



FACTSHEET

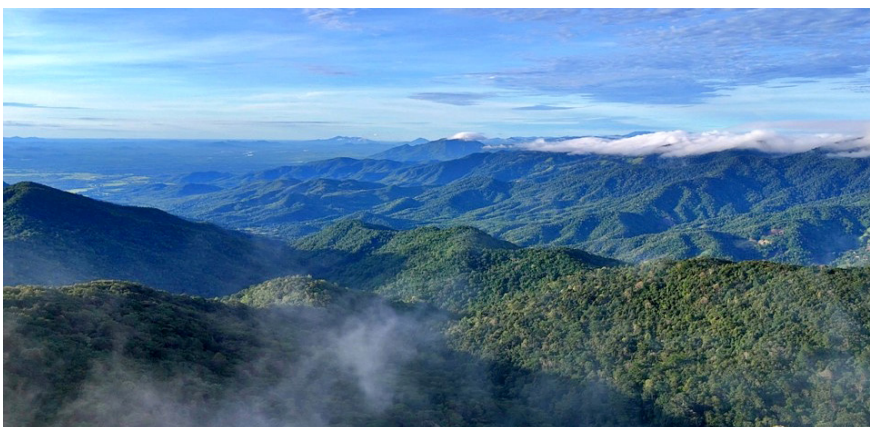
DRIVING HABITAT PROTECTION AND
CONNECTIVITY ACROSS THE GREATER DTL
MAE PING TIGER CORRIDOR



DRIVING HABITAT PROTECTION AND CONNECTIVITY ACROSS THE GREATER DTL MAE PING TIGER CORRIDOR

GREAT HOPE, GROUNDED IN SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

WWF Thailand's Habitat Protection and Connectivity Programme is strengthening partnerships to safeguard and restore the Indochinese tiger's critical movement and feeding pathways. At its core is the Greater DTL Mae Ping Tiger Corridor, the highest-priority corridor linking the Dawna–Tenasserim Landscape (DTL) along the Thailand–Myanmar border.



Spanning over one million hectares of protected areas, proposed protected areas, nominated OECM* sites, inclusive community areas at landscape scale, and national reserved forests, the corridor connects the Upper Western Forest Complex with the Mae Ping–Om Koi Forest Complex. As a flagship initiative under WWF Thailand's Strategy 2026–2030, it reflects the organisation's integrated Wildlife and Forest conservation approach to securing a connected landscape for tigers and other wildlife.



*OECMs stands for Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures





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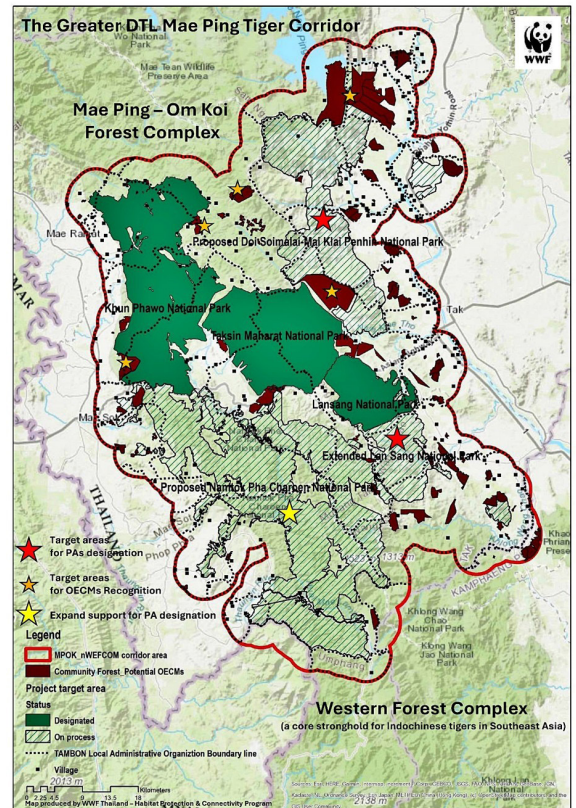
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ADVANCING THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK & 30X30 TARGETS.

Thailand has committed to advancing the global 30x30 biodiversity target through pledges made at CBD COP16 in 2024. Achieving this goal requires expanding protected areas, recognising OECMs, and strengthening collaboration among government, communities, civil society, academia, and the private sector.



Through its Habitat Protection & Connectivity Programme, WWF Thailand supports this national commitment by advancing protected areas, OECMs, and ecological connectivity across priority landscapes. A key focus is the Dawna Tiger Corridor within the Dawna-Tenasserim Landscape, one of mainland Southeast Asia's most important conservation regions, helping secure connected habitats for wildlife while contributing to Thailand's long-term biodiversity goals.



THE MAE PING TIGER CORRIDOR

Thailand's Living Ecological Bridge

Connecting the Western Forest Complex (WECOM) and the Mae Ping-Omkoi Forest Complex (MPOK)

More than 400,000 hectares of connected forests, watersheds, protected areas, community forests, and wildlife habitats supporting biodiversity, ecosystem resilience, and human well-being.



WHY THIS CORRIDOR MATTERS

Scientific evidence confirms that ecological connectivity between WECOM and MPOK remains functional and continues to support wildlife movement, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem resilience.



≥ 3
TIGERS
CONFIRMED
At least 3 individual tigers recorded



7-10
ASIAN ELEPHANTS
DOCUMENTED
In Khun Phawo National Park and surrounding areas



32+
MAMMAL SPECIES
CONFIRMED
Confirm at least 32 species



5
WILD CAT SPECIES
CONFIRMED
Representing Thailand's rich wild cat diversity



9
COMMUNITY FORESTS
HAVE RECEIVED CONSENT
AND SUBMITTED FOR
OFFICIAL RECOGNITION
Under the national recognition system



>400,000
HECTARES
Connected landscape
across WECOM
and MPOK

SIX PILLARS FOR A CONNECTED FUTURE



1 SCIENCE-BASED EVIDENCE

- Wildlife monitoring
- Biodiversity surveys
- Spatial analysis
- Conservation planning

OUTCOME
Evidence-based decision-making for conservation and sustainable development.



2 EXPAND PROTECTED AREAS & OECMS

PROTECTED AREAS

- Nam Tok Phichai National Park (Proposed)
- Doi Soi Malai National Park (Proposed)
- Lan Sang National Park Extension

OECMS

- Community Forest OECM Network
- Recognition of effective community-led conservation



3 ENHANCE CORE PROTECTED AREAS

PRIORITY PROTECTED AREAS

- Taksin Maharat National Park
- Lan Sang National Park
- Khun Phawo National Park

KEY ACTIONS

- SMART Patrols
- Biodiversity Monitoring
- Habitat Protection
- Threat Reduction



4 PEOPLE, LIVELIHOODS & GOVERNANCE

- Community stewardship
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Forest restoration & Agroforestry
- Inclusive governance
- Local conservation leadership

OUTCOME

Empowered communities actively contributing to conservation.



5 FROM FORGOTTEN FOREST TO GLOBAL RECOGNITION

- Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) recognition
- International conservation partnerships
- Scientific evidence for global recognition
- Strategic conservation investment

OUTCOME

A globally recognized conservation landscape.



6 WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY DEVELOPMENT & GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Wildlife overpasses and underpasses
- Green infrastructure solutions
- Biodiversity-sensitive spatial planning
- Ecological connectivity safeguards

OUTCOME

Development that supports both people and nature.



EXTRAORDINARY BIODIVERSITY FOUND TODAY



TIGER
Panthera tigris



ASIAN ELEPHANT
Elephas maximus



CLOUDED LEOPARD
Neofelis nebulosa



ASIATIC GOLDEN CAT
Catopuma temminckii



LEOPARD CAT
Prionailurus bengalensis



MARBLED CAT
Pardofelis marmorata



DHOLE
Cuon alpinus



SUNDA PANGOLIN
Manis javanica



MAINLAND SEROW
Capreolus sumatrensis

32+
MAMMAL SPECIES
CONFIRMED
Confirm at least 32 species

5
WILD CAT SPECIES
CONFIRMED
Representing Thailand's rich wild cat diversity



CONNECTING
FORESTS



CONNECTING
WILDLIFE



CONNECTING
WATERSHEDS



CONNECTING
COMMUNITIES



CONNECTING
FUTURES



A Connected Landscape Where
Forests Thrive, Wildlife Moves Freely,
and Communities Prosper Together.

Vision and Implementation by WWF-Thailand | Habitat Protection & Connectivity Programme

ON-THE-GROUND ACTION IN THE GREATER DTL MAE PING TIGER CORRIDOR



Working with government and community partners, WWF Thailand aims to secure

at least 100,000 hectares of high-integrity forests and critical wildlife corridors through National Park expansion and OECMs, directly supporting Thailand's 30x30 target.

The Greater DTL Mae Ping Tiger Corridor faces growing threats from habitat fragmentation, wildlife poaching, agricultural expansion, infrastructure, illegal logging, drought, and wildfires. By connecting protected areas through a mosaic of National Parks, Community Forests, and OECMs, the programme will enable wildlife movement, strengthen ecosystem resilience, and protect globally significant biodiversity.

Through a connected and well-managed landscape, the initiative will help tiger populations expand, safeguard hundreds of species, and establish the Dawna-Tenasserim Landscape as a leading model for landscape-scale conservation in mainland Southeast Asia



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PROTECTED AREA PROPOSALS



30,000 ha

Doi Soi Malai-Mai Klay Pen Hin
NP (proposed) – ~30,000 ha

INITIAL SUPPORT:

- Facilitate coordination among central, regional, and provincial authorities.
- Provide technical support to the lead government agency during site-level community consultations.
- Support protected areas in establishing Community Engagement Units.
- Enhance the effectiveness of SMART Patrols.
- Conduct wildlife inventories through camera trapping to confirm species presence and distribution.



50,000 ha

Nam Tok Pha Charoen NP
(proposed) – ~50,000 ha

COMMUNITY FOREST NETWORK RECOGNISED AS OECMS

- 10 priority community forests across Sam Ngao, Mueang Tak, Mae Ramad, and Mae Sot Districts – total ~10,000 ha



10,000 ha



10,000 ha

Lan Sang NP Extension
(proposed) – ~10,000 ha

INITIAL SUPPORT:

- Promote coordination, shared understanding, and community consent for OECM recognition among local communities and central, regional, and provincial authorities.
- Strengthen community-based biodiversity management and support the recognition of community forests as OECMs.
- Support wildlife monitoring and integrate scientific approaches with traditional knowledge for biodiversity assessments.
- Support early-stage livelihood development as a non-financial incentive for OECMs implementation

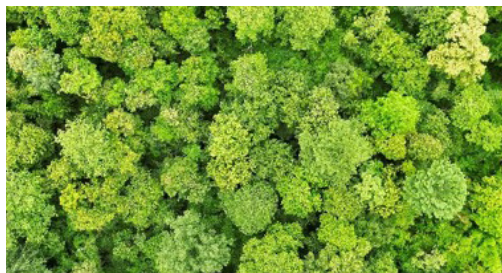




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EMPOWERING OECM IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH COLLABORATION WITH WWF AND NGO PARTNERS



HIGH-LEVEL IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL OECMS

Provide support to government agencies in identifying and assessing potential OECMs for designation at the national, sub-national, and regional levels.



FACILITATE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND SUPPORT SYSTEM

Assist government counterparts in establishing the legal mechanisms required to recognise and report OECMs at the national level, and support the systems needed to sustain and manage OECMs after their recognition.



BRIDGE BETWEEN RIGHTS HOLDERS AND GOVERNMENTS

Support government counterparts in establishing the policy, legal, and institutional frameworks required for the recognition, reporting, and long-term management of OECMs.



EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY

Build in-house capacity and foster continuous learning on OECMs to increase stakeholders' understanding of the opportunities and challenges of OECM recognition, and, where appropriate, promote their effective implementation.

HELP RIGHTS HOLDERS IDENTIFY, RECOGNISE AND REPORT

Through meaningful collaboration and in accordance with WWF's commitment to equity and rights, work with site custodians to build their understanding of OECMs and, where consent is provided, support them throughout the recognition and reporting process.



PILOT PROJECTS

With the full consent of partners, pilot OECMs in different contexts to understand what works, what does not, and why, while promoting continuous learning and knowledge exchange across the WWF network.



MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Support the long-term management effectiveness of OECMs by assisting site custodians in monitoring, documenting, evaluating, and reporting management outcomes.



REPORTING

Support OECM custodians in ensuring their sites are recorded in the World Database on OECMs (WD-OECMs) and assist with any ongoing reporting requirements.



Working to sustain the natural
world for the benefit of people
and wildlife.

together possible panda.org

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