



2016
ANNUAL
REPORT



DOUBLING WILD TIGERS





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REALISED

WORKSTREAM STAGES

of conservation

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.

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.

INNOVATION

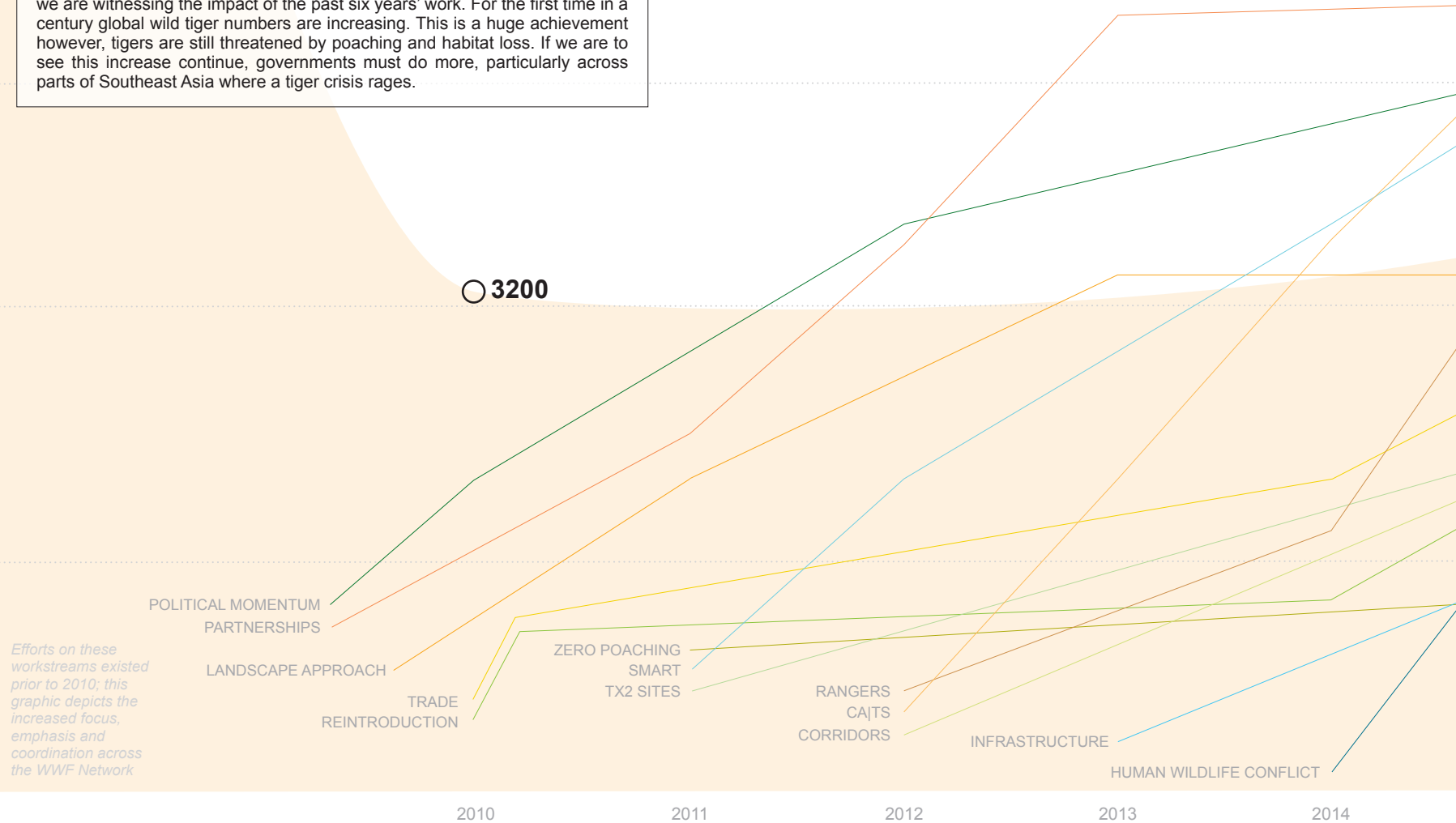
This is where change begins, where ideas are shared with partners and grown into methods and technology - leading to further innovations, improvements and magnification of existing work. Here ideas develop outside their initial premise and take on their own momentum.

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? What partners? What will success look like?

Tx2 is the goal to double global wild tiger numbers established in 2010 at the Tiger Summit, St Petersburg. 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.

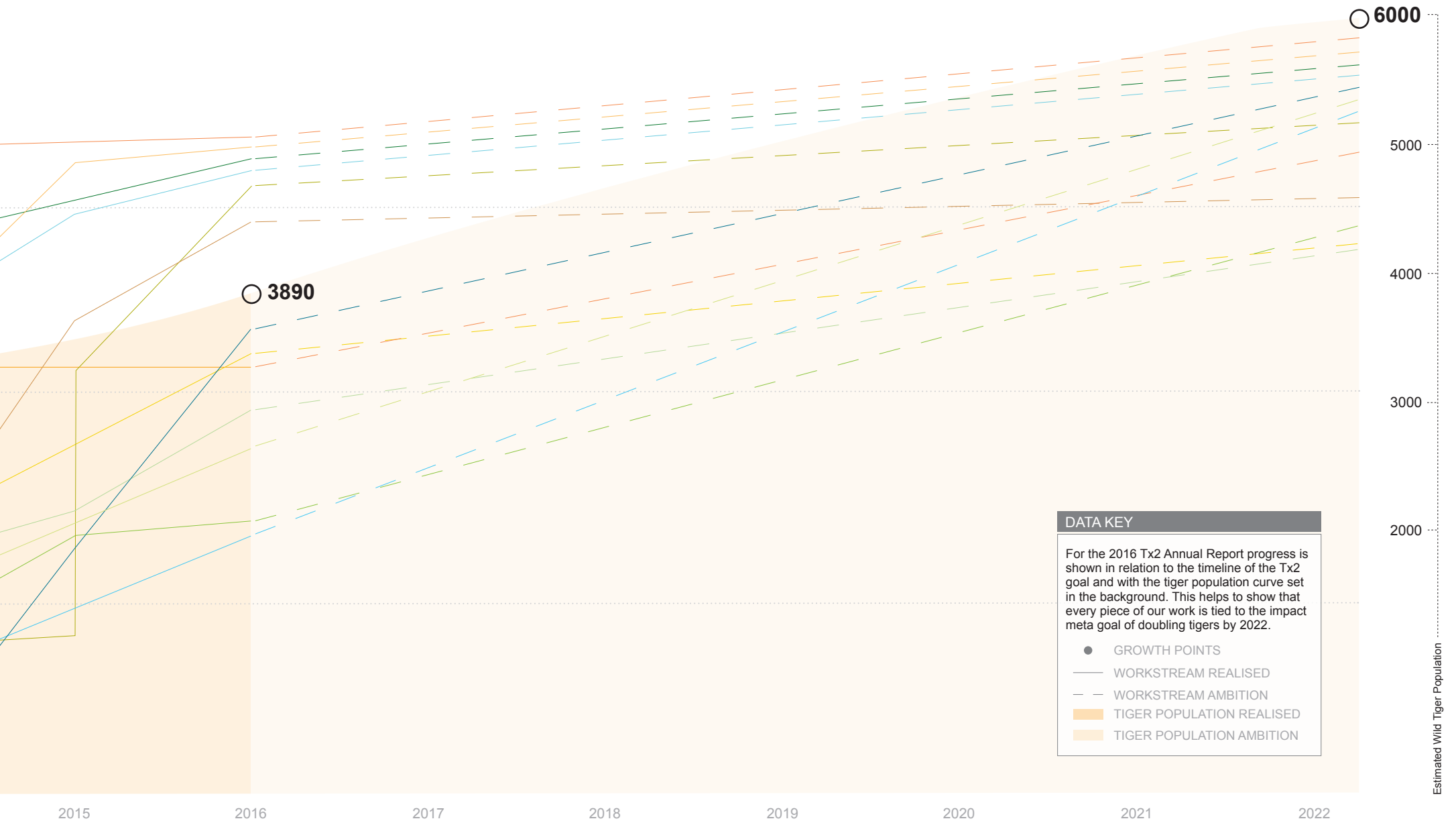
WWF is supporting tiger countries to ensure they reach this goal and that support has never been more critical. 2016 is the halfway point for Tx2 and we are witnessing the impact of the past six years' work. For the first time in a century global wild tiger numbers are increasing. This is a huge achievement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



PAST

Tiger population declining

AMBITION



DATA KEY

- GROWTH POINTS
- WORKSTREAM REALISED
- - WORKSTREAM AMBITION
- TIGER POPULATION REALISED
- TIGER POPULATION AMBITION

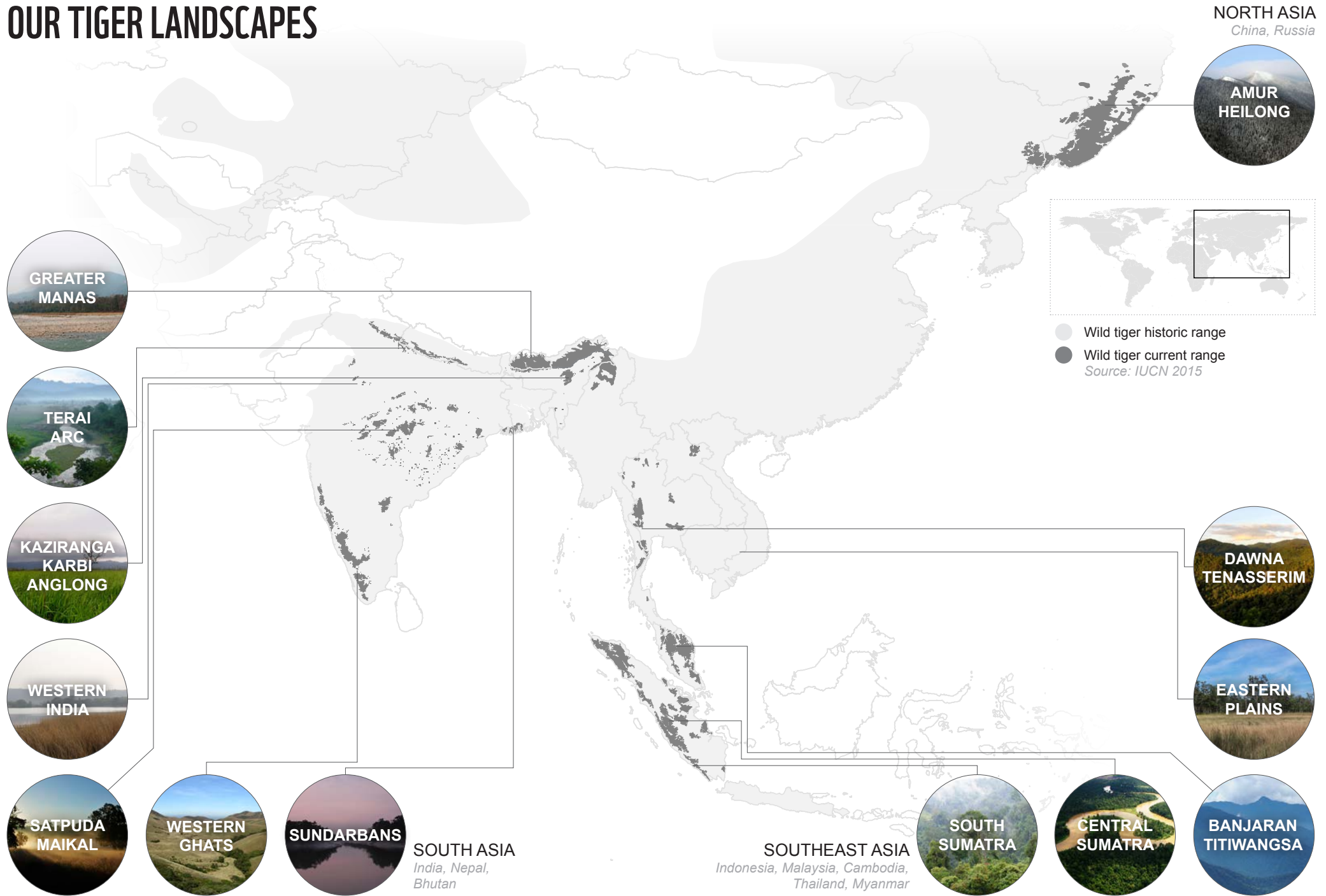
For the 2016 Tx2 Annual Report progress is shown in relation to the timeline of the Tx2 goal and with the tiger population curve set in the background. This helps to show that every piece of our work is tied to the impact meta goal of doubling tigers by 2022.

Estimated Wild Tiger Population

FUTURE

Tiger population recovering

OUR TIGER LANDSCAPES



OUR PROGRESS

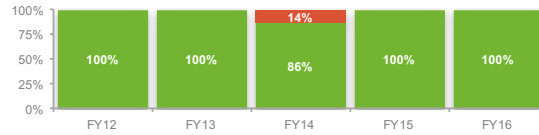
GOAL BY 2022

RESULTS OVER TIME

1.1.1 DRIVE EFFECTIVE GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

GTI and GTF maintain leadership of global efforts towards Tx2

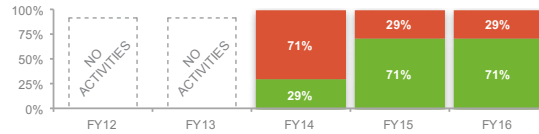
Ministerial meetings held in 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022



1.1.2 MOBILISE CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society in Tx2 demand fast and deliberate action towards Tx2

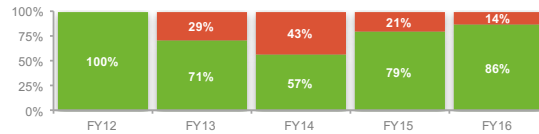
TRCs have effective NGOs empowered to mobilise change



1.1.3 SEEK FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Financing mechanisms sought to achieve and maintain Tx2

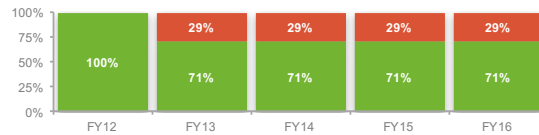
All Policy/Action Priorities are funded (generate target total)



2.1 CONSERVATION STANDARDS (CA|TS)

Site management improves to the highest standards

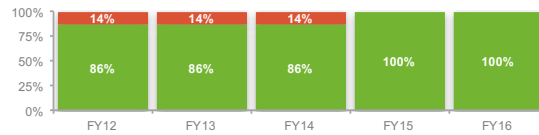
150 areas are CA|TS Approved (or close to)



2.1.2 SITE BASED ENFORCEMENT

Effective enforcement to secure habitat and stop poaching

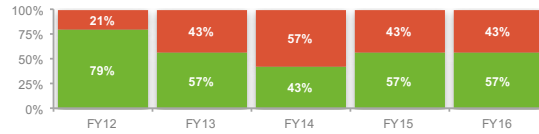
100% on KPIs; Core Tiger Areas achieve Zero Poaching year(s)



2.1.3 STARVE THE SUPPLY

Government efforts reduce tiger trade to a negligible level

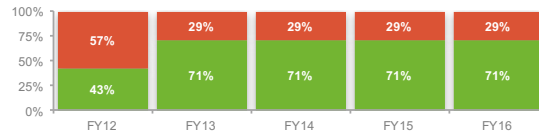
Enforcement efforts across major trade routes effectively decrease trade



2.1.4 CHINA PLUS

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

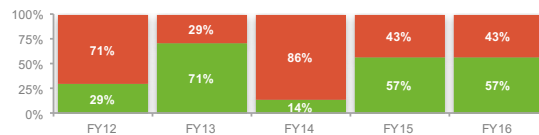
China no longer recognised as lead consumption and trade country



2.1.5 MOBILISE PARTNERS

International support contributes to elimination of tiger trade

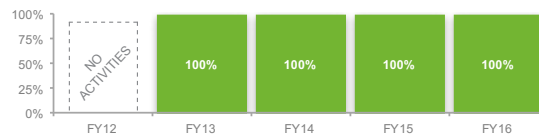
Countries are able to respond to international coordinated actions



2.2.1 Tx2 RECOVERY SITES

Tigers increased to expected population in at least 12 Tx2 sites

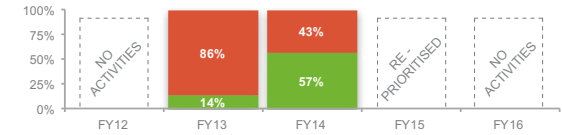
Tigers have increased at max pace in at least 12 Tx2 sites



2.2.2 BUILD AND SECURE LANDSCAPES

Landscapes managed to vision, through incentivised systems

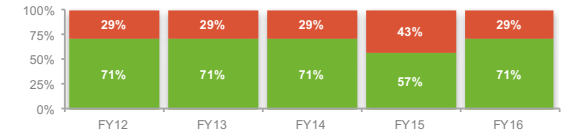
Enduring mechanisms for sustaining tiger conservation



2.2.3 REINTRODUCTION

Tiger reintroduction contributes towards Tx2

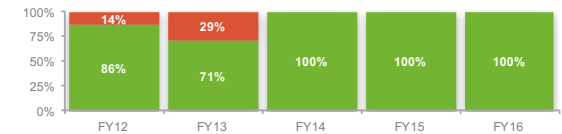
Tiger population reinforced via reintroduction programmes



2.2.4 MONITOR Tx2 PROGRESS

Systems for monitoring tiger, prey and habitat coverage in place

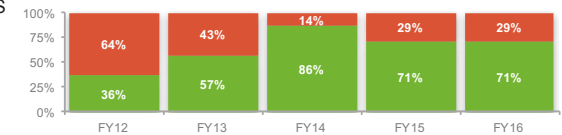
Tigers and prey counted to see Tx2 success - counts in 2016/2020/2022



3.1.1 MAINSTREAM TIGER LANDSCAPE VISIONS

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

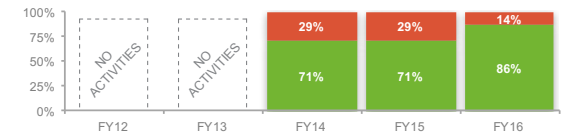
L/S strategies have been adopted by gov. decision makers



3.1.2 SECURE CORRIDORS

Corridors secured and process used vehicle to address spatial planning

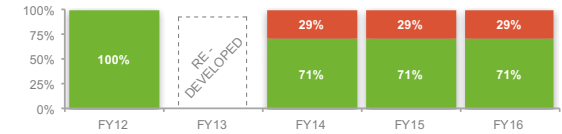
All critical corridors are secure for the long-term



3.1.3 SPATIAL PLANNING

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

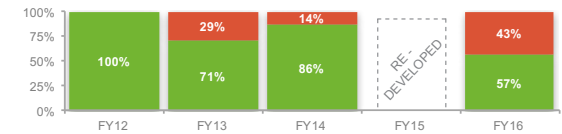
Spatial planning is a force for securing space for people and tigers



3.2.1 SEED A GREEN ECONOMY

Green Economy has been promoted and has contributed to Tx2

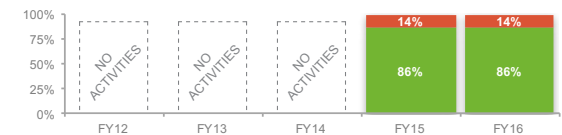
Green Economy is well developed in each L/S and drives decisions



3.2.2 CO-EXISTING WITH TIGER

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

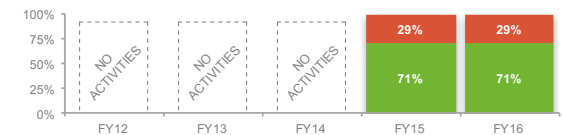
HTC has decreased despite increasing tiger numbers

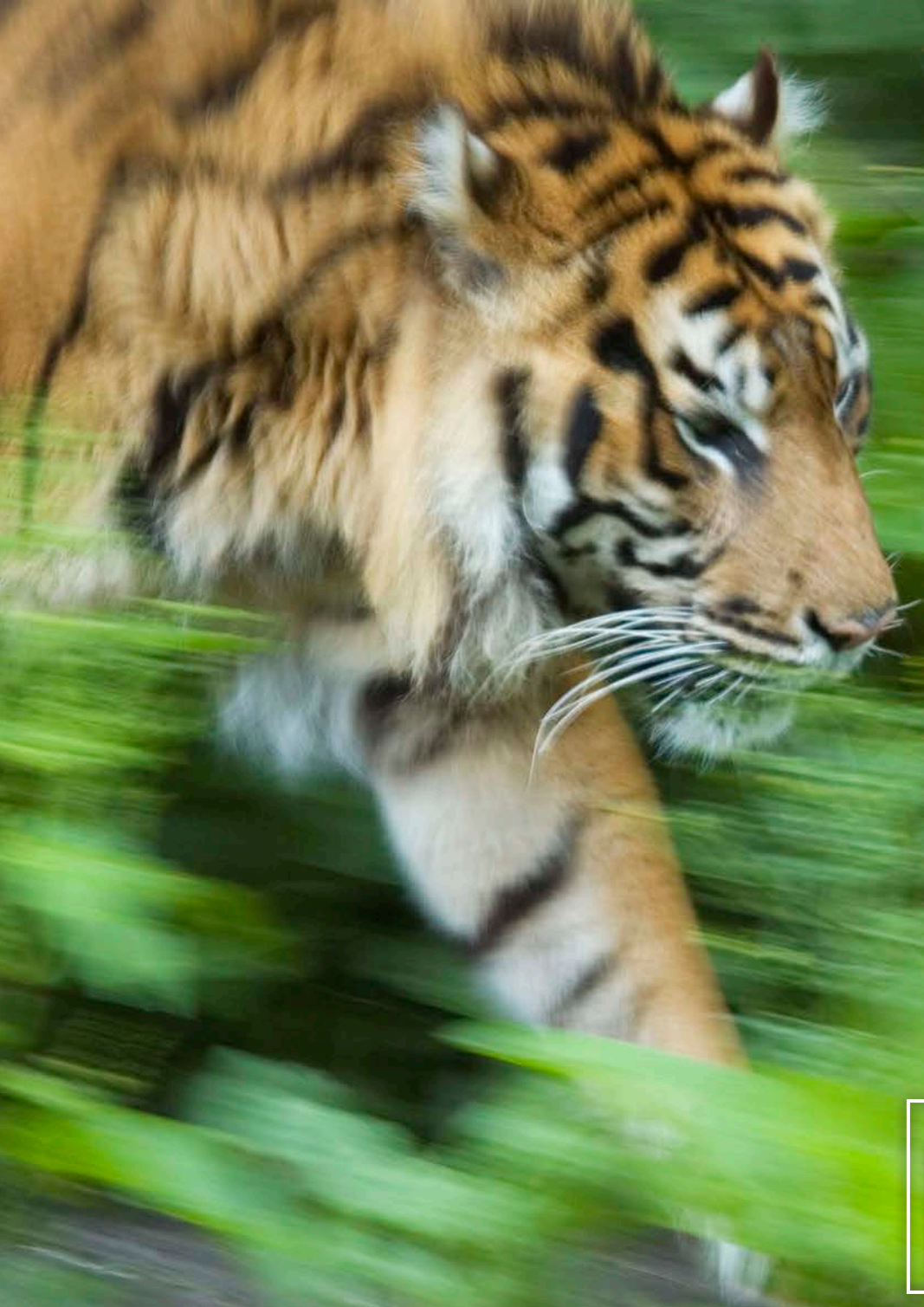


3.2.3 "I FOR TIGERS"

Support for tiger conservation through campaigns, civic engagement

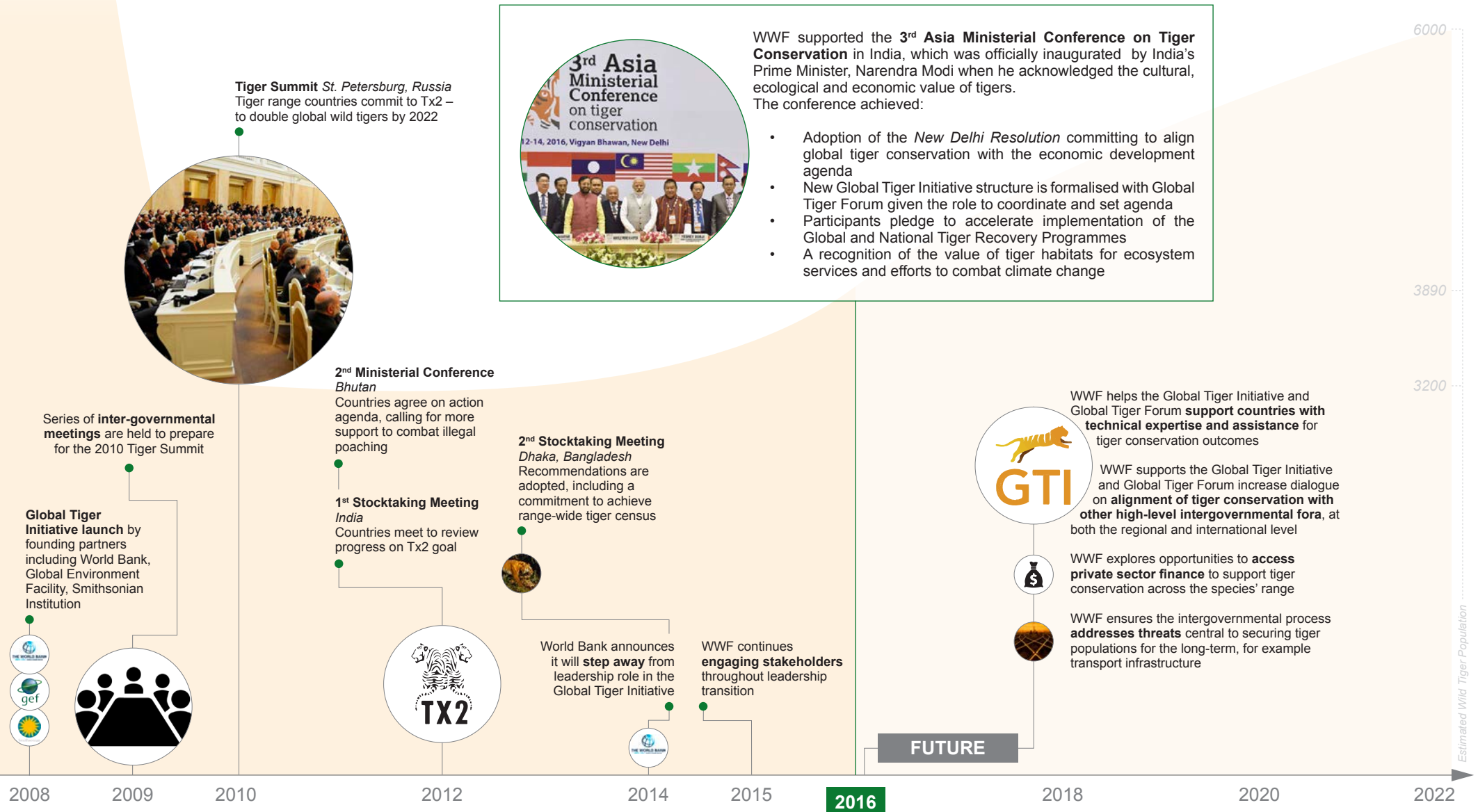
Strong constituency of support for conservation has grown





POLITICAL MOMENTUM

Maintaining momentum at the highest levels of government is a vital component of our work to double wild tigers. WWF engages tiger range governments - notably through the Global Tiger Initiative and the Global Tiger Forum - to support them with their commitments through engaging partners, policy support, and driving collaborative solutions.

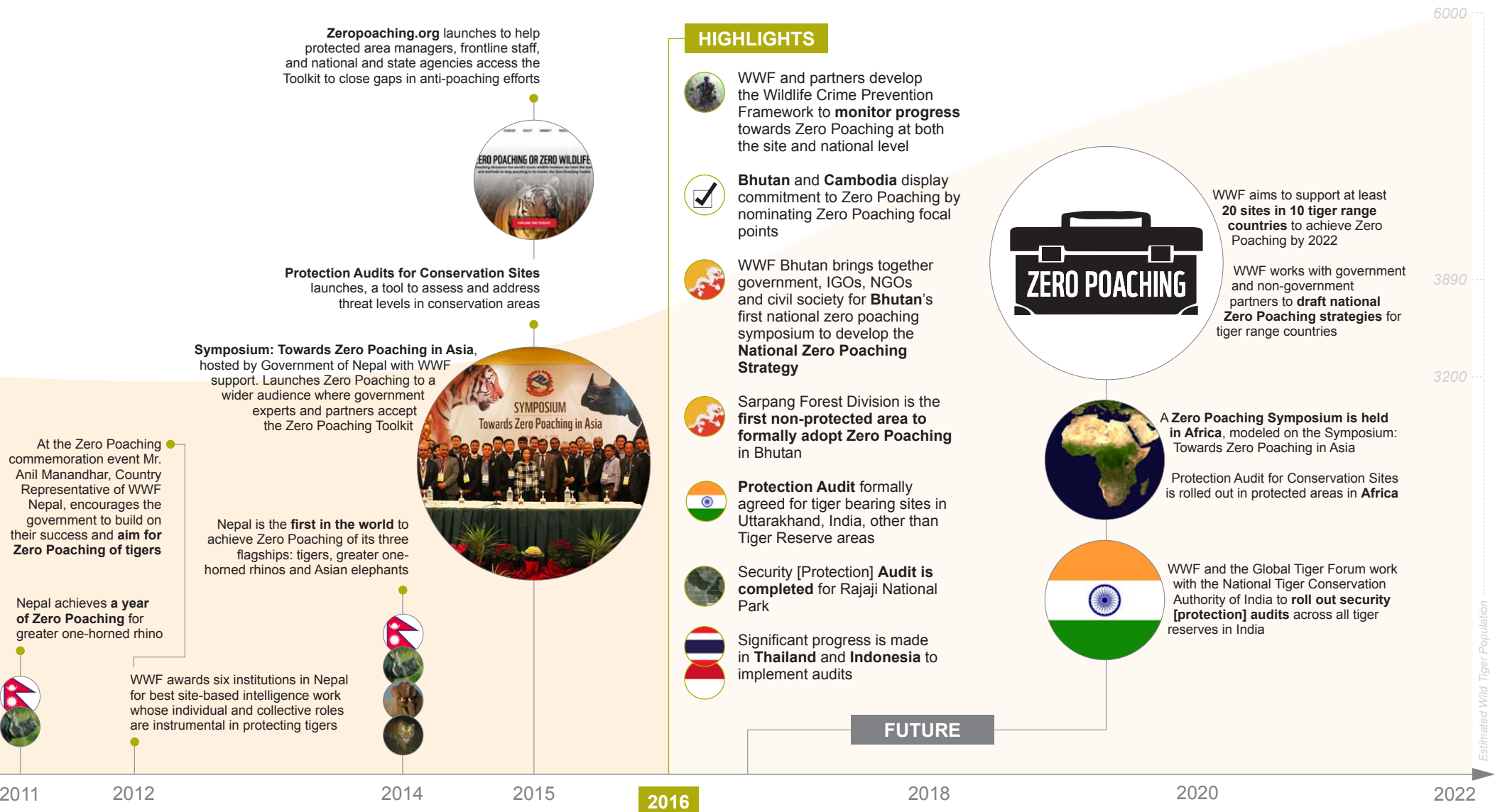


ZERO POACHING

ZERO POACHING

Zero Poaching is an aspirational goal for a world free of poaching. It is considered achieved “when there are no detectable traces of poaching activity in the landscape over a set time period and there is no discernible impact on a species to recover and sustain an increase in population.” This goal has united anti-poaching approaches into a tangible toolbox for countries to implement.

See zeropoaching.org for more information





RANGERS

Rangers are the frontline in the battle to protect wild tigers. WWF has supported rangers in a more dynamic way this year by pursuing innovative research projects and through the creation of comprehensive anti-poaching guidelines in addition to its traditional on-the-ground trainings. WWF will continue to drive a systemic change in the ranger profession aiming to have a well-trained, equipped, motivated and effective force not only for tiger recovery but also protecting Asia's natural assets for the people of Asia.

QUICK FACTS
1500 rangers from 12 countries are members of the Ranger Federation of Asia

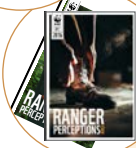


World Ranger Congress
 Colorado, USA
 25 rangers from Asia attended, highest representation to date

WWF releases *Ranger Insurance Report*, which highlights the **lack of insurance coverage for rangers** (especially in Asia and Africa) and calls on governments to improve benefits



WWF releases *Ranger Perceptions: Asia and Ranger Perceptions: Africa* showing the **majority of rangers believe they are ill equipped and insufficiently trained** to do their jobs safely and effectively



WWF will work with ranger associations and insurance groups to provide **interim health and life insurance** as we continue to **advocate for professionalisation** of the role internationally. This includes improved labour standards, legal support, institutionalised training, and access to adequate equipment

Anti-Poaching in and around Protected Areas: A Training Guide for Field Rangers is released - details all aspects of ranger work to ensure safety and effectiveness



Ranger Federation of Asia **registers** as independent organization



College for Natural Resources, Bhutan, and Southern African Wildlife College collaborate to **institutionalise best-practice ranger training** in Bhutan and become a model institution in the region

All comprehensive patrol ranger surveys are **completed**, and publications released

Nepal hosts the World Ranger Congress – the first time this event is held in Asia



Major report on the conditions and ambitions of rangers across Asia launches to influence and assist governments improve policy and investments in rangers



Wildlife rangers are discussed for **special consideration** by relevant organizations; for example the International Labour Organization

Comprehensive patrol ranger surveys to assess ranger welfare, training needs and working conditions. Large data sets are collected to influence and assist governments to improve policy and investments in rangers



Work on **ranger welfare** in tiger range countries is initiated - rangers are often under equipped, poorly paid and lacking sufficient insurance



Ranger Federation of Asia is established to advocate for rangers and provide a platform for engagement and learning



Field skills trainings are carried out in tiger conservation areas

Ongoing

2012 2013 2014 2015 **2016** 2017 2018 2019 2022

6000

3890

3200

Estimated Wild Tiger Population

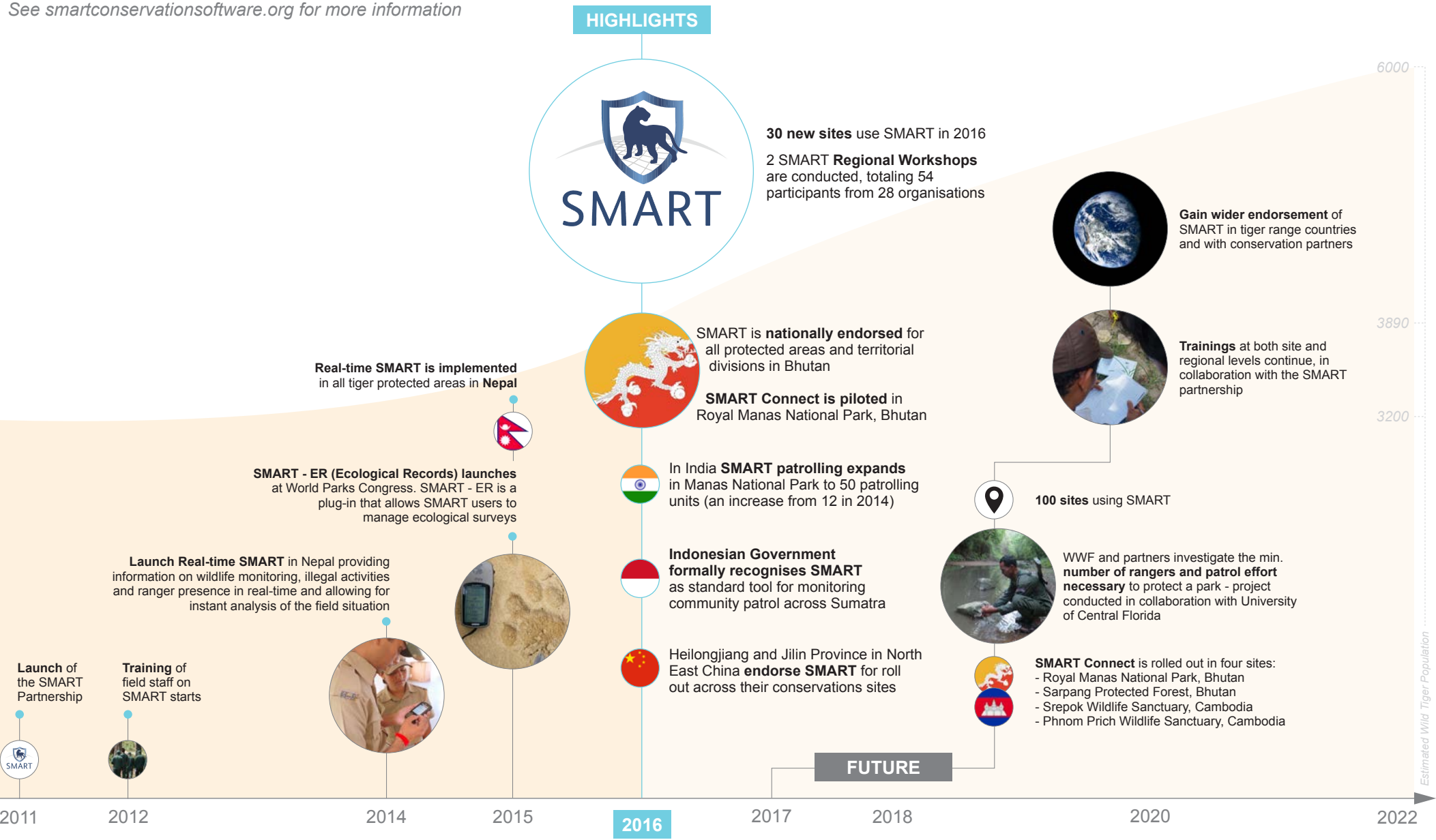


SMART

SMART (Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool) is a standard open source programme for effective law enforcement monitoring being used in over 140 sites around the world. Enforcement data in SMART databases are the most extensive source of information on illegal activities and patrolling in protected areas. SMART was developed by a partnership of dedicated people and organizations.

QUICK FACTS
079 SMART sites in tiger range
414 trained on SMART by WWF

See smartconservationsoftware.org for more information





CAITS

A network of safe havens or protected areas for tigers is essential for their long-term security and for recovery. Protected Areas in Asia are often poorly managed due to insufficient investment. Changing that is a priority for achieving Tx2. Conservation Assured Tiger Standards (CA|TS) is a tool that enables effective management of protected areas for tiger conservation through a standardised accreditation scheme. Advancing CA|TS will secure the homes of wild tigers, and other endangered species, to ensure the long-term success of Tx2.

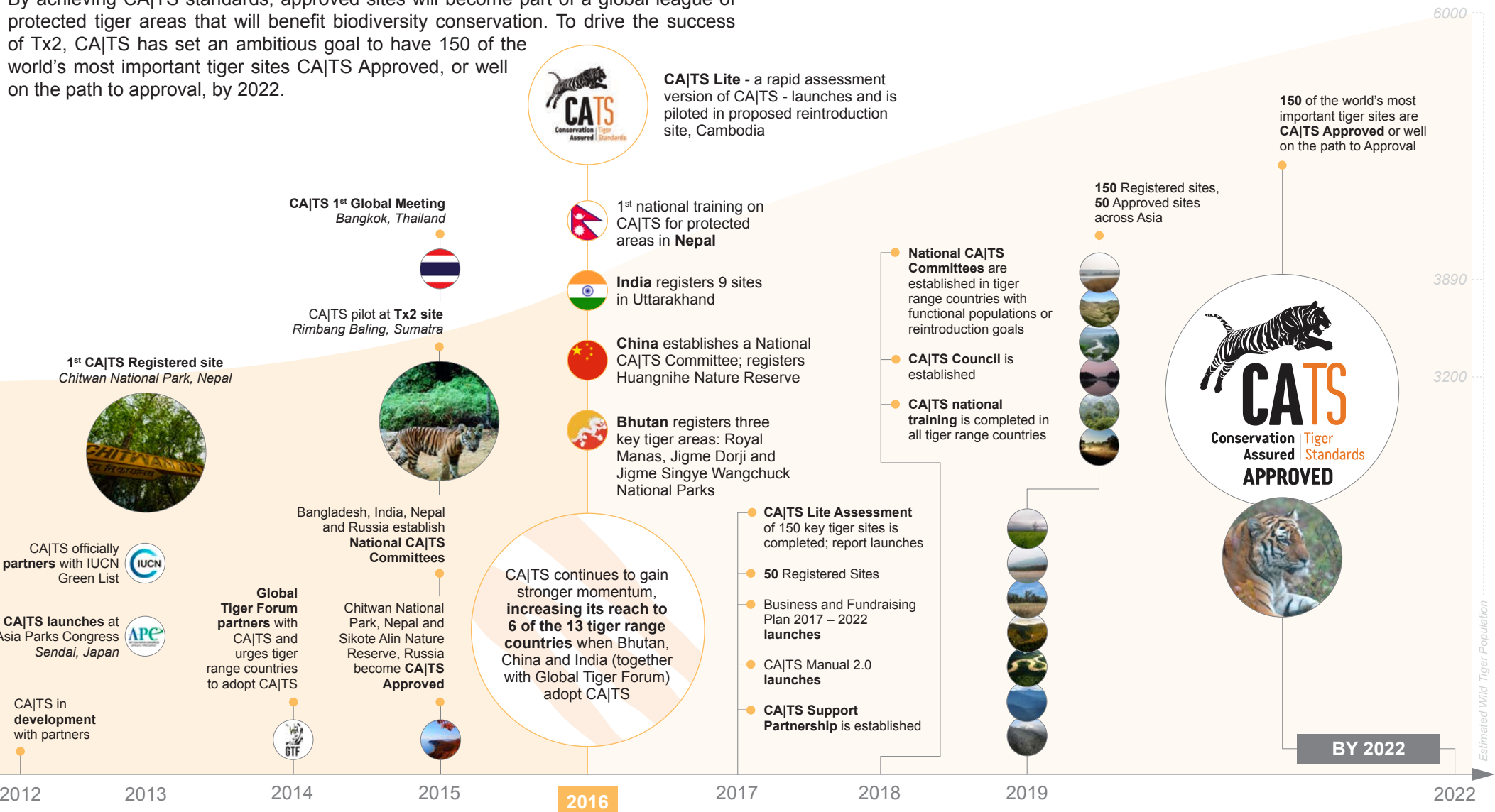
By achieving CA|TS standards, approved sites will become part of a global league of protected tiger areas that will benefit biodiversity conservation. To drive the success of Tx2, CA|TS has set an ambitious goal to have 150 of the world's most important tiger sites CA|TS Approved, or well on the path to approval, by 2022.

QUICK FACTS

Adopted: Nepal, Russia, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and China

In progress: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand

25 CA|TS Registered sites
02 CA|TS Approved sites



TIGER TRADE



The demand for illegal wildlife trade continues to drive the global poaching crisis. Practical interventions targeted at priority locations, working at sufficient scale and for sufficient duration, are required to have lasting impact on organised poaching and trafficking. WWF partners with TRAFFIC to analyse trade patterns and help government agencies disrupt persistent illegal trade routes, while in parallel working to reduce demand for tiger parts through innovative behavioural change approaches in key Asian markets.

We are working to break four pivotal trade routes in Asia:

- India-Nepal-Bhutan, plus China
- Indonesia-Malaysia
- Myanmar, Lao PDR, China
- Russia-China

Thailand removes 147 captive tigers from the **Tiger Temple**, after the bodies of 70 cubs and 2000 tiger skin amulets were uncovered

Kasane Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade re-emphasises the urgency to combat wildlife trade

UN General Assembly adopt a resolution on Tackling the Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife, which commits all 193 member countries to scale up efforts to end the poaching and illegal trade

TRAFFIC releases **Reduced to Skin and bones Revisited: An Updated Analysis of Seizures from 12 Tiger Range Countries (2000-2012)** with WWF and IUCN - parts of an estimated minimum 1425 tigers were seized between 2000 and 2012 in the 12 countries

TRAFFIC releases **Reduced to Skin and Bones** revealing that parts equivalent to more than 1000 tigers were seized between January 2000 and April 2010

London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade
41 countries (9 tiger range countries) and the EU agree on a declaration to strengthen laws, policing, sustainable livelihoods and demand reduction

WWF joins 44 NGOs to **call for an end to tiger farming** and releases an official position on tiger farms that lays out best practices for phasing them out

At CoP 17 **CITES increases scrutiny on tiger farms**, Lao PDR announces intention to phase out tiger farms, countries unanimously reject China's proposal to remove existing requirement to control tiger farms

Collaboration between **Malaysia's** wildlife crime unit and the Wildlife Justice Commission leads to significant arrests and disruption of two transnational wildlife criminal networks. Seizures included large quantities of tiger products

TRAFFIC's report **Reduced to Skin and Bones Re-examined: Full Analysis** shows **no evidence of a decline in trafficking**, with parts equating to a minimum of 1755 tigers seized (2000-2015) - an average of 2+ animals/week. Details actions to combat trafficking and reveals an **upward trend of tiger parts seized as coming from tiger farms** - 2% (2000-2003) to at least 30% (2012-2015)

100+ behaviour change experts and practitioners from 60 organisations meet in Hong Kong to formulate innovative actions **to change the knowledge, attitudes and practice of consumers** of illegal wildlife products, including tiger parts

Myanmar's leadership speaks about closing the Golden Triangle Markets and to address illegal wildlife trade, the Myanmar National Wildlife Enforcement Task Force is re-launched

Vietnam hosts the Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade – the third such conference, and the first hosted by a tiger range country

• WWF and TRAFFIC with partners will leverage networks for greater accuracy and transparency in seizure data and criminal investigations. We will offer support to countries to phase out tiger farms and apply new technologies in combating trafficking

• We will support the closure of at least two illegal wildlife markets in Myanmar - some of the last major open markets left in Asia

• We will support establishment of a Sumatra Wildlife Enforcement Network in Indonesia

• We will elevate efforts with other partners to shut down the threat posed by tiger farms, and break the trafficking chains that threaten tiger recovery

FUTURE

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2018 2020 2022

6000

3890

3200

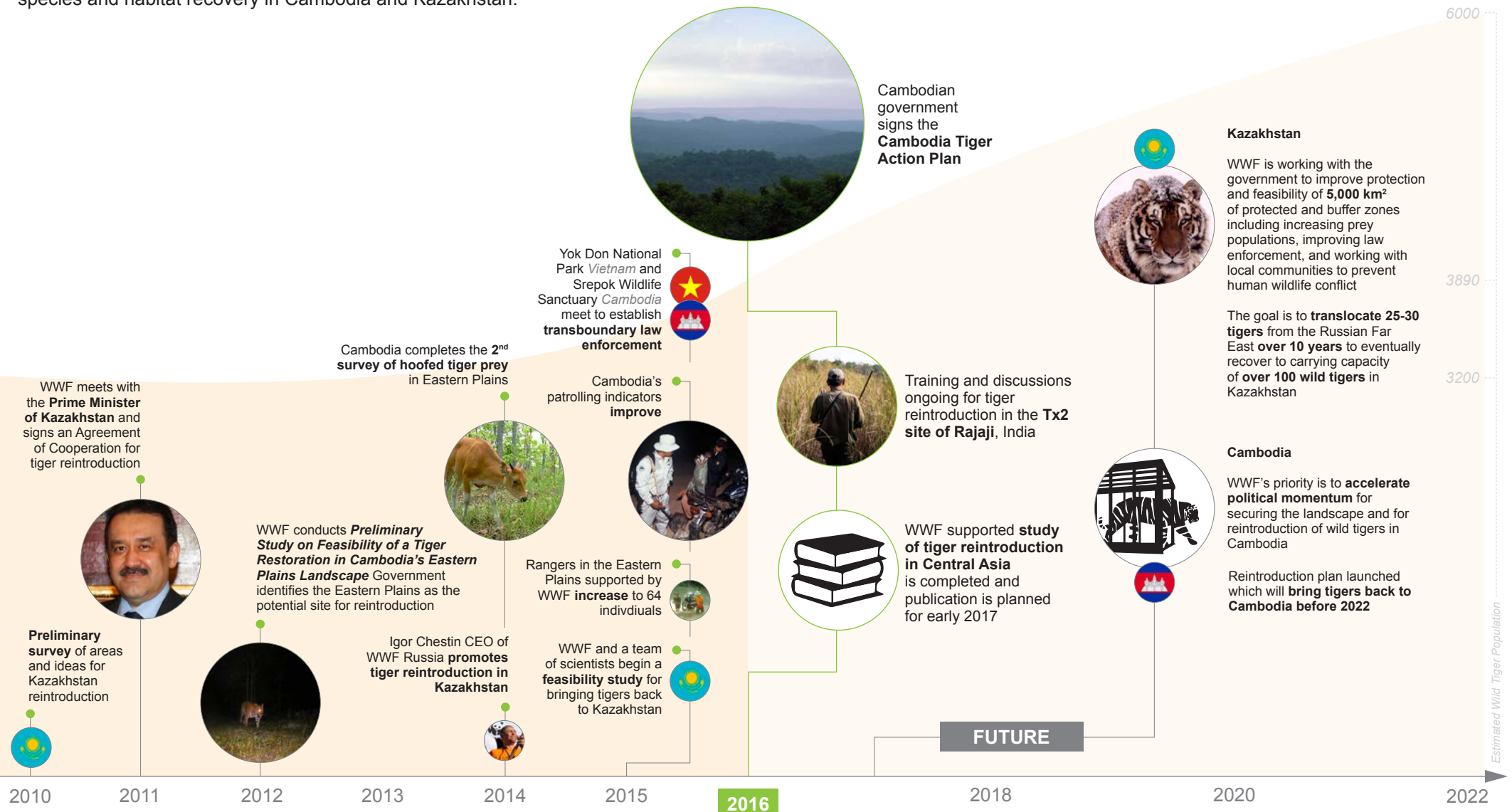
Estimated Wild Tiger Population

REINTRODUCTION



WWF is working to bring back tigers to two places where they are functionally extinct (no more breeding tigers exist in the wild) but which hold great potential for long-term success of recovery through reintroduction – Cambodia’s Eastern Plains and Kazakhstan’s Ili-Balkhash.

Tiger reintroduction and translocations have successfully been used to recover tiger populations in India but the Cambodia and Kazakhstan reintroductions will be the first on an international scale. Tiger reintroduction is a catalyst for larger efforts to embrace species and habitat recovery in Cambodia and Kazakhstan.



Tx2 SITES



WWF's Tx2 sites are at the heart of Tx2. These strategically selected sites are biologically rich areas, with quality habitat and suitability to support good prey populations. They have huge 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.

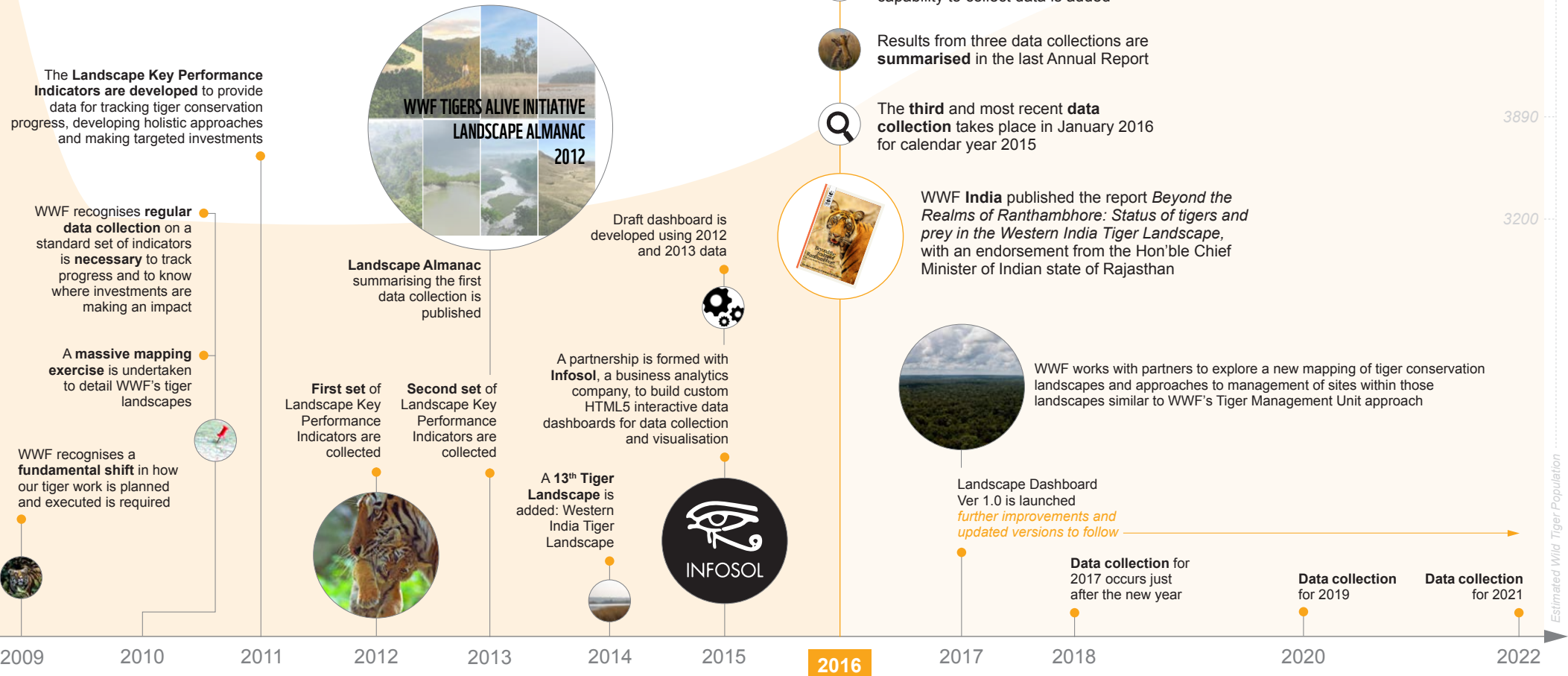




LANDSCAPE APPROACH

WWF's 13 tiger landscapes are where we invest at the ground level. These are large interconnected areas of biologically significant habitat, made up of both officially protected sites and unprotected sites that neighbour one another or are connected through corridors. The sites within a landscape are categorised by the ecological role they play for tigers into different Tiger Management Units; then further categorised as Priority 1, 2 or 'Partner', where governments or other NGOs are working. A site's definition and prioritisation is fluid, changing relative to the situation on the ground. Built off the site categorisation is a set of questions to track progress towards Tx2 - the Landscape Key Performance Indicators, a set of 26 indicators covering biological monitoring, area management, corridors, enforcement, trade, community engagement and human tiger conflict, financing and partnerships.

This approach provides WWF with a view of tiger conservation that is both site-specific and global, highly informed, and comparable across the tiger's range. It is unique to WWF and is the backbone of our Tx2 strategy.



CORRIDORS



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.

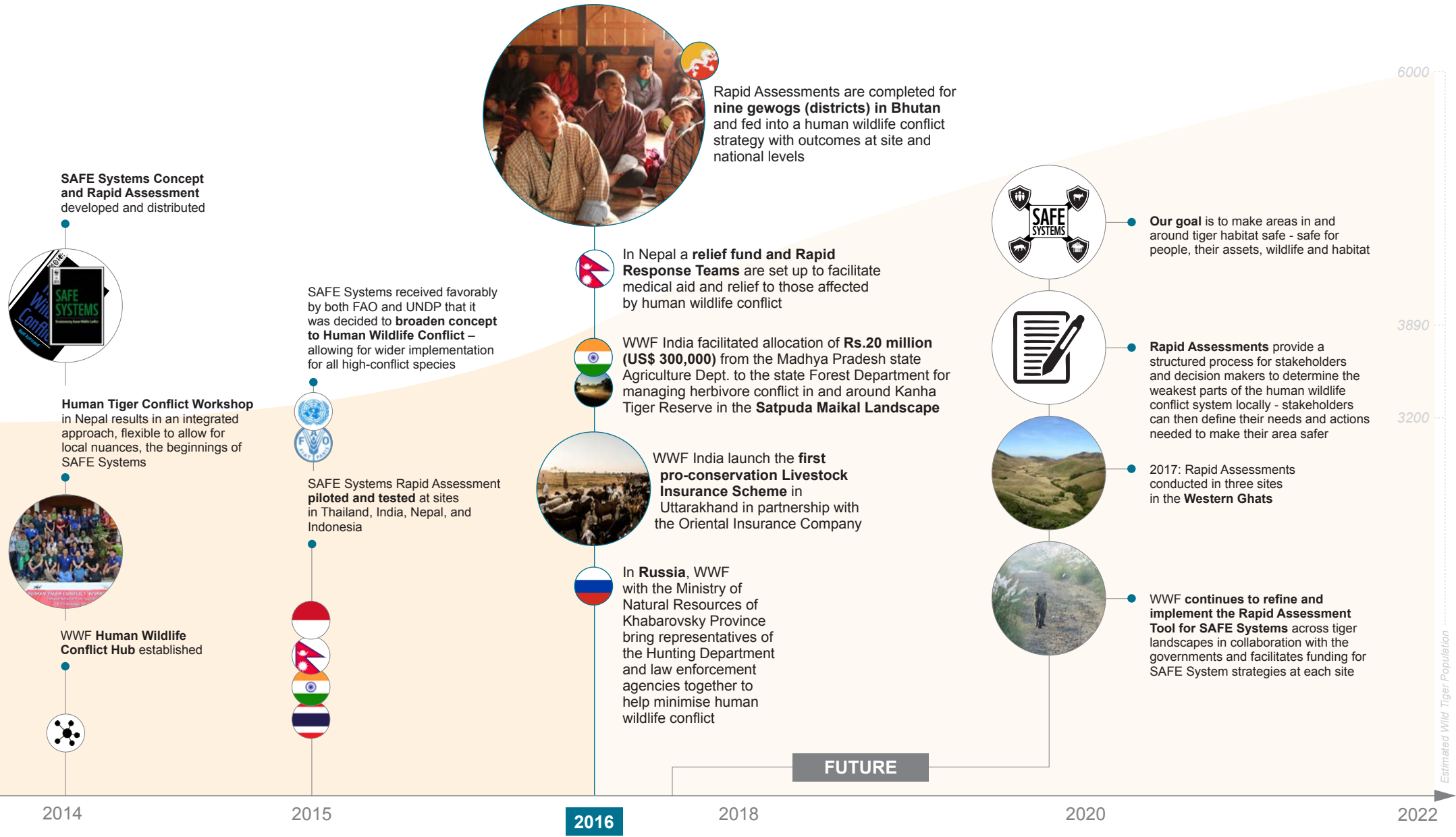
WWF's work to protect and connect tiger's fragile habitat is based on rigorous scientific analysis. We are developing plans across selected landscapes to ensure tiger corridors are protected and recognised by governments. Our work includes building local capacity to manage protected areas and coordinating with partners to manage core tiger areas and corridors.



HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT



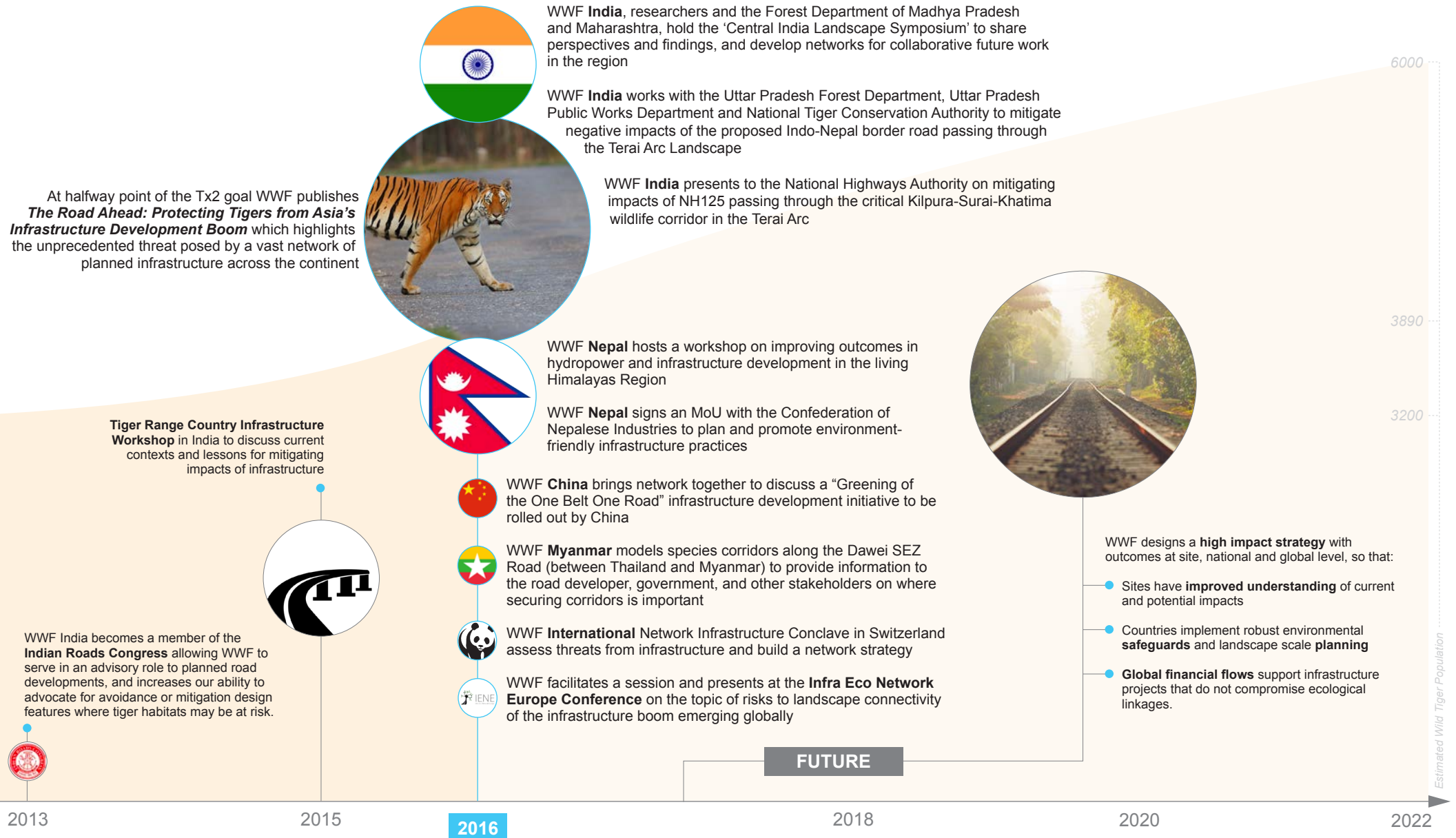
As human populations and economies boom in Asia, the potential for human wildlife conflict increases dramatically. WWF's approach is The Human Wildlife Conflict Safe Systems strategy – a holistic approach, meaning that preventative measures are implemented concurrent with response mechanisms, better monitoring of hotspots, and mitigation.





LANDSCAPE INFRASTRUCTURE

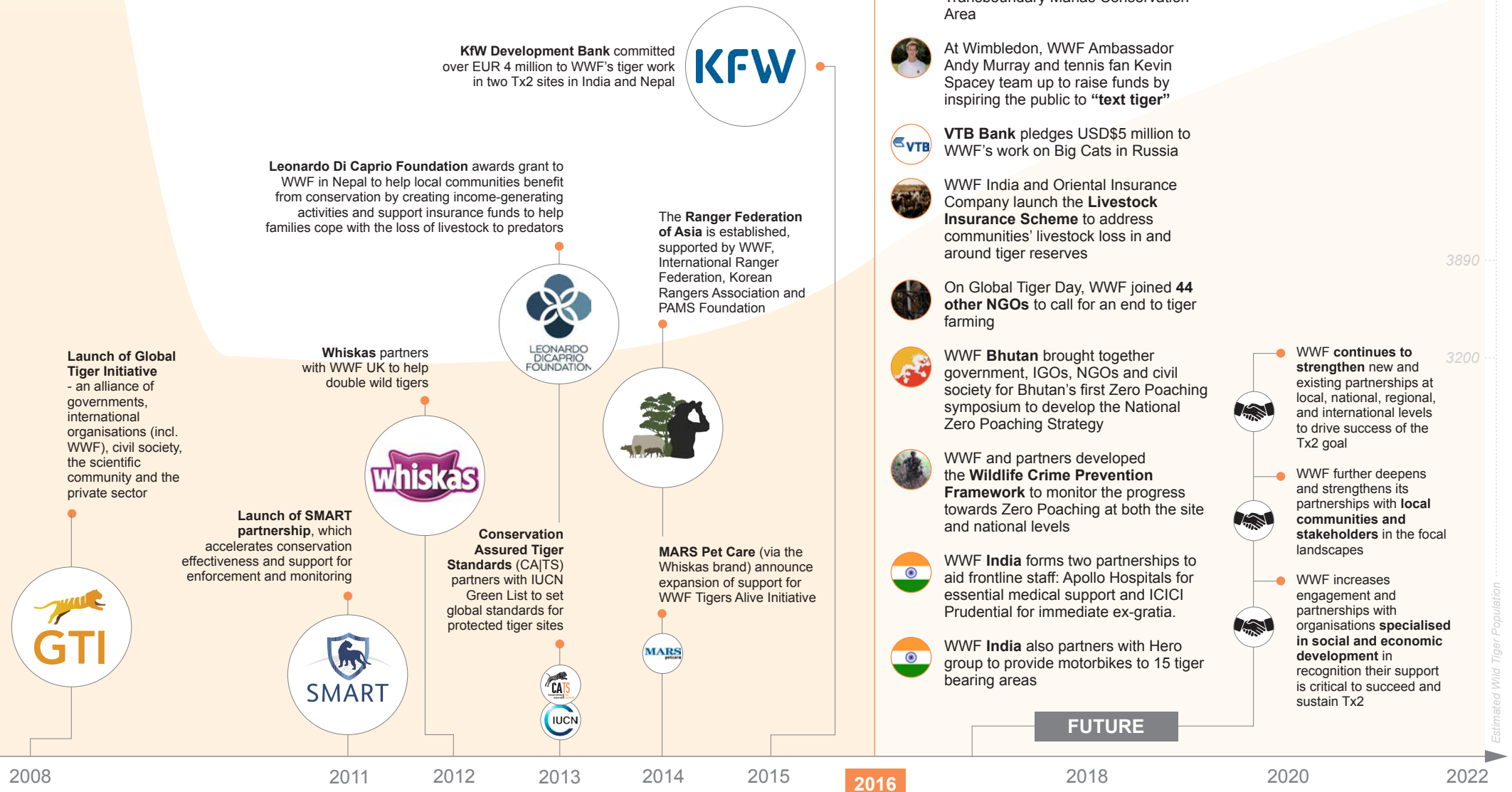
Tigers face unprecedented and increasing threats from linear infrastructure – at least 11,000 kilometers of roads and railways are planned for construction through tiger landscapes. The Asian Development Bank estimate that the region would need to spend US\$8 trillion on infrastructure between 2012 and 2020 to maintain its economic growth.









PARTNERSHIPS







Tx2 is an opportunity to deliver on the most ambitious conservation effort ever attempted for a single species. WWF plays a key role in driving the success of Tx2 by collaborating with diverse partners to provide multi-dimensional support aimed at transforming specific tiger landscapes. Looking forward, WWF aims to strengthen partnerships with local stakeholders and communities in the recognition that they are the most critical partners for long-term successful tiger conservation.








ROARING FORWARD







Many WWF offices are working together to push tiger conservation forward. Here are major highlights from 2016.






-  POLITICAL MOMENTUM
-  ZERO POACHING
-  BREAKING TRADE CHAINS
-  TIGER RECOVERY
-  MOBILISING SUPPORT

-  Aerial survey of wild ungulates is started with support of WWF Russia, Amur Tiger Center, and Primorsky Province Hunting Department.
-  WWF Nepal signs MOU with Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI) to plan and promote environmentally-friendly infrastructure practices
-  WWF Malaysia calls for enhancement of forest linkages to mitigate negative effects of highways on wildlife
-  #NoMoreDeadTigers petition is launched in Malaysia
-  *Beyond the Realms of Ranthambhore* report published with support from Government of Rajasthan, India
-  A new secure habitat, Heilongjiang Zhangguangcailing Amur Tiger Nature Reserve, is established in China

-  First Tiger Habitat Ranger Competition in China is conducted in Changbai Mountain
-  The Bhutanese Prime Minister gives a TED talk on Bhutan for Life - a program to secure sustainable financing for Bhutan's protected areas

-  India commits to a new tiger resolution for next 6 years at 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation, attended by India PM Modi
-  WWF Russia and Amur Tiger Center sign agreement to jointly fulfill the *Strategy and Action Plan on the Amur Tiger Conservation*
-  *Cambodia Tiger Action Plan* is approved by the government, identifying Eastern Plains Landscape as priority reintroduction site
-  Tigress and three cubs are captured on camera traps for the first time in Anyuisky National Park
-  Tiger numbers rise for the first time in a century, going up from estimated 3200 to 3890

-  WWF Russia in cooperation with the Amur Tiger Center and Khabarovsk Province Hunting Department gather rangers to perfect their skills on conflicts resolution between humans and larger predators
-  Nepal wins bid to host next World Ranger Congress 2019, heralding the first time the WRC will be held in Asia
-  Nepal marks 2 consecutive years of Zero Poaching for rhino
-  SMART training is conducted for rangers through WWF Malaysia
-  Lansdowne Forest in Uttarakhand, India, is recommended for CAJTS accreditation
-  Wild tigers return to protected forests in Bhutan, after not being seen for nearly two decades

-  Myanmar National Wildlife Enforcement Task Force is relaunched
-  SMART is endorsed by Bhutan for all protected areas and territorial divisions
-  Myanmar President and Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Ministry speak on the importance of closing the Golden Triangle Markets and addressing wildlife trade
-  WWF Russia and forestry specialists successfully test winter effectiveness of an automatic satellite system to combat illegal logging
-  Thailand's Tiger Temple is found to be trafficking in tiger parts; all captive tigers are removed
-  WWF Myanmar shares information from modeling biological corridors with road developers, government and stakeholders along Dawei SEZ Road between Thailand and Myanmar

January


February

March

April

May


June


 China and Russia sign agreement on Amur River Basin transboundary reserve cooperation


 Rimbang Baling is declared a new conservation forest management unit by the Indonesian government


 Over 4 million EUR is secured from German Development Bank (KfW) for the Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme

 WWF Nepal's 'Generation Green' campaign brings more than 1,000 young minds together on Global Tiger Day


 WWF Cambodia engages youths through a digital photo competition, and a photo exhibition in Phnom Penh for Global Tiger Day


 WWF Ambassadors Andy Murray and Kevin Spacey team up at Wimbledon to back the Tx2 campaign and inspire the public to "text tiger"

 Virtual reality experience highlighting threats to tigers is launched by WWF UK

 ThumbsUpForTigers digital campaign launched on Global Tiger Day receiving >15,000 mentions the same week

 Global Tiger Day events are held in Indonesia, India, China and Malaysia - people of all ages celebrate

 Bardia National Park sees an increase of around 6 tigers over 3 years; now totalling an estimated 56 wild tigers


 Livestock Insurance Scheme is launched by WWF India to address communities' livestock loss in and around tiger reserves


 WWF India train frontline staff and forest officials on monitoring of tigers and prey in Corbett, Rajaji, Pilibhit, Dudhwa, Sundarbans, Balaghat, Sathyamangalam, and Wayanad

 Jilin Huangnihe National Nature Reserve becomes the first CAJTS Registered site in China

 WWF Thailand works with civil society groups to request government to reconsider construction of a dam in Mae Wong National Park


 Laos government announces intention to phase out all tiger farm operations at CITES CoP17


 WWF India releases report *Kanha-Achanakmar Corridor: Current status, threats and critical linkages for wildlife*, discussing critical wildlife corridors in Satpuda Maikal landscape, tiger occupancy, and the presence of human population in the area

 An Amur tiger is successfully released back into the wild after human wildlife conflict


 Camera trap data shows Amur tiger and leopard populations moving between China and Russia

 WWF partners with Discovery Communications to protect tigers in Transboundary Manas Conservation Area


 Petition to shut down tiger farms submitted to the Hanoi Conference in Vietnam


 Survey of Bharmaputra floodplains shows presence of tigers, rhinos and elephants


 China establishes CAJTS assessment committee, after registering Jilin Huangnihe National Nature Reserve under CAJTS

 Over 300 camera traps deployed in Rimbang Baling to survey tigers and prey species

 WWF India and the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department hold the 3rd Kanha-Pench Walk to build awareness on the importance of the Kanha-Pench corridor

 Screening of *Spirit Tiger* documentary at the Kampot Writer's Festival, Cambodia

 WWF Global Ambassador Andy Murray signs WWF petition to call for an end to Vietnam's illegal wildlife trade


 A Christmas advert by WWF UK goes viral, calling for public support to protect tigers

 Tx2 goal midway point is marked at Responsible Business Forum on Sustainable Development

 WWF India and government partners organise the bi-annual *Central India Landscape Symposium*, leading to an agreement on a single map of the Central India Landscape

 Myanmar kicks off development of a National Tiger Action Plan

 Central Leading Group meeting in China passes "The pilot plan of the national park dedicated to Siberian tigers and Amur leopards in Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces"

 VTB Bank pledge 5 million USD for big cats to WWF Russia

 Bhutan registers 3 protected areas for CAJTS and shares goal to have its protected areas CAJTS Approved

July

August

September

October

November

December

WE ARE DOUBLING WILD TIGERS









WWF Tx2 in Numbers

2009

Working towards
Tx2 since 2009

13

Focusing on 13
tiger landscapes



6000 +

6000+ wild tigers by
2022 - the Tx2 goal

1500000 +

Covering over 1.5 million
km² of tiger habitat

100%
RECYCLED



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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