

Local Communities & Tiger Conservation

Challenges & Opportunities

HH Strategies (D) Communities

(D-1) Sustainable livelihood support

(D-2) Technologies to minimize human-tiger conflict

Kathmandu Transformational Actions

Tigers, Communities, and the Poverty Trap

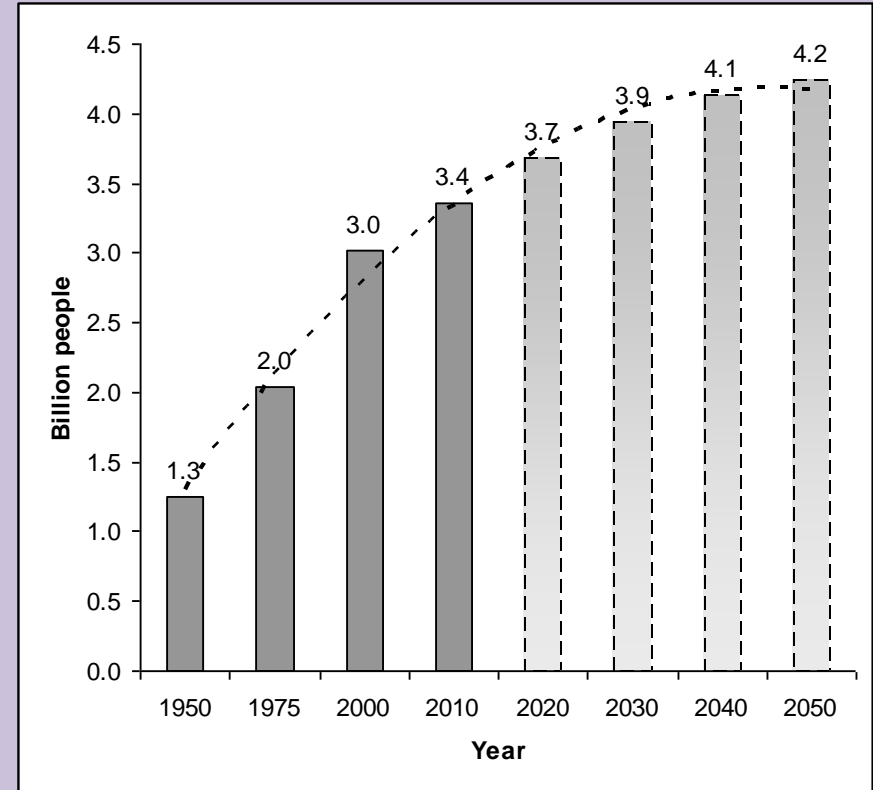
Bhutan	Establish community-based enterprises such as eco-tourism. Mitigate human/wildlife/tiger conflict with a Human-Wildlife Conflict Strategy. Involve local communities and national and international conservation advocates.
Cambodia	Develop community -engagement programs.
China	Help local communities with alternative livelihoods, compensation schemes, and resettlement.
India	Provide appropriate economic and social incentives through offset costs, existing funds (CAMPA), and Rural Development Schemes to communities living in buffer and corridor habitats to ensure coexistence and habitat connectivity, and maintain habitats sustainable for wildlife and communities. Make core/critical tiger habitats truly inviolate by incentive-driven, generous, participatory, voluntary relocation. About 80,000 families residing in currently declared 31,000 sq.km core/critical tiger habitat are envisioned to be relocated in two plan periods - 10 years.
Indonesia	Establish district-level tiger-human conflict response units in problem areas paid for using state district budget, and use them to inform people how to reduce the risks before they become a problem.
Russia	Introduce incentives for tiger-friendly economic activities in local communities.
Thailand	Strengthen alternative livelihood programs.

Wildlife Enforcement and Governance

Cambodia	Operate and strengthen law enforcement.
China	Give the tiger a higher priority in the National Programme for Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Development

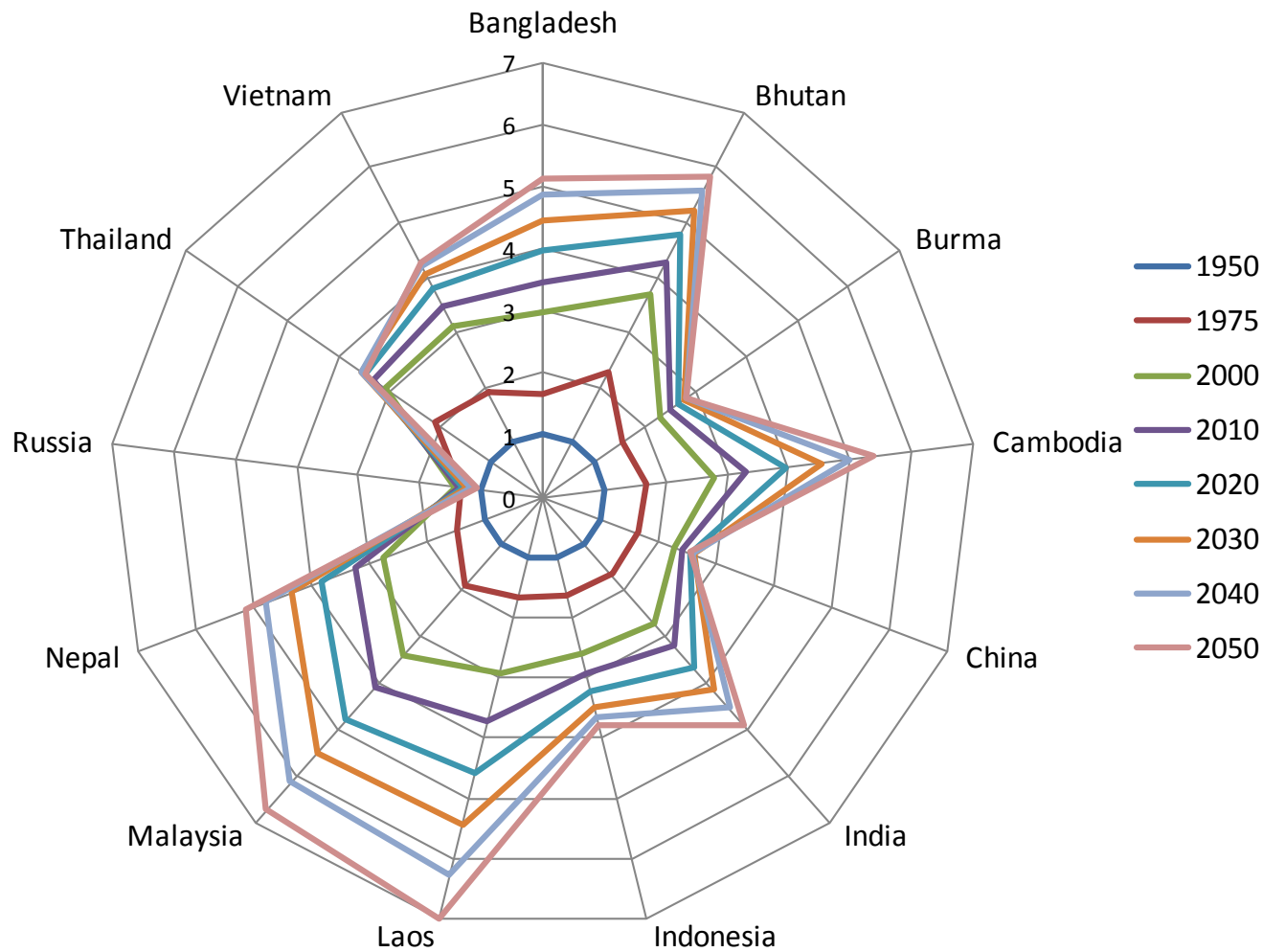
Increasing Human Population in TRCs

- 2.7 times increase in human population since 1950 (1.25 to 3.35 bln),
- 3.95 bln in 2030



Human population, 1950-2050

1950 = 1.0



Why Local Communities?

- Elusive, mobile, crossing land boundaries—hard to control wildlife use
- Inherited or legal use rights for forest resources

Manager wants locals to be **friends** not foes

Strategies to Engage - PAs

- Engage
 - Share benefits
 - Educate
 - Manage human-wildlife conflicts
 - Add value to existing livelihoods
 - Substitute forest-based consumptive with alternative
- Relocate

Strategies to Engage - **TCLs**

- Forest Concessions—amend contracts to have a stake in protecting wildlife
- Consumptive Demand—awareness / stigma