



ASIA PACIFIC AND SNARING

JANUARY 2022

SPOTLIGHT
ON SNARING

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TACKLING A CRISIS IN CAMBODIA

In Cambodia, the snaring crisis is at its peak. From 2010-2019, over 230,000 snares were removed from five protected areas in the country.

Worryingly, the actual number of snares present is likely to be much greater. This is because studies show that even well-trained ranger teams only find less than 30% of the snares present in an area they are patrolling.

In March 2022, the Royal Government's Ministry of Environment with support from WWF and other partners, will officially launch a nationwide campaign for zero snaring. The objective is to advocate for the country's commitment on eliminating the snaring crisis with relevant actors within the Royal Government and iNGOs, while also campaigning for a demand reduction of wild meat and products. The campaign also aims to influence an action plan which integrates snare policy.

WWF-Cambodia and its neighbouring countries need sustained support to help stop the devastation caused by the snaring crisis. In this Snapshot you'll learn more about the impacts of snaring, and what's being done in the region to address it.



"I was part of the team that photographed Cambodia's last tigers, and have no doubt that snaring played a part in that sad story. I have seen animals dead in snares, and I have spoken to the people who have set them. The most tragic thing is that these wire traps kill species that aren't the target. Take the example of the dhole or Asiatic wild dog. This species requires large habitats, and Southeast Asia has the forest to host them. When I started working for WWF-Cambodia there were plenty of dholes around, but the only ones I've seen in the wild are dead. With no value in the illegal wildlife trade market, those who catch them either leave the bodies or eat them. This has made the beautiful dholes one of the rarest species in Southeast Asia."

Tom Gray, Tiger Recovery Lead for WWF's Tigers Alive Initiative.



Cambodia's last tiger, 2007. © WWF-Cambodia



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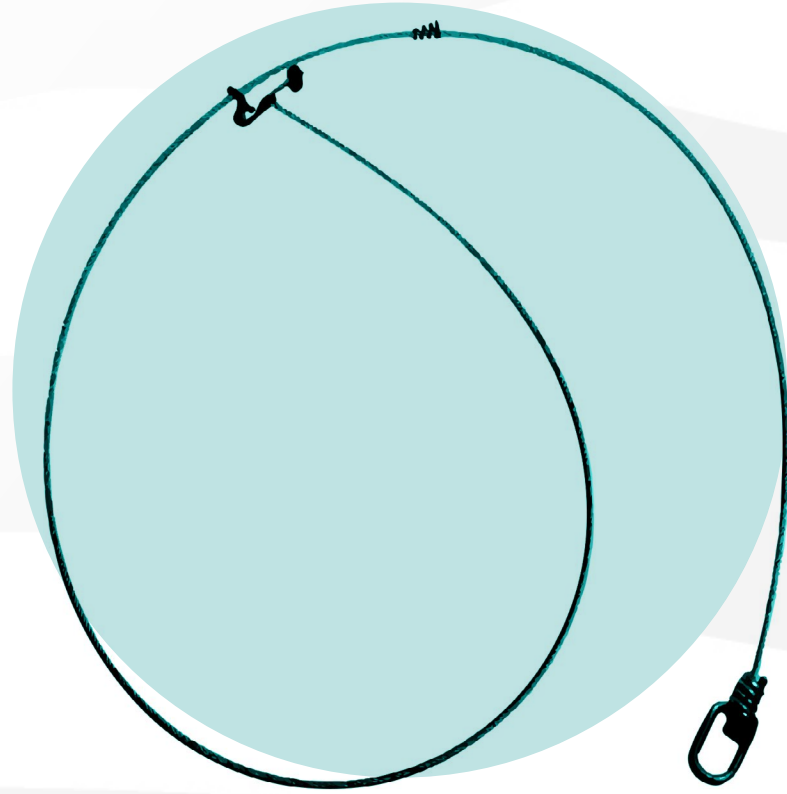
SPOTLIGHT
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SNARING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

WHAT

WE

KNOW



12 MILLION

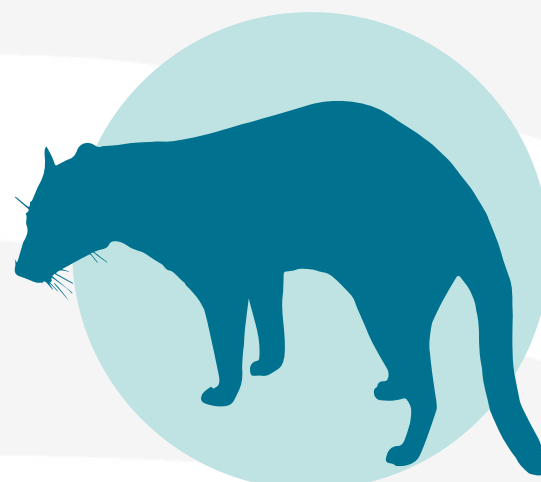
snares estimated to be in protected areas of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam

700

mammal species impacted by snaring in Southeast Asia

12 TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL SPECIES

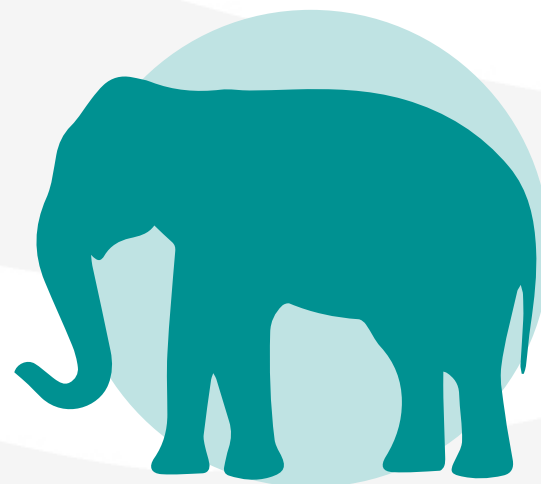
in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos are classified as endangered or critically endangered. All are strongly impacted by snaring.



Large-spotted civet



Sunda pangolin



Asian elephant



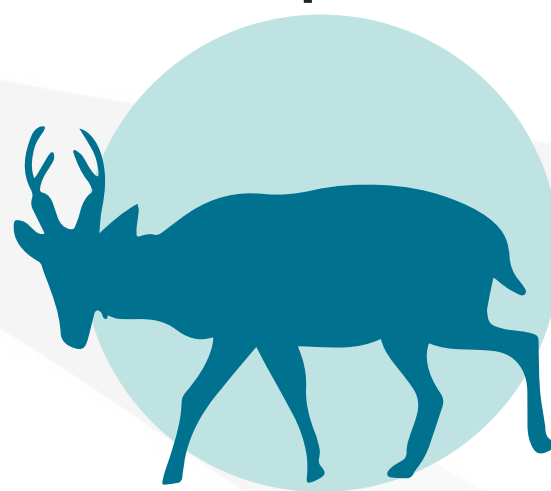
Owston's civet



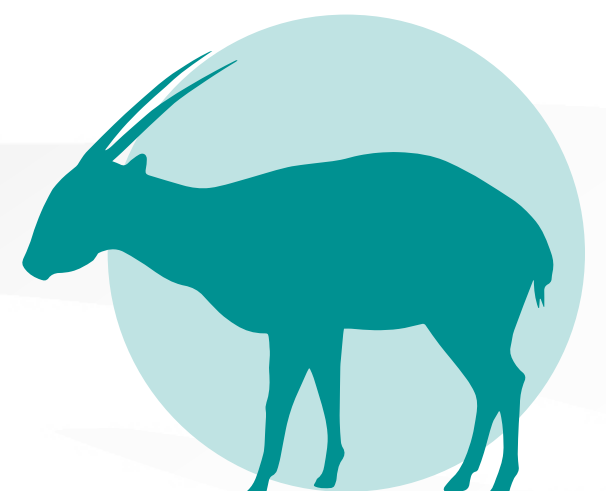
Eld's deer



Hog deer



Large-antlered muntjac



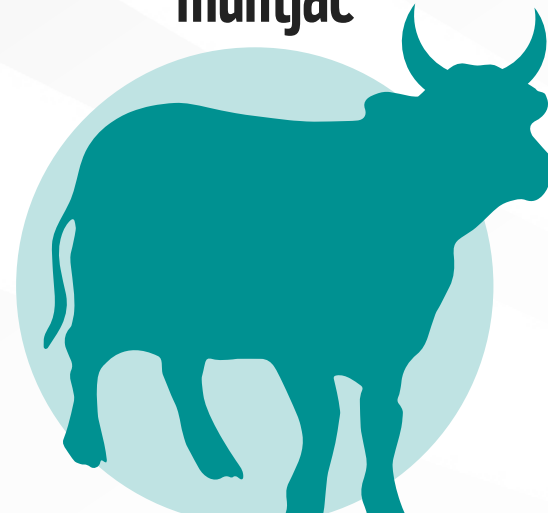
Saola



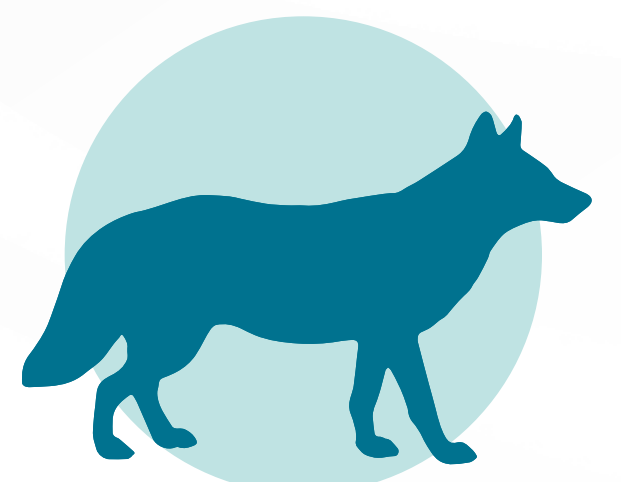
Hairy-nosed otter



Annamite striped rabbit



Banteng



Dhole

*Data taken from TAI's 2020 report: Silence of the Snares



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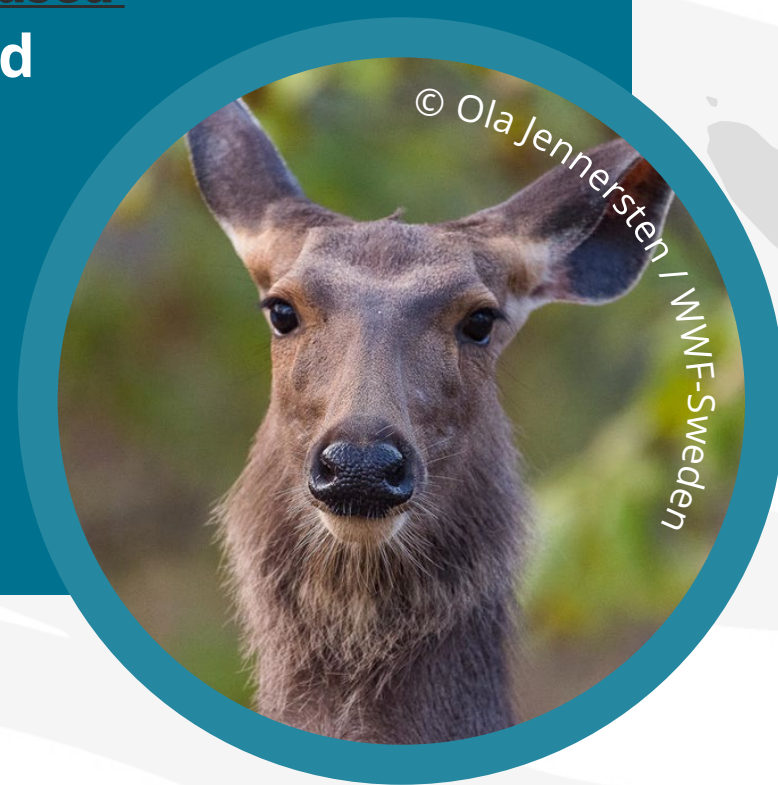
TACKLING SNARING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

STORIES OF HOPE

Restoring sambar in Thailand

Fighting through muddy roads and steady drizzle for over ten hours, researchers from the Tiger Recovery Project, together with rangers from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) have **successfully released 32 sambar deer** into Thailand's Mae Wong National Park. All of the sambar released are fitted with radio transmitter collars, which will help the team to track their movements deeper into the jungle. The release is part of an effort to recover prey for the fragile population of tigers here, where sambar numbers have dwindled due to poaching and habitat loss.

Watch the **newly released documentary here**, and find out more about why the sambar were released in **this publication**.



Celebrating langurs in Viet Nam

Critically endangered in Viet Nam and hard to spot high in the forest canopy, the grey-shanked douc langur is a rare sight to behold. That's why seeing a whole family with a young baby was an extraordinary moment for Mr. Vo Ngoc Danh, a member of the douc langur conservation group in Viet Nam's Quang Nam province. Whilst snaring and habitat loss have driven this species' population to perilously low numbers in the area, this community-based conservation group supported by **WWF is celebrating the increase in langur population from 50 to 68 individuals** with some new babies born. The population growth is thanks to the active protection of the conservation group, the collaboration of local communities including 50 Acacia farmers who have signed a commitment for no further encroachment into the langur's habitat for Acacia's plantation, as well as 16 hunters who have committed not to target the langurs.





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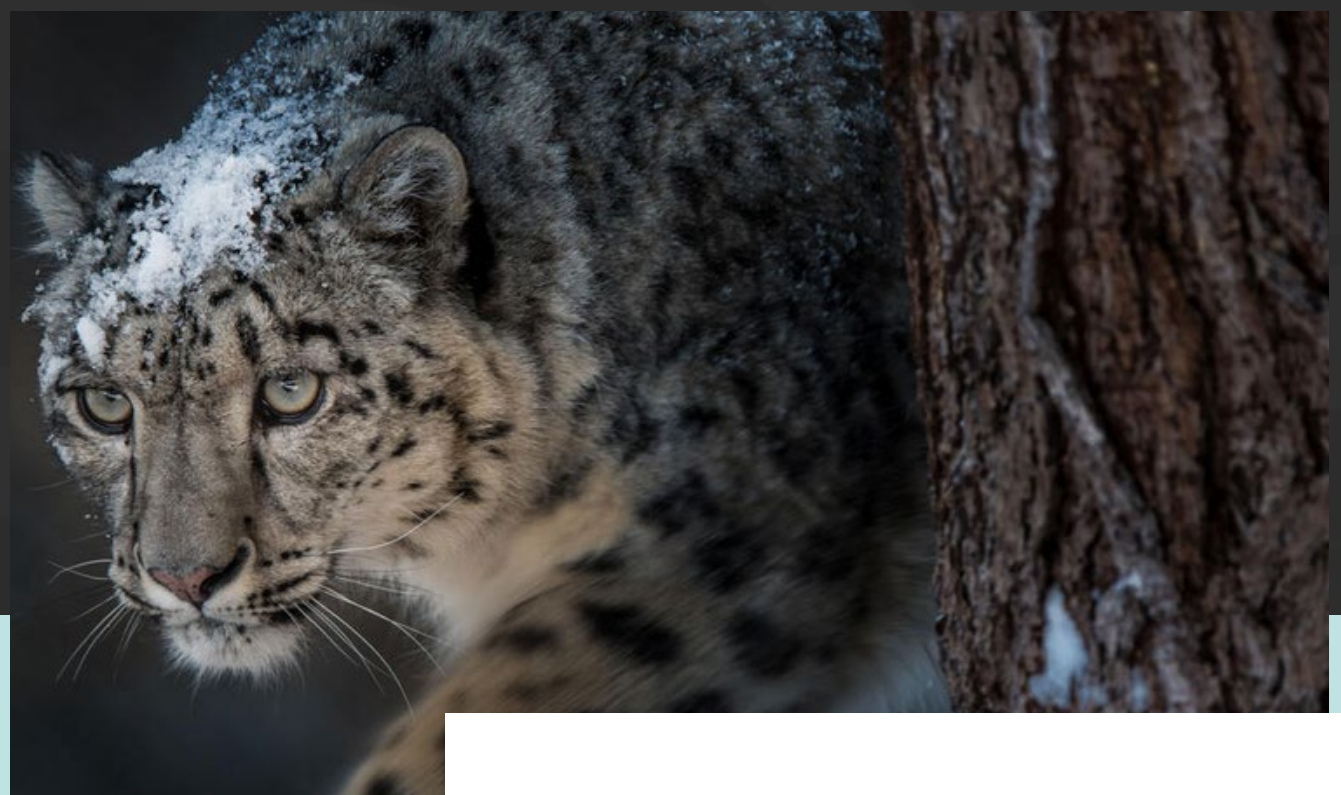
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A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

Big cat snaring report

Keep your eyes peeled for **Tigers Alive's** new report on Asian big cat snaring, due to be launched in spring 2022.

While previously a lack of data and on the ground monitoring of snares has made it difficult to understand the scale of the problem, this report will look at all Asian countries to reveal the extent of snaring and why it is happening. It will focus on the impact snaring is having on big cats, and outline recommendations for addressing it.



A final word...

Southeast Asia has some of the world's most amazing species. Saola, banteng, green peafowl, tigers, Asian elephants - and more. Yet all of them are highly threatened. Snares are a silent, deadly killer contributing to this tragedy.

As we head into the Year of the Tiger, the snaring crisis is pulled sharply into focus. These indiscriminate traps pose a huge threat to tigers, their prey, and the other species who help create a functioning ecosystem for all to thrive in.

As tiger range countries turn their attention to encouraging their governments to end snaring, restore populations of species impacted, and support rangers on the ground to reduce the number of snares being set on the forest floor, support from WWF offices across the network is critical. What's more, with the connection between snaring and the spread of zoonotic diseases highlighted in the **2020 report on the snaring crisis**, we all have a vested interest in putting an end to this cruel and deadly practice.

WWF TEAMS IN ASIA PACIFIC NEED YOUR SUPPORT TO END SNARING.