

Conservation in Indonesia



The Sumatran tiger is the only remaining island subspecies. With fewer than 400 individuals they are considered 'Critically Endangered' by the IUCN due to rampant poaching and habitat destruction.

Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) is the second-largest Protected Area in Indonesia and home to the largest source population of Sumatran tigers. WildCats has been funding conservation efforts in KSNP with Fauna & Flora International (FFI) since 2000 and Lingkar Inisiatif since 2017.

Both FFI and Lingkar conduct intelligence-led forest patrols utilising SMART* technology and locally relevant tiger conservation strategies. Through these measures, they are able to detect, contain and reduce threats to Sumatran tigers, their prey and their habitats.

Lingkar also works with local village communities to change their perspectives on the poaching of wildlife through the use of religious values which prohibit killing endangered wildlife.

*Smart: Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool

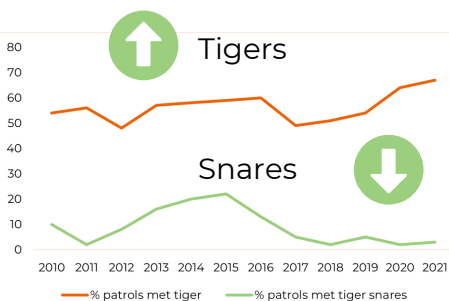
Kerinci Seblat National Park:

Approximately 130 resident tigers



The Sumatran tiger is unique as it is the last remaining island subspecies. All other wild tigers are mainland subspecies.

WildCats help to protect a key population of Sumatran tigers that represent a third of the remaining wild subspecies. Below are some of our impacts.



Numbers of patrols reporting signs of Sumatran tigers and active tiger snares since 2010.



40% increase in snare detection due to intelligence-led enforcement model.

70 tiger poachers and traders arrested and prosecuted since 2000.



12 poachers released from jail are being mentored to become tiger guardians rather than hunters.



26 villages have learnt about the 2014 FATWA (religious ban) against killing endangered wildlife near KSNP since 2017.