

Section I. Project Information	
Project Title: STRENGTHENING THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER CONSENSUS FOR PROTECTION OF SUMATRAN TIGER IN BENGKULU AREA OF KERINCI SEBLAT NATIONAL PARK, SUMATRA	
Grantee Organisation: LINGKAR INSTITUTE	
Location of project: Kerinci Seblat National Park and Surrounding areas in Lebong and North Bengkulu Districts of Bengkulu Province, Sumatra.	
Size of project area (if appropriate):	No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence & source:
Partners: This project will be carried out by LINGKAR INSTITUTE and partnered with institutions that have authority from the central level to the district level. the partner has been working with LINGKAR INSTITUTE permanently on projects in the previous year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The leaders and Executive of the Indonesia Islamic Scholars Council (MUI) Lebong and North Bengkulu district - will work with Lingkar Institute and lead socialisation of the Fatwa MUI No. 04/2014 which forbids the hunting of endangered wildlife to the community and village religious leaders in the project area; 2. Management Units (UPT) of the ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)-KerinciSeblat National Park Authority and Bengkulu Unit for Conservation of Natural Resources (KSDA): these two agencies hold authority for management of forest and protected areas and wildlife conservation and will be key partners both for SMART patrols and community awareness meetings; 3. Lebong District Forestry Service, will join the project team for SMART patrols in watershed protection forests adjoining the national park; 4. Lingkar Institute holds anMoU with the national park authority and works with the Lebong Chapter of the Indonesia Muslim Leaders (MUI) under an MoU ratified in early 2017. An MoU with the North Bengkulu chapter of the Indonesia Muslim Leaders (MUI) has been agreed in principal; 5. Lingkar Institut will continue to work closely with the FFI/KSNP tiger protection & conservation units which operate from a base camp in Seblat, North Bengkulu; 6. Lebong district government, Discussions with the regents responded well to the plan of cooperation for the formation of Task Force on Human and Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in Lebong Regency; 7. Discussions with Lebong Education and Cultural Departement advise the local district government is enthusiastic are keen to test syllabus and teaching materials (RPP) of conservation education in junior high schools in lebong; 8. Lebong District Police authority will be the project team's lead partner for wildlife crime law enforcement outside the protected area where investigations secure evidence of poaching or illegal wildlife trade; 	

9. The FFI/KSNP Tiger Protection & Conservation Units will be strategically important partners providing technical advice and support to Lingkar Institute, including conducting SMART patrols using information from Lingkar Institute community networks and backing up and strengthening poaching and illegal wildlife trade investigations;
10. Local community religious leaders, other forest edge community leaders and youth groups partnering with Lingkar Institute team to secure and pass on information on suspected wildlife crime, threat to tiger and tiger prey and potential human tiger conflict.

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Reporting period: Start date: February 2020 **End date:** January 2021

Section II. Project Results

Long Term Impact:

The long-term impact of the support will not only address and reduce threats to wild tigers in national parks and forest edge parks but build stronger and more collaborative working relationships between local and national government agencies, development of poachers that will strengthen tiger conservation in the National Park Kerinci Seblat wider for the future.

Conservation Outcome:

So far, hunting actors have only been given socialization, never given regular assistance, routine assistance has been proven to change the behavior of hunters. Not only changes in behavior, but hunters who have become aware of becoming partners in raising awareness of other hunters.

Before this project started, some communities on the edge of the forest area carried out activities in the forest area to meet their daily needs. Community activities in the forest were hunting both Sumatran tigers and prey animals such as deer, deer, and forest goats. This occurs due to the lack of supervision and law enforcement carried out by authorized officers. With the existence of joint patrols every month, it is able to reduce community activities to enter the forest area. Joint patrols can also address the immediate threat posed by some active hunters.

The Indonesia Muslim Leaders (MUI) issued a Fatwa on the prohibition of hunting and trafficking endangered species in 2014, but it has never been disseminated to MUI administrators at the provincial and district levels, let alone at the community level. The issuance of the Fatwa did not have any impact before the project started. Village communities in general are more afraid of religious issues than the legal rules made by the government. The socialization that was carried out was able to provide explanations and knowledge previously unknown to the village community, especially those on the

forest edge. So that the result obtained is a change in the behavior of the people who had been hunting but now do not have the courage to return to repeat their hunting activities.

Before this project was implemented, the responsibility for handling conflicts between wildlife and humans was only the responsibility of one institution, namely the BKSDA. However, at this time, although the Regent's Decree on the conflict handling task force team had not yet been signed, all agencies within the Regent's Decree are committed to taking a role in handling wildlife and human conflicts.

Summary of activities and achievements:

Details of Activities and Result to Date:

Activity 1:

Intensive socialization of the FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 in ten villages in Lebong and North Bengkulu District identified by the project team as centers for tiger and other wildlife poaching

Result : The Lingkar Institute together with the Indonesia Muslim Leaders (MUI) of Lebong Regency and the MUI of North Bengkulu Regency have conducted socialization of the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council No 04/2014 in 8 villages consisting of 4 villages in Lebong district and 4 villages in North Bengkulu Regency.



Bengkulu Provincial Government does not allow face to face meetings from March to July 2020. However, the regent of Lebong in June has allowed limited meetings but by following health protocols.

Socialization of FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 telah dilaksanakan di Suka Datang, Teluk Dien, Ketenong Jaya, Uram Kabupaten Lebong. Di Kabupaten Bengkulu utara, sosialisasi dilakukan di Desa, Suka makmur, Air banai dan di aula Kementerian agama kabuapten Bengkulu Utara.


Socialization of FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 in Suka Datang was attended by village officials, public figure and security officers who work in Suka Datang village (Babinsa). From the socialization result, it was found that several participants were indicated to be prey hunters. The socialization participants hoped that there would be a governments commitment to compensate people do not blame and hunt these animals.



Socialization of FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 in Teluk Dien village, this village is located in Topos sub district, Lebong district. Kerinci Seblat National Park bordered directly with Teluk Dien village. Village officials and public figure also attended this socialization. According to the head of Teluk Dien village, in his village there are no people who often hunt tigers, the villages only hunt pigs that disturb farmers crops. The head of the village will always remind the residents if anyone is hunting protected animals. A resource person from the Indonesian Ulema Council of Lebong District said that since the birth of FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 hunting of protected and endangered wildlife has been banned by Islam. Dien bay community leaders are committed to running FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 and will convey to members of the public who are still hunting protected animals, especially the Sumatran Tiger.



In North Bengkulu Regency, the MUI Fatwa Socialization activity no 04/2014 started in the hall of the ministry of religion, North Bengkulu Regency, the socialization was attended by the head of the office of the ministry of religion (KEMENAG)) North Bengkulu. The head of the office stated that he was very supportive of this activity, and hoped that this socialization material would actually reach the hunting actors so that

	<p>hunting activities could be stopped, especially in the North Bengkulu region. The head of the Ministry of Religion advised the management of the North Bengkulu MUI to continue to carry out activities like this and to collaborate with other related parties such as the police, the Natural Resources Conservation Agency, the environmental and forestry services. The socialization material was delivered directly by the chairman of the North Bengkulu MUI.</p>  <p>The socialization of MUI Fatwa No. 04/2014 in Air Banai Village was held on Ulan October 2020, this socialization was attended by MUI administrators of Hulu Palik sub-district, heads of Hulu Palik sub-district, community leaders of Air Banai and Taba padang villages, religious leaders of Air Banai and Taba villages padang, and the people of Air Banai and Taba padang villages. In the socialization, the sub-district head expressed his support for this activity and the camat hoped that this socialization activity was carried out routinely and had a wider coverage area of this socialization so that the community really knew and understood that in Islamic law carrying out hunting activities for sawa is protected and threatened with extinction "haram" (Sin)</p>
Activity 2:	Conservation education training visit in an Islamic perspective to five junior high schools and high schools in North Bengkulu district along with MUI and North Bengkulu district police authorities
Result	: This activity cannot be carried out because of the COVID 19 Pandemic, classes were held online, and no face to face activities.
Activity 3:	Regular informal meetings with Indonesia Council of Islamic Scholars (MUI) leaders in Lebong and North Bengkulu district regarding progress made and challenges recorder
Result	: Meetings with administrators in Lebong and North Bengkulu district were still held although in restricted condition. This meeting discussed plans for the socialization of FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 amidst the COVID 19 Pandemic. Lingkar Institute and MUI administrators agreed to continue disseminating information directly with the community

	around the Kerinci Seblat National Park area while still paying attention to health protocols.
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Activity 4:

Support 12 SMART Forest Patrols, routine and information led, by a rapid response patrol unit focused to detecting and reducing threat to tiger, tiger prey and habitat

Result

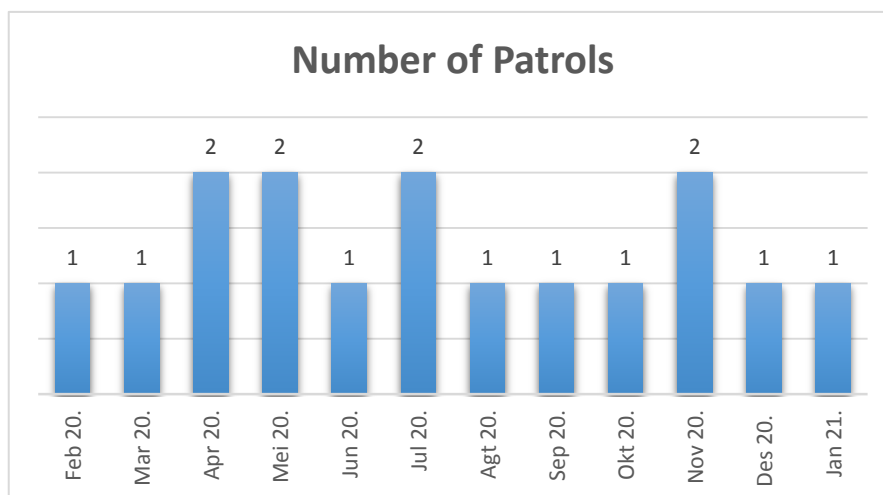
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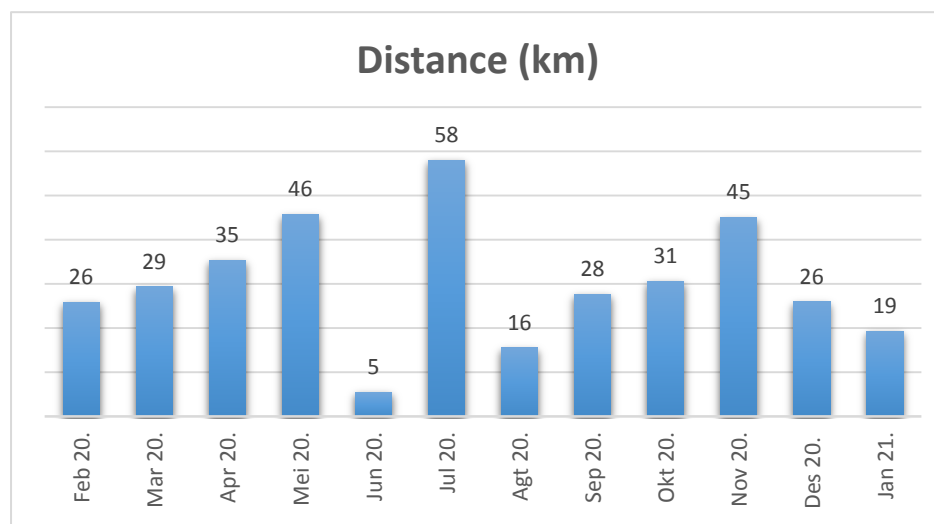
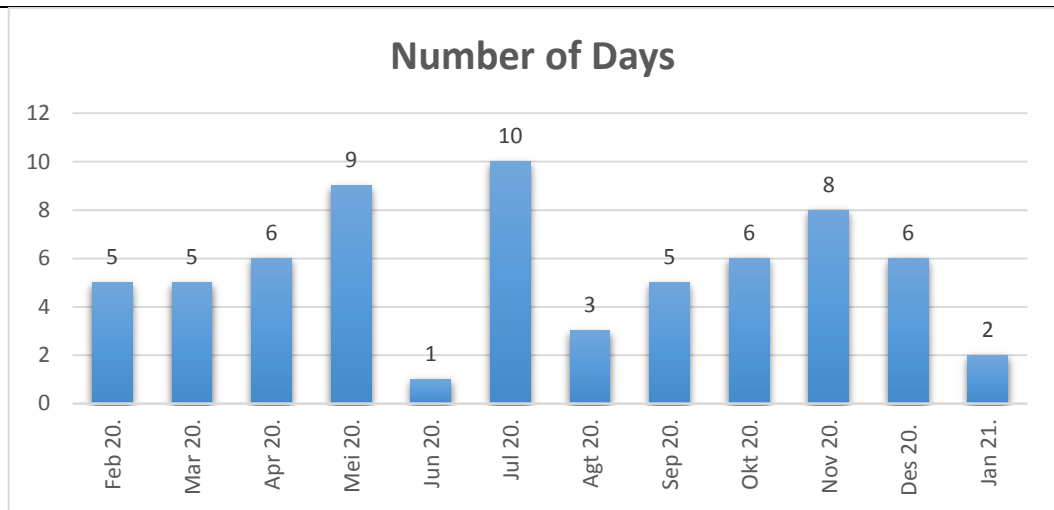
A.1. SMART PATROL

Tabel 1.

The performance of the LINGKAR INSTITUTE Patrol Unit Team for the period February 2020-January 2021

Zone	Number of Unit	Number of Patrols	Number of days	Distance Patrol	Days / patrol
Resort Lebong	1 unit	14 Patroli	66 Hari	363.530 Km	4.71 Hari/Patrol
Total	1 Unit	14 Patroli	66 Hari	363.530 Km	4.71 Hari/Patrol





Grafik 1.

The performance of the LINGKAR INSTITUTE Patrol Unit Team for the period February 2020-January 2021

Based on the data above, it is known that from 1 existing unit has patrolled 14 times with a total time of 66 days and a distance of 363,530 km. If the calculation of the average distance and time of patrol is carried out, the results of each patrol carried out will take an effective time of 4.71 days / patrol and the distance of 25.96 km / patrol. Although the patrol efforts carried out by the LINGKAR INSTITUTE Team had not been able to cover the entire area, the patrols were very effective at locations that had the potential for threats to Sumatran tigers and other disturbances. The following is a map of the LINGKAR INSTITUTE Patrol Path February 2020-January 2021:

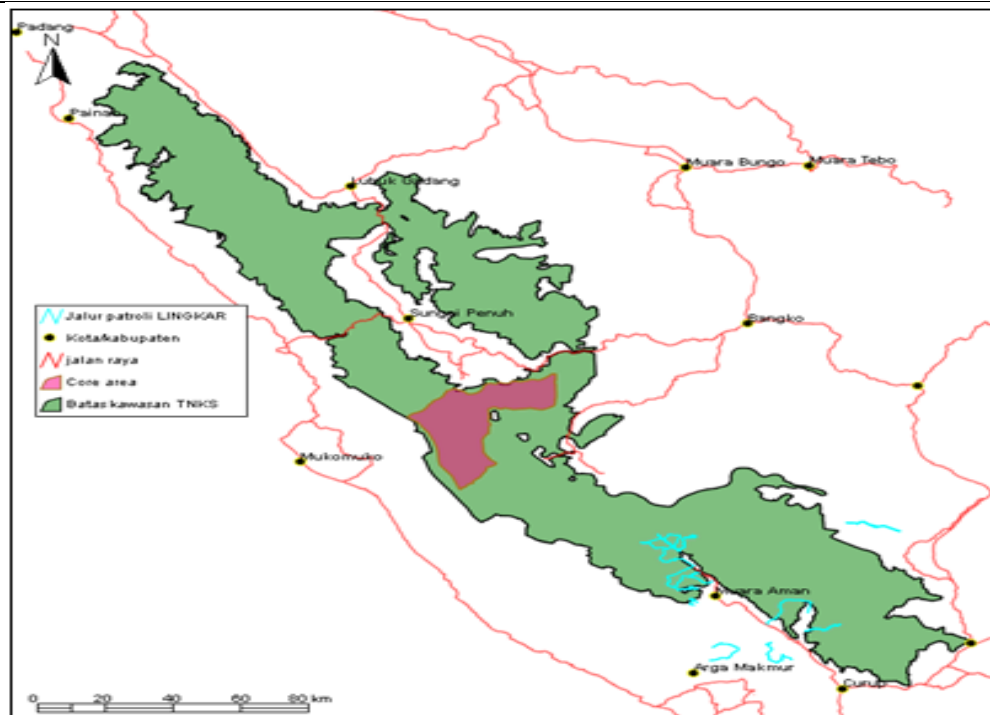


Image 1.

Map of the LINGKAR INSTITUTE patrol route February 2020-January 2021

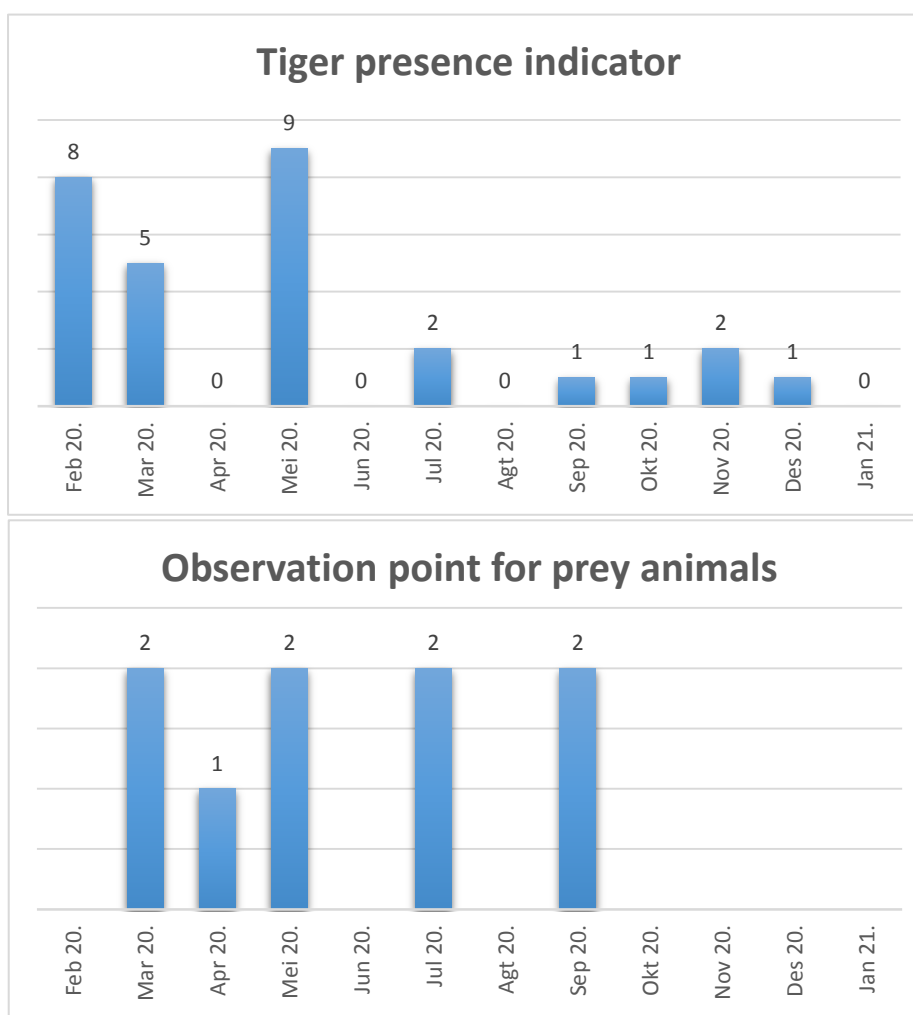
A.2. Animal Indicators

Tabel 2. Temuan titik observasi Indikator Satwa Harimau dan Mangsa Februari 2020 s.d Januari 2021

Zone	Tiger Animal Indicator	Prey Animal Indicator
Jambi	29 Indicator	9 indicator
Total	29 Indicator	9 Indicator

Note:

- Indicators are the result of direct and indirect presence (Treads, Dirt, Scratches, Scratches, Sounds);
- Prey animals are deer, wild boar, and mountain boar (bearded)



Grafik 2.

Findings of Indicators for Sumatran tigers and prey animals February 2020-January 2021

Based on the data shown, the number of tigers and prey animals was still found, only the highest number of Presence was in May with 29 indicators of tigers and 9 indicators of prey. If seen from the Presence time, it is recognized that May is the most tiger gathering. If seen spatially, the location of tiger finds is mostly found in the area of Mount Seblat and the upper reaches of shielded water as shown in Figure 2 below:

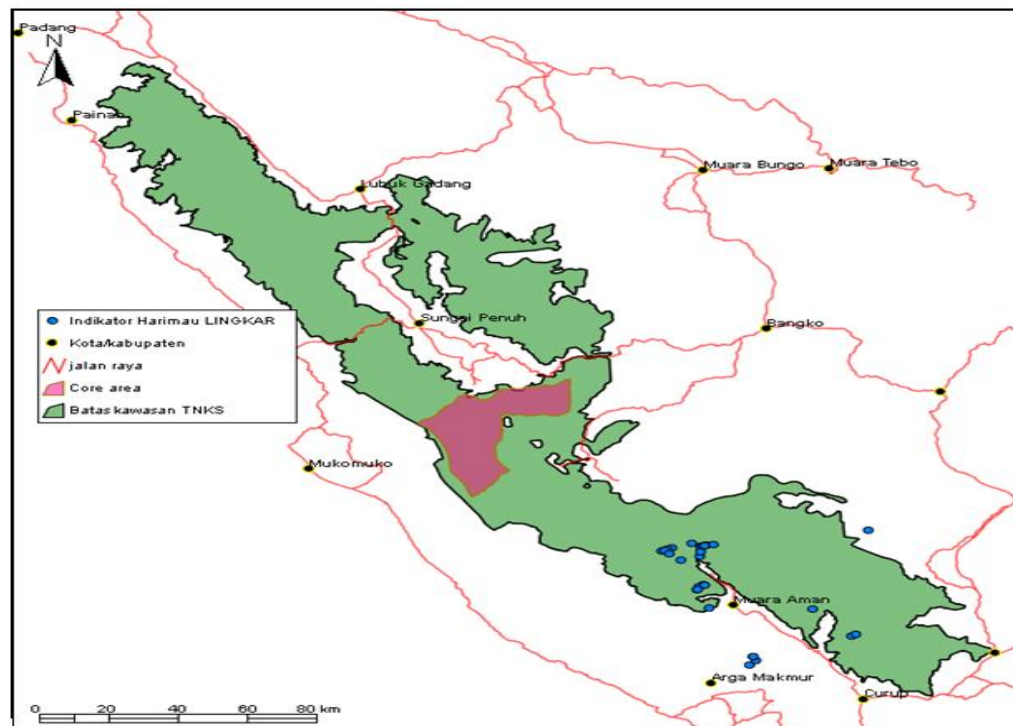


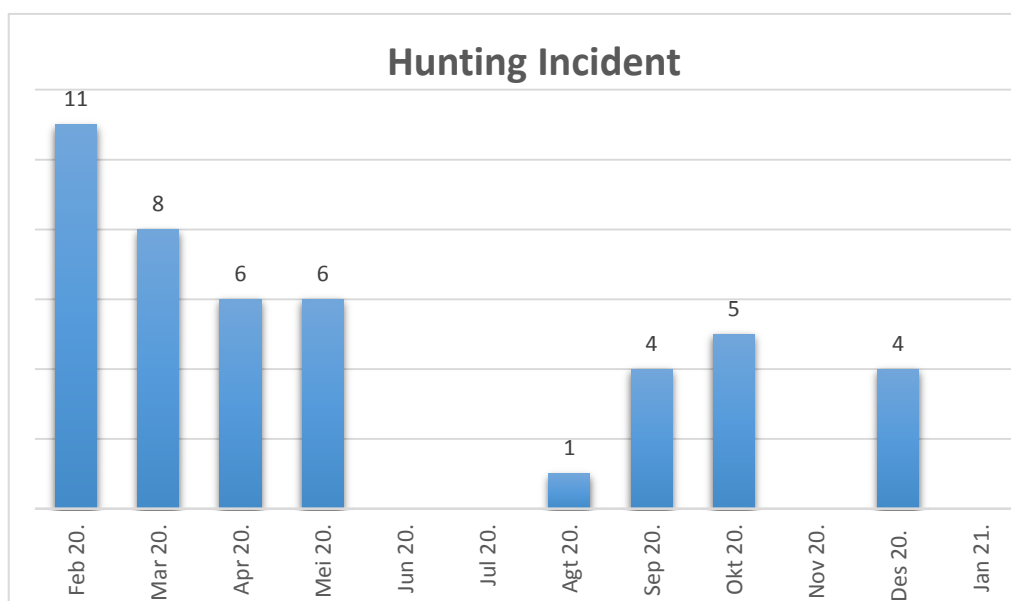
Image 2.

Map of findings for the Sumatran Tiger Indicator February 2020-January 2021

A.3. Indikator Perburuan

Tabel 3.
Findings on the number of hunting indicators for February 2020 to January 2021

Hunting Type	Resort Lebong		Total
	Active	Non Active	
The sling snare (Tiger snare)	0	6	6
Nylon snare	0	4	4
Bird Snares	0	0	0
Glue trap	2	33	35
Air rifle	0	0	0
Assembled rifle	0	0	0
Total	2	43	45



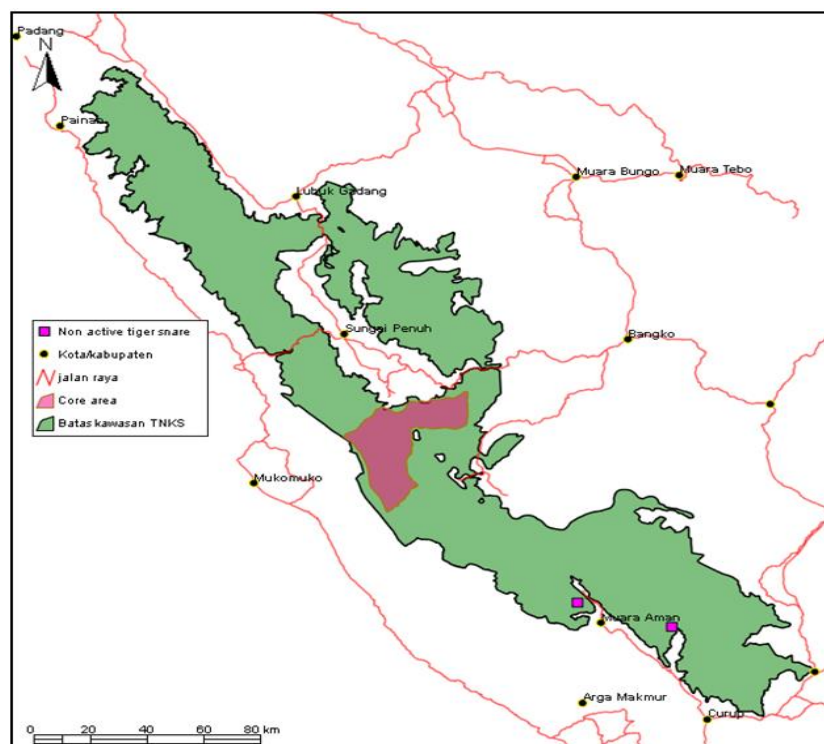
Grafik 3.
Hunting Findings February 2020-January 2021

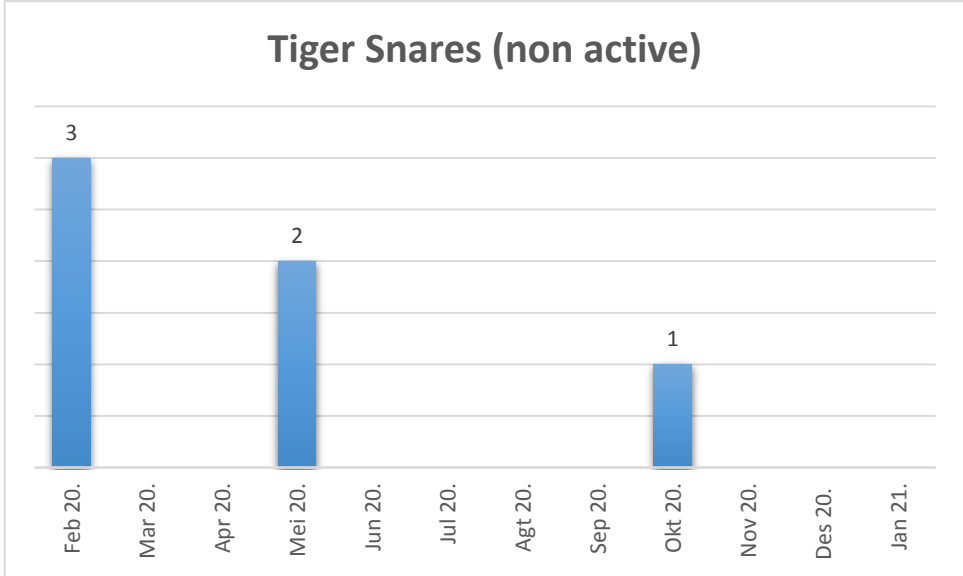
The highest hunting data for February 2020-January 2021 in glue traps is in the Lebong area. Hunting using this type is hunting to look for chirping birds, and it is very natural that the numbers are very large because based on the habits that hunters do using glue traps are very easy to do and also very much in demand and enthusiasts of singing birds are the cause. However, if you look at other types of hunting that are also very worrying, it is the hunting of sling snares. Although in terms of numbers, it is still very far from the nylon snare, but actually this hunting is very dangerous for the ecosystem condition because this hunting attacks a key species of animal, namely the Sumatran tiger.


Tabel 4.
Findings on the Indicators of the Sumatran Tiger Poaching Threat

Zone	Tiger Snare		Total
	Active	Non Active	
Resort Lebong	0	6	6
Total	0	6	6

The findings from February 2020-January 2021 show that there are still threats to the hunting of Sumatran tigers, with 6 snares alternately inactive. If you look at the relationship between the threat of hunting, it can be seen that the indicators of hunting have a relationship that is proportional to the decrease in the number of indicators of tigers and their prey animals. The location of the Sumatran tiger snares can be seen in the image below.



	<p style="text-align: center;">Image 3. Map of the finding of Sumatran tiger snares February 2020-January 2021</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <table border="1"> <caption>Tiger Snares (non active)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Number of Snares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Feb 20.</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Mei 20.</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Agt 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Okt 20.</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Des 20.</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan 21.</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>When viewed from the time of the incident, the hunting of Sumatran tigers in February 2020-January 2021 at the Lebong resort of Kerinci Seblat National Park occurred almost throughout the year, although if we look at the graph above it shows that in February the highest with the number of 3 Snares was inactive.</p>	Month	Number of Snares	Feb 20.	3	Mar 20.	0	Apr 20.	0	Mei 20.	2	Jun 20.	0	Jul 20.	0	Agt 20.	0	Sep 20.	0	Okt 20.	1	Nov 20.	0	Des 20.	0	Jan 21.	0
Month	Number of Snares																										
Feb 20.	3																										
Mar 20.	0																										
Apr 20.	0																										
Mei 20.	2																										
Jun 20.	0																										
Jul 20.	0																										
Agt 20.	0																										
Sep 20.	0																										
Okt 20.	1																										
Nov 20.	0																										
Des 20.	0																										
Jan 21.	0																										
<p>Activity 5: Investigation and law enforcement of wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade in Lebong, North Bengkulu and adjoining areas</p>																											
<p>Result</p>	<p>: During the Covid 19 period, more investigations were carried out by contacting hunters by neglecting telephone lines. Face-to-face investigations are only carried out to find new hunters who have not entered the Lingkar Institute data base. During the period February 2020-January 2021, investigations were carried out 48 times, with details of 36 investigations via telephone and 12 times face-to-face.</p> <p>From 36 investigations by telephone conducted, the investigator received information that at least 2 tigers had been sold by other hunters to collectors in South Sumatra Province and collectors from Riau Province. This information was obtained from a hunter who was contacted by the investigator by telephone but the hunter did not want to identify the hunter who made the transaction. This information is currently being investigated by the investigation team.</p> <p>Of the 36 investigations via telephone, the investigator has contacted 12 hunters, of which 3 of them are still setting tiger traps in the Musi Rawas area, South Sumatra Province. The patrol team has followed up on this information by conducting patrols in the area where the tiger snare was estimated to have been installed, but the patrol team has not succeeded in finding the point where the snare was installed. During this period, I</p>																										

	<p>also convey that the investigation carried out by the Lingkar investigator together with the TPCU investigators in 2018 had succeeded in securing 3 hunters, currently the 3 hunters have been secured by the Bengkulu regional police and have entered the trial stage at the Bengkulu district court.</p> <p>Of the 12 face-to-face investigations, the team conducted investigations in the Lebong, North Bengkulu and Musi Rawas regions. From this investigation, the team obtained three names of tiger hunters in Bengkulu Utara and Musi Rawas. But until now there has been no information if the three hunters got the Sumatran tiger.</p> <p>Investigations are also being carried out to check on hunters who have been accompanied on a regular basis, who are expected to have a change in behavior. From the results of the investigations, the hunters who have been accompanied on a regular basis are no longer hunting both Sumatran tigers and other prey species. The investigator has visited 5 people who have been assisted and the five people have stopped hunting activities. There are even hunters who advise investigators not to do business with Sumatran tigers anymore.</p>
<p>Activity 6: Responding to community reports regarding human and wildlife conflicts in Lebong, North Bengkulu district and adjoining areas</p>	
Result	<p>: In the period from February 2020 to January 2021, Lingkar institute together with members of the Task Force for handling human-wildlife conflict in Lebong Regency have handled conflict 5 times.</p>  <p>The conflict areas that had been handled by the Lingkar Institute with the task force team included Conflict in Pelabai village, Kota Baru Santan, Suka Datang, Gunung Alam and Sungai Lisai.</p>



These five conflicts are still in the category of mild conflict where there have been no victims, only the conflict in the Kota Baru Santan that has eaten domestic dogs, but the conflict area is still far from residents' settlement.



Activity 7:

Meetings with authority of Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) to agree actions required to extend memorandum of understanding (MoU) about the protection of the Kerinci Seblat National Park

Result : This activity was first carried out in March 2020, the Lingkar Institute together with the Kerinci Seblat National Park conducted an evaluation of Lingkar activities in 2019. At the same time, the Director of the Lingkar Institute delivered a presentation on the 2020-2023 program plan.

The Lingkar Institute received appreciation from the Kerinci Seblat National Park authority based on the results of the evaluation, where Lingkar activities received very satisfying scores and contributed to the achievement of the KSNP's vision and mission.

The second activity was held in July 2020, this event follows up on the results of the previous evaluation, where the recommendation for the evaluation is that the cooperation

	<p>agreement between the Lingkar Institute and TNKS needs to be continued considering the cooperation agreement between the Lingkar Institute and TNKS has ended in March 2020.</p> <p>The signing of the cooperation agreement was signed directly by the Head of the Kerinci Seblat National Park and the Director of the Lingkar Institute. This collaboration is valid for the next three years, namely 2020-2023.</p>
Activity 8: Compile data base reports on protected wildlife hunters based on all investigative reports and community report (MUI, Religious Leaders, Community Leaders, etc)	
Result	<p>: This activity has been carried out, based on the current database, in Lebong Regency there are two recidivists for protected animal cases (Dahan Tigers), seven Sumatran tiger hunters, 23 prey hunters (deer and forest goats), and two buyers (Penadah).</p> <p>In North Bengkulu district, there are 5 recidivists in Sumatran tiger cases and 4 active tiger hunters and 9 other prey hunters.</p> <p>In Musi Rawas district, there are 5 active tiger hunters, 7 other prey hunters who are still active. This database is a reference in providing assistance to hunting actors).</p>
Activity 9: Monitoring activities of criminal offenders (Recidivists) hunting and trading of protected wildlife after completing a prison sentence	
Result	<p>: Assistance activities for hunting actors began in July 2020, and have been carried out for 20 perpetrators to date. The Lingkar Team will always monitor these hunters. At least twice the team has visited the perpetrator and will continue to make visits and coaching.</p> <p>As of January 2021, the companion team has succeeded in fostering 7 active recidivists and hunters. Currently, the seven people are fully aware and will not repeat the activities of hunting Sumatran tigers.</p> <p>In fact 1 person has become a member of the Lingkar Institute patrol team and has sworn in the name of God that he will save the remaining Sumatran tigers.</p> <p>This hunter has also reminded his family and hunting friends not to hunt Sumatran tigers again. He also said that he would not hesitate to report to officers if his friends or family continued to carry out hunting activities.</p> <p>One hunter had handed over the homemade weapons he used to kill tigers to the team, but because the team did not have the authority to receive these weapons, the team still entrusted these weapons with this former hunter and this has been conveyed by the director of Lingkar to the head of the TNKS area. It is planned that we will hand over these weapons to the head of the TNKS area at the moment of commemoration of the Global Teger Day July 2021, where these weapons will be directly addressed by the former hunters to the head of the TNKS area, which is planned to be attended by other hunters that we have coached.</p>

Activity 10:

Socialization of protected wildlife conservation using state and religious values between law enforcement officers and recidivists hunting and trading protected wildlife after completing prison sentences

Result	:	This activity until January 2021 could not be implemented because the Kerinci Seblat National Park, especially the Region III Bengkulu and South Sumatra Division, had not allowed face-to-face meetings involving more than 15 participants. The head of the field suggested that we carry out this activity during the 2021 Global Tiger Day commemoration as well as the handover of weapons made by hunters which marked the change in behavior of hunters to become partners who would help tiger conservation efforts, especially in the areas of Section III Bengkulu and South Sumatra in the Kerinci Seblat National Park.
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Activity 11:

Media talkshow (Radio and Local TV) protected wildlife conservation education

Result	:	<p>This activity has been held 2 times, the first talkshow was held at Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) in September 2020. The speakers for this activity were the Lingkar Institute and the head of the Bengkulu BKSDA. The talkshow at RRI raised the theme of efforts to protect protected animals in Bengkulu province.</p> <p>The second talkshow held in September was also on RB TV with resource persons the Head of the Resort Balai Nasional Kerinci Seblat, Chair of the North Bengkulu Regency the Indonesia Islamic Scholars Council and members of the Lingkar Institute. The theme of the second talkshow was hunting crimes and efforts to conserve Sumatran tigers in the natural landscape of Kerinci Seblat National Park, especially in Bengkulu Province.</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/SiaranLangsungTVRIBengkulu/videos/660261924887956/</p>
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Key achievements of this project:

- The Lingkar Institute has sent one staff member to attend a training in smart patrol analysis;
- The Lingkar Institute has 2 people who have the ability to analyze the results of smart patrols;
- The Lingkar Institute has also conducted field training for 2 new personnel who are tasked with carrying out smart patrol and investigation activities;
- One senior hunter has now stopped hunting Sumatran tigers after intensive training and is now one of the Lingkar Institute patrol teams;
- The Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Team in Lebong Regency has been active in responding to various reports of conflicts that have occurred in villages on the edge of forest areas;

Obstacles to success:

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the implementation of the Lingkar project in this one year. The activities most affected are school visits. Until now, the Indonesian government has not allowed face-to-face learning in schools. The learning process is carried out using the online method. For school visit activities the Lingkar Institute Team decided to cancel it during this project period.

In the first six months, the socialization of MUI Fatwa No 04/2014 was also hampered. Until July, together with MUI, they had only conducted three socializations. This activity was completed in the second semester.

Direct investigative activities also encountered obstacles due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Until May, many villages had closed their territories to people from outside the village. Investigations can only be carried out by telephone. But since June, investigations have usually been running according to health protocol. Socialization activities to recidivists and hunters have not been able to be carried out because they do not get permission from BBTNKS, especially for Region III Bengkulu-South Sumatra. This activity will continue to be carried out during the commemoration of Global Tiger Day with strict health protocols.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Lingkar Institute has a regular meeting mechanism at least 2 times a month, this meeting is attended by all staff. This regular meeting discusses work plans and evaluates the results of activities that have been carried out.

In addition to regular meetings twice a month, the Lingkar Institute also has regular meetings with the Lingkar Institute supervisory body, this meeting is also attended by all staff, at least attended by the director, financial staff, field coordinators and administrator and database staff. This meeting is chaired by the supervisory body which will evaluate the implementation of activities in accordance with the activity plan.

Outside the internal Lingkar, the Kerinci Seblat National Park Center also conducts an evaluation of the activities of Lingkar, whether it is in accordance with the activities agreed in the program implementation plan (RPP) and the annual work plan (RKT) which has been signed by the director of the Lingkar Institute and the head of the TNKS office.

Shared learning:

Lingkar Institute has written a book on conservation education in the perspective and Islamic values by involving experts and practitioners who are partners to share their work experiences in building effective tiger conservation work in the Kerinci Seblat National Park area.

Media:

<https://www.facebook.com/SiaranLangsungTVRIBengkulu/videos/660261924887956/>

Have you provided at least 2 blogs? Y/N? Y

Have you provided at least 10 high quality images with details of the relevant credit? Y/N? Y

Section III. Appendix (Please populate this section with details from section II)		
Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project? N		
If yes:		
Total camera trap nights/days:	Total area surveyed:	
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded	Have you included data on other species recorded?	
Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y		
If yes:		
Total distance patrolled: 363 km	Total area patrolled: 136.975,64 ha	
Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y		
If yes:		
Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software? 363 km	How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details? Collecting coordinate data using GPS, all findings are recorded manually using a sheet rope and then the data is processed using the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) program.	
Does your project work with local communities? Y/N		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible)		
Who?	What did you do?	How many people did you reach?
How do you measure the success of this activity?		
Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y		
If yes:		

Who? Forest edge village communities and junior high school students in Lebong and North Bengkulu districts	What did you do? Together with TNKS officials and MUI administrators, they disseminated the MUI Fatwa which prohibits hunting and trading of endangered animals.	How many people reached? 300 people
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of how this is measured) Yes, based on the results of the investigation, several people were previously active hunters but the results of monitoring of religious leaders and the results of current investigations that some of these people are no longer engaged in hunting activities.		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible) Who? Smart patrol staff and personnel who come from the community	What did you do? Training on the use of navigation tools, filling in tally sheets and processing SMART data for data base staff is given	How many staff trained? How many others trained? 2 staff members and 2 community members
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training? Very effective, the navigation capability is evenly distributed and all field members can fill in the talisheet so that when there are obstacles in the field when one of the personnel is unable to attend. The data base staff is very helpful in finding out the results from the field and also making it easier in terms of reporting.		
Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members?		
If yes:		
Who?	What?	How main people did this include?
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of how this is measured)		
Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y		

If so, please give details or provide copies. Lingkar Institute has written a book on conservation education in Islamic perspective and values .