



WWF

TAI

2012

Tiger Alive Initiative's 12 Tiger Landscapes

The Tigers Alive Initiative works in 12 landscapes across 13 tiger range countries. We apply our landscape approach to tiger conservation throughout these landscapes. This is a holistic, transboundary approach that is strategic and focused. It is based on accomplishing the Tx2 goal to increase tiger numbers in the most efficient and effective manner, while taking into account the need for human development.



Amur-Heilong

Straddling the border between northeastern China and the Russian Far East, this landscape comprises forests of Korean Pine and Mongolian oak, which provide an important habitat for the Amur tiger and its prey as well as livelihood for the local economy. Illegal logging poses a major threat to the tigers. WWF is working to increase wild tiger numbers by establishing a contiguous, well-protected, well-managed habitat, including cross-border protected areas.



Amur Heilong Landscape, China and Russia

WWF Tigers Alive Landscape



Banjaran-Titiwangsa

This landscape, which includes Peninsular Malaysia's longest mountain range and largest national park, supports the country's largest tiger population. It lies next to Thailand's Hala-Bala forest complex, which contains Thailand's southernmost tiger populations. Poaching of tigers is a major threat. WWF works in the newly created Royal Belum State Park and the Temenggor Forest Reserve, a production forest that still supports a substantial tiger population. WWF Malaysia is partnering with TRAFFIC SEA specifically on efforts related to wildlife trade and poaching.

Banjaran Titiwangsa Landscape, Malaysia and Thailand



 WWF Tigers Alive Landscape

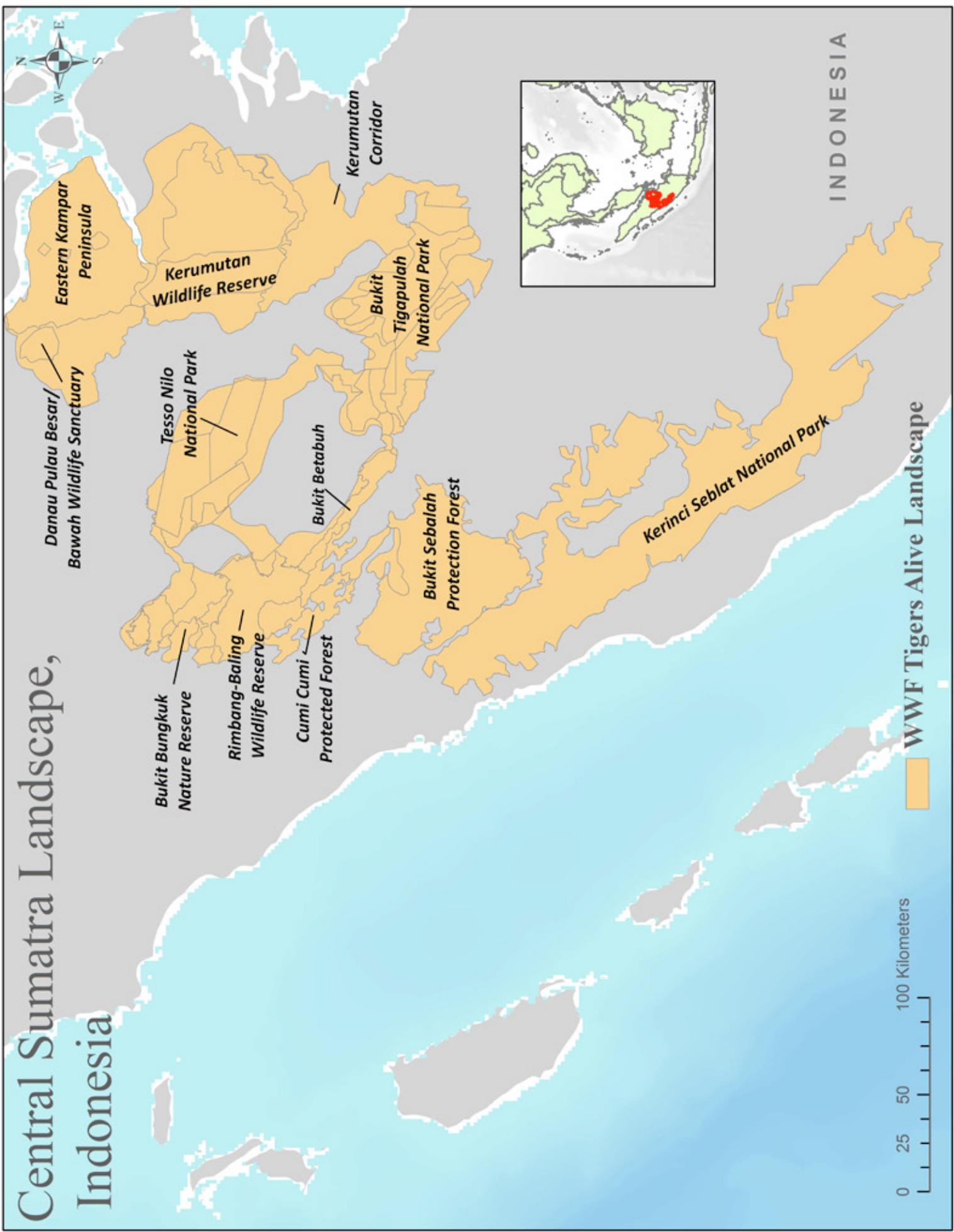
0 25 50 100 Kilometers



Central Sumatra

Spanning the centre of Sumatra, this landscape connects Kerinci-Seblat National Park, one of the world's largest protected areas containing tigers, to the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park and Riau Province's lowland peat-swamp forests that are rich in carbon. It is highly threatened by deforestation for oil palm, and pulp and paper plantations. WWF works to reduce pressure from habitat clearance through monitoring forest crime, engaging with plantation owners on more forest-friendly behaviour, reaching out to local communities, and supporting government agencies on sustainable land-use planning and implementation.

Central Sumatra Landscape, Indonesia



Dawna-Tennaserim

This rugged landscape of vast forest wilderness along the Thailand-Myanmar border supports one of the world's largest tiger populations. The tigers are, however, threatened by habitat loss due to agriculture expansion, uncontrolled logging and infrastructure development, and poaching. Since 1993, WWF has played a critical role in the area. It continues to be a leading partner in securing a permanent conservation legacy in the landscape.



Dawna-Tennaserim Landscape, Myanmar and Thailand



MYANMAR

THAILAND

- Mulayit WS
- Um-Phang WS
- Tung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary
- Sai Yok NP
- Erawan NP
- Klong Wang Chao NP
- Khlong Lan NP
- Mae Wong NP
- Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
- Kuan Si Nakharin NP
- Phu Toei National Park
- Chaloem Rattanakosin National Park
- Salak Phra Wildlife Sanctuary
- Mae Nam Pachi Wildlife Sanctuary
- Kaeng Krachan National Park
- Tanintharyi National Park
- Thagyet/Theinkun Forest Reserve
- Kuiburi National Park
- Tong Pa Poom National Park
- Khao Laem National Park
- Taninthayi Wildlife Reserve
- Lum Khlong Ngu NP
- Kesado National Park

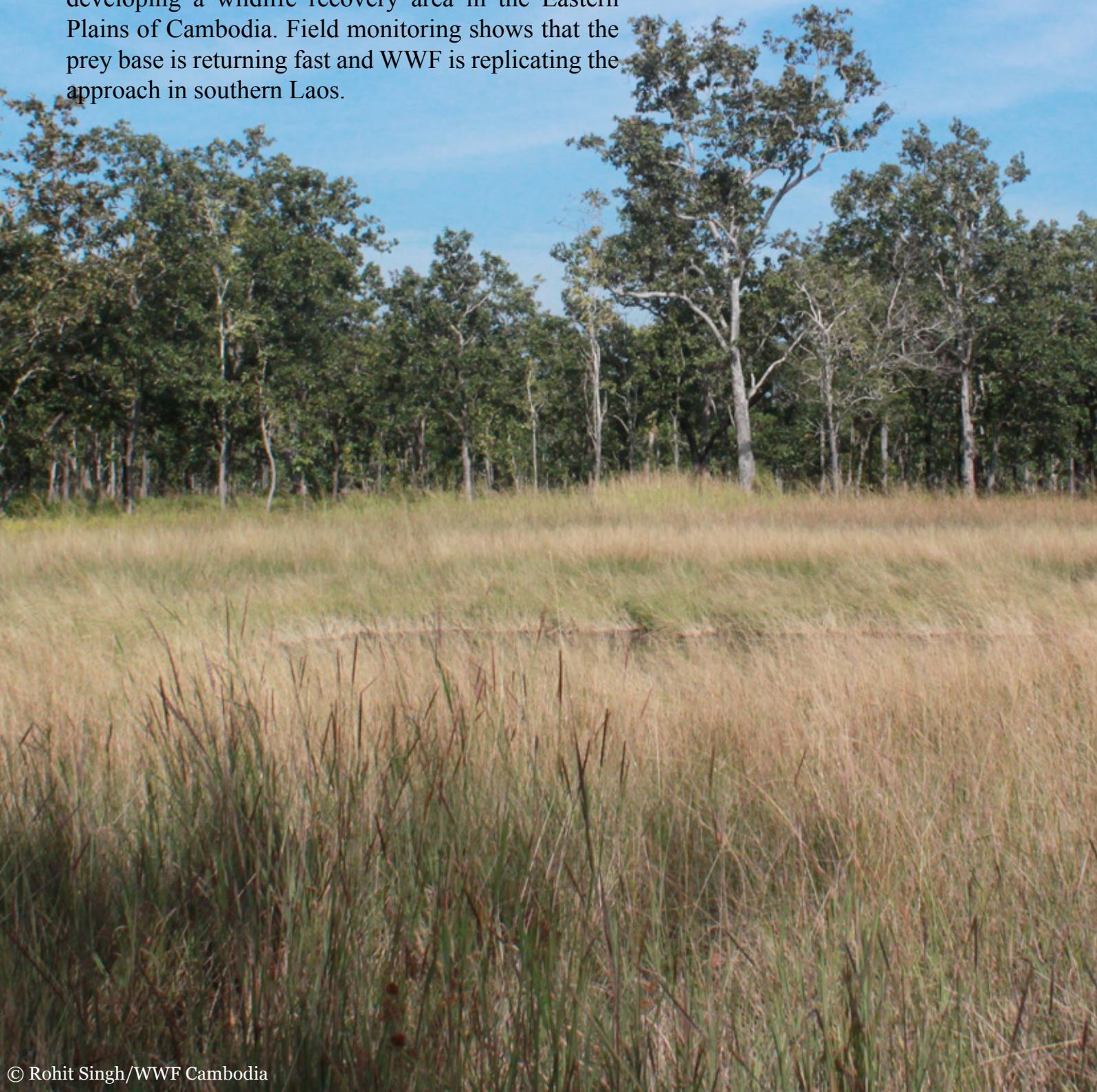


 WWF Tigers Alive Landscape

0 25 50 100 Kilometers

Forests of the Lower Mekong

These forests are for the most part in Cambodia with small areas in Laos and Vietnam. Recent surveys have shown it is now unlikely there are many, if any, breeding tiger populations left in this landscape. However, the vast remaining habitats and relatively low density of human populations present a unique opportunity for tiger conservation. Hence WWF considers it a restoration landscape with the possibility of reintroducing tigers. Since 2000, WWF has been developing a wildlife recovery area in the Eastern Plains of Cambodia. Field monitoring shows that the prey base is returning fast and WWF is replicating the approach in southern Laos.



Forests of the Lower Mekong Landscape; Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam

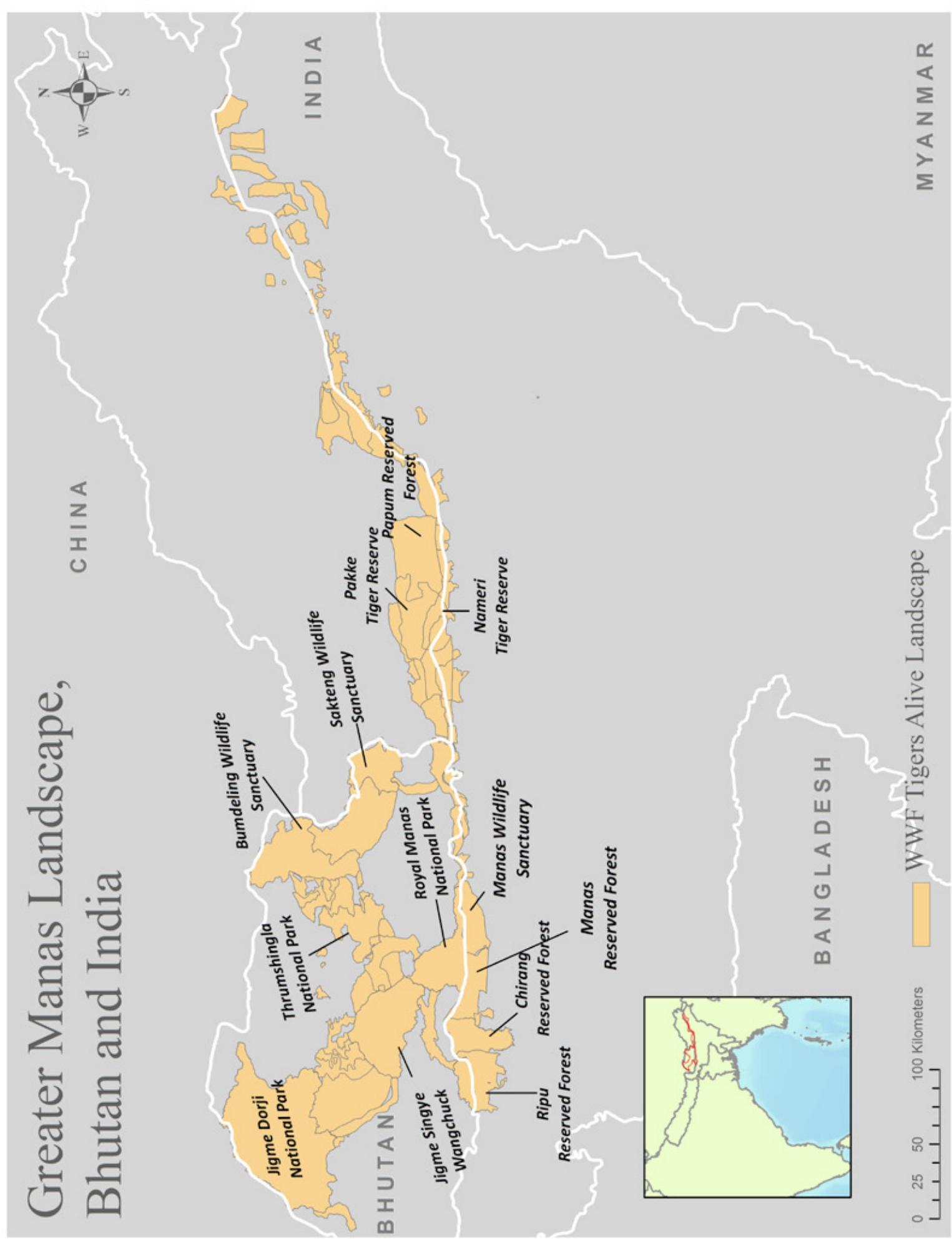


Greater Manas

This large ‘tiger-friendly’ landscape is centred on the Manas World Heritage Site, bordering Bhutan and India’s Assam state. It stretches up into the highlands of Bhutan where tigers coexist with snow leopards. With good protection, tigers can breed and disperse safely throughout the landscape. Key requirements are: harmonising landscape management to directly promote tiger conservation; solid baseline data for tiger and prey population status; enhancing security of the Manas Tiger Reserve and Ripu-Chirang Forest Divisions; involving local communities and sharing conservation benefits with them; and active engagement and transboundary cooperation between Indian and Bhutanese officials to conserve tigers.



Greater Manas Landscape, Bhutan and India



0 25 50 100 Kilometers

WWF Tigers Alive Landscape

MYANMAR

CHINA

INDIA

BANGLADESH

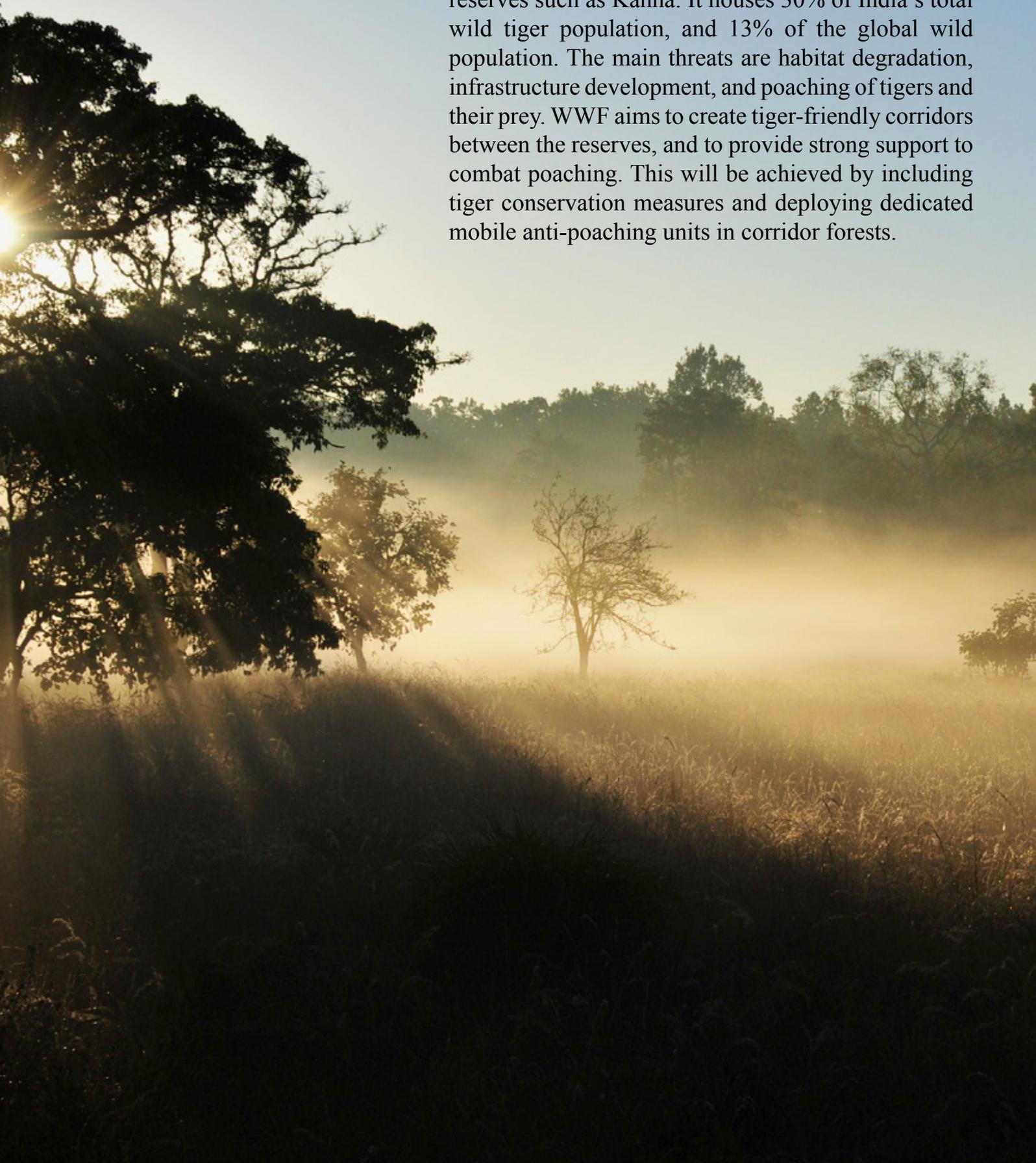
Kaziranga-Karbi

Located in northeastern India, this landscape has an extensive network of protected areas providing shelter to the Bengal tiger and other wildlife such as Indian rhinos and Asian elephants. Challenges to tiger conservation include: retaliatory killing of tigers due to human-tiger conflict; poaching of prey species; lack of adequate baseline data; inadequate protection in forests outside protected areas; illegal wildlife trade; and insufficient support among local communities for conservation. WWF works with the Assam State Forest Department, the Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council, other government agencies and local NGOs to address these issues.

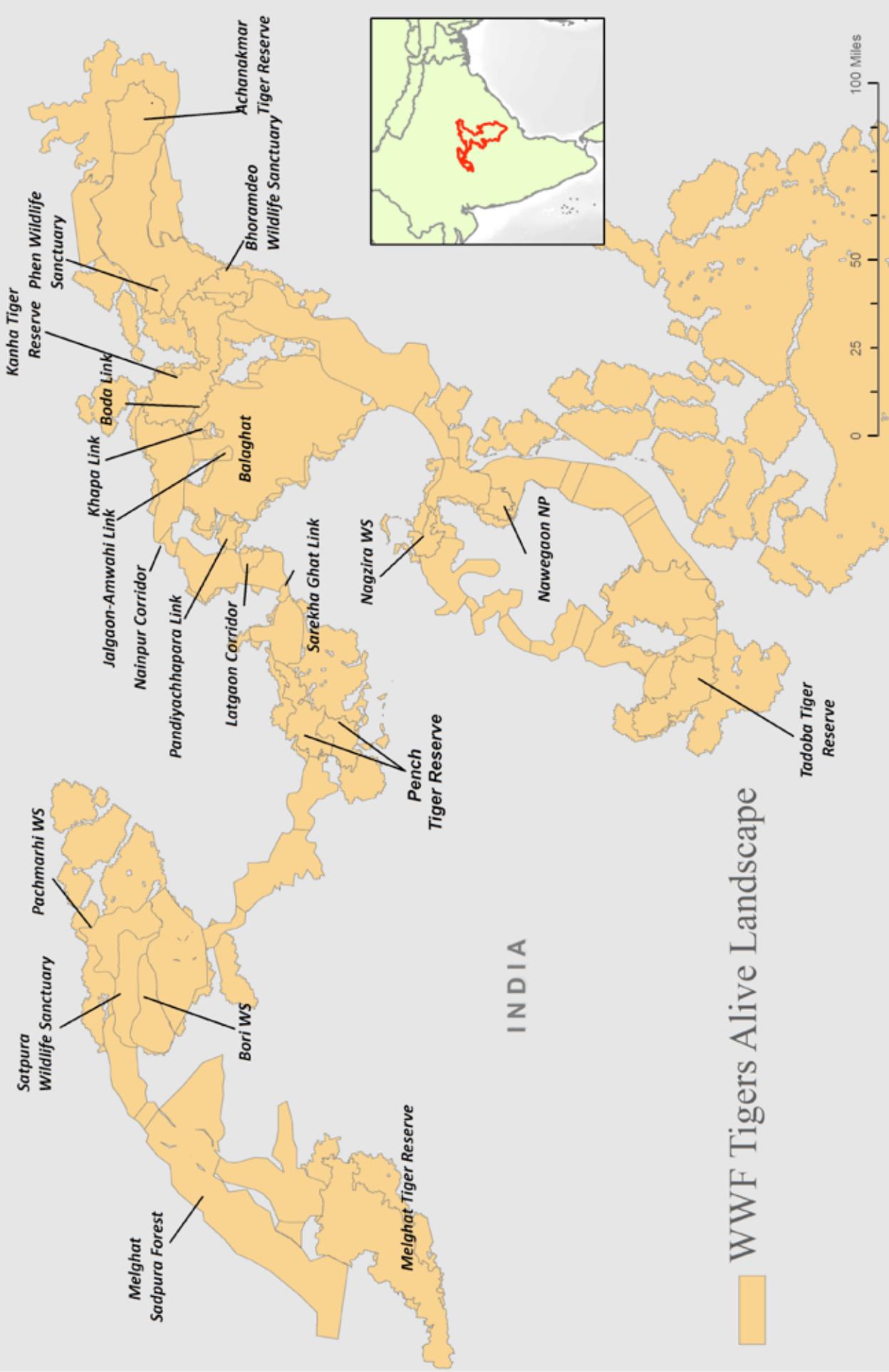


Satpuda-Maikal

This landscape in central India has some of the country's best tiger habitat and best-known tiger reserves such as Kanha. It houses 30% of India's total wild tiger population, and 13% of the global wild population. The main threats are habitat degradation, infrastructure development, and poaching of tigers and their prey. WWF aims to create tiger-friendly corridors between the reserves, and to provide strong support to combat poaching. This will be achieved by including tiger conservation measures and deploying dedicated mobile anti-poaching units in corridor forests.



Satpuda-Maikal Landscape, India



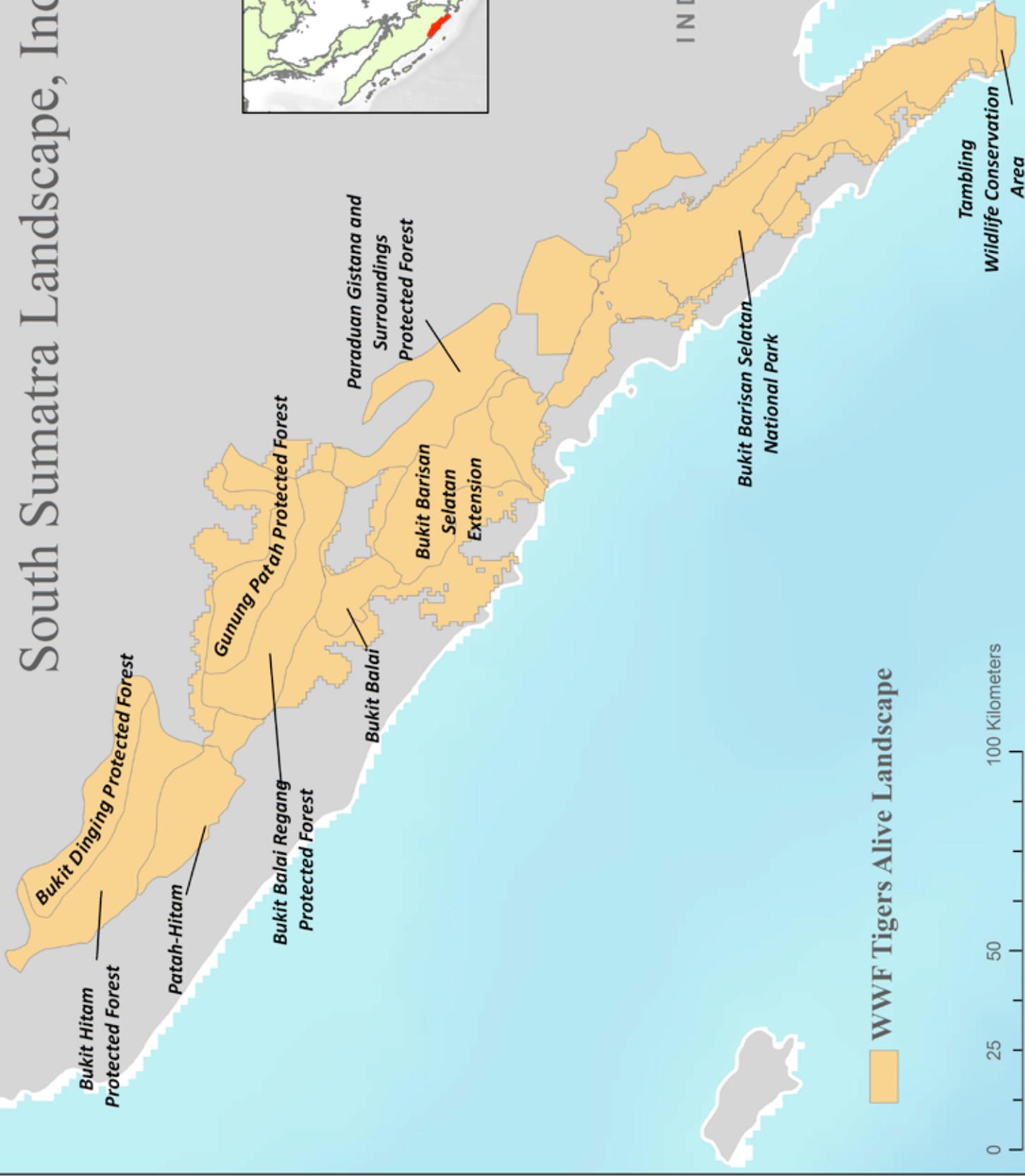
South Sumatra

The rich rainforests of southern Sumatra are critical for the Sumatran tiger, as well as the Sumatran rhinoceros and Asian elephant. Poaching and human-wildlife conflict are major threats to the tigers. WWF is supporting anti-poaching teams with training, equipment, operational costs and salaries. It also works closely with local communities to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

South Sumatra Landscape, Indonesia



INDONESIA



WWF Tigers Alive Landscape

Tambling
Wildlife Conservation
Area

0 25 50 100 Kilometers

Sundarbans

The Sundarbans is a cluster of low-lying islands in the Bay of Bengal, spread across India and Bangladesh, and famous for its unique vast mangrove forests and Bengal tigers. Living on a very varied diet including fish and crustaceans, the tiger's survival here shows its remarkable versatility. Sea level rise from climate change and loss of silt, which constantly builds up the delta, threaten the landscape. Human-tiger conflict and poaching of tiger and its prey are also big issues. Exploring approaches to adapt to climate change, influencing policies to develop a new 'vision' for the delta, mitigating human-wildlife conflict and livelihood improvement, are some of WWF's activities here.



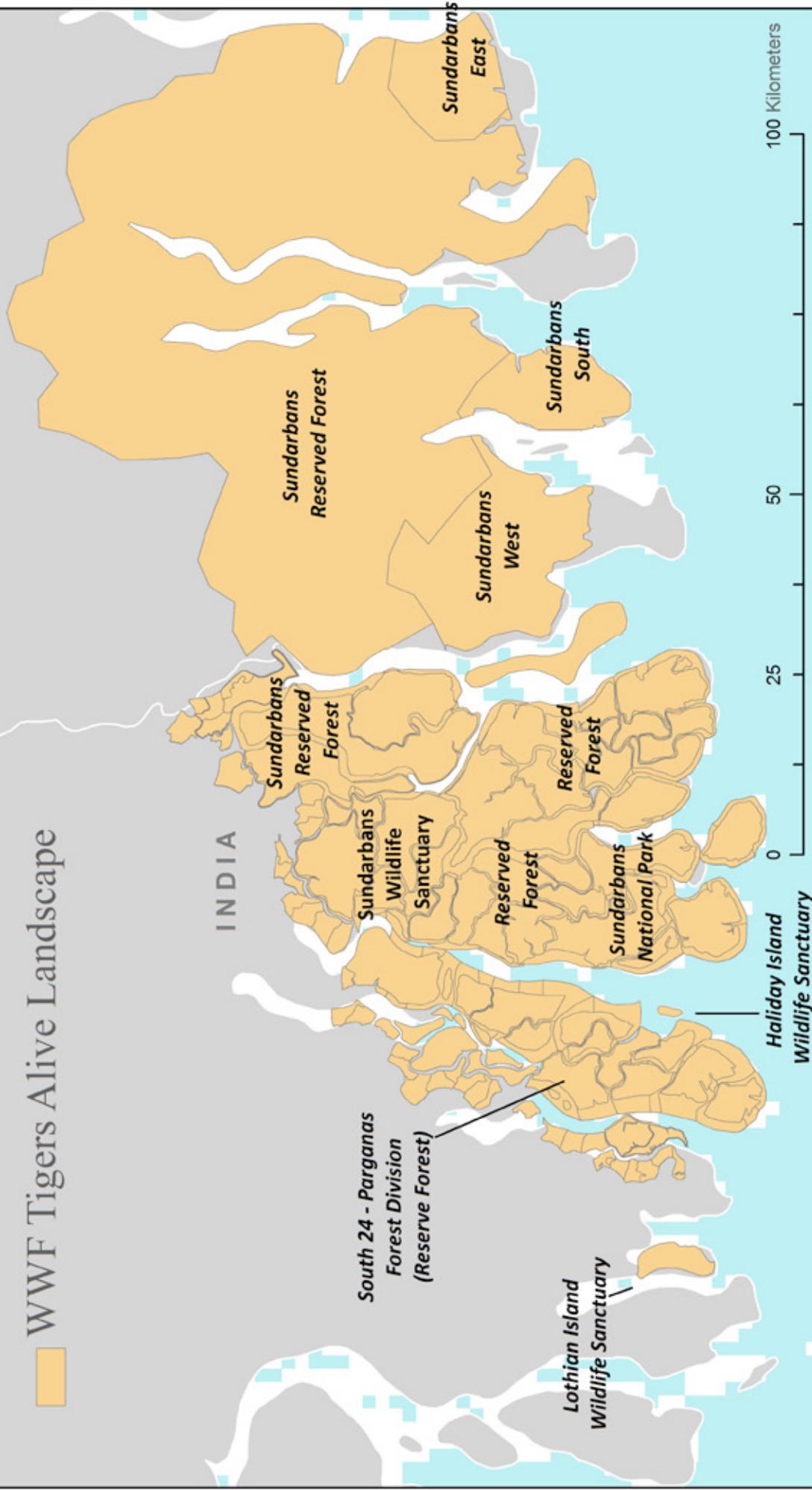
Sundarbans Landscape, Bangladesh and India

WWF Tigers Alive Landscape



BANGLADESH

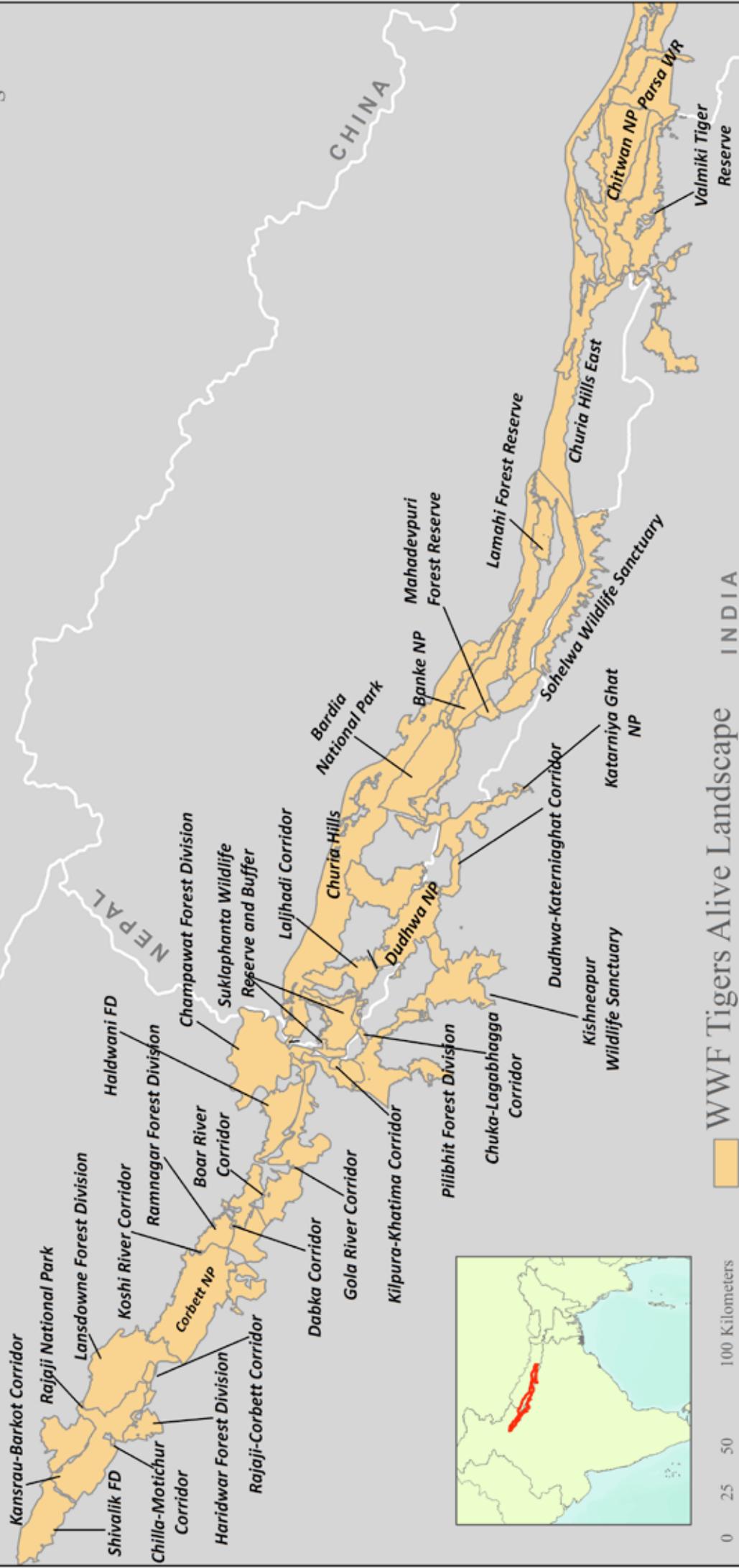
INDIA



Terai Arc

Located in the shadow of the Himalayas, the Terai Arc stretches from Nepal's Bagmati River in the east to India's Yamuna River in the west. Its pioneering innovative conservation approaches have made this a model for the recovery of the Bengal tiger, Asian elephant and Indian rhino. Threats to the tiger, however, remain and these include poaching, human-tiger conflict and habitat loss and fragmentation. Key WWF activities include establishing community development schemes, mitigating human tiger conflict through interim compensation schemes, anti-poaching activities, and strengthening enforcement and advocacy to ensure tigers remain in core areas and that critical corridors remain intact.

Terai Arc Landscape, India and Nepal



WWF Tigers Alive Landscape

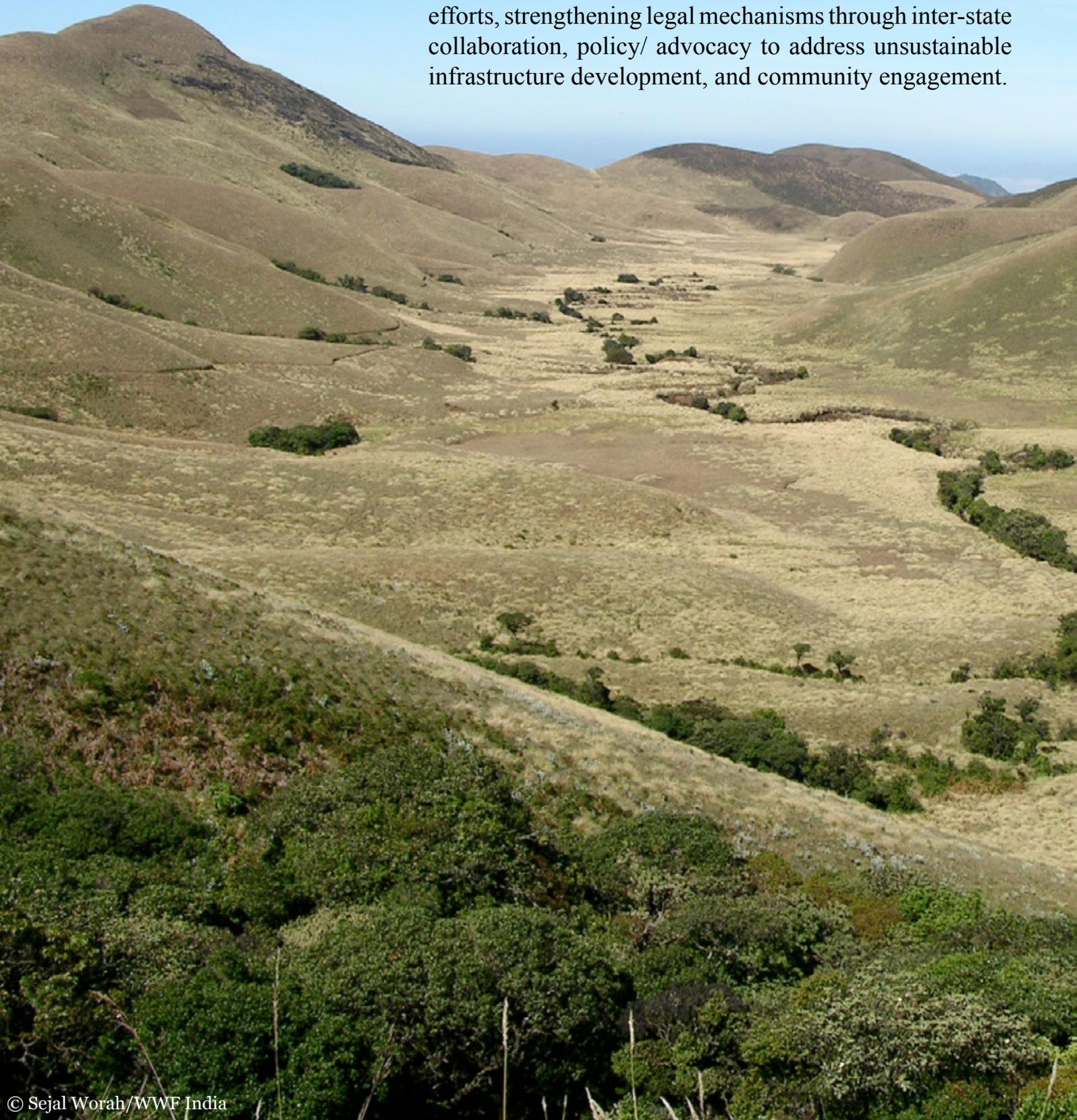


0 25 50 100 Kilometers

INDIA

Western Ghats-Nilgiris

This landscape in southern India comprises some of the country's finest and most contiguous tiger habitats. It represents some of the best areas where tiger numbers can be significantly increased in the near future. Increased human activity, such as poaching, infrastructure development and burgeoning tourism, is threatening breeding populations and leading to habitat fragmentation. WWF supports capacity building of government agencies, anti-poaching efforts, strengthening legal mechanisms through inter-state collaboration, policy/ advocacy to address unsustainable infrastructure development, and community engagement.



Western Ghats-Nilgiris Landscape, India



WWF Tigers Alive Landscape

0 25 50 100 Miles

2009

TAI was established in 2009

12

TAI works in 12 landscapes



+ 1,500,000

The TAI 12 landscapes cover over 1.5 million square kilometres

+ 3,200

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

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WWF Tigers Alive Initiative c/o WWF Malaysia

49 Jalan SS23/15, Taman SEA, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

Tel: ++(603) 7803 3772