWF is working to be a part of the conversation, to ensure measures are put in place to mitigate negative impacts on tiger conservation.

2015

In 2015 a survey of existing infrastructure impacting tiger conservation landscapes was conducted which led to a discussion paper and the creation of the WWF Infrastructure Working Group for tiger countries. This working group is developing infrastructure strategies from policy level to site-based interventions – including capturing regional case studies and guidelines for best practices to avoid negative impacts of road and rail placement. Additionally, the working group participated in dialogue on the new Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to ensure investments meet international best practice standards and do not compromise tiger landscape integrity.

WWF presented at the Nepal Infrastructure Summit on the need for wildlife corridors and participated in the Infrastructure Conclave in Morges, Switzerland to develop a WWF network position and strategy on infrastructure.

WWF facilitated the first meeting between India and Nepal to discuss proposed linear infrastructure in the transboundary Terai Arc Landscape. A roadmap was prepared and actions were agreed to ensure that the proposed development should not jeopardise the integrity of the landscape. WWF also developed mitigation measures surrounding the Dawei Infrastructure Corridor which threatens the transboundary Dawna Tenasserim Landscape (transboundary Thailand and Myanmar) that supports the largest tiger population in mainland Southeast Asia.
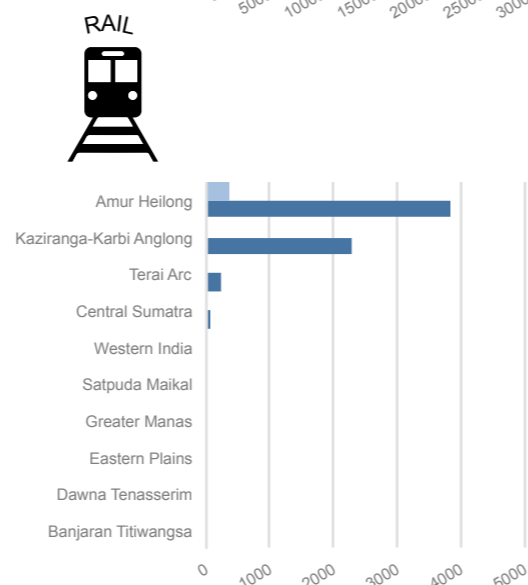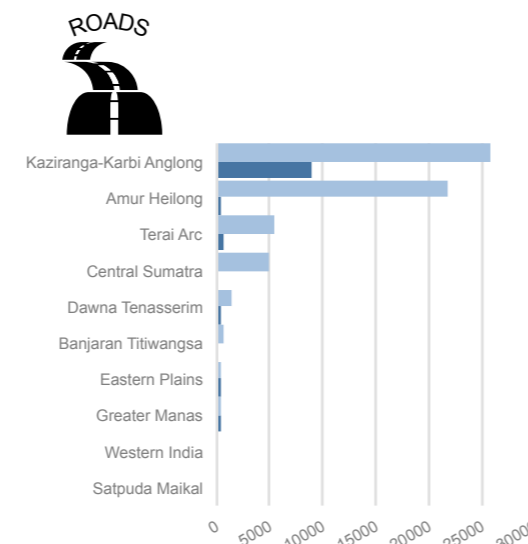
WWF UK funded capacity building for GIS staff in Bhutan to address immediate threats from road development. A partnership has also been developed for technical support with the University of Melbourne.

FUTURE

WWF will continue to facilitate action on infrastructure issues across the tiger range countries through a regional workshop of international conservation NGOs where ideas for a regional suite of actions on infrastructure will be discussed and developed. The working group believes that with the immense infrastructure challenges and the injection of capital by the AIIB, multilateral and regional approaches must be explored in tiger landscapes. WWF is also developing ideas on how to utilise financial drivers and incentives for better infrastructure; and integrate natural capital considerations into planning.

INFRASTRUCTURE DATA SNAPSHOT

	EXISTING	PLANNED
ROAD	59,561	10,376
RAIL	6335	336

ROADS

(bar chart by landscape: Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong, Amur Heilong, Terai Arc, Central Sumatra, Dawna Tenasserim, Banjaran Titiwangsa, Eastern Plains, Greater Manas, Western India, Satpuda Maikal — axis 0 to 30000)

RAIL

(bar chart by landscape: Amur Heilong, Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong, Terai Arc, Central Sumatra, Western India, Satpuda Maikal, Greater Manas, Eastern Plains, Dawna Tenasserim, Banjaran Titiwangsa — axis 0 to 5000)
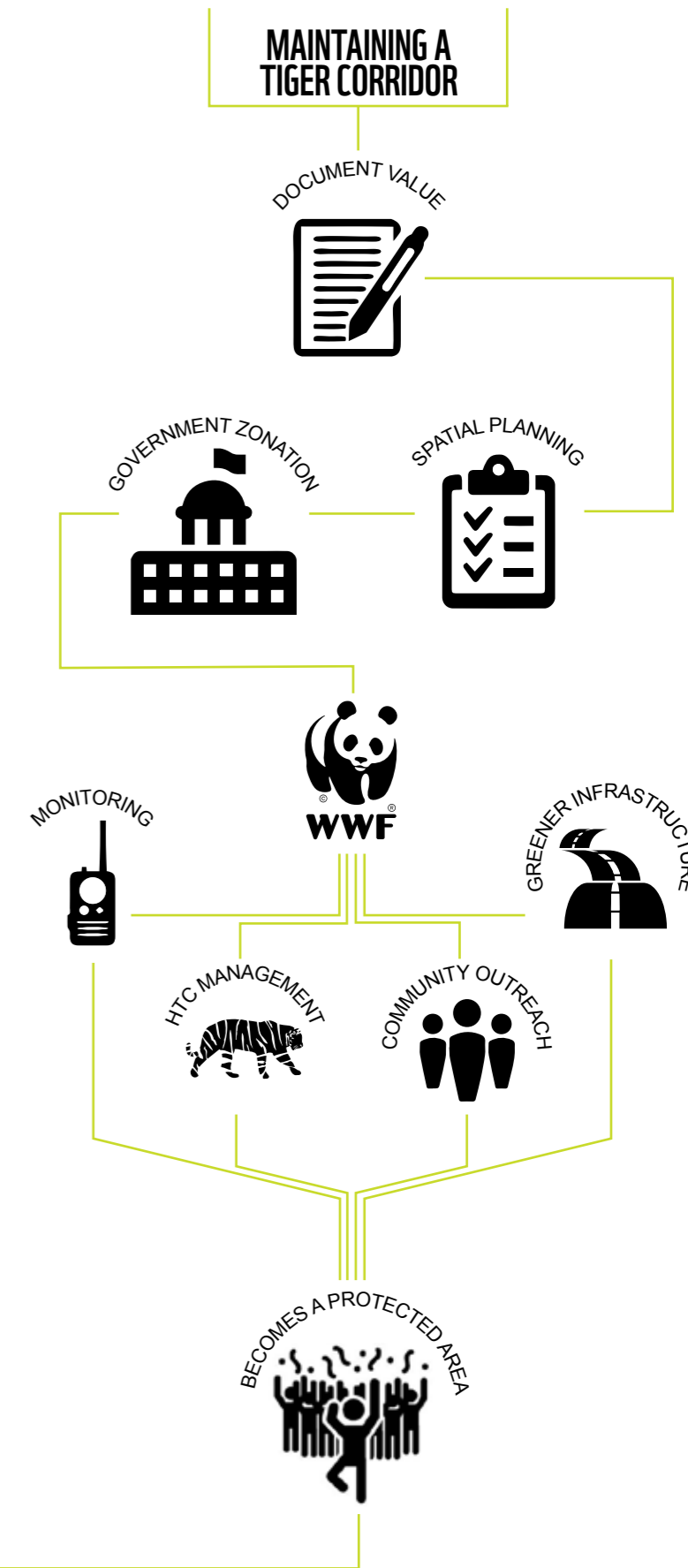
CORRIDORS

BACKGROUND

A wildlife corridor is a link of habitat which joins two or more larger areas of similar habitat. Corridors are critical for allowing movement of tigers to maintain demographically and genetically viable populations, making them essential for the Tx2 goal. While corridors have always been a focus, we are currently working strategically to institutionalise our corridor conservation initiatives with landscape infrastructure and spatial planning best practices.

2015

WWF initiated a discussion paper on corridors, connectivity and landscape ecology was completed and used to guide initial discussions on the strategic direction of the Spatial Planning Working Group. The working group is analysing structural and functional landscape connectivity; identifying habitats and corridors critical for connectivity; and designing a programme of work around each critical corridor and adjacent habitat(s) to protect these areas in perpetuity.

FUTURE

In 2016 WWF will be developing a tiger range-wide strategy in response to current and future infrastructure challenges that threaten landscape connectivity for tigers.

MAINTAINING A TIGER CORRIDOR

DOCUMENT VALUE

GOVERNMENT ZONATION

SPATIAL PLANNING

MONITORING

WWF

GREENER INFRASTRUCTURE

HTC MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

BECOMES A PROTECTED AREA

TX2

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INNOVATION

© David Woodfall/WWF-UK

progress over time

HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

BACKGROUND

With wild tiger numbers as well as human populations set to increase across Asia, it is essential there are systems in place to minimise conflict and ensure a safe future for humans and tigers. Previous human wildlife conflict strategies have had two weaknesses: an isolated focus on the symptoms of conflict and a lack of coherent long-term direction. Under the chair of Ghana Gurung, Conservation Director of WWF Nepal, WWF led a Human Tiger Conflict Workshop in October 2014. Here global human wildlife conflict experts, academics and WWF staff discussed what drives conflict and successful mitigation measures. It was concluded an integrated approach, flexible to allow for local nuances, offered the way forward. This became the 'Human Tiger Conflict Safe Systems' approach - a long-term results-based strategy bringing together conflict understanding, monitoring, mitigation, prevention, response and policy.
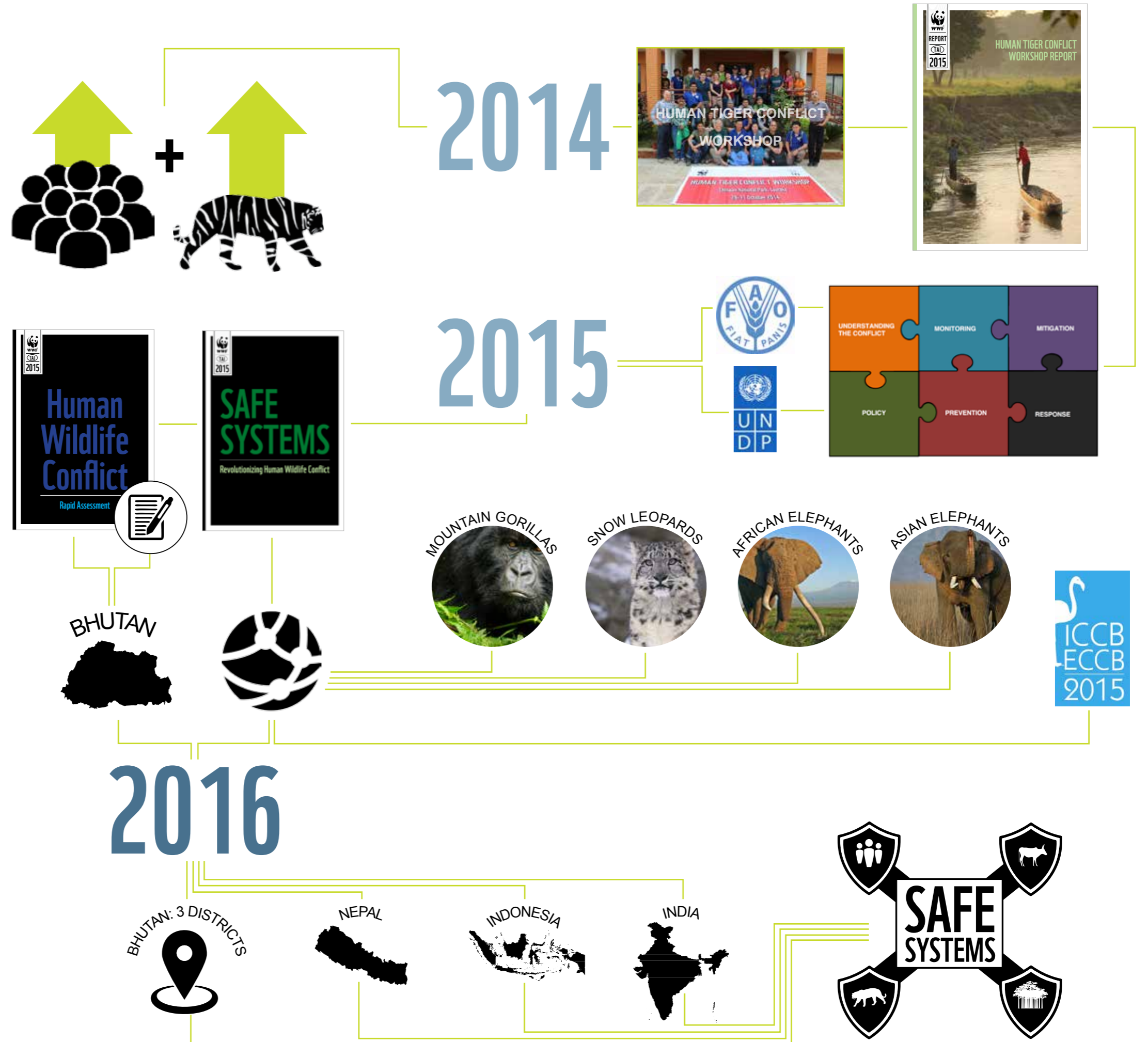
2015

The Human Tiger Conflict Safe Systems approach was received so favourably, by both the FAO and UNDP, that in 2015 it was decided to broaden it to Human Wildlife Conflict Safe Systems – allowing for wider implementation for all high-conflict species.

At the network level WWF has facilitated adoption of the Safe System Approach through the Human Wildlife Conflict network hub led by WWF Netherlands. WWF has also developed a Rapid Assessment Tool that can be used by national offices, NGOs, and site managers to gauge levels of safety for people, their assets, wildlife and habitat at a site level. The Rapid Assessment Tool is a critical initial step in designing a Safe System strategy to manage conflict areas. Key progress in rolling out the approach has included: support from the Government of Bhutan to demonstrate the approach with a view to wider national roll-out; support by WWF Species Action Plan Leaders to pilot the Rapid Assessment Tool and Safe System Approach for mountain gorillas, snow leopards, and African and Asian elephants, through joint submissions of funding proposals; and significant interest from conflict specialists at the International Congress on Conservation Biology in August 2015.

FUTURE

In 2016 WWF will continue to refine and pilot the Rapid Assessment Tool, in collaboration with the governments of Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Indonesia, and facilitate funding for Safe System strategies in tiger landscapes. With support from FAO and UNDP, WWF will select three districts with high conflict in Bhutan for Rapid Assessment and Safe System Strategy development. These pilot districts will be the entry point for a wider national roll-out in partnership with the government. As the approach is tested and finalised, wider regional adoption of the Safe Systems Approach will be explored.

2014

HUMAN TIGER CONFLICT WORKSHOP

HUMAN TIGER CONFLICT WORKSHOP REPORT

2015

UNDERSTANDING THE CONFLICT | MONITORING | MITIGATION
POLICY | PREVENTION | RESPONSE

Human Wildlife Conflict
Rapid Assessment

SAFE SYSTEMS
Revolutionizing Human Wildlife Conflict

BHUTAN

MOUNTAIN GORILLAS   SNOW LEOPARDS   AFRICAN ELEPHANTS   ASIAN ELEPHANTS

ICCB ECCB 2015

2016

BHUTAN: 3 DISTRICTS   NEPAL   INDONESIA   INDIA

SAFE SYSTEMS

TIGER TRADE: TRADE ROUTES

BACKGROUND

Demand supplied through illegal wildlife trade continues to drive the global poaching crisis. WWF in partnership with TRAFFIC is working to break four pivotal trade routes in Asia, concentrating on one key aspect per route, as part of a holistic approach to address wildlife crime:

Significant preparation and funding support is required to address trade in an impactful and enduring manner. WWF and TRAFFIC have supported and participated in foundational research and reviews, governmental meetings and workshops, and have developed focused route-specific strategies.

INDIA · NEPAL · BHUTAN · CHINA
TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

INDONESIA · MALAYSIA
INFORMATION

MYANMAR · LAO PDR · THAILAND · CHINA
WILDLIFE MARKETS

RUSSIA · CHINA
BORDER CONTROL

INDIA

NEPAL

BHUTAN

CHINA

2015

A transboundary workshop on international illegal wildlife trade was held in Delhi in July 2015. The workshop brought together WWF and TRAFFIC experts to analyse strategy, finalise plans to improve international cooperation, and develop creative ideas to increase effectiveness of anti-trafficking work. Agreed approaches were:
- Consider rolling out consumer behaviour change projects to reduce consumer demand in conduit countries and trans-border provinces;
- Application of innovative tools to detect illegal trade and produce information analysis for profiling poachers and traders, such as the i2 software, real-time SMART and advance surveillance tools;
- New approaches for engaging SAWEN, and law enforcement agencies in Bangladesh and Myanmar.

FUTURE

2016 will see further development of ideas and increased communication between WWF and TRAFFIC that developed out of the July workshop. Innovative approaches such as a Zero Trade campaign for law enforcement agencies in Nepal and India as well as enhancing regional information analysis to be employed systematically by offices. WWF and TRAFFIC will help to intensify the work of the three governments towards effective international cooperation through joint intelligence-led enforcement operations.

INDONESIA

MALAYSIA

2015

A specialist has been hired as part of the Wildlife Crime Unit of WWF Indonesia to boost enforcement and strengthen intelligence-led enforcement in Sumatra. The position has increased collaboration between WWF and TRAFFIC, particularly passing information to national law enforcement agencies in Malaysia and Indonesia and establishing a data analysis system in WWF Indonesia.

FUTURE

The specialist position will:

1. Build clear links between intelligence collected throughout Sumatra along the trade route to Malaysia and other Asia transit points and destinations.
2. Assist law enforcement agencies with investigations
3. Establish a platform for a Sumatra-level Wildlife Enforcement Network to systematically address wildlife crime across all levels of government agencies

MYANMAR

LAO PDR

THAILAND

CHINA

2015

WWF and TRAFFIC have been developing a strategy on the transboundary region where Myanmar, Lao PDR, Thailand and China intersect focused on closing the illegal wildlife markets in these countries.

Resources have now been secured to hire a specialist to focus on this route, based in WWF Myanmar's office.

FUTURE

Implementation of the strategy to close illegal wildlife markets operating within this four-country dynamic.

This new position will focus on coordinating and scaling up law enforcement efforts to combat wildlife crime in Myanmar and establishing a baseline data on wildlife crime data between WWF and TRAFFIC's information analysis system and resources. The position will also focus on increasing financial resources to roll out the agreed strategy on halting tiger and tiger parts trade through Myanmar, and working with the national government and UNODC to systematically approach wildlife and forest crime. This analytical approach will assess the national situation of wildlife trade, develop practical recommendations and aims to increase operational capacity for the Myanmar government agencies.

RUSSIA

CHINA

2015

A series of key meetings and information exchanges has occurred between WWF and TRAFFIC in China and Russia. WWF China and TRAFFIC completed a desktop analysis of wildlife trade in north-east China, and WWF Russia has drafted an overview of trade in the Russian Far East to be published in Russian in 2016.

FUTURE

Next steps will be to organise a full-scale wildlife market survey in May 2016 along the border in Russia and China. This will be the first full scale analysis of wildlife trade along the border in six years.

The findings from this survey will serve as a practical insight on the border tiger and wildlife trade situation for Russian and Chinese law enforcement agencies. Work in north-east China will require additional support due to the absence of necessary staff to address the wildlife trade and coordinate with law enforcement agencies.

TIGER TRADE
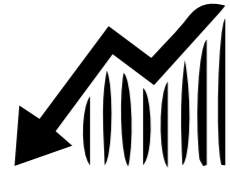
CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

BACKGROUND

At the end of 2011, WWF/TRAFFIC held a workshop in Hong Kong focusing on the conservation challenges posed by the demand for tiger parts. This group of experts devised a concept on how to influence public behaviour in relation to wildlife consumption with a tiger focus. In 2012 TRAFFIC developed a strategy entitled 'Behaviour Change We Can Believe In' which documented a road map for reducing demand for tiger parts and forming the platform for further work in key market destinations.

2015

In November 2015 TRAFFIC and Tencent signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on illegal wildlife trade carried out through WeChat and Tencent's other online platforms. TRAFFIC is supporting Tencent in carrying out online monitoring and conducting information sharing to ensure reduced illegal wildlife sales found on WeChat and Tencent's other online platforms.

Additionally, 30 leading art collectors pledged to "refuse illegal wildlife products" and support the concept of "Green Collection" during the 7th China Art Handicrafts Expo. The Expo was organised by WenWanTianXia, an influential e-commerce website and long-term TRAFFIC partner. Businesses received screen art to display in retail outlets to demonstrate that successful businesses are socially responsible, abide by the law and do not risk their reputation. Supported by TRAFFIC, WenWanTianXia released 16 articles on continuing cultural traditions without using protected wildlife on their WeChat public account, aiming to engage antique collectors in "Green Collection".

In December TRAFFIC expanded its approach to behaviour change by giving an orientation on wildlife conservation at a school attached to the National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC). This is the first time TRAFFIC has involved children and parents as target audiences for behaviour change.

FUTURE

Under the TRAFFIC and Tencent MoU, TRAFFIC will provide training and technical support to Tencent staff to help with wildlife product identification. In addition, creative messaging will be developed and distributed through online media channels.

TRAFFIC will continue using social media marketing campaigns to target consumer behaviour by producing creative advertisements aimed at potential consumers of tiger, rhino and ivory products for collection or gift purposes.

ADVOCACY IN CHINA

BACKGROUND

Based on TRAFFIC and WWF analyses of the global tiger trade situation, China's market remains a significant consumption risk for tiger parts and derivatives, as well as for wildlife products in general. This persists despite a ban on commercial trade in tiger bone since 1993. Previously open trade in skins, bones and medicinal/tonic products has now moved largely underground, however the overall policy environment managing domestic trade in labelled tiger skins and other products from legal sources e.g. registered tiger farms and pre-Convention specimens, remains unclear. There is thus a need to advocate long-term solutions and policy changes within China, which has begun in 2015 with 11 recommendations to address the current policy and legislation governing tiger trade in China.

2015

In November 2015, TRAFFIC and the Chinese CITES Scientific Authority organised a nation-wide consultation workshop funded by WWF. Experts discussed trade policy issues, including captive breeding and relevant laws and regulations. Experts from national management/enforcement authorities (CITES Management Authority, State Forestry Administration of China, Forest Police and Customs), Universities (including National Asian Big Cat Research Center Harbin, National Tiger Research Center Beijing), the Traditional Chinese Medicine industry, tiger farm representatives and NGOs, provided comments on TRAFFIC's 11 recommendations for legislation and policy review in China.

FUTURE

The workshop outcomes have formed the basis for further WWF/TRAFFIC advocacy work at the national and international level, and will provide reference points for further strategic dialogue with and between relevant Chinese government agencies as part of WWF/TRAFFIC's longer-term strategy on combating tiger trade.

REINTRODUCTION

PROCESS OF A REINTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Exploring tiger reintroduction is one of the many innovative ways WWF is supporting the global Tx2 goal. Tigers have only recently been poached out of forests in Cambodia and other parts of Southeast Asia. In addition, tigers were as wide ranging as Kazakhstan in Central Asia, less than 100 years ago. Reintroducing a species to an area where it once thrived has many complications but if the right conditions are in place, it could make a considerable contribution to Tx2. After extensive research and long negotiations, WWF is laying the foundations for potential reintroduction in two sites.

2015

In Cambodia, robust line transect sampling has demonstrated that, despite pressures to the forest, populations of banteng (a key tiger prey species) are stable, a crucial requirement for reintroduction. Additionally, with support from two WWF enforcement technical advisors, patrolling performance indicators are improving and the number of rangers supported by WWF has increased from 45 to 64. Results are already being seen – the amount of wild meat seized during the last quarter increased from 56 kg to 628 kg and the number of snares collected from 391 to 2,700. Progress has also been made in Yok Don National Park – the critical Vietnamese section of the landscape. Two exchange visits, essential for establishing effective transboundary law enforcement, have been held. WWF is taking back the Eastern Plains landscape and making it a safe haven for tigers.

FUTURE

The next 12 months will be critical for tiger reintroduction in Cambodia. WWF's priority is to accelerate political momentum for both securing the landscape and reintroduction. The Cambodia Tiger Action Plan has moved forward and WWF is awaiting high-level Cambodian government agreement and commitment at the 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation in April 2016.

Due to a change in leadership in the Kazakh government, reintroduction plans have been delayed. As such WWF Russia is working to secure renewed support for the project both in Kazakhstan and abroad. Igor Chestin, CEO of WWF Russia, has undertaken a series of presentations across the globe aimed at promoting the project and to gather feedback and advice from experts and partners.
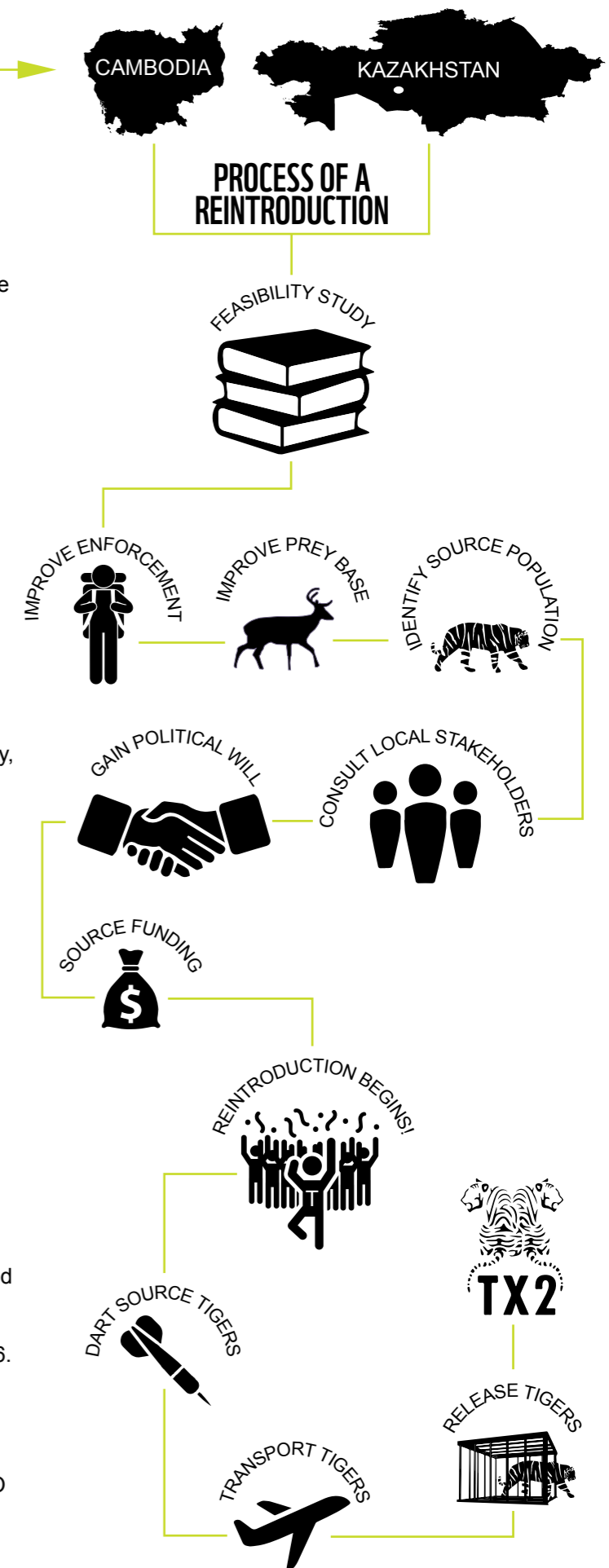
TX2 SITES

BACKGROUND

WWF's Tx2 sites are at the heart of Tx2 innovation. These carefully selected sites are biologically rich areas, with quality habitat and suitable prey populations. Accordingly, they have high potential for tiger recovery but have been held back due to a lack of investment. Each site has a thorough plan for investment that outlines the funding, management, social and political lobbying and engagement needed to succeed. WWF has engaged with partners to mobilise funds for Tx2 sites over the past couple of years, most significantly with Whiskas, a brand of Mars Petcare. Campaigns were held in 2014 in five European countries (UK, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium) and raised over half a million Euro for WWF to invest in Tx2 sites: Suklaphanta and Banke in Nepal, Rimbang Baling in Indonesia, and Mondulkiri in Cambodia.
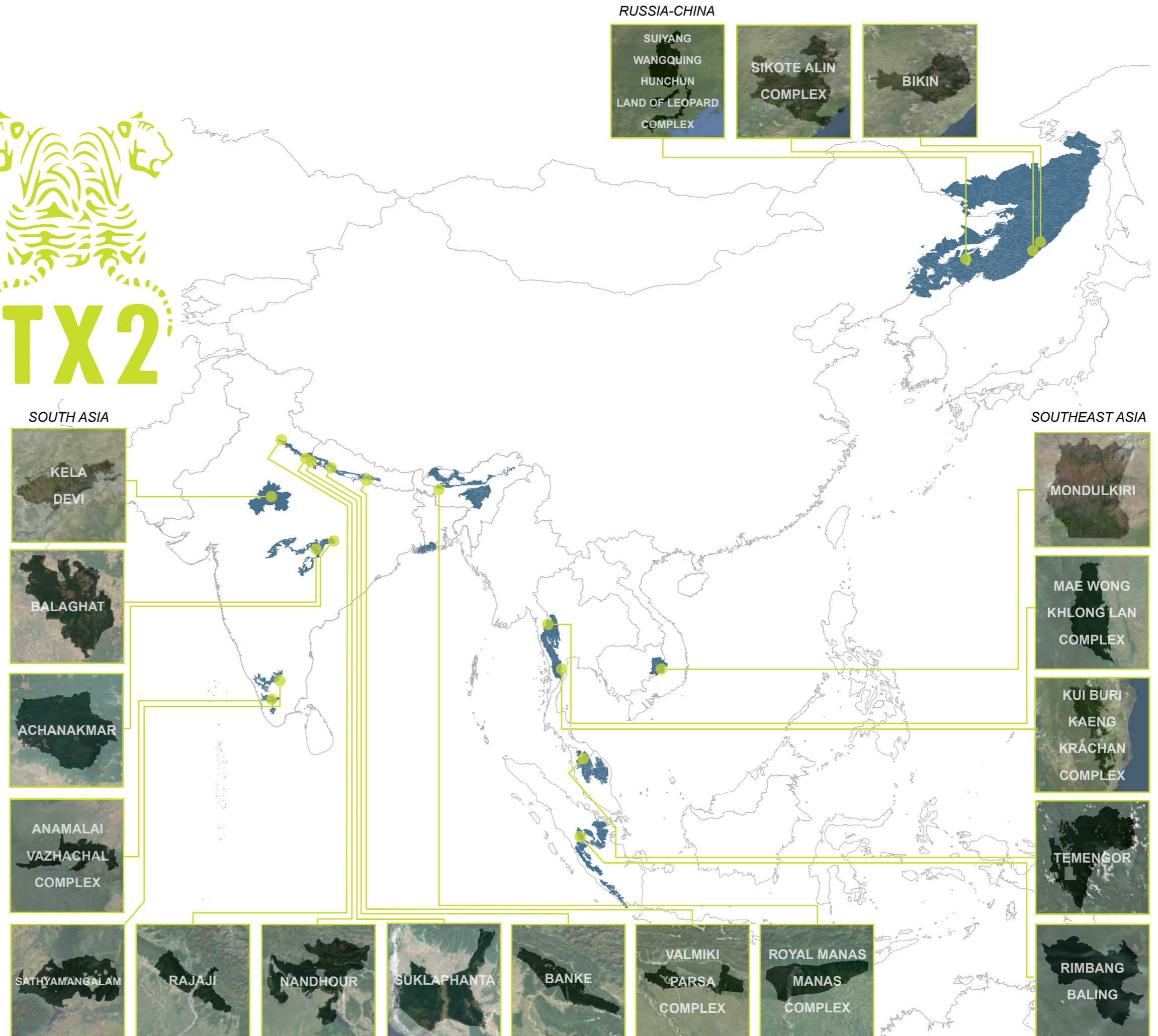
2015

Tx2 Vision Recovery Plans have been drafted and accepted by tiger focal points for all initial Tx2 sites. Further Tx2 sites have been identified and agreed upon in the Russian part of the Amur Heilong landscape as well as in the Western India Tiger landscape in India.

Partners are beginning to understand and support WWF's innovative approach in these essential sites. With funds from the German government, facilitated through KfW Development Bank, two projects which include two Tx2 sites will be funded a total of four million EUR over three years: Valmiki-Parsa in India/Nepal and Rimbang Baling in Indonesia. Additionally, WWF Malaysia secured a contribution from the national Maybank Foundation after a huge amount of effort from both the conservation and fundraising teams. The total amount is equivalent to 1.21 million USD over 4 years for tiger work in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, which includes the Temengor Tx2 site.

FUTURE

- Increased engagement with government site mangers to implement Tx2 recovery plans and reach identified target numbers for tigers.
- Further lobbying for Tx2 recovery targets and conservation actions to be embedded as part of the government tiger conservation plans for Tx2 sites.
- 12 more sites will be chosen through discussion with WWF landscape and site managers. These sites, like other Tx2 sites, will be focal areas for technical, managerial, political and financial support towards tiger recovery in the landscapes.

RUSSIA-CHINA

SUIYANG
WANGQUING
HUNCHUN
LAND OF LEOPARD COMPLEX

SIKOTE ALIN COMPLEX

BIKIN

SOUTH ASIA

KELA DEVI

BALAGHAT

ACHANAKMAR

ANAMALAI VAZHACHAL COMPLEX

SOUTHEAST ASIA

MONDULKIRI

MAE WONG KHLONG LAN COMPLEX

KUI BURI KAENG KRÁCHAN COMPLEX

TEMENGOR

RIMBANG BALING

SATHYAMANGALAM

RAJAJI

NANDHOUR

SUKLAPHANTA

BANKE

VALMIKI PARSA COMPLEX

ROYAL MANAS MANAS COMPLEX

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ZERO POACHING — 34

DIGITAL ADVOCACY — 35

IMPACT

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progress over time

TIGER NUMBERS

BACKGROUND

When tiger range countries agreed on the Tx2 goal in 2010, the widely accepted number of wild tigers was 'as few as 3200'. This figure was derived from estimates provided by tiger range countries, but varied in methodology from robust surveys to broad guesstimates. Because of this, a scientifically rigorous global figure has been elusive, making tracking a country's progress towards Tx2 challenging. Beyond tracking progress, it is essential countries accurately estimate their tiger numbers so they know where tigers are to ensure proper protection.
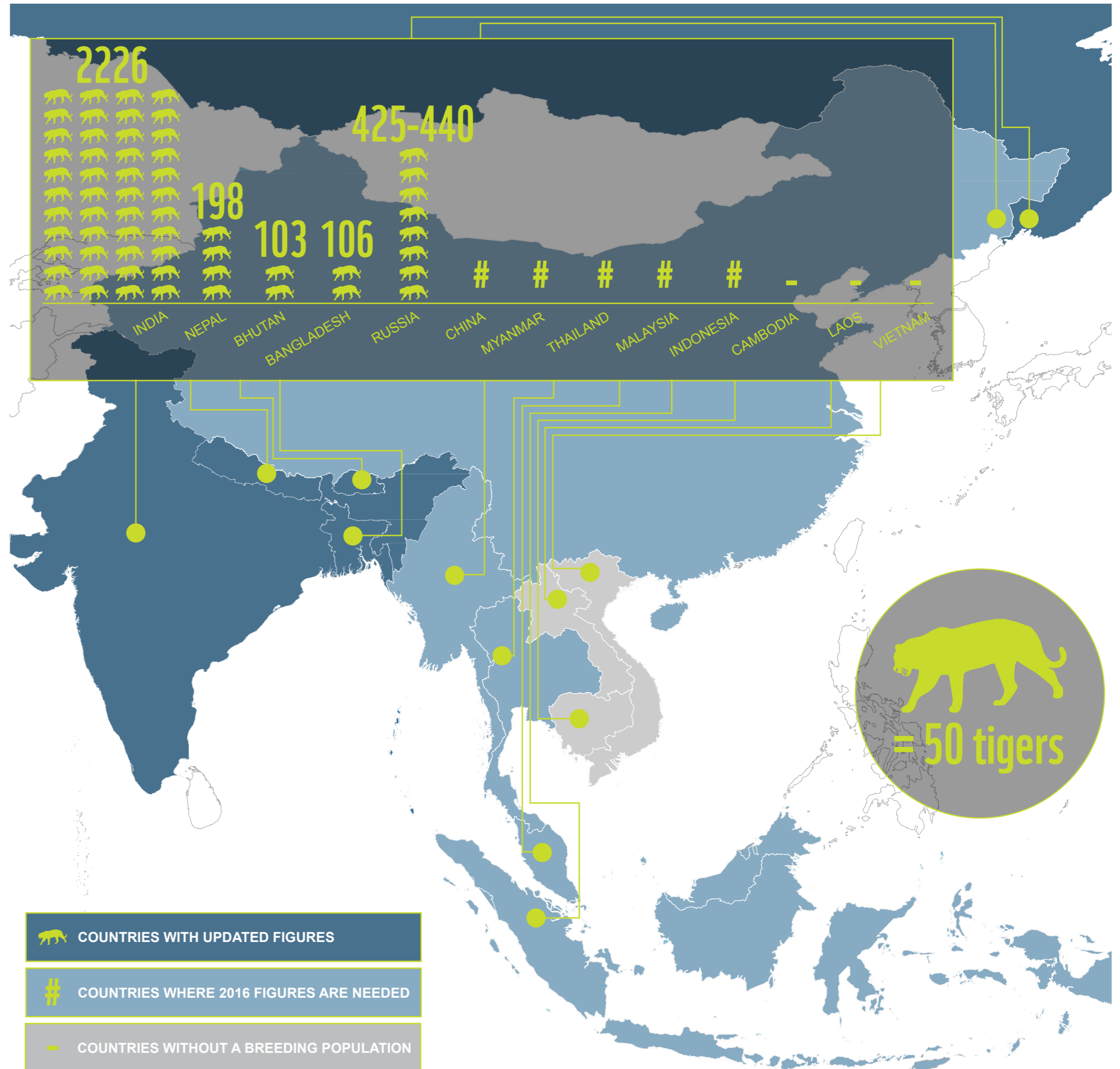
WWF has been advocating for tiger range countries to carry out national tiger surveys and has supported many of those that have taken place. This push for national tiger surveys and the release of an updated global tiger figure saw success at the Global Tiger Initiative Stocktaking meeting held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in September 2014 where tiger range countries agreed to the recommendation for national tiger monitoring and assessment by 2016.

2015

- India, Bhutan and Russia released updated figures, all showing increases, which combined with the increase seen in Nepal's last survey (2014), is a huge step towards Tx2.
- India also reported a near stable occupancy rate for national tigers, a positive development from 2010 that saw a reduction in occupancy rates.
- Bangladesh carried out its first systematic tiger survey including the use of camera traps and found 106 wild tigers. This is a lower figure than the previous estimate, however that figure was based on less reliable methodology. With this accurate baseline Bangladesh has taken the first step to ensuring tigers remain in the Sundarbans.
- Tigers on the border of Thailand and Myanmar are breeding – five cubs were detected compared to two in 2012, with evidence of tigers dispersing from Thailand into Myanmar.
- First evidence of Amur tigers breeding in China in 10 years, a success attributed largely to improved law enforcement and protection.
- Increased transboundary cooperation evidenced by first report on transboundary tiger monitoring between India and Nepal in the Terai Arc, co-authored by WWF. Transboundary monitoring between India and Bhutan in Manas Conservation Area (TraMCA) revealed 24 tigers, with eight individuals crossing the border.
- Malaysia has committed to carrying out a national survey.
- In Indonesia, discussions are underway between the government and participating NGOs on steps for a national survey.
- In Thailand, discussions are ongoing between the government and participating NGOs on releasing a figure based on site-specific surveys.

FUTURE

WWF will continue to call for countries to carry out national surveys as the cornerstone of their tiger conservation work and to enable the release of a scientifically robust global wild tiger population estimate in 2016.

2226 — INDIA
198 — NEPAL
103 — BHUTAN
106 — BANGLADESH
425-440 — RUSSIA
— CHINA
— MYANMAR
— THAILAND
— MALAYSIA
— INDONESIA
– — CAMBODIA
– — LAOS
– — VIETNAM

= 50 tigers

COUNTRIES WITH UPDATED FIGURES

COUNTRIES WHERE 2016 FIGURES ARE NEEDED

– COUNTRIES WITHOUT A BREEDING POPULATION

LANDSCAPES

BACKGROUND

In 2010, WWF recognised a fundamental shift in how the network planned and executed tiger work was required in order to make concerted progress towards Tx2. To increase tigers WWF needed to have 1) a comparable global view of tiger population dynamics and 2) data to help create holistic problem-solving approaches and make targeted investments. It was recognised that some level of regular data collection on a standard set of indicators was also necessary to track progress and, most importantly, to know where WWF investments were making a difference.

The first step towards creating a global view of population dynamics was a massive mapping exercise to clarify WWF's tiger landscapes. These are the places where WWF invests in tiger conservation - large interconnected areas of biologically significant habitat, made up of both protected and unprotected sites that either neighbour one another or are connected through corridors. These sites have been categorised by the ecological role they play as Tiger Management Units.

Sites were further categorised as Priority 1, 2 or 'Partner', where governments or other NGOs are working. Definition and prioritisation is fluid, changing relative to the situation on the ground. This has given WWF an informed and comparable global overview of tigers, unique to the organisation, and is the backbone of WWF's Tx2 strategy.
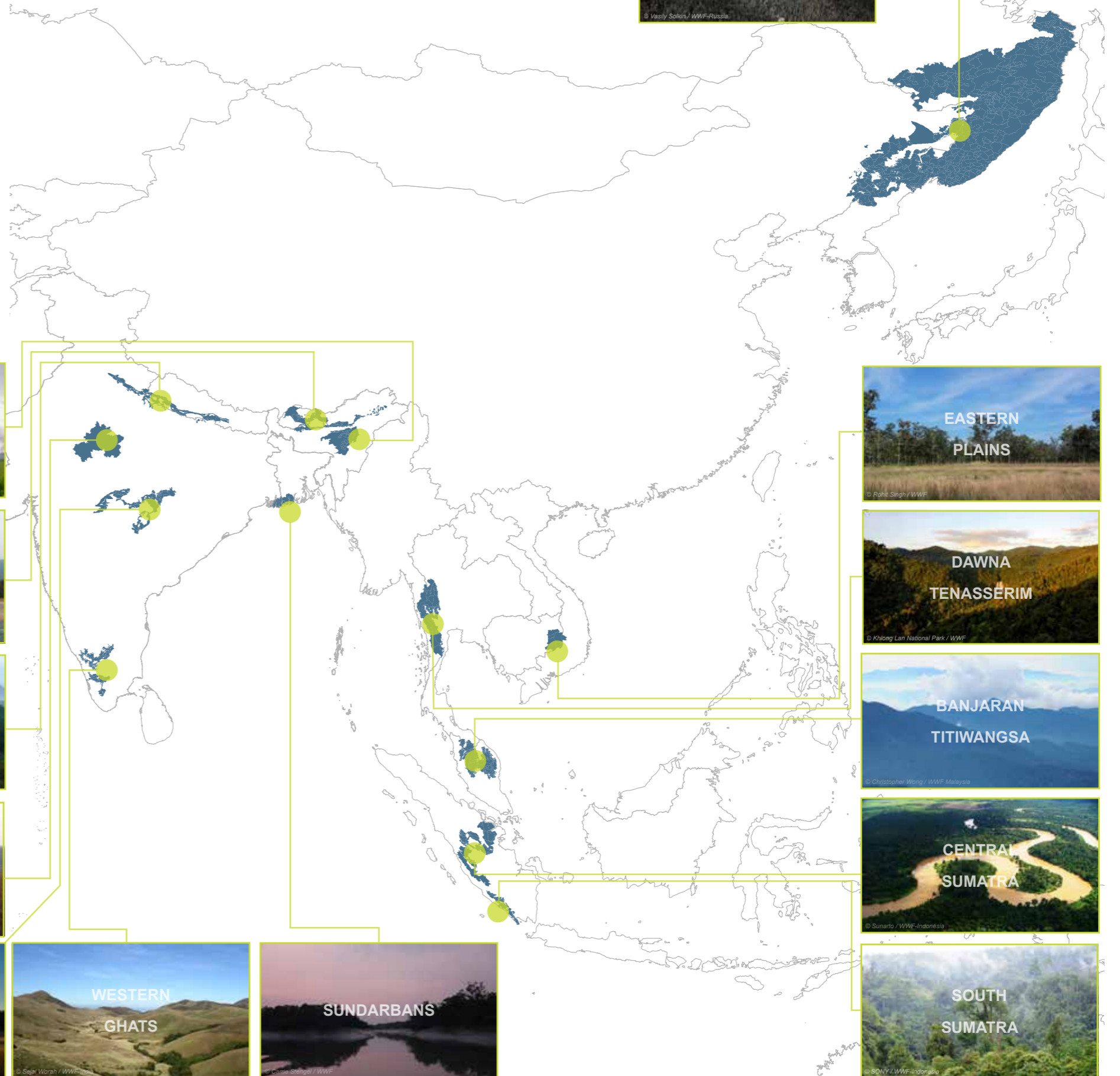
With a global overview created, a survey was developed to provide data for holistic approaches and targeted investments. The Landscape Key Performance Indicators (Landscape KPIs) are a set of 26 indicators covering biological monitoring, area management, corridors, enforcement, trade, community engagement and HTC, financing and partnerships. Data have been collected on a biannual basis.

2015

The most recent data collection took place in January 2016 for the calendar year 2015. These data are providing WWF with a detailed understanding of how the tiger recovery process is benefiting (or not) from WWF and other investment.

FUTURE

Landscape KPI data will be used internally throughout the network in multiple ways specific to each office's needs. Data are also being compiled into an interactive HTML5 dashboard for easier exploration and sharing through a partnership with Infosol, a Business Analytics company. The Infosol dashboard will allow users to explore the data, view trends and download information. It will also be the portal through which future collections in 2017 and 2019 will funnel and layer on top of present data sets.

TX2

AMUR
HEILONG
© Vasily Solkin / WWF-Russia

KAZIRANGA - KARBI
ANGLONG
© Dipankar Bhagawati / WWF India

GREATER
MANAS
© Anil Cherukupalli / WWF

TERAI
ARC
© Sejal Worah / WWF

WESTERN
INDIA
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SATPUDA
MAIKAL
© Joseph Vattakaven / WWF

WESTERN
GHATS
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SUNDARBANS
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EASTERN
PLAINS
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DAWNA
TENASSERIM
© Khlong Lan National Park / WWF

BANJARAN
TITIWANGSA
© Christopher Wong / WWF Malaysia

CENTRAL
SUMATRA
© Sumarto / WWF-Indonesia

SOUTH
SUMATRA
© SONY / WWF-Indonesia

LANDSCAPES

Legend:
- 0%
- > 0% but ≤ 25%
- > 25% but ≤ 50%
- > 50% but ≤ 75%
- > 75% but ≤ 100%
- 100%
- Not applicable

Column headers:
- % sites w/ stable/increasing tiger population
- % sites w/ stable/increasing tiger occupancy
- % sites w/ stable/increasing prey population
- % sites w/ stable/increasing habitat quality
- % Big Win progress
- % sites with a mgmt plan
- % Tx2 sites pursuing mgmt standards
- % corridors w/ managed encroachment
- % sites pursuing CA|TS
- % sites >25% community engagement
- % sites w/ effective enforcement
- % sites >50% of planned staff in place
- % sites w/ LEM system
- % sites >50% patrols w/ intelligence officer
- % sites >50% patrols w/ intelligence network
- % sites w/ tiger monitoring
- % sites w/ prey monitoring
- % sites w/ habitat monitoring
- % sites w/ HWC monitoring
- % sites w/ sustainable financing
- % sites w/ partnerships
- % of local/international media coverage
- % sites using intelligence database
- % intelligence info from landscape to national
- % intelligence info from national to landscape

Row labels (repeated for 2012, 2013, 2015):
- 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 - Nilgiris
- Western India

2012 | **2013** | **2015**

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

Legend icons:
- DATA UNAVAILABLE
- DATA IN PROCESS
- DECLINING
- BASELINE MAINTAINED
- INCREASING
- POPULATION TARGET REACHED

TIGER DENSITY TREND

	2012	2013	2015
Increasing (top)	2%	2%	3%
	10%	8%	19%
	5%	12%	
	5%	2%	11%
	23%	29%	5%
			18%
Data unavailable	55%	46%	45%

TIGER OCCUPANCY TREND

	2012	2013	2015
	4%	5%	3%
	8%	2%	11%
	4%	6%	
	3%	1%	10%
	38%	39%	2%
			28%
	43%	47%	47%

PREY DENSITY TREND

	2012	2013	2015
	1%	4%	3%
	3%	5%	8%
	2%		9%
	1%	1%	
	27%	1%	3%
		24%	18%
	66%	66%	59%

HABITAT MONITORING TREND

	2012	2013	2015
	1%	1%	7%
	2%	5%	10%
	2%		5%
	16%	22%	27%
	10%	26%	16%
	69%	46%	35%

LANDSCAPE KPIS 2012 - 2015 ⊕ ⊖

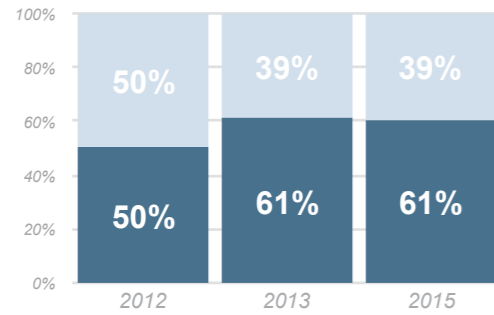## MANAGEMENT PLANS
Proportion of sites with a detailed management plan.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	50%	50%
2013	61%	39%
2015	61%	39%

TX2 SITES
Proportion of sites pursuing Protected Area standards, i.e. CA|TS.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	32%	68%
2013	29%	71%
2015	15%	85%

TIGER MONITORING
Proportion of sites where tigers are being monitoring.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	50%	50%
2013	53%	47%
2015	61%	39%

HUMAN TIGER CONFLICT
Proportion of sites where HTC sources are identified and monitored.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	32%	68%
2013	38%	62%
2015	40%	60%

CORRIDORS
Proportion of sites where corridor encroachment is being addressed.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	34%	66%
2013	15%	85%
2015	30%	70%

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Proportion of sites where >25% of the surrounding community is engaged.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	17%	83%
2013	9%	91%
2015	17%	83%

PREY MONITORING
Proportion of sites where tiger prey are being monitored.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	39%	61%
2013	49%	51%
2015	56%	44%
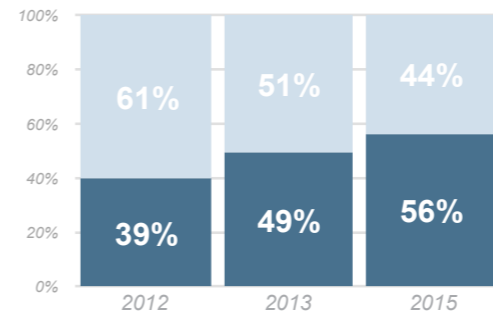
PARTNERSHIPS
Proportion of sites where ongoing activities have one or more partners.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	54%	46%
2013	50%	50%
2015	54%	46%
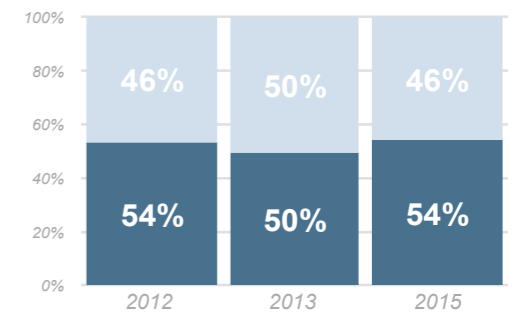
ENFORCEMENT
Proportion of sites thought to have effective enforcement.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	50%	50%
2013	40%	60%
2015	43%	57%
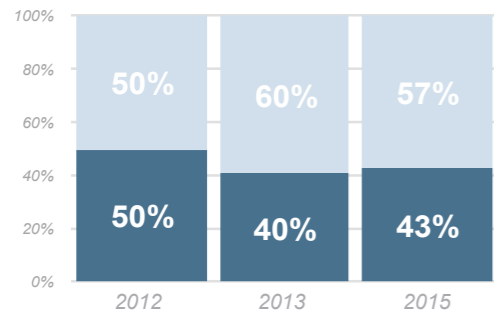
STAFFING
Proportion of sites that have >50% of planned staff in place.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	40%	60%
2013	63%	37%
2015	35%	65%
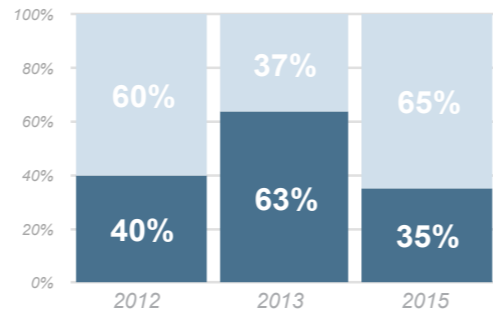
HABITAT MONITORING
Proportion of sites where tiger habitat is being monitored.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	27%	73%
2013	42%	58%
2015	44%	56%
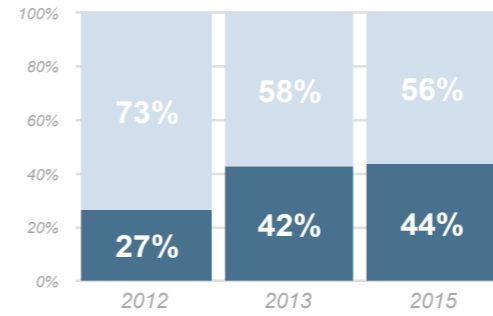
SUSTAINABLE FINANCING
Proportion of sites supported by sustainable financing mechanism.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	24%	76%
2013	42%	58%
2015	41%	59%
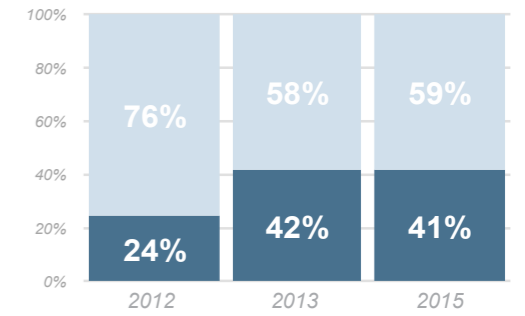
LEM TOOL USE
Proportion of sites where an LEM tool is being implemented, i.e. SMART.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	10%	90%
2013	14%	86%
2015	24%	76%
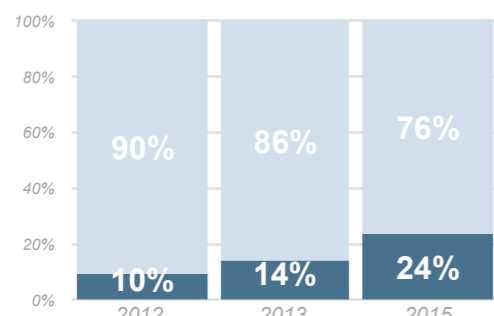
INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
Proportion of sites where >50% of patrols have an intelligence officer.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	22%	78%
2013	27%	73%
2015	40%	60%
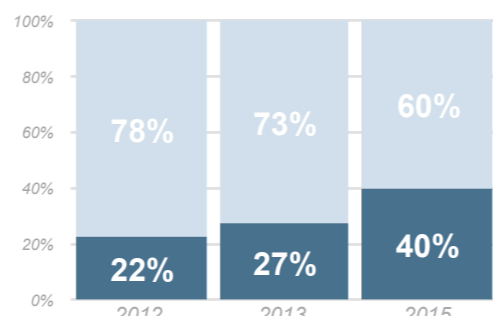
INTELLIGENCE NETWORK
Proportion of sites where >50% of patrols are supported by an intelligence network.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	31%	69%
2013	31%	69%
2015	21%	79%
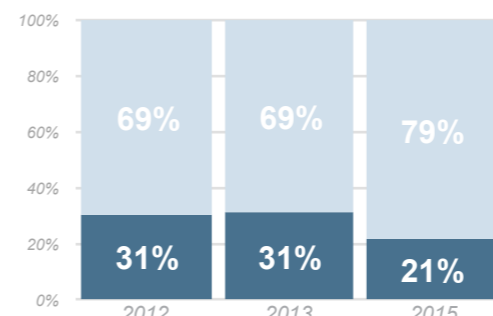
TRADE DATABASE
Proportion of sites using and contributing to a trade database.

Year	Bottom	Top
2012	15%	85%
2013	4%	96%
2015	8%	92%
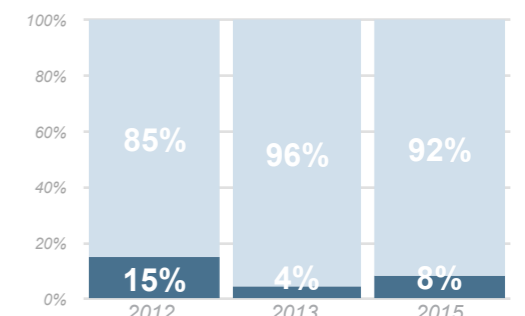
BACKGROUND

The greatest current threat to wild tigers and achieving the Tx2 goal is poaching. The Zero Poaching concept has united anti-poaching initiatives. It has moved far beyond a tagline to an achievable concept both accepted and supported by tiger range countries and NGO partners.

2015

The pivotal Symposium: Towards Zero Poaching in Asia, hosted by the Government of Nepal with WWF support in February 2015, launched Zero Poaching to a wider audience where government experts and partners accepted the Zero Poaching Toolkit.
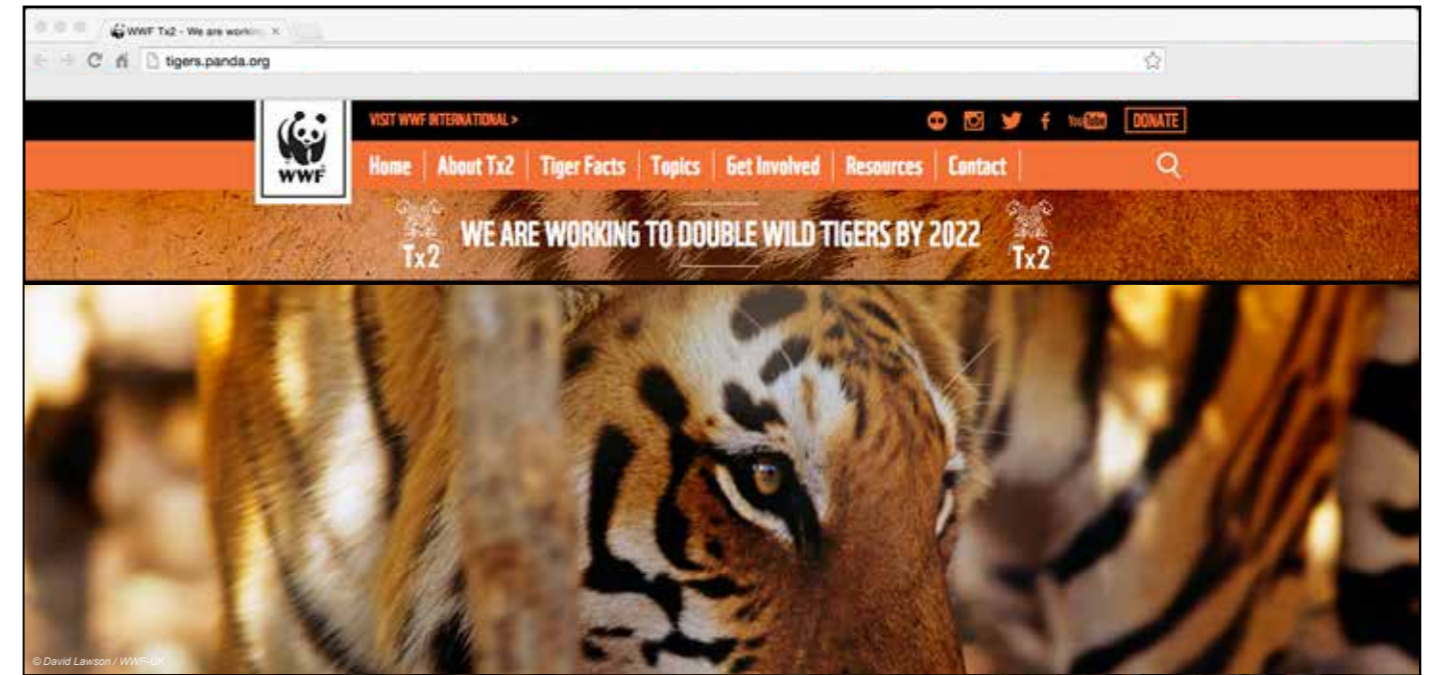
The Symposium initiated increased collaboration and engagement on assessment, technology, capacity, community approaches, prosecution, and regional cooperation. Particular advances were made on judicial issues, including case monitoring and assisting in procuring legal support in the fight against poaching and trafficking. WWF prepared an internal memorandum on policy innovations regarding wildlife/tiger/forest protection and judicial response in tiger range countries. As part of this process meetings were held with National University Singapore, FREELAND and other NGOs for optimal engagement on governance and civil society issues. The result is a concept for a workshop on transparency of judicial process for wildlife crime cases in tiger range countries.

The Zero Poaching Toolkit website was finalised in late 2015. This serves as a central information hub for governments and partners on the Zero Poaching concept, the Toolkit, and available tools. This online resource makes it clear what Zero Poaching is and how a country or site can achieve that end goal.

WWF has also developed a Wildlife Crime Prevention Framework for both site and national levels of tiger range countries which will help monitor progress towards Zero Poaching.
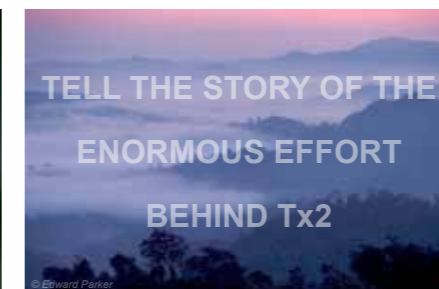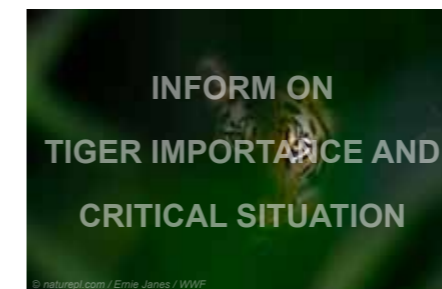
FUTURE

WWF is continuing to push implementation of Zero Poaching through the WWF network of national offices across tiger range countries. The Wildlife Crime Initiative of WWF and TRAFFIC, the leading wildlife trade monitoring network, is considering using the Symposium: Towards Zero Poaching in Asia as a template for a similar meeting in central Africa and other regions to stimulate governments to adopt Zero Poaching globally. In support of a holistic approach to Zero Poaching, WWF will continue the development of anti-poaching support policies and guidelines, which set clear rules of engagement for country offices on law enforcement support.

ASSESSMENT
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TECHNOLOGY
© Brent Stirton / Getty Images / WWF-UK

CAPACITY
© James Morgan / WWF-US

COMMUNITY
© James Morgan / WWF-US

PROSECUTION
© Andrey Nekrasov / WWF

COOPERATION
© Martin Harvey / WWF

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WE ARE WORKING TO DOUBLE WILD TIGERS BY 2022
© David Lawson / WWF-UK

BACKGROUND

A digital presence is essential when advocating conservation goals in the 21st century, however the digital world is crowded with many loud and competing voices. To have impact a strategic and compelling approach is required. To further engage supporters and fundraisers in tiger conservation and the Tx2 goal, WWF developed a new digital platform to showcase the ambitions, challenges and achievements behind Tx2. This platform: *http://tigers.panda.org/* launched in October 2014, aims to:

INFORM ON TIGER IMPORTANCE AND CRITICAL SITUATION
© naturepl.com / Ernie Janes / WWF

TELL THE STORY OF THE ENORMOUS EFFORT BEHIND Tx2
© Edward Parker

ENGAGE AND INTEGRATE PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD IN Tx2

2015

This digital presence has transformed WWF's ability to communicate tiger conservation both internally and externally. A greater number of stories from the field are reaching the public and donors, and have led to increased international and national media attention. WWF communications have united under the Tx2 banner and the hashtag #doubletigers is giving WWF a stronger, more influential voice, particularly around key events such as Global Tiger Day. From this strong foundation WWF has launched a new Tx2 social media strategy and over the past year our digital reach has increased dramatically.

#doubletigers

FUTURE

2016 is a key year for digital advocacy. The Tx2 goal needs more political support, more funds and more awareness to ensure success for wild tigers. Within the next several months, a 2016 Tx2 communications strategy will be rolled out across the network supporting advocacy, fundraising and awareness raising goals.

SMART **38**

RANGERS **40**

CA|TS **42**

MULTIPLICATION

© Vivek R. Sinha / WWF

progress over time

SMART

BACKGROUND

The Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) is a Law Enforcement Monitoring tool for measuring, evaluating and improving wildlife patrols and site-based conservation activities. It is a combination of software and training materials that increases anti-poaching efficiency, provides credible and transparent monitoring of anti-poaching efforts, empowers staff and increases motivation. SMART was developed by global conservation organisations in collaboration with protected area authorities and other key stakeholders. For more information see *smartconservationsoftware.org.*

2015

As of the end of 2015, 54 sites in tiger ranger countries now use SMART

Nepal became the first country to:
1. formally adopt SMART as the national tool for all tiger areas, and
2. use real-time SMART (SMART Connect).

Bhutan became the first country to formally adopt SMART at national level for all areas. Use of SMART Connect is being investigated in Bhutan and Cambodia.
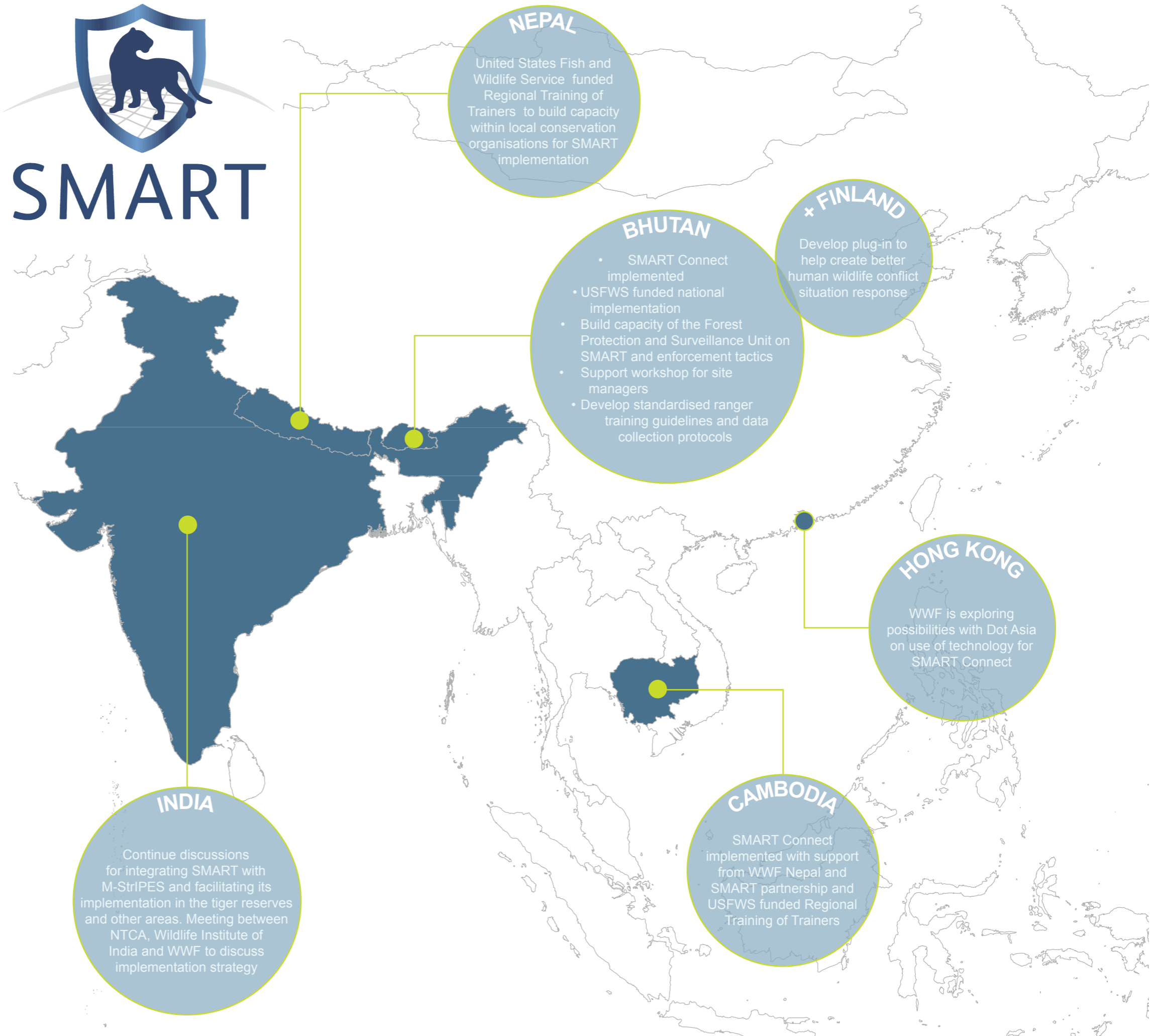
The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) of India reviewed implementation of SMART in Manas Tiger Reserve with discussions on broader adoption of the tool, and how it can fit seamlessly with the existing national tool M-StrIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers – Intensive Protection and Ecological Status). This discussion is ongoing.

Additionally, the Indonesian government has formally endorsed SMART as a standard tool for community patrols. A national SMART database has also been designed which will help in comparing protected areas.

FUTURE

WWF's target is 100 sites using SMART by 2017. Part of reaching that goal is gaining wider global endorsement of SMART on two levels, 1) in tiger range countries and 2) with relevant conservation groups such as IUCN, Global Tiger Forum, SAWEN and ASEAN-WEN.

WWF will also continue to push forward with trainings on both site and regional levels, in collaboration with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the broader SMART partnership.

SMART

NEPAL
United States Fish and Wildlife Service funded Regional Training of Trainers to build capacity within local conservation organisations for SMART implementation

+ FINLAND
Develop plug-in to help create better human wildlife conflict situation response

BHUTAN
- SMART Connect implemented
- USFWS funded national implementation
- Build capacity of the Forest Protection and Surveillance Unit on SMART and enforcement tactics
- Support workshop for site managers
- Develop standardised ranger training guidelines and data collection protocols

HONG KONG
WWF is exploring possibilities with Dot Asia on use of technology for SMART Connect

INDIA
Continue discussions for integrating SMART with M-StrIPES and facilitating its implementation in the tiger reserves and other areas. Meeting between NTCA, Wildlife Institute of India and WWF to discuss implementation strategy

CAMBODIA
SMART Connect implemented with support from WWF Nepal and SMART partnership and USFWS funded Regional Training of Trainers

RANGERS

Well trained and motivated rangers are central to tiger conservation. WWF's ranger work covers a broad suite of work, including trainings, advocacy, assessing welfare and analysing protection efforts.

RANGER TRAINING

BACKGROUND

WWF has been supporting ranger trainings across tiger range countries since 2012. In our trainings rangers are taught the basic set of field skills required to effectively prevent and combat wildlife crime. Examples of skills include field craft, GPS use, first aid, wildlife identification, crime scene investigation, arrest, law and legislation comprehension, etc. In addition to a basic training, there is a second advanced level of training and WWF also conducts 'training of trainers' workshops to improve capacity.

2015

In 2015 WWF focused on institutionalising ranger training and making it more sustainable. A major part of this has been the development and launch of the IUCN Ranger Training Guidelines on Managing Wildlife Crime in and Around Protected Areas. These guidelines provide a manual for park managers for how to design holistic training programmes for frontline staff. The guidelines were created in partnership with the Thin Green Line Foundation, PAMS Foundation, International Ranger Federation, MANTRA Tanzania, Global Tiger Forum with contributions from several other conservation groups for Asia and Africa including International Anti-Poaching Foundation and South Africa Wildlife College.

FUTURE

In 2016 the IUCN Ranger Training Guidelines on Managing Wildlife Crime in and Around Protected Areas will be released. Basic, Advanced and Training of Trainers trainings will continue to take place throughout tiger range countries.

To further build ranger capacity in Asia, WWF and the Southern African Wildlife College are investigating ranger training schools in Asia. The Centre for Natural Resources in Bhutan has been proposed as the first institute to initiate the collaboration and a feasibility study will be conducted in early 2016. Existing courses will be amended and refresher training courses will be developed. Similar discussion will also be followed up on with the Forest Training Institute in Bogor, Indonesia.

ADVOCACY

BACKGROUND

WWF established The Ranger Federation of Asia (RFA) in 2014 to advocate for rangers and provide a platform for engagement, learning, and sharing of ideas. In addition to WWF, the International Ranger Federation, The Korean Rangers Association and PAMS Foundation have supported the RFA establishment.

2015

There are now over 1700 members of the RFA. The Federation has strengthened and expanded to include members from:
- Royal Manas National Park, Bhutan
- Wang Qing and Suiyang Forestry Bureau, China
- Karen Wildlife Ranger Initiative, Myanmar

In line with the Federation's mission to highlight current dynamics for rangers, the RFA carried out a joint survey in 2015 to assess working conditions across Asia. Additionally with support provided by WWF Sweden, the RFA launched its first newsletter which features stories from frontline staff. Several additional organisations have joined the RFA as partners/supporters including Nature's Frontline (UK), Wildlife First (Thailand), Karen Wildlife Conservation Initiative (Myanmar), and FFI (Myanmar). The RFA has also signed a MoU with the Protected Area Workers Association of New South Wales (PAWA) to provide equipment and training support to rangers. The RFA has also formally joined the United for Rangers initiative.

FUTURE

Results of the Asia Ranger Perception Survey 2015 on working condition will be published in early 2016 and further discussed in a workshop to be held at the World Ranger Congress 2016 in Colorado, USA. The RFA will be working to expand the survey across Africa and Latin America.

The RFA will also be facilitating the implementation of a ranger insurance support programme in collaboration with WWF Singapore. The programme will cover Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, Indonesia, Mongolia and Papua New Guinea.

WELFARE

BACKGROUND

Although rangers are the first line of protection, throughout much of Asia they are often under equipped, poorly paid and in need of insurance for the dangerous job they do. Recognising this, WWF started working on welfare issues in 2015.

2015

Over the past year WWF took the first step in addressing ranger welfare by leading the strategic design of a Ranger Employment Standards Report. This report will help objectively compile data on employment and safety conditions for rangers.

FUTURE

In collaboration with the University of Central Florida, WWF will survey rangers, managers and governments of tiger range countries to compile data for the Ranger Employment Standards Report. WWF will continue discussion with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) regarding their support of this report.

PROTECTION AUDIT CONSERVATION SITES

BACKGROUND

The Protection Audit Conservation Sites (PACS) tool has been developed by WWF to assess ranger work and threats within conservation sites and current strategies available to address those issues.

It consists of three parts:
1. Threat Assessment
2. Enforcement Assessment
3. Conservation Oriented Patrol Standards.

PACS also provides mitigation strategies based on the results.

2015

PACS was first implemented in Royal Manas National Park, Bhutan and the response to the tool was positive. It was decided the tool should be disseminated more broadly both within Bhutan as well as other tiger range countries.
- India: WWF organised a workshop for Uttarakhand State for landscape coordinators, protected area and territorial division managers to review PACS. A core group was created for PACS implementation, with Rajaji and Corbett tiger reserves identified as pilot sites.
- Thailand: A meeting with government authorities of Mai Wong and Khlong Lan national parks resulted in agreement from both on implementing PACS.
- Indonesia: PACS has been initiated in Rimbang Baling Wildlife Reserve, supported by the KfW project.

FUTURE

In 2016 WWF will take PACS forward in India, Indonesia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Thailand and China. WWF will also work on institutionalising the PACS process with governments.

CA|TS

BACKGROUND

CA|TS – Conservation Assured Tiger Standards, launched in 2013, 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 WWF, tiger and protected area experts. CA|TS was first presented at the Asia Parks Congress in 2013, then at the *Beyond Tigers* event at the Convention of Biological Diversity COP and at the World Parks Congress in 2014. The Standards have been gaining momentum ever since.

2015

- 1st CA|TS Accredited site, Chitwan National Park, Nepal - February
- 2nd CA|TS Accredited site, Sikhote-Alin Nature Reserve, Russia - September
- Training session and initial assessment in five national parks in Bhutan
- Pilot in Southeast Asia with a rapid assessment of Rimbang Bailing Wildlife Reserve, Indonesia
- National committees established in India, Nepal, Russia and Bangladesh; first meeting of the national committee took place in India, hosted by NTCA
- National committee formation in process in Thailand, Indonesia, Bhutan and Malaysia

The year rounded off with the first CA|TS Global Consultation Meeting organised by the Thailand Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) in Bangkok, Thailand in November. The workshop had 70 participants; bringing together government officials and directors of tiger areas from 10 tiger range countries with experts from leading organisations including WWF, GTF, IUCN, UNDP, ASI, Smithsonian Institute, ZSL, WCS, Panthera and Freeland. The Thailand Department of National Parks was represented at director level with more than 10 staff attending. The aim of the meeting was to provide a full overview of CA|TS, share experiences and expertise, gather feedback, discuss improvements and obtain commitments and pledges. The three day meeting came to a close with commitments from each tiger range country and representatives of partner organisations.

FUTURE

The increasing momentum behind CA|TS will continue in 2016 as more tiger range countries develop CA|TS standards. WWF is examining how to implement CA|TS within the unique conditions of Bangladesh. In India CA|TS assessment reports for the ten registered sites will be finalised. CA|TS in Russia will expand to include three more registered sites. WWF is following up with Bhutan who has been implementing a management effectiveness system, a preliminary step towards CA|TS. Indonesia and Thailand are both likely to register sites. Malaysia is planning to integrate CA|TS through the UNDP protected area financing scheme. China has also expressed interest in building CA|TS within its tiger conservation programme. In Cambodia, CA|TS will be used to verify that sites are sufficiently well managed in preparation for tiger reintroduction. The GTF is ready to play a key role in CA|TS implementation and the IUCN Green List will be working with CA|TS to ensure the two systems are well integrated.

WWF aims for 50 registered sites and five additional national committees by the end of 2016. CA|TS will be presented at the 2016 World Conservation Congress and CBD COP.

CA|TS work is being further multiplied under the expansion of the concept of 'Conservation Assured' which will act as an umbrella framework for other flagship species / protected areas.

2013

2014

APC 1ST ASIA PARKS CONGRESS JAPAN 2013 | PARKS CONNECT

BEYOND TIGERS

IUCN

IUCN WORLD PARKS CONGRESS SYDNEY 2014
Parks, people, planet: inspiring solutions
www.worldparkscongress.org

2015

CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK

SIKHOTE-ALIN NATURE RESERVE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BHUTAN

RIMBANG BALING NATURE RESERVE

CAITS Global Meeting
November 13th - 16th 2015
Thailand

TX2

50
CA|TS Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards
REGISTERED

+5
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CAMBODIA

CHINA

MALAYSIA

THAILAND

INDONESIA

BHUTAN

RUSSIA

INDIA

BANGLADESH

2016

PROGRESS UPDATE

1.1.1 DRIVE EFFECTIVE GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

GTI and GTF maintain leadership of global efforts towards Tx2

Ministerial meetings held in 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022

Chart FY12–FY15: 100%, 100%, 86%/14%, 100%

WWF has supported the GTF in the development of their new coordination role for the Tx2 Goal including mobilising efforts to ensure all governments complete national tiger surveys by 2016. See page 10

1.1.2 MOBILISE CIVIL SOCIETY TO MAINTAIN CHANGE

Civil society in TRCs demand fast and deliberate action towards Tx2

TRCs have effective NGOs empowered to mobilise change

Chart: NO ACTIVITIES, NO ACTIVITIES, 71%/29%, 29%/71%

Symposium: Towards Zero Poaching in Asia led to acceptance of 6 pillars Zero Poaching; launch point for collection of best practice knowledge and bringing NGO tools/programmes in alignment with TRC needs. See page 34

1.1.3 SEEK FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Financing mechanisms are sought for TRCs to achieve and maintain Tx2

All Policy/Action Priorities are funded (generate target total)

Chart: 100%, 29%/71%, 43%/57%, 21%/79%

Revised policy tracking tool focused on Zero Poaching, ranger welfare and government funding; global Whiskas partnership launched in 5 countries raising over half a million EUR; two successful proposals to German trust fund.

2.1.1 CONSERVATION ASSURED TIGER STANDARDS (CA|TS)

Site management improved to standards that assure tiger conservation

135 protected areas for CA|TS

Chart: 100%, 29%/71%, 29%/71%, 29%/71%

Increasing number of sites assessed, registered and/or accredited; national committees set up in several TRCs. See page 42

2.1.2 SITE BASED ENFORCEMENT

Effective enforcement to secure habitat and stop poaching in place

100% on KPIs; Core Tiger Areas achieve Zero Poaching year(s)

Chart: 14%/86%, 14%/86%, 14%/86%, 100%

Increasing number of sites using SMART and producing reports; SMART formally adopted in some TRCs; ranger guidelines agreed. See page 38

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

Chart: 21%/79%, 43%/57%, 57%/43%, 43%/57%

Progress on all 4 trade chains to varying degrees. See page 18

2.1.4 CHINA PLUS

Chinese gov., private sector, civil society have worked to reduce tiger trade

China no longer recognised as leading consumption and trade country

Chart: 57%/43%, 29%/71%, 29%/71%, 29%/71%

Progress made; TRAFFIC China report and awareness/ advocacy activities; TRAFFIC China assessment of legislation and recommendations further followed up. See page 20

2.1.5 MOBILISE PARTNERS

International support contributes to elimination of tiger trade

Countries are able to respond to international coordinated actions

Chart: 71%/29%, 29%/71%, 86%/14%, 43%/57%

India interested in i2 but funding limitation; Nepal equipped to respond to international coordinated efforts; Indonesia new position; some aspects deprioritised/ changed strategy. See page 18, 20

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

Chart: NO ACTIVITIES, 100%, 100%, 100%

Funding achieved and exceeded 9 of 14 sites; all ROTK sites have funding; draft plans for all sites completed and accepted by focal points. See page 26

2.2.2 BUILD AND SECURE THE LANDSCAPE (L/S)

L/S managed according to vision, through incentivised systems

L/S have an enduring mechanism for sustaining tiger conservation

Chart: NO ACTIVITIES, 86%/14%, 43%/57%, RE-PRIORITISED

Re-prioritised published report and other activities.

2.2.3 REINTRODUCTION

Tiger reintroduction significantly contributes towards Tx2

Global tiger population is reinforced via reintroduction programmes

Chart: 29%/71%, 29%/71%, 29%/71%, 43%/57%

Kazahkstan: gov leadership change required gaining new support which is underway; Cambodia - Action Plan moved up to Council of Ministers; fundraising efforts on hold until government endorsement. See page 21

2.2.4 MONITOR Tx2 PROGRESS

Systems for monitoring tiger, prey and habitat coverage are in place

Tigers and prey counted to see Tx2 success - counts in 2016/2020/2022

Chart: 14%/86%, 29%/71%, 100%, 100%

Monitoring data collected; engaging at national level to assess global status of tigers; TRCs agreed to updated global figure (from national census results by 2016). See pages 26-33

3.1.1 MAINSTREAM TIGER LANDSCAPE VISIONS

L/S visions in development plans, private investment and public policy

L/S strategies have been adopted by gov. decision makers

Chart: 64%/36%, 43%/57%, 14%/86%, 29%/71%

Plan has been developed; WWF led landscape level strategic workshops for Central Sumatra, Dawna Tenasserim and TRAMCA.

3.1.2 SECURE CORRIDORS

Corridors secured and process used as vehicle to address spatial planning

All critical corridors are secure for the long-term

Chart: NO ACTIVITIES, NO ACTIVITIES, 29%/71%, 29%/71%

Plan developed for landscapes; discussion paper completed and used by Spatial Planning Working Group; development of Terai Arc Landscape Infrastructure Strategy along with TRC-wide Infrastructure Strategy. See page 12

3.1.3 SPATIAL PLANNING

Toolkit developed and promoted for public and private use to secure L/S

Spatial Planning is an effective force for securing space for people and tigers

Chart: 100%, RE-DEVELOPED, 29%/71%, 29%/71%

Survey of existing/current infrastructure impacting tiger conservation landscapes and discussion paper on infrastructure impacts completed; GIS adviser assessing habitat and critical linkages regarding roads across TRAMCA. See page 13

3.2.1 SEED A GREEN ECONOMY

Green Economy has been promoted and has contributed to Tx2

Green Economy is well developed in each L/S and drives decisions

Chart: 100%, 29%/71%, 14%/86%, RE-DEVELOPED

Research initiated and underway for 6 priority landscapes.

3.2.2 CO-EXISTING WITH TIGER

Actions to reduce human-tiger conflict (HTC) builds local support

HTC has decreased despite increasing tiger numbers

Chart: NO ACTIVITIES, NO ACTIVITIES, NO ACTIVITIES, 14%/86%

Created HTC strategy; facilitating adoption of Safe System Approach through HWC network hub; supported development of national strategy for Bhutan, supported by UNDP and FAO; piloted Rapid Assessment Tool. See page 16

3.2.3 "I FOR TIGERS"

Support for tiger conservation grown through campaigns and civic engagement

Strong constituency of support for tiger conservation has grown

Chart: NO ACTIVITIES, NO ACTIVITIES, NO ACTIVITIES, 29%/71%

Workshop brought together TRC Communicators (with experts from WWF network non-TRC countries) to design strategy to launch in 2016 at halfway point of Tx2.
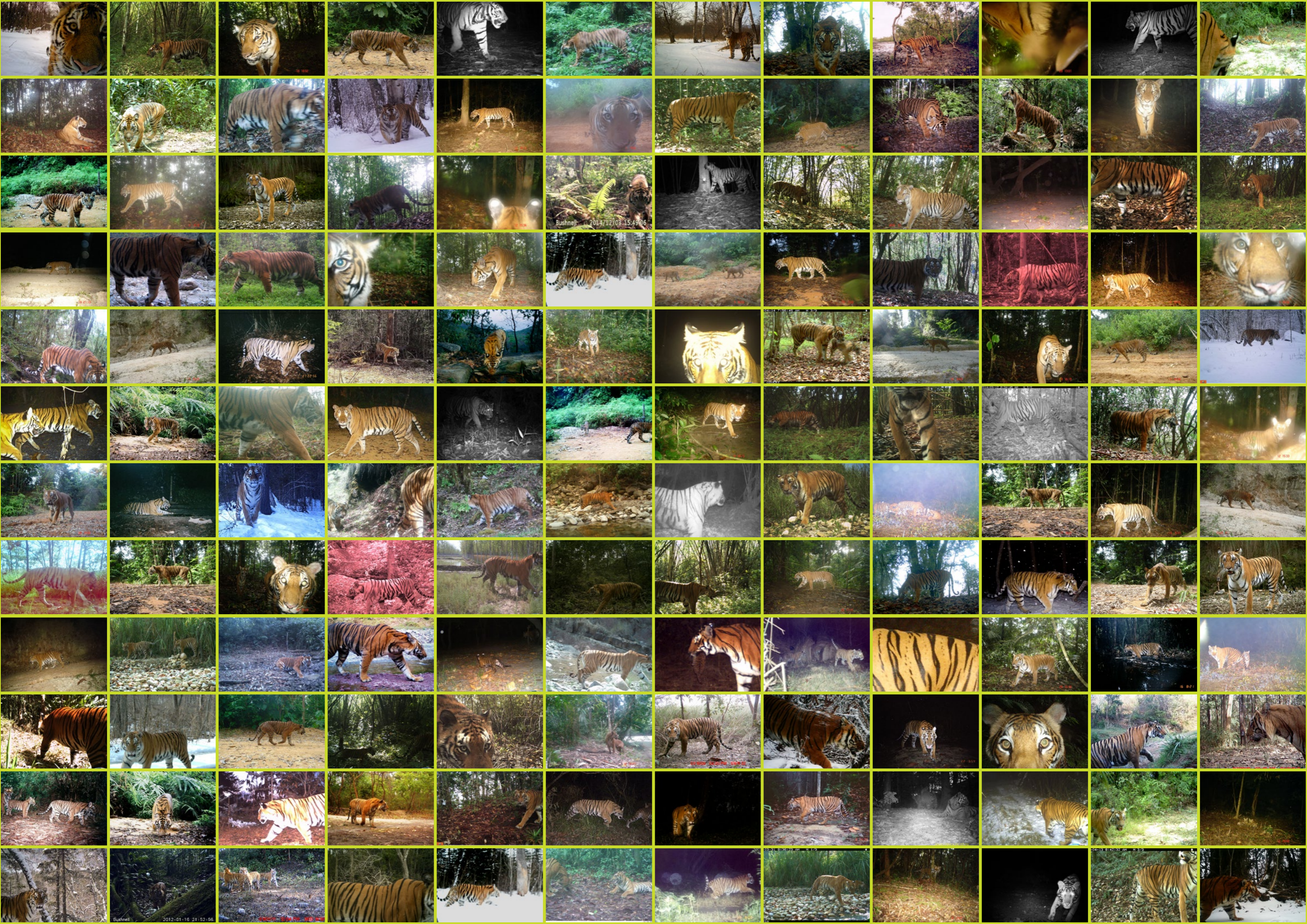
WWF Tx2 in Numbers

2009

Working towards
Tx2 since 2009

13

Focusing in 13
tiger landscapes

6000 +

6000+ wild tigers by
2022 - the Tx2 goal

1500000 +

Covering over 1.5 million
km² of tiger habitat