



Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme  
Project portfolio snapshots





Implemented by:



KfW

# Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme

A development programme financed by the

Federal Republic of Germany

through KfW Development Bank

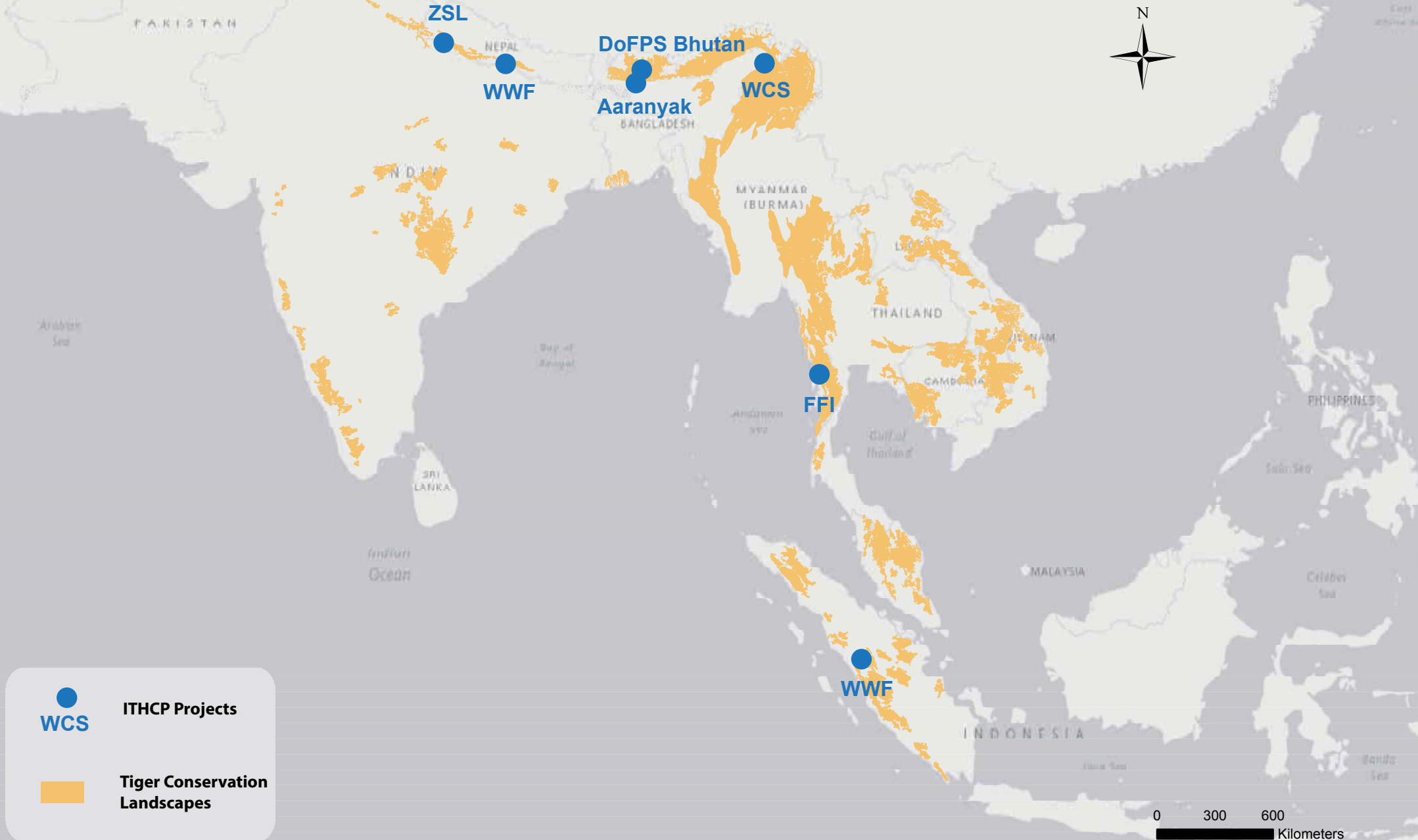
## Project portfolio snapshots

(March 2016 version)



# INTEGRATED TIGER HABITAT CONSERVATION PROGRAMME CURRENT PORTFOLIO\*

\*as of March 2016



# Aaranyak (India)

Code 1334 - Partners: Government agencies, international non-profits, national non-profits  
>Tiger Conservation Landscape n° 37<

IUCN-KfW funding: 1 - 1.5 million EUR



- Target Protected Areas
- Buffer zones
- Other Protected Areas
- Village boundaries
- Project Area

**Objective:** Achieve 50% increase in tiger population in the project area in the next 10 years by reducing human disturbances in the habitat and thus increasing the tiger and prey population.

### Highlights (project outcomes):

- Protection and recovery of tiger population through Law Enforcement

Current tiger population: ~13-> Expected increase to: ~20 tigers

- Evaluate conservation effectiveness through long-term monitoring of tigers, prey, and threats

- Improve livelihoods and conservation education to reduce pressure from local people on tigers, their prey and habitat.

### Project investments:

- Seven new antipoaching camps and watch towers (West side)
- Equipment (vehicles, GPS, binoculars, phones, bikes...)
- Two Community Tiger Conservation Interpretation Centers with exhibition and shop for local products and community meeting / training hall
- Laptops & printers

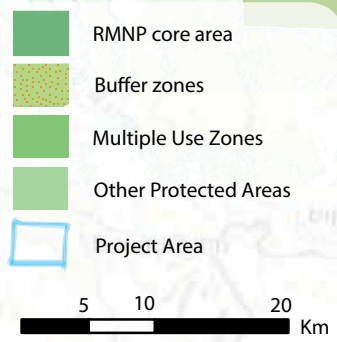
### Sustainable livelihoods:

- Biogas reactors
- Improved cooking stoves
- Three tree nurseries
- Reconversion of poachers to new livelihoods (piggery, fishery, mushroom farming, agroforestry)
- Improved cattle and vet support
- Fodder
- Jobs at patrols
- Alternative fuels
- Awareness through film on Manas

Project Lead: Aaranyak


Project Partners: Awely; Panthera; Wildlife Conservation Trust; Forest Department Bodoland Territorial Council

Map Sources: Aaranyak, IUCN, Protected Planet, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community





**Objective:** To ensure tigers in Bhutan's Royal Manas National Park (RMNP) persist in the future and serve as a source population for tigers within the wider Indo-Himalayan region

**Highlights (project outcomes):**

-  • Reduced poaching of tiger and their prey species by 90% in RMNP
- Increased tiger population size and their prey base through habitat restoration and improvement by 50%

**Current tiger population: ~15/20 -> Expected increase to: ~30 tigers**

-  • Reduced grazing pressure in the park by 50% by 2020.
- Trans-boundary regional cooperation to protect tigers formalized.
-  • 40% of communities increase livelihoods from eco-tourism (and other livelihood activities, jobs created) by the end of the project period.
- 50% reduction of local communities dependence on natural resources from within tiger habitats
- Reduced Human Wildlife Conflicts by 90%

**Project investments:**

- Anti-poaching kits and training of field staff
- Watchtowers and forest outposts (two)
- Communication sets
- One 4 WD vehicle
- Material for monitoring tigers and their prey population
- Grassland management and restoration (machines, seeds..)
- Equipment for Forest Protection and Surveillance Unit

**Sustainable livelihoods:**

- Provision of low-voltage electric fencing
- Provide small-scale bio-gas digesters to reduce forest destruction
- Provide improved cattle breeds to farmers
- Supply improved variety of feed and fodder
- Institute insurance schemes to compensate for loss of cattle
- Provide high value horticultural crops less vulnerable to wildlife damage
- Community Based Eco-tourism Established
- Provide CGI roofing to replace bamboo and wooden shingles



# WWF Germany/Nepal/India (Nepal-India)

Code 1309 - Partners: International NGO; National /Local NGOs & Government Agencies.  
>Tiger Conservation Landscape n°40<

IUCN-KfW funding: 2 million EUR



**Objective:** By the end of 2018, at least 60% increase in tiger number in two Tx2 Recovery sites of Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki complex

### Highlights (project outcomes):

• Mechanism to achieve zero poaching of tigers in Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki Complex in place by the end of 2018

Current tiger population: ~29-> Expected increase to: ~46 tigers

• Tiger and prey base habitat restored and managed in core, buffer zone and critical sites within Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki complex by the end of 2018

• Prevent and decrease human tiger conflict across the Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki complex by the end of 2018

### Project investments:

- Three guard posts in poaching-prone sites
- Vehicle for Rapid Response Teams with tranquilization gun and other equipment for HTC
- SMART Patrolling & monitoring equipment (camera-traps, motorbike, phones, GPS, laptops)
- Three wildlife watch-towers
- 100 km new fire line (added to existing 40 km)
- Management of 50ha of grassland each year
- Three new waterholes
- Plantations along river corridors

### Sustainable livelihoods:

- Training in sustainable livelihoods (for youth in particular)
- Micro-credit scheme and development of cooperatives
- Promotion of eco-tourism
- Alternative energy: 179 new biogas plants and training through a revolving fund
- Cattle vaccination programme, stall-feeding development
- Insurance schemes and Rapid Response Teams for HTC
- Predator-proof corrals

**Project Lead:** World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Germany

**Project Partners:** WWF Nepal; WWF India; WWF Tiger Alive Initiative; National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC); Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC, NP); Department of Forest (DoF, NP); Central Investigation Bureau (CIB, NP); Directorate of the Nepal Army; Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB, NP); Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) Program; National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA, IN); Forest department, Government of Bihar (IN)

Map Sources: World Wide Fund for Nature, IUCN, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

# Zoological Society of London (Nepal-India)

Code 1327 - Partners: International NGO; National /Local NGOs & Government Agencies.  
 >Tiger Conservation Landscapes n° 40, 41, 42, 43<

IUCN-KfW funding: 2 million EUR



**Objective:** Increasing tiger populations through improved management and monitoring of five transboundary tiger sites in Nepal and India, with foci on law enforcement, biological monitoring, and sustainable development for local communities in the surrounding landscape.

**Highlights (project outcomes):**

- Improved on-site law enforcement in Sukla, Parsa, Bardia, Banke and Nandaaur reduces tiger poaching over the 3-year period

**Current tiger population: ~198-> Expected increase to: ~238 tigers**

- Improved management effectiveness in 5 PAs (Sukla and Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Bardia and Banke National Parks and Nandaaur Wildlife Sanctuary) supports the monitoring and conservation of tiger populations over the 3-year period
- Human-tiger conflict prevention and mitigation measures established across Sukla, Bardia, Banke and Nandaaur PA reduces the negative impacts of living with tigers over the 3-year period.
- Access to improved and alternative livelihoods for community members living around the Sukla, Bardia, Banke and Nandaaur PAs improved over the 3-year period

**Project investments:**

- Construction and repair of roads, guard posts and watch towers in the core area of all five PAs
- Improvement of PA facilities (solar power sources, drinking water, toilets and communication systems)
- Establishment of rapid response units in each PA, fully resourced with vehicles, communication, detection and evidence handling equipment
- Installation of GSM camera-based early warning systems for illegal activity, long range wi-fi system for CCTV cameras to stop poachers

**Sustainable livelihoods:**

- Development of homestays, trekking tourism and tiger tracking (with support of loft loans scheme)
- Installation of predator-proof corrals and insurance scheme against HTC
- Alternative fuels, alternative fodder crops to reduce grazing
- Development of and training on alternative livelihoods (e.g. essential oils production)

**Project Lead:** Zoological Society of London (ZSL)  
**Project Partners:** Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC, NP); Uttarakhand Forest Department (UKFD, IN); National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC); Himalayan Nature (HN); Panthera; Wildlife Conservation Trust (WCT); Wildlife Institute of India (WII)

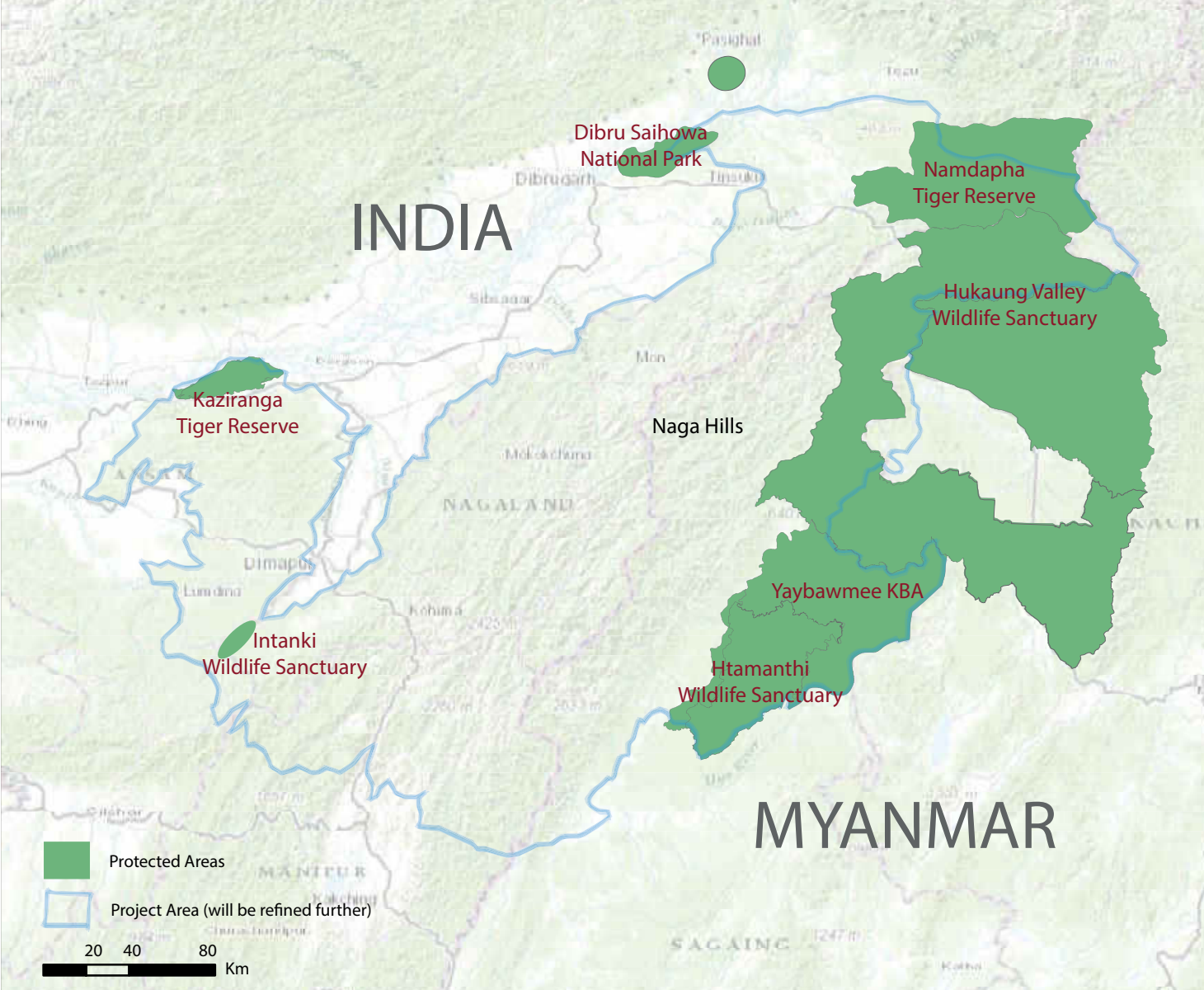
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# Wildlife Conservation Society (India & Myanmar)

Code 1337 - Partners: International NGO; National/Local NGOs; Government Agencies & other organisations.  
 > Tiger Conservation Landscapes n° 37 & 38<



Protected Areas  
 Project Area (will be refined further)  
 20 40 80 Km

**Objective:** To recover tiger populations in Northern Myanmar by increasing effective law enforcement, security community tenure and improving local ethnic livelihoods in both Myanmar and India, thus maintaining key habitat connectivity across the transboundary TCL and reduced reliance on key resources such as tiger prey.

**Highlights (project outcomes):**

- Identification of critical tiger corridors in NE India
- Conservation activities in corridors
- Stabilized tiger and prey populations

> Baseline data on tiger populations to be determined

- Increased law enforcement with SMART in Myanmar
- Improved management with METT in Htamanthi & Hukaung Valley WS

- Improved livelihoods in core areas in both countries
- Sustainable management and secure land tenure through land use plans

**Project investments:**

- Two guard posts and other facilities for Forest Department
- Two staff houses
- Kitchens, wells
- Two community guest houses
- Other facilities for communities
- Conservation Facilitation Centre
- Animal crossings in tea plantations
- Livestock fencing
- Monitoring and patrolling equipment
- Awareness and communications materials
- Camera traps and other investments

**Sustainable livelihoods:**

- Landuse planning
- Community forestry
- Community-based ecotourism
- Bamboo
- Fisheries
- Sustainable livestock & sustainable handicrafts and natural products

**Project lead:** Wildlife Conservation Society  
**Project Partners:** Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD), Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF); Kachin State Government, Sagaing Regional Government, Naga Self-Administered Area Government; New York Botanical Garden (NYBG); Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC); Naga Traditional Committee and Naga Hills Development Network; Centre for Wildlife Studies (CWS); Balipara Tract and Frontier Foundation (BTFF); Nagaland Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation Trust (NWBCT).

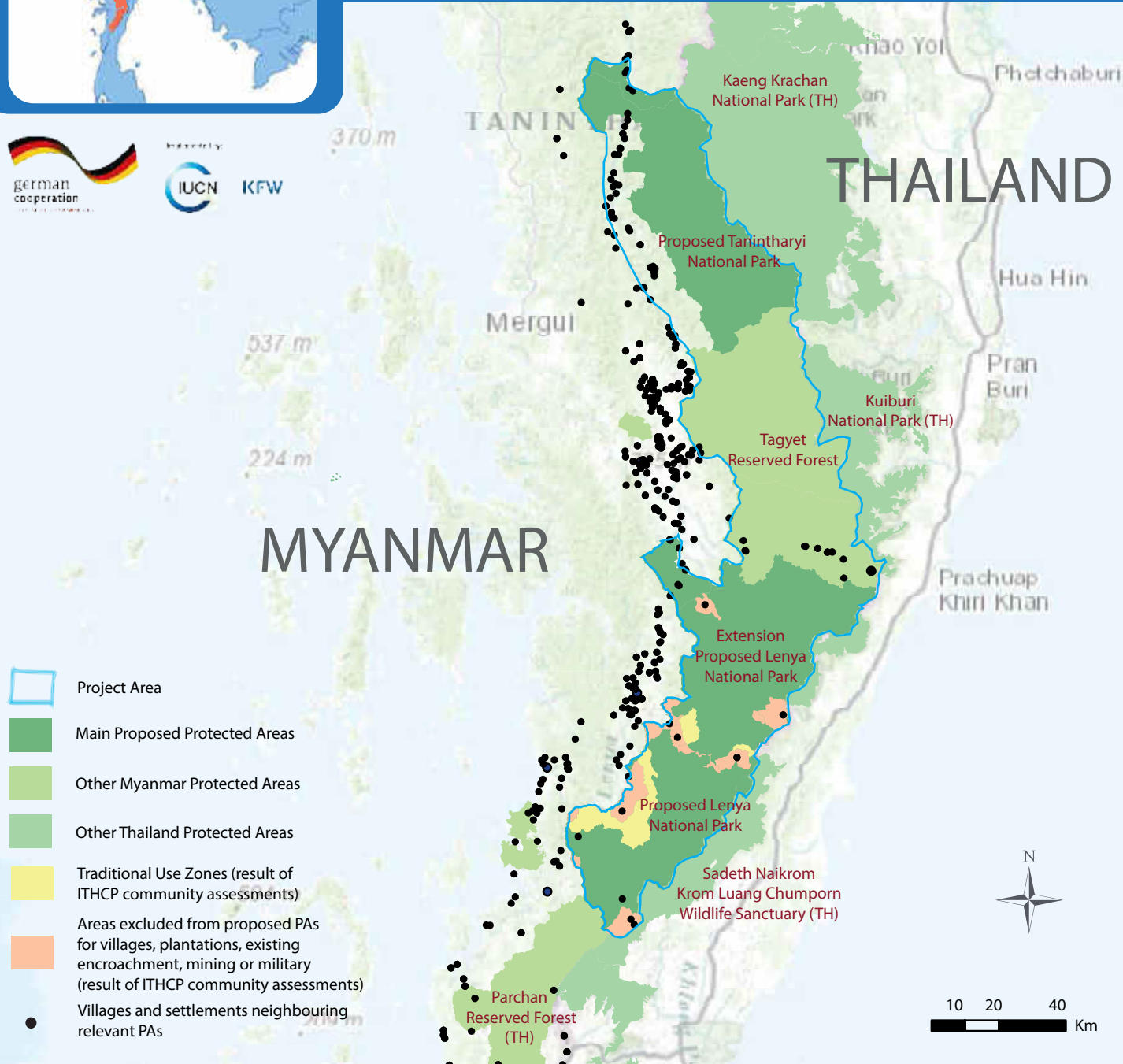
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# Fauna & Flora International (Myanmar)

Code 1338 - Partners: International NGO; National /Local NGOs & Government Agencies.  
>Tiger Conservation Landscape n°20<

IUCN-KfW funding: 1 - 1.5 million EUR



- Project Area
- Main Proposed Protected Areas
- Other Myanmar Protected Areas
- Other Thailand Protected Areas
- Traditional Use Zones (result of ITHCP community assessments)
- Areas excluded from proposed PAs for villages, plantations, existing encroachment, mining or military (result of ITHCP community assessments)
- Villages and settlements neighbouring relevant PAs

**Objective:** Secure the Tanintharyi-Lenya Forest Corridor for tiger numbers to recover and grow

**Highlights (project outcomes):**

- Tiger and prey populations are stabilised and show initial signs of recovery in the Tanintharyi-Lenya Forest Corridor by 2018.
- Current tiger population unknown. Baseline to be established at the beginning of project.**
- > 400,000 ha Tanintharyi-Lenya Forest Corridor is effectively protected from land use change and conversion by 2018.
- Community-based buffer zone management secures proposed protected area borders and tiger populations, while providing alternative local livelihoods.

**Project investments:**

- Four new ranger posts
- Sign posts
- Research equipment (e.g. camera traps)
- HCV toolkit development
- Vehicles
- Seven computers & printers

**Sustainable livelihoods:**

- The development of sustainable livelihoods through a consultative approach and the development of a small grants programme. This will focus on sanitation, access to water, community forestry, small holdings for crop and vegetable production as well as livestock raising
- Community managed eco-tourism camp site on the Nawun river
- Land use maps and management plans;
- HTC protocol & training

**Project Lead:** Fauna & Flora International (FFI)  
**Project Partners:** Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD), Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF); World Wide Fund for Nature – Myanmar Programme; Lenya Karen Youth Organisation (LKYO); DRA; BANCA; CAT and KESAN (local Karen CSO networks)

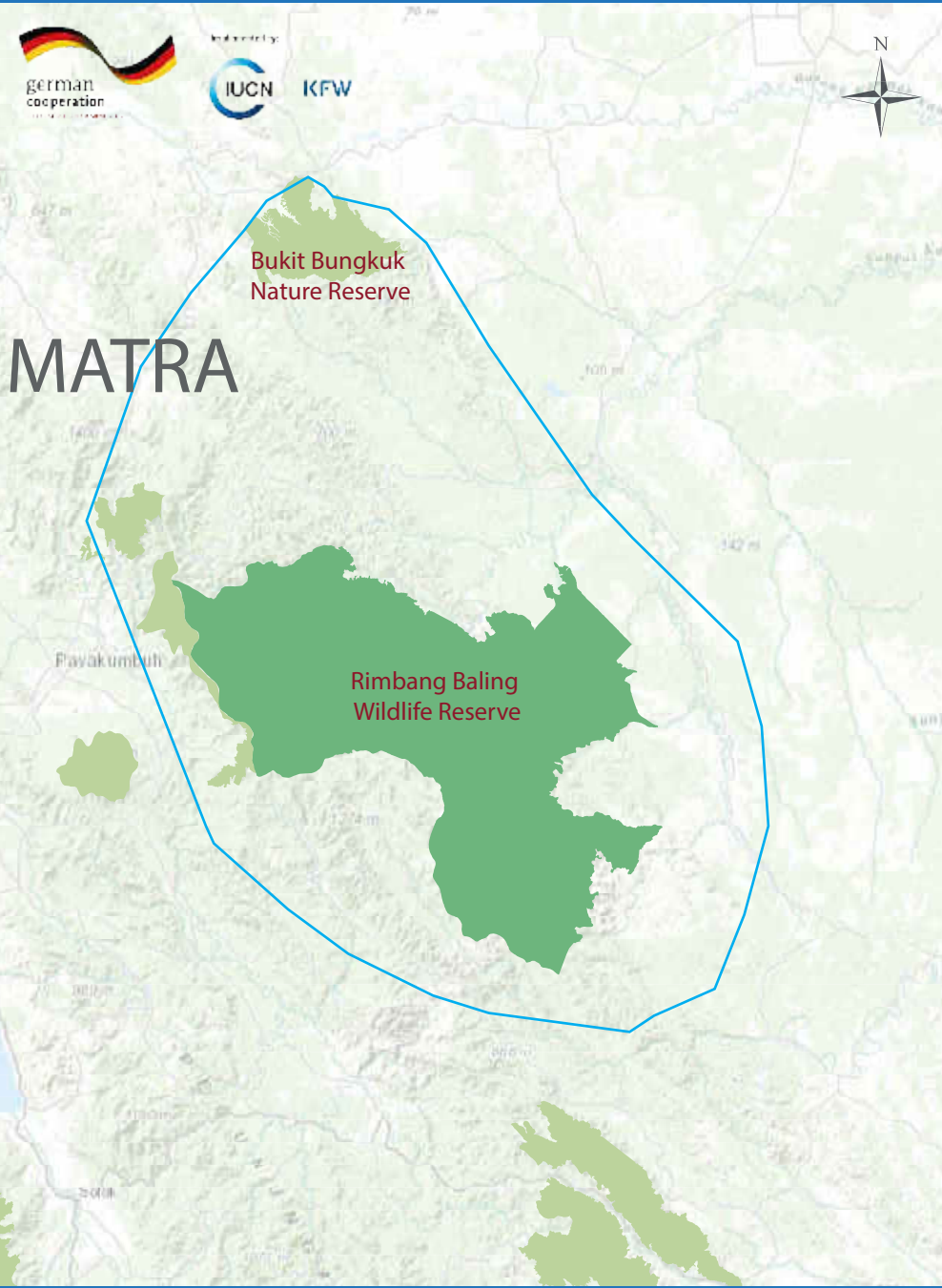
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# WWF Germany / WWF Indonesia (Sumatra)


Code 1311 - Partners: International NGO; National /Local NGOs & Government Agencies.  
 >Tiger Conservation Landscape n°6<

IUCN-KfW funding: 1.5 - 2 million EUR





**Objective:** Rimbang Baling continues to serve as a tiger source site and critical linkage for tiger movements in Central Sumatra actively co-managed by local communities.

**Highlights (project outcomes):**

 • By 2019, tiger, habitat and prey loss are reduced through a multi-stakeholder Integrated Tiger-Habitat Protection System (ITHPS) in Rimbang Baling

**Current tiger population: ~20 --> Expected increase: ~35 tigers**

 • By 2019, Rimbang Baling comes under an effective, nationally recognized collaborative multi stakeholder management framework, with operational management plan

 • By 2019, a representative number of RB core zone and selected immediate border communities actively support and benefit from the RB co-management systems

**Project investments:**

- Two guard posts built and equipped with renewable energy
- 350 camera-traps for monitoring
- GPS, rucksacks, tents, audio recorders
- Vehicles
- Four agroforestry demo sites
- Ten villages sanitation and waste facilities
- Three villages hydro plants and/or solar farms
- Ecotourism equipment
- One community and education centre
- One radio station to prevent wildlife conflicts

**Sustainable livelihoods:**

- Participatory management plan
- Village development plans
- Strengthening existing ecotourism, benefit sharing, micro-finance, governance
- Renewable energy deployed
- Optimisation of rubber plantations
- Improved options for agroforestry
- Training on reducing energy and waste

**Project Lead:** World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Germany  
**Project Partners:** WWF Indonesia (WWF ID); YAPEKA; INDECON; WWF Tiger Alive Initiative; The Nature Conservation Agency (BKSDA); Directorate for Conservation Areas and the Advancement of Protection Forests; Directorate for Biodiversity Conservation; Forestry Planning Agency; Forestry Offices at the Provincial and Regency Levels; Tourism Offices at the Provincial and Regency Levels; Regency, sub-Regency, and Village Offices

Map Sources: World Wide Fund For Nature, IUCN, Protected Planet, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, Increment P. Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, WWF, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community





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