

This report will be made public. If it contains confidential or sensitive information, please also provide a revised report for sharing with the public.

Section I. Project Information	
Project Title: Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection and Conservation	
Grantee Organisation: Fauna & Flora	
Location of project: Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia	
Size of project area (if appropriate): 1,386 m ha (KSNP) excluding adjoining buffer-zone forests, some also important tiger habitat. Field activities are primarily focused to the central section of the national park and buffer-zone forests in an area of approximately 350,000ha however investigations and other activities extend impacts more widely across the Kerinci Seblat landscape.	No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence & source: Based on park-wide Occupancy Surveys by the FFI Kerinci Seblat Tiger Monitoring team (2019-2020) and camera trapping in the KSNP Core Area (2020) Kerinci Seblat NP and adjoining forests protects 128 Sumatran tigers with 119 individuals of these tigers within the national park and 29 in the Tiger Core Area. This figure <i>excludes</i> tigers in the wider Kerinci Tiger Conservation Landscape, in particular the 300,000ha Batang Hari watershed forest, and is the single-largest tiger population in Sumatra.
Partners: <i>(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions etc. for this project.</i>	
Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP): The programme operates under a long-standing partnership between Fauna & Flora's Indonesia Programme (FF-IP), KSNP and National Park (NP) officers, who lead or supervise field operations and report to the Director of KSNP through a field manager, also a National Park secondee. This provides a clear legal framework and remit for activities. All project personnel, both KSNP and FF-IP, are formally tasked by the NP with conservation and protection actions for Sumatran tiger in and adjoining KSNP, which are conducted under monthly letters of legal authority (SPT) issued by the Director of the NP. Under this system, community rangers are recognised as auxiliary NP officers during the 20 days per month that warrants are active and have legal authority to conduct a range of activities in the park in and around the national park in four provinces of Sumatra island.	
Provincial Conservation of Natural Resources Agency (BKSDA): Primarily in Jambi, West Sumatra and Bengkulu provinces. BKSDA are operating units of the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) responsible for	

nature and wildlife conservation outside the NP. They lead multi-stakeholder Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) mitigation task force groups, or *Satgas*, established in three park-edge provinces since 2014.

Indonesia National Police and MoF Law Enforcement directorate: Traditionally, park-edge police divisions are the programme's main partner for tiger law enforcement actions, who send a clear message to offenders and the wider community that poaching or trading Sumatran tiger is a serious offence under Indonesian law and not just an offence against forestry regulations. The MoF, of which KSNP is an operating unit, has extensive national-level agreements with the Indonesia National Police. This gives the project team access to a wide range of specialist support by police forensic specialists where required. However, in particular sites far from NP-edge districts, the project also provides credible data to officers of the MoF Law Enforcement directorate where Gakkum officers are best placed to respond. All communications, planning and decision-making relating to wildlife law enforcement is at the discretion of, and under the command of, NP members of the project team and the Director of KSNP.

FF-IP Kerinci Seblat Tiger Monitoring (MHS): The TPCU team will continue to work closely with partners from the MHS team, routinely sharing patrol and monitoring transect results and concerns identified. During this project period, the MHS team provided practical 'on the job' training to TPCU rangers in the basic principles of camera trapping and this will continue in the future so allowing TPCUs to conduct occasional camera trapping exercises in areas of KSNP where the MHS does not conduct tiger monitoring.

The Kerinci Seblat Village Forest Programme (VFP) is strongly focused on building sustainable community-led management of park-edge forests, with more than 148,000 Ha now recognised under licences issued by MoF. Working with park-edge district forestry management units (KPH) and villagers, the VFP supports SMART community patrols in village forests, where key villages have received training in HWC mitigation. During this project period, selected Tiger Protection & Conservation Unit (TPCU) personnel provided informal guidance to the VFP team coordinators in recognising and responding to suspected illegal wildlife trade (IWT) threats to tigers and other wildlife. Information exchange between TPCUs and Village Forest coordinators will be strengthened, over the next two years, to broaden and extend the capacity to identify and reduce threats to tiger and their prey with ratification of Indonesia's new wildlife and nature conservation Act 32/2024 which likely to strengthen capacity to address and reduce threat.

Others: Local civil society and academia: Primarily Yayasan Lingkar Inisiatif (conducting tiger and other wildlife conservation actions in the south of KSNP where TPCUs do not have the capacity to maintain a routine presence). Stakeholders include the Institute Conservation Society (Solok Selatan, West Sumatra province), Flight, Biology Faculty of the University of Andalas, and Padang. National: Forum Harimaukita, representing tiger conservation practitioners in Indonesia. International TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, EIA, ENV (Vietnam), Panthera Malaysia.

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Actual start date of project: (if different from 1 st February)	
Reporting period: February – July 2025	

Section II. Project Progress

Summary of progress for the first 6 months: *(Please provide a summary that describes how your activities are addressing the problems you identified in your application and what successes you have achieved in this 6-month period which we can use in our communication materials.)*

The Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection and Conservation (TPCU) project maintained a range of field actions to protect and conserve wild Sumatran tigers in Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) and adjoining forests, with tiger encounter rates on SMART forest patrols during this reporting period (February to July 2025) higher compared to same six months on the previous year, where about 80% from a total SMART forest patrols conducted in a park-wide has recorded the presence of Sumatran tiger. Patrol Effort (days or kilometres walked) to record a tiger presence and a frequency of encounter (FoE) tiger park-wide and in the Tiger core area of KSNP was also better compared to the same six months of the previous year.

The direct threat to the Sumatran tiger from snaring in the project area remained low, it was shown that no active tiger snares were recorded on a forest patrol during this reporting period. The TPCU teams only detected four non-active tiger snares on two different patrols during the reporting period. Meanwhile, the project team found that snaring for tiger prey (mainly for sambar and muntjac) in the earlier part of this reporting period was increasing, which (as per with previous years) is where the team believed that this related to preparations for the Eid ul Fitri celebrations, where in total of 35 of the active prey snares was recorded on three different forest patrols.

To strengthen and wider TPCU member conservation capacity, TPCU and Tiger monitoring teams conducted joint forest patrol trips for a field practical training for camera trapping techniques, where with the assistance of the Tiger monitoring team, the TPCU have been able to place camera traps in the north of the national park in Jambi province. The project team also attended the Conservation Standards workshop in Bengkulu which was invited by and organised by the WCCA.

The TPCU team maintained strong support for the Human-wildlife conflict mitigation task force in a local area to any wildlife-human conflict report, including three reports of the

Sumatran tiger conflict by the local community which one of them was in the centre area of the KSNP landscape in Jambi province, while two others were in the southern part of the national park in Bengkulu province and others.

Details of activities and results to date: *(Please give details of progress made towards the objectives & outputs of your Logframe by carrying out the activities included in your Workplan. Please include the appropriate quantitative and qualitative data from the measurable indicators that you identified in your Logframe. Please add any relevant charts, maps and images.)*

Objective 1 SMART forest patrols detect, address and contain threat to Sumatran tigers, their prey and habitat

During this reporting period, 35 SMART forest patrols have been conducted in the first semester of year 2 of the project period from February to July 2025, in the KSNP and surrounding forest. The number of patrols during this reporting period is slightly lower compared to the number reported in the same period of last year (39 forest patrols). However, the percentage of SMART forest patrols that recorded a tiger presence is much higher compared to the same six months of 2024, where 80% of forest patrols (28 out of 35 forest patrols) have recorded a Sumatran tiger presence during this reporting period, compared to 59% of forest patrol park-wide in February – July 2024.

Even though the number of SMART forest patrols during this first semester of year project period was slightly lower compared to previous year, the total patrol distance has much higher, where its covered 785km of walking distance compared to 573km by the GPS waypoint in 2024, or 977km compared to 690km by the tracklog; and with a total of 228 days spent in the forest. Overall, the forest patrols showed a rising change in detecting tiger presence compared to the same six months of 2024. An effort to record a tiger presence in a park-wide is reduced to 1 tiger on 4.9 days of forest patrol compared to 6.9 days, and the FoE is 1 tiger on 17.1 km forest patrol walked compared to 17.4 km in the same period of 2024.

The rise of detecting tiger presence on SMART forest patrols during this reporting period was also shown in the Tiger core area of the national park, where 16 out of 35 forest patrols were conducted within this area. All of the forest patrols conducted within the Tiger core area during this reporting period recorded a tiger presence, with FoE of 1 tiger for 14.3 km walked, this is an improvement when compared to 1 tiger per 15.4 km patrol walked in the same six months 2024 and 1 tiger per 18.5 km in 2023.

No active tiger snares were detected during this reporting period, while the TPCU teams only detected four non-active tiger snares on two different patrols. Three of the snares were recorded in a patrol conducted in the northern part of KSNP forest in Bungo district, Jambi province while the snares were located in the border of KSNP forest with some part of a rubber as a launcher of the snare was found the teams which believed has placed more than six months before, however there was no evidence of tiger or other wildlife having been trapped in the snare.

One other non-active tiger snare was detected in the northern part of the tiger core area in Bengkulu province, where the team found a sling wire left in the snare. The team did not find other snares after following the routes around the area. One other forest patrol conducted by the TPCU team member in collaboration with the KSNP district section in Mount Seblat in Lebong district, Bengkulu province, has recorded a very old part of a tiger snare, but no other parts of the sling wire were found around the area.

However, patrols reported an increase in tiger prey snaring, especially in the first two months of the reporting period in February and March, where the team believed that this related to preparations for the Eid ul Fitri celebrations which fell at the end of March in 2025, a time when, traditionally, local market demand for meat rises. This increase in demand motivates both forest-edge farmers and habitual poachers to place snares targeting tiger prey, primarily rusa sambar deer and muntjak.

A total of 35 active prey snares were destroyed on three different patrols, where most of those snares were located not far from the forest edge and close to the farmland. The patrol team also recorded two other non-active prey snares, where one of them was recorded in a steep location on the cliff and believed to be targeted for a Sumatran serow.

In July 2025, TPCU team rangers joined with Tiger monitoring teams to place several camera traps in the north-east of the national park in Jambi province, which was also a part of building wider TPCU member conservation capacity.

Objective 2: Investigations conducted under government approved PULPAKET procedures identify those poachers and IWT traders who still pose threat to wild tigers, their networks and trade routes and support law enforcement where evidence is available

Collection of information on suspected poaching and illegal wildlife trade was carried out in several districts in the Kerinci Seblat landscape by TPCU team members.

Objective 3 Support fair and appropriate law enforcement through partnering with the most appropriate government agency and deliver a significant deterrent which contains and further reduces the threat to Sumatran tiger and tiger prey

Sumatran tiger habitat remained at threat from illegal forest clearance for agriculture. During this reporting period, patrol teams recorded more than 40 findings of new clearing of forest, both inside the national park and its protected buffer zone including the production forest. In March 2025, the patrol team in Kerinci supported the national park authority in conducting a patrol and installation of warning signboards in several areas inside the park. This resulted in three formal written letters issued to three different farmers who had been using a KNSP area for agricultural products in particular coffee. These farmers agreed to leave the area immediately.

The other illegal actions recorded by TPCU team members resulted in a total of three informal or verbal warnings to ten fishermen who were encountered in the national park. After collecting the information for each individual, all of them been asked by the TPCU team to stop their illegal activities and quit the national park directly. Additionally, one patrol in April recorded traditional gold mining in production forest close to the KSNP forest, with one of the miners found in the basecamp. Therefore, the team has given a socialisation to the illegal miner to not continue the activities in the area.

Objective 4: The Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Taskforce swiftly respond to and mitigate human-tiger conflicts reported with the purpose of protecting both tigers and forest-edge community livelihoods

The majority of human-tiger conflicts in national park-edge recorded during the reporting period were managed and mitigated by the local units of BKSDA lead human-wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation task force. One reported incident of human-tiger conflict by the local communities occurred in the central part of the KSNP landscape on the border of Kerinci and Merangin districts in Jambi province. In this area, reports of tiger sign appearance by the local communities in the farmland area, and sometimes killing their farmland guard dogs, have been reported almost every year, since the area is surrounded with the KSNP forest. Therefore, the team visited the reported incident locations and met with the communities for conducting awareness and outreach related to dealing with wildlife conflict, including Sumatran tiger. No fatal incident occurred in the last decade in this area; however, it was under monitoring by the local human-wildlife conflict mitigation task force including local units of BKSDA, KSNP authority, and the project team component.

In the southern part of the national park in Bengkulu province, the project team has joined the mitigation task force led by BKSDA Bengkulu, which also consist of local police and local government to respond information received from video footage shows that a calf died in the oil palm plantation owned by the local communities, where it was assumed to have been attacked by a wild animal. The team re-checked the location, placing the camera traps and standing by for a couple of days in the communities to give a socialization and to minimize the impact; however, no further incident occurred afterwards.

Other activities - Stakeholder liaison/Co-ordination:

All programme activities and outputs were reported, monthly, to the director of KSNP; moreover, the KSNP authority has conducted monthly formal discussions through offline or online meetings with the project team component to review and discuss monthly progress and planning for the regular activities conducted in the KSNP area. The meeting involved not only the KSNP staff and officials in the KSNP headquarters office, but also several from the regional and section offices in Jambi and Bengkulu provinces.

In early July 2025, three components of the project team attended a training workshop on Conservation Standards in Bengkulu city, which was organized by the WCCA, where the teams had elaborated with the Lingkar Inisiatif teams during the training.

Give details of any obstacles to success that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. *(Please provide detailed examples, explain what impact these will have on the project results and the changes to the budget and timetable of project activities)*

During this reporting period, only four of the TPCU teams were fully operational, two in the eastern part of the national park in Jambi province and two others in the southern part in Bengkulu province. Since four long-serving TPCU personnel formally resigned and work for government officers in 2024. Moreover, recruiting additional personnel for the TPCU team member was still on hold due to the financial challenges, which impacted on SMART forest patrol and Investigation capacity are currently slightly reduced in intensity. To maintain SMART forest patrol capacity, the tiger monitoring team, who also have extensive experience in SMART forest patrols, has joined to conduct a forest patrol.

Budget: Is the spend on target? **If not, please give details and provide an updated budget sheet.**

Yes

Media: Please provide a list of recent publications and media both local and national which mentions the work funded by this project and/or mentions WildCats Conservation Alliance

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WildCats Conservation Alliance asks for at least 7 relevant high-resolution jpeg files of images of the project activities during this time period.

Will send a separate link to a file of images.