Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme

Project portfolio snapshots
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A development programme financed by the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW Development Bank

Project portfolio snapshots
(February 2019 version)
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 Nandaur reduces tiger poaching over the 3-year period.
- Improved management effectiveness in 5 PAs (Sukla and Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Bardia and Banke National Parks and Nandaur 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 Nandaur 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 Nandaur PAs improved over the 3-year period.

Current tiger population: ~198; Expected increase to: ~238 tigers.

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).

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: 2.6 million EUR

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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)

Map Sources: Zoological Society of London, IUCN, Protected Planet, Esri, HERE, Delorme, TomTom, Intermap, Increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geodata, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.
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

IUCN-KfW funding: 2 million EUR
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
- 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

Map Sources: Aaranyak, IUCN, Protected Planet, Esri, HERE, Décide, TomTom, InerMap, increment F 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

Dept. of Forests & Park Services Bhutan

IUCN-KfW funding: 0.5 - 1 million EUR

Project Lead: Global National Happiness Commission through Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Royal Government of Bhutan

Project Partners: Royal Mans National Park; Geog Administration of Trong, Phangkar, Jigmeling, Ngali, Norbugang, Tarthang and Umling; Ugyen Wangchuk Institute for Conservation and Environment (UWICE); Wildlife Conservation Division and Forests Protection and surveillance unit; Bhutan Foundation; WWF Bhutan.
Objective: Stabilize the population of Sumatran tiger by the end of project, through implementation of the NTRP in five tiger core areas in four priority TCLs accounting for >70% of the remaining population. This will be achieved through supporting: 1) Intensive protection of five core PAs holding the main tiger source populations; 2) Sustainable landscape management across >69’000 km² of prime tiger habitat; and 3) Community livelihood buffer zone initiatives at PA borders.

Highlights (project outcomes):

- Tiger and prey populations are stabilised in core areas of 4 target PAs by 2018
- Current tiger population is ~ 85
- Effective landscape-level management in 4 priority Tiger Conservation Landscapes, covering >69’000 km² maintains tiger forest habitat integrity and reduces illegal wildlife trade
- Community-based buffer zone management secures borders of 4 PAs and tiger populations, whilst simultaneously delivering tangible local livelihood benefits

Project investments:

- Material for monitoring tigers and prey population (e.g., 150+ camera-traps)
- SMART Patrolling & monitoring equipment (drones, motorbikes, speedy-boat, 4x4 vehicle, GPS, laptops, uniforms)
- 5 New ranger posts
- Upgrade of 10 current ranger posts
- New partnerships against wildlife crime, with informant networks

Sustainable livelihoods:

- Establishment of 13 new Village Forests that secure >2,000 km² forest in the buffer zones of the PAs
- Creation of management plans for these Village Forests
- Support local communities and companies to design and implement strategies to improve agricultural productivity and income while reducing deforestation
- Provision of local jobs in relation with community patrolling
- Other livelihood options focussed on community-based natural resource management and governance will be identified in collaboration with target communities, who will select the final option/s
- Establishment and training for personnel of human-wildlife conflicts mitigation teams
- Comprehensive conservation awareness programme for 30 villages

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 to: ~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
Objective: Enhance the health and protection of identified bottlenecks of key corridors through direct community based interventions to reduce the human pressure, participatory mitigation measures for human-wildlife conflicts, enhancement of protection measures & awareness raising of local communities towards habitat management and protection

Highlights (project outcomes):

- Poaching and other wildlife crimes reduced by at least 70% in the entire project landscape by 2018
- Current tiger population is ~ 190 --> Expected increase to: ~ 240 tigers
- Dependence on fuel wood for cooking is reduced by 30% in 67 villages in the project landscape by 2018
- Water availability in wildlife habitats and grazing pastures for wild ungulates increases in various regions of the corridor landscape
- At least 1000 local villagers voluntarily adopt different Alternative Livelihoods thus reducing their dependency on adjoining forests in critical areas of the two corridor landscapes by 2018
- Adverse impacts of Human-Large Carnivore Conflict on wildlife and local communities reduced by at least 40% by 2018.
- Increased local support for conservation activities garnered through capacity development and focused sensitization in 85 select villages

Project investments:

- Equipment for frontline and conflict mitigation staff (camera traps, drones, cages, tranquillisation guns, cameras, first-aid kits...)
- Installation of 1.5 kilometer long anti-crop raiding fences in 6 select villages
- Development of Acoustic alert/deterrent systems for prevention of crop-raiding in 4 villages
- Construction of parapet walls on open wells
- Installation of 25 solar powered bore well fed water holes
- Purchase of four 4x4 vehicles, one for patrols, three for human wildlife conflict mitigation
- Purchase of one minibus for patrols

Sustainable livelihoods:

- Introduction, development and training on a wide variety of Alternative livelihoods to villages situated in critical bottleneck of corridors through 106 different Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- Alternative livelihoods can include e.g. electric work, hospitality, tailoring, plumbing, small industrial works, NTFP trades, fisheries, bamboo craft...
- Installation of 8'000 improved cook stoves in 124 villages to reduce forest use
- Development of plantations to reduce forest use in 20 villages (17'000 plants)
- Awareness programmes for rural children and teachers
- Provision of a number of local jobs

IUCN-KfW funding: 2 million EUR
Objective: Assist in the recovery of the tiger, its prey and their habitat in the MM Hills – Cauvery WS landscape by undertaking direct community-based interventions (...) strengthening overall park management capability (...) and helping foster local community support to conservation (...)

Highlights (project outcomes):

• Ensuring short-term stability and enabling long-term recovery of tiger and prey populations in the landscape, and improvement of habitat status; increase in the extent or intensity of habitat use by tigers & prey

Current tiger population is ~ 12-14 --> Expected increase to: ~ 20 tigers

• Building staff capacity and improving park management effectiveness to proactively reduce threats, and enhance understanding of legal provisions for better conservation law enforcement

• Undertaking direct community-based interventions to reduce key conservation threats, build local support to conservation, and help maintain / enhance connectivity of the Doddasampige-Edyarahalli corridor between MM Hills Wildlife Sanctuary and Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Tiger Reserve

• Improving public support to wildlife conservation by enhancing awareness and understanding of conservation issues among local communities, media and decision makers

Project investments:

• Speed calming measures and outreach on the road passing through the corridor

• Provision of drinking water to ten anti-poaching camps (pumps & storage tanks)

• Provision of key-equipment to park management staff (including developed natural history & wildlife law apps and translated versions of wildlife protection laws)

• Development of two nature information centers, for education and capacity building purposes

• Development of an educational film on biodiversity in the landscape

Sustainable livelihoods:

• Provision of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) stoves to 1,000 families

• Establishment of a new mobile veterinary service to provide fast care to wild animals (reduction human-wildlife conflicts) and livestock (vaccination)

• Access to drinking water: creation of solar/wind powered pumpsets & provision of storage tanks to lift drinking water from wells

IUCN-KfW funding: 0.5 - 1 million EUR

Map Sources: Nature Conservation Foundation, Protected Planet, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, IFO, NRCan, WWF, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordinance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Iwisekopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.
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.
- > 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.

Current tiger population unknown. Baseline to be established at the beginning of project.

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

Map Sources: Fauna & Flora International, IUCN, Protected Planet, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Tele Atlas, 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 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

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Project lead: Wildlife Conservation Society
Project Partners: Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD), Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MDECAF), 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 (NWBC).
Objective: Secure protected areas in the Dawna-Karen Hills to ensure no further decrease in the tiger population and the opportunity for tiger numbers to recover.

Highlights (project outcomes):

- Tiger census baseline data (presence in project site protected areas) obtained by the end of 2018.
- Baseline data on tiger populations to be determined.
- Critical tiger occupied habitat is protected and tiger and prey loss is reduced through the operation of Wildlife Protection Units (WPU) in 610,000 ha in four protected areas by 2019.
- By 2019, Karen National Union leaders and a representative number of selected communities demonstrate support and understanding of tiger management practices to be implemented in the relevant Protected Areas.

Project investments:

- Construction of three new ranger stations.
- Procurement and maintenance of a boat and engine for WPUs.
- Procurement and maintenance of six Honda motorcycles for WPUs.
- Procurement of field equipment for WPUs (uniforms, boots, rucksack, sleeping gear, field knife, torch first aid and medical kits, GPS).
- Translation of SMART software into Karen language.

Sustainable livelihoods:

- Full assessment of feasibility for livelihoods investments to inform the design for a later phase of livelihood development support.
- Provision of jobs for local communities.
- Creation of a buffalo bank for communal use of livestock (six buffalos).
- Construction of mini irrigation canals to support wet paddy rice farming (10 canals for 10 wet rice paddy fields).
- Animal husbandry training.
- Support for community-based mapping and registration of customary lands.
Objective: Effectively reduce human-tiger conflicts, and develop positive attitudes towards tigers and tiger conservation initiatives, in selected areas adjoining Sundarban Tiger Reserve in India, and Sundarbans Reserve Forest in Bangladesh.

Highlights (project outcomes):

- Infrastructure for management and reduction of human-tiger conflicts and adversities associated with HTC established and operationalised in the Sundarbans.

- Current tiger population is 62-96 (India) & 84-130 (Bangladesh)

- Framework of cross-border learning and sharing, and coordination for synchronised conservation efforts of tiger habitats in the Sundarban Delta developed and initiated

- Identified villages with high dependence on the forest products and high incidences of human-tiger conflict modelled into ‘tiger tolerant’ villages

- Awareness levels on the importance of tigers and their unique habitat increased by 45-50% among children and youth in selected villages dependent on forest produces through focused awareness events.

Project investments:

- Construction of a community-based training centre in Bangladesh
- Establishment of two fully equipped water-based Rapid Response Teams in India (including speed boat)
- Development of and equipment for Primary Response Teams in India
- Equipment for Village Tiger Response Teams in Bangladesh
- Provision of first aid, retrieval and transport support to attack victims
- Installation of solar powered street lights
- Motorbike, cameras, GPS and other equipment

Sustainable livelihoods:

- Training on, manufacture and installation of improved cooking stoves
- Training on, financial and technical assistance for fisheries, beekeeping, poultry, goatery, orchards
- Enlistment of and equipment for 300 forest resources collectors