

WildCats Reporting Form Year Two of Three

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 & Conservation	
Grantee Organisation: Fauna & Flora	
Location of project: Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP), Sumatra, Indonesia	
Size of project area (if appropriate): 1,386m ha (KSNP) excluding buffer-zone forests, some of which include 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 analysis of camera trapping in the KSNP Core Area (2020), Kerinci Seblat NP and adjoining forests protects 128 Sumatran tigers with 119 tigers resident in the national park, of which 29 are recorded in the KSNP Tiger Core Area, and the remainder in forests bordering, or adjacent to, the protected area. <i>Note:</i> The above figure <i>excludes</i> tigers in the wider (18,000Km ²) Kerinci Tiger Conservation Landscape, in particular the 300,000ha Batang Hari watershed forests, 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 Tiger Protection and Conservation has operated under a partnership between Fauna & Flora Indonesia Programme (FF-IP) and KSNP since 2000 under multi-year national level MoUs and local agreements which underwrite all aspects of the programme's activities and provide a clear legal framework. A national MoU, signed-off in early 2020, concluded in March 2023. A new, multi-year agreement between Fauna & Flora Indonesia and the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) has been finalised since 2024, however formal approval was just received towards the end of 2025. Such approvals frequently take time and, therefore, the project team had worked under a 'Permission in Principle' which allowed Fauna & Flora Indonesia to maintain existing activities in existing/approved project sites during the first and most of entire second year of activities. Under President Prabowo, who took office in October 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has been demerged and	

is now two separate Ministries (thus reversing a merger which was instructed by former President Jokowi in 2015).

Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP): The programme operates under a long-standing partnership between 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, as well as a National Park secondee. This provides a clear legal framework and remit for activities. All project personnel, both KSNP and FF-IP-contracted, 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 traditionally active and so have legal authority to conduct a range of activities in and around the national park in four provinces of Sumatra Island.

Provincial agencies for Conservation of Natural Resources (BKSDA): BKSDA are primarily in Jambi, West Sumatra and Bengkulu provinces. BKSDA are operating units of the 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 with project support. Carefully selected KSDA officers may also be facilitated (*See Partner Management*) to act as Expert Witnesses to assist wildlife law enforcement in case development and court hearings.

Indonesia National Police and MoF Law Enforcement directorate: Traditionally, park-edge police divisions are the programme's main partner for tiger law enforcement actions, sending 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 may also provide credible data to officers of the MoEF 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.

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 human-wildlife conflict (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 key Village Forest coordinators will continue to be strengthened, over the next year, to broaden and extend their capacity to identify and reduce threats to tiger and their prey under Indonesia's wildlife and nature conservation Act

32/2024.**FF-IP Kerinci Seblat Tiger Monitoring (MHS KS):** The TPCU team continues to work closely with partners from the MHS team, routinely sharing patrol and monitoring transect results and concerns identified. Under this project, the MHS team provided practical ‘on the job’ training to TPCU rangers in the basic principles of camera trapping which will allow the TPCUs to conduct occasional camera trapping exercises in areas of KSNP where the MHS does not conduct tiger monitoring.

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, Padang.

National: Forum Harimaukita, representing tiger conservation practitioners in Indonesia.

International TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, EIA, ENV (Vietnam), Panthera Malaysia.

The project team may share information through appropriate government channels with INTERPOL while the team Emeritus advisor may brief the Tiger Conservation Coalition on wider tiger conservation issues identified during the project period.

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Reporting period: February 2025 – January 2026

Please ensure that your report relates to the objectives and activities detailed in your proposal and logframe. Please include results data in Section II and Section III.

Section II. Project Results

Long Term Impact: *(How has this work contributed to the vision and long-term impact that your project aims to achieve?)*

The project’s long-term goal is to underwrite a sustained, natural increase in Sumatran tiger populations in Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) through detecting and reducing threat to tigers,

their prey and habitat, with activities strengthened by collaborations between national and local government, local civil society and forest-edge communities.

Threats to Sumatran tiger, recorded on SMART forest patrols conducted by the Tiger Protection & Conservation Unit (TPCU) and the tiger monitoring team across the landscape, remained far below the long-term programme average. On average, in the last 10 year from 2015 to 2024, the annual number of tiger snares encountered per 100 km patrol walked is 3.0 with the highest recorded in 2015 (12.3) and 2016 (7.4) respectively, compared to 0.5 in 2025. No active tiger snares were recorded on a total of 64 SMART forest patrols conducted in the second year of the project period, which is comparable to the first year of the project period. These results demonstrate the ongoing fall in poaching threat to Sumatran tigers over the past 10 years (2016-2025) and contrast with 2016 when active tiger snares (53) were recorded on 13% of forest patrols with snares recorded at a rate of 1 per 12.5 days with 56 'recently-active' tiger snare sites reported on eight (6%) of TPCU patrols.

However, patrols recorded an increase in tiger prey poaching using snares targeting species such as a rusa sambar deer (VU), muntjac and Sumatran serow (VU).

SMART Forest patrols recorded tiger presence on more than 77% of all patrols with improved Frequency of Encounter (FoE) with tigers and patrol Effort to detect tigers when compared to the first year of project period (February 2024 – January 2025). Moreover, seven individual Sumatran tigers, including new records of two young adult females, were identified from camera traps placed by the teams as part of their support to the national park authority to conduct a tiger population monitoring survey in the north-eastern of KNSP during this project period. The density of Sumatran tiger in this area was higher compared to previous surveys. This gives a piece of good news for the team and tiger conservation in the national park more widely, since it showed evidence of a growing Sumatran tiger population in this area.

Unfortunately, no funds were secured for a comprehensive tiger monitoring assessment in the tiger Core area due to ongoing severe funding constraints experienced by donors however, on the basis of patrol records, it appears tiger densities are likely to be stable or better.

Conservation Outcome: *(What are the actual changes that this project has achieved?)*

SMART forest patrols monitored poaching threats to tiger continued to show a long-standing multi-year decline with no active snares recorded during this reporting period.

No evidence of any significant resurgence in illegal wildlife trade demand for tiger was secured in the course of monitoring the wildlife black market. Three different interviewees cited the risk of detection and law enforcement as motivation for their withdrawing from poaching tigers, citing 'low' prices paid for tiger body parts, compared with the cost and high risks of engaging in tiger poaching or trade. This suggests that law enforcement and protection efforts are effective as an active deterrent.

Summary of second year activities and achievements: *(Please provide a narrative summary for use in our communication materials Max 300 words)*

Project activities were conducted in national park forests and park-edge districts of three of the four provinces which overlay Sumatra's largest protected area. With WCCA support, activities have reduced threats to wild Sumatran tiger and their prey, support a natural recovery in tiger numbers.

TPCUs and the Tiger monitoring team conducted 64 SMART patrols walking more than 1,511km by GPS Waypoint (1,946km by Tracklog), with 416 days spent on patrols.

Patrol effort to tiger presence increased from year 1, with at least one tiger per 5.1 patrol days, compared to 6.5 patrol days in 2024-2025. In collaboration with the national park authority, the project team placed a total of 45 camera traps to monitor tiger population, resulting in seven individual Sumatran tigers identified. Analysis shows tiger density in the area increased from 0.81 with 95% confidence level (CL) (0.25 - 2.60) tigers per 100km² in 2024 to 1.04 tigers per 100km² in 2025, with 95% CL (0.43 - 2.52).

Patrols saw a continued multi-year decline in poaching threats to tiger, with no active tiger snares recorded this year.

Patrols did, however, continued to encounter threats to Sumatran tiger prey and habitat, with 68 active snares destroyed by rangers. Teams also recorded forest encroachment, clearance and illegal logging both in the national park and buffer zone. The government of President Prabowo is now taking a more vigorous approach to address illegal forest clearances. In November and December 2025, TPCU rangers were mandated to join the 'Merah-Putih' law enforcement operation led by Directorate General of Forestry Law Enforcement. The operation focused on stopping illegal activities in forests bordering KSNP, primarily illegal forest clearance for palm oil plantations and illegal logging, in an important habitat for Sumatran elephant and Sumatran tiger and a crucial buffer-zone to KSNP forest in Bengkulu province.

Details of activities and results in first year: *(Please give detailed narrative of the results of each objective & output. Please include measures for example patrol numbers and distances covered, #people trained or #people attending meetings/workshops or refer to figures in your tables below)*

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

During this second year of the project period from February 2025 to January 2026, a total of 64 SMART forest patrols were conducted by Tiger Protection & Conservation Unit (TPCU and members of the tiger monitoring team) with five-to-six rangers joining each patrol in Kerinci Seblat National Park and surrounding forests in Jambi and Bengkulu province. Even though the total number of SMART forest patrols conducted during this year was lower compared to year 1 (70 patrols in year 1, February 2024 to January 2025), the effort of patrol

including distance patrols walked and days spent in the forest was much higher. In this twelve months project period, rangers walked more than 1,511 km (measured using Waypoints) or 1,946 Km (tracklog) over 416 days in the forest, compared to 1,167 km (measured using Waypoints) and 1,469 Km (tracklog) in the course of 409 days in year 1.

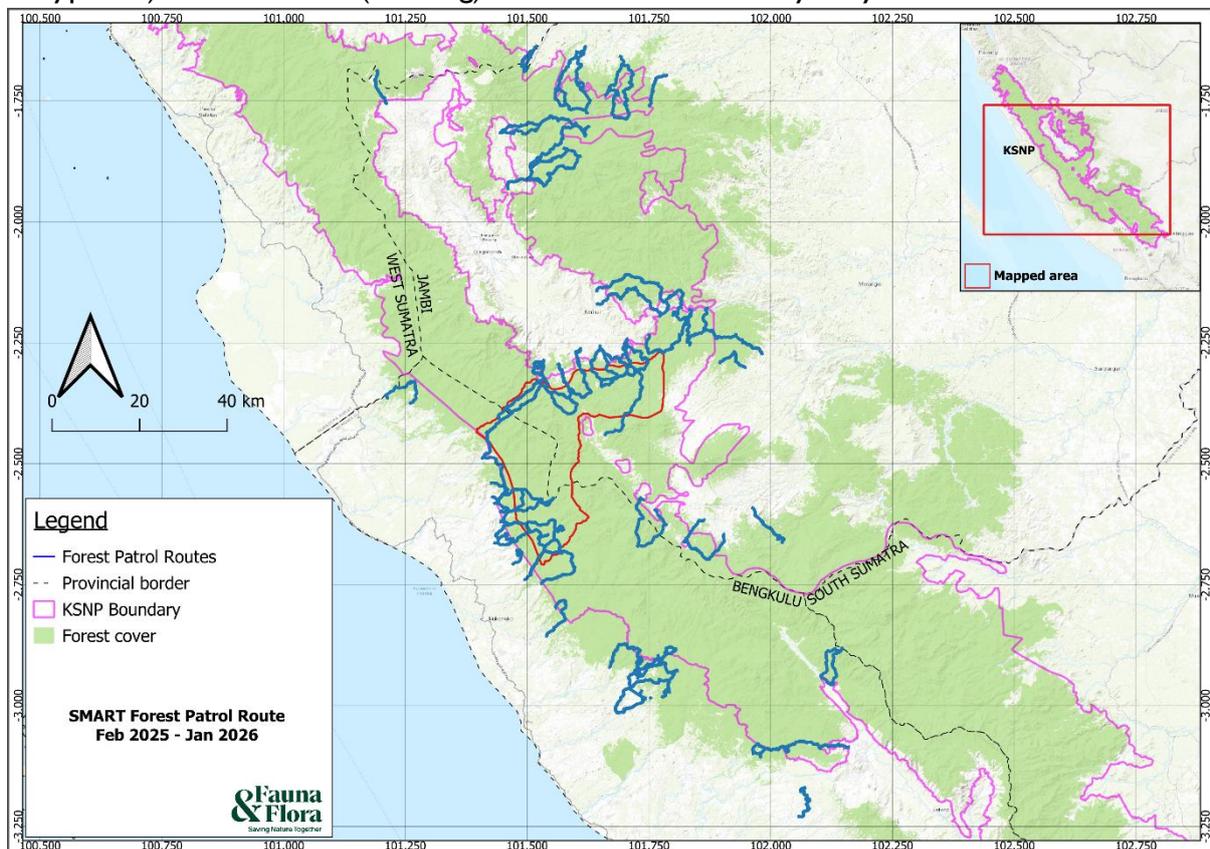


Figure. Map showing SMART forest patrol routes conducted during Feb 2025 to Jan 2026

Patrols recorded the presence of no fewer than 82 Sumatran tigers on these patrols on the basis of presence indicators, including pugmarks, faeces, scrapes, and fresh scratches. Those tiger presences were recorded on 77% (49) of patrols conducted in this project period, compared to year 1 where about 63% (44) of patrol conducted recorded a tiger presence.

Patrol effort to record a Sumatran tiger presence during year 2 of the project was higher than year 1, with



Figure. The TPCU member measured a Sumatran tiger pugmark recorded in SMART forest patrol in KSNP

effort to record one tiger per 5.1 patrol days, compared to 1-6.5 days in 2024-25. Moreover, frequency of Encounter with tiger signs on patrols was stable or better with one individual tiger per 18.4 Kms patrol walked, compared to one tiger per 18.5 km in spite of a significant increase in patrol distance walked.

No active tiger snares were recorded during this second year of the project. However, patrols identify 6 ‘recently-active’ tiger snares. These snare sites were recorded during the first quarter of this reporting period, on two different patrols. There was no evidence that any of these snares had caught or injured a tiger or other animal. However, five patrols recorded and destroyed a total of 68 active deer snares, with more than 50% of these recorded in three different patrols. The team concluded these snares related to preparations for the Eid ul Fitri celebrations which fell at the end of March in 2025, a time when,



Figure. One of active snares targeting rare Sumatran serow placed by hunters on the edge of a cliff-side path recorded and then destroyed by the team

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 further 32 active snares were detected and destroyed by the team in November 2025 in other areas, on a patrol at the edge of the tiger Core area in the far south of the Kerinci valley in Jambi province. These active snares were targeting the endangered Sumatran serow *Capricornis sumatrensis* with almost all the snares set, not, as is usual, on a wildlife trail but at key points on the edge of cliffs in a very steep area of the park. The team concluded that these snares had been set about two weeks earlier and there were indications the snares had been checked approximately two days before the patrol detected the snare sites.

One of these snares had caught a Great Argus pheasant about two days earlier and the bird had subsequently died. Shortly afterwards, close to the remains of a triggered snare, the ranger team found the butchered remains – a leg and skin - of a Sumatran serow, *Capricornis sumatrensis* with most of the carcass removed by the poachers about two days earlier.

From November to December 2025, the Bengkulu-based TPCUs did not conduct their normal SMART forest patrols schedule, since rangers were mandated to join the integrated

'Merah-Putih' habitat law enforcement operation led by Ministry of Forestry's Directorate General of Forestry Law Enforcement.

The operation was conducted in the Bentang Seblat Essential Ecosystem landscape, mainly in forests bordering KSNP, and was focused to stopping illegal activities, primarily illegal forest clearance for palm oil plantations and illegal logging. This operation area is an important habitat and movement corridor for Sumatran elephant and Sumatran tiger and forms a crucial buffer zone to KSNP forest in Bengkulu province. A TPCU patrol in November in KSNP, supporting



the Merah-Putih operation recorded threats to both forests and wildlife but also reported fresh tiger pugmarks and footprints and dung of Sumatran elephant.

However, in spite of a range of threats to tiger and wildlife, patrols continued to record a wide range of rare wildlife including Agile and Siamang gibbons, Helmeted hornbill and White-crowned Hornbill and Malay tapir and Malay sun bear and important Tiger prey species such as Sambar deer, Muntjac and wild boar and also rare and endangered plant species such as a giant *Amorphophallus titanum* while flowering. During this reporting period (February 2025– January 2026), more than 30 records of its giant flower were recorded on SMART forest patrol in KSNP and its surrounding forest. One of them, pictured

on the left, was encountered by Tiger monitoring rangers during a SMART forest patrol in KSNP forest in Kerinci regency.

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

During year 2 of the project, TPCU team members collected information on suspected poaching and illegal wildlife trade in park-edge districts and towns in Bengkulu, Jambi and West Sumatra provinces. No significant reports of trade-driven threats to tigers were recorded however one TPCU ranger reported suspicions that a business in Bengkulu City is storing or collecting the body parts and skins of protected wildlife, including tiger skins and deer antlers. This information is still under development, while the teams is collecting more evidence. Meanwhile forest-edge community supporters provided information, including the identities, of four individuals from a park-edge village in West Sumatra province who are suspected to be trading and transporting Sunda pangolin and other wildlife. This information continues to

be monitored by the ranger investigator who is seeking to build a valid case for in depth investigation and subsequent action.

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 year, patrol teams recorded more than 70 instances of new forest clearances, both inside the national park and its protected buffer zone including the production forest, some of which are also located on the border of the KSNP tiger core area. 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 KSNP area for agricultural production, predominantly of coffee. In total, during year 2 of the project, 3 formal written and 13 verbal warning were issued by the ranger teams to 26 different people relating to illegal activities inside the park and its buffer zone.

Moreover, from early November the TPCU team joined the major, nationally-led and planned 'Merah-Putih (*Red and White*) Operation' led by officers of the Ministry of Forestry's Directorate General of Law Enforcement and joined by officers of the Environment ministry, the national park authority, Bengkulu Natural Resources Conservation Agency (KSDA) and Bengkulu provincial Forest Department. The immediate aim was to take action against illegal forest clearance and illegal logging in the Bentang Seblat Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) in and adjoining Kerinci Seblat National Park in two districts of Bengkulu province. Conserving these mainly lowland forests, most outside the protected area, is recognised as crucial to the survival of Sumatran elephant in Bengkulu while these forests also protect high tiger densities. However, over the last 15 years, the Bentang Seblat forest corridors have suffered severe deforestation, primarily in the 'limited production' forests adjoining the national park which has contributed to human-tiger and human-elephant conflicts. TPCU and KSDA officers have encountered severe difficulties in acting against these threats where outside the national park due to the legal status of these forests and a lack of political support by the previous national government at this level for actions to contain encroachment and conversion of forests outside protected areas.

The law enforcement action – which included drawing on patrol records and reports by the Bengkulu-based TPCUs – was focused on restoring management control over more than 75,000ha of forest lands primarily outside the national park and taking action against perpetrators of forest destruction, including land 'owners' and palm oil financiers. This included demolishing illegal plantation huts and palm oil plantations within designated forest areas and confiscating heavy equipment used to illegally clear forest and build access roads and bridges.

By the beginning of December, after three weeks of actions in two districts of Bengkulu, the Merah-Putih Operation team under leadership of the MoF Law Enforcement division had destroyed more than 17,000 oil palm trees, demolished more than 100 illegal semi-permanent huts and six bridges and restored authority over more than 7000ha of illegally cleared or illegally-logged forest lands. Three encroachers, were caught red-handed clearing forest and were arrested while 12 individuals have been questioned or summonsed by law enforcement division investigators over their role in the clearances. Additional suspects are believed to be involved in coordinating forest clearance and illegally selling forest lands for personal profit, including local politicians, and are expected to be summonsed for questioning in the near future.



Figure. The TPCU patrol team placing warning signs in the patrol area in Bengkulu province, where involving in Merah-Putih law enforcement action

The management licences of two large logging companies covering much of the KEE area, one of which is owned by a former Bengkulu province governor, have been suspended by the Ministry of Forestry and are expected to be cancelled. Attention is now turning to the future management of these forest lands, focused wildlife conservation, and habitat restoration, and it is expected that formal conservation status will be awarded, either by incorporating the KEE Bentang Seblat into Kerinci Seblat NP or as a Nature Reserve. Either option will allow KSDA Bengkulu and KSNP to develop focused and practical long-term strategies to conserve Sumatran tiger and Sumatran elephant and their lowland forest habitat by allowing rangers, including the TPCU, to respond to threats.

Objective 4: 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 local units of the BKSDA lead human-wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation task force. Meanwhile, the TPCUs team members responded to and managed a total of four reported human-tiger conflict during this reporting period. These actions were taken in response to a report by a park-edge community located across two

districts overlaying KSNP forest, Kerinci and Mukomuko. Three of these instances occurred in the first quarter of reporting period, while the final incident took place in October 2025.

One incident reported 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 presense indicators and appearances in community farmland areas, and the occasional death of farm guard dogs, have been reported almost every year, slikey because this area is surrounded by the KSNP forest. In response to these reports, the team visited the incident sites and met with communities to conduct awareness and outreach iniatives related to dealing with wildlife conflict, particularly focused on Sumatran tiger. No fatal incident has occurred within the last decade in this area, however, monitoring by the local human-wildlife conflict mitigation task force has been maintained.

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, an incident caught on video footage showing a calf which died where it was assumed to have been attacked by a wild animal, on a oil palm plantation owned by local communities. The team monitored the location, placing camera traps and standing by for several of days in the communities to provide a socialization activities and to minimize the impact of the incident, however, no further incident occurred. Shortly after that incident, another village, reported a HTC incident, however, after visiting the location, the team didn't find any evidence of tiger presence in the area reported. To make people safe, however, the team decided to stay in the location for two days.



TPCU personnel involved with the BKSDA to check the location of the human-tiger conflict reports in the Mukomuko regency

The final incident, which took place in October, was reported by villagers that had seen Sumatran tiger pugmarks in farmland close to the forest, with additional reports of this tiger moving through rice padis close to the village. The ranger team confirmed, on the basis of pugmarks, that a tiger had been moving through farmland approximately 100 yards from forest edge but found no evidence that the tiger had entered rice padi close to the village. No livestock predation, including of farmland guard dogs, was recorded and following a week of careful monitoring it was concluded that the tiger had returned to the forest and there was no threat to either the community or the tiger in question.

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 in-person or online meetings with the project team to review and discuss monthly progress and planning for the regular activities conducted in the KSNP area. The meetings involved KSNP staff, officials in the KSNP headquarters office, and several officials from the regional and section offices in Jambi and Bengkulu provinces.

In early July 2025, three rangers from the project team attended a training workshop on Conservation Standards in Bengkulu city, organized by the WCCA, during which teams were able to collaborate with the Lingkar Inisiatif teams in training activities. As a result of this training, the participating team members have been more confident and capable in the design and implementation of multifaceted conservation approaches, building on their experience conducting forest patrols and population monitoring. The training gave these team members insight into a systematic approach for the design of tiger conservation projects including how to prepare, implement and monitor the conservation project.

In addition to improving the project team's capabilities, the project team were also able to support KSNP authority to conduct capacity building training sessions across multiple topics including mentoring, communication, problem-solving techniques, navigation, conflict management and collecting and managing SMART patrol databases for new community rangers with a total of approximately 110 participants involved.

Camera trapping in the tiger monitoring block in the northeast of KSNP area

From July to October 2025, the project team, in collaboration with the national park authority and support from other funding, was able to conduct a camera trap survey to determine the Sumatran tiger population in one of the tiger monitoring sites in an area of the national park in Jambi province. This survey was requested and supported by the national park authority, where at least three to four TPCU team members each month joined the Tiger monitoring teams and national park rangers to place and collect camera traps.

In total, 45 camera stations were placed in these areas which produced 2214 trap days, and a polygon camera area covering 334 km². In total seven different individual Sumatran tigers have been identified, consisting of two males and five females. Two of the female tigers were identified as a new individual tiger to this area, while five tigers have been recorded in previous surveys. Camera trap data was analysed with the Spatially Explicit Capture Recapture method in the Maximum likelihood framework, using the Density and R studio programs, which showed that the density of Sumatran tiger in the area was 1.04 tigers per 100km², with a 95% confidential level (CL) (0.43 - 2.52). This has been an increase compared to the previous survey in 2024 where the density of tiger in the same area was 0.81 tigers per 100km². with 95% CI (0.25 - 2.60)



Figure. Female Sumatran tigers labelled as a BP_10F has recorded by camera trap in October 2025 (left), and when it first recorded by camera trap with her cubs back in June 2017 (right).

The camera traps also recorded several potential tiger prey's species, including barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjac*) and the pig tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) which are the two species with the highest relative abundance index (RAI) values (independent photos per 100 active camera days) compared to other species recorded across all camera trap stations. Other prey species, such as Sambar, Mouse deer and Sumatran serow, were also recorded by the camera trap stations. Moreover, several endangered, rare and endemic species were also recorded, including Sumatran elephant, Sumatran rabbit, Malayan sun bear, Malayan tapir, Wild dog/Dhole, and others wild cat species including Sunda clouded leopard, Marbled cat and Asiatic golden cat.



Figure. Barking deer as a one of a main Sumatran tiger prey species (left), and critically endangered Sumatran elephant with her calf (right) were recorded by the camera trap during the 2nd year of this project.**y achievements of this year:** (Please give a bullet point list of key measurable outputs- for example xxx of staff trained in SMART monitoring techniques, xxx camera traps covering xxx km²)

- The project teams have conducted a total of 64 SMART forest foot patrols in national park and park-edge forests in three provinces across a walking distance of 1,511 km by GPS Waypoint (1,946km by a Tracklog).

- Snare poaching threat to tiger remained low with no active tiger snares recorded. On average, in the last 10 year from 2015 to 2024, the annually tiger snares encountered per 100 km patrol walked is 3.0 with the highest is in 2015 (12.3) and 2016 (7.4) respectively, compared to 0.5 in 2025.
- Patrol effort to record a tiger presence improved compared to Year 1 of the project period, with year 1 of the project having an effort to encounter rate of at least one tiger per 5.1 patrol days compared to 6.5 patrol days in year 2.
- The patrol teams placed a total 45 camera trap stations to monitor tiger population in tiger monitoring block areas in an area of the national park with a polygon camera area covering 334 km². This has resulted in seven individual Sumatran tigers being identified, with analysis showing that tiger density in the area was 1.04 tigers per 100km², with a 95% confidential level (0.43 - 2.52), this was increased from the previous survey in 2024 which had a rate of 0.81 tigers per 100km² with a 95% CL (0.25 - 2.60).
- Three formal written cautions were issued by TPCU patrols to 5 men clearing national park and park-edge forests, furthermore, 13 verbal warnings and instructions to leave the forest were also issued during SMART forest patrols to 21 men for other offences including traditional gold mining in park-edge forests, wild song bird hunting, non-timber forest product collecting and fishing within the inviolate inner-zone of the park.
- Four human-tiger conflict incidents were managed and mitigated by local units of BKSDA leading human-wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation task force teams, in which the project team was intensively involved.

Obstacles to success: Give details of any obstacles/challenges to success that the project has encountered. *(Any changes to the project that have affected the budget and timetable of project activities should have been discussed prior to the end of the project)*

- During year 2 of the project period, there were 'only' four fully staffed TPCUs team operating in the Kerinci seblat national park, this impacted both the number of SMART patrols and the investigation capacity of the project team. The team is now trialling experienced members of the tiger Monitoring team to join some TPCU patrols with the purpose of restoring TPCU patrol capacity pending a longer-term solution.
- Activities during much of the reporting period were conducted under a Permit in Principle and, as expected, formal approval of Fauna & Flora's new multi-year MoU with the Ministry of Environment & Forestry was only formally signed in October 2025. While this did not directly impact our core project activities, budgeting and timetable, it meant that some caution was exercised, in particular, relating to 'active' investigations and any non-routine activities, such as support for pre-planned, information-led wildlife law enforcement, not directly mentioned under the temporary PiP. Delays in issuance of MoUs have not only affected Fauna & Flora but many national and local conservation NGOs in Indonesia and are due to respecting the

rights and priorities of an incoming Minister. A new Minister of Forestry is now in place and final preparations are underway to support the signing off on a new multi-year operating agreement.

Monitoring and Evaluation: *(Describe the methods used to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project)*

- SMART forest patrols: Results are evaluated twice-monthly, by ranger teams and team leaders and also draw on the programme's SMART database and SMART patrol maps to analyse and compare patrol results over time. Over a longer period, Tiger presence and change in encounter rates are also evaluated using both Effort to detect tiger sign, patrol days per tiger, and Frequency of Encounter (Km walked to record tiger) and % of patrols reporting tiger presence. Active or recently-active poaching threat to tiger is recorded quantitatively (number of snares, number/% of patrols recording) and Effort (days) to detect. Threat to tiger prey species is primarily recorded through # of active snares reported and % of patrols recording over the year as a whole and during the fasting month of Ramadan. Patrol 'coverage' of an area is not a key evaluation tool as a consistent, but unpredictable, patrol presence in the forest is found to have greater conservation impact than 'coverage'.
- Investigations: Number of investigation reports logged and graded for credibility and geographic spread of investigation effort. Investigations securing credible data on black-market prices or reported changes in IWT demand for tiger or other species, new trade routes or identification of previously unknown individuals (poachers, traders, couriers). Investigations or information collection supporting patrols which record active threat. Number of investigations progressing to A1 (observed first-hand) or A2 (credible but unproven). Number of investigations supporting subsequent wildlife law enforcement or patrol deployment where threat is confirmed. Willingness of forest-edge informants to provide information on suspected threat to tiger or tiger prey or an emerging conflict for a TPCU response.
- Law enforcement: Number of pre-planned/information-led tiger law enforcement actions conducted in support of the relevant government law enforcement agency and outcomes; number of suspects, evidence and, if Sumatran tiger, condition of evidence (complete or partial body parts, missing body parts). Law enforcement proceeding from arrest through Case Development to a court hearing and to sentencing. Judgments made (sentences, fines etc). Availability of suitable Expert Witnesses. Number of habitat and other law enforcement actions on patrols where offenders are present, type of offence, number of offenders, actions taken. Post-law enforcement patrol records and investigations in areas where law enforcement has been conducted and evidence of law enforcement impact (where relevant).
- Human-tiger conflict mitigation: Number of human-tiger conflict incidents reported, grade (severity) of conflict. Conflicts reported before livestock (excluding farmland guard dogs) predation has occurred, and conflicts involving livestock predation or

posing direct threat to people. Conflicts mitigated in partnership with other government agencies under multi-stakeholder conflict mitigation taskforce groups (satgas) or directly by TPCU personnel. Post-conflict mitigation outcomes, including use of community informants to monitor any recurrence of conflict or reports of poachers entering the area.

Shared learning: *(How will you share the outputs and learning from your project, in what format and with whom?)*

The programme operates under a partnership between Fauna & Flora Indonesia Programme and KSNP management authority (BBTNKS) and all TPCU activities and outputs were reported, monthly, to the national park director and subsequently, to forestry headquarters in Jakarta. This reporting system delivered real-time information to the national park leadership and national MoEF decision-makers helping them to evaluate progress towards Sumatran tiger goals, challenges recorded in the field and actions required.

Activities were also reported monthly to the FFI Kerinci Seblat Landscape project team so to inform wider conservation strategies in the Kerinci Seblat Landscape.

Key members of the project team also took part in distance discussions with colleagues in the Sumatran tiger conservation forum 'Harimaukita' on a range of wider national tiger conservation issues and strategies while KSNP members of the TPCU team maintained cordial relations with local police detective divisions.

Planning for informal quarterly meetings between all components of the Kerinci Seblat Landscape team – Village Forest team members, TPCUs and the tiger monitoring team - did not proceed, primarily due to time pressures on all team members and ongoing funding constraints however routine distance communications were maintained.

Media: *(Please provide a list of 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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Have you provided at least 2 blogs? Y/N? None – but will be provided shortly.

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

Section III. Appendix (Please populate this section with details from section II)	
YEAR TWO:	
Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project? Yes	
If yes:	
Total camera trap nights/days: 2214 trap days	Total area surveyed: 334 Km ²
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded: 7 individuals of Sumatran tiger have identified, which consisted of two males and five females. Five of them has been identified from the previous survey, while two others were new female tigers recorded in 2025	Please include data on other species recorded: Sambar Deer, Barking Deer, Wild boar, Sumatran serow, Great Argus, Sumatran elephant, Malayan sun bear, Malayan Tapir, Sumatran rabbit, Dhole, Sunda Clouded Leopard, Marbled cat, Asiatic Golden cat.
Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends	
The analysis data from camera trapping result showed that the density of Sumatran tiger in the area was 1.04 tigers per 100km ² , with 95% of confidential level was (0.43 - 2.52). It has been increasing compared to the previous survey in 2024 were the density of tiger in the area was 0.81 (0.25 - 2.60).	
Did you carry out other surveys? Y/N	
If yes:	
Please give details	

Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Yes	
<p>If yes:</p> <p>Total distance patrolled:</p> <p>Foot patrol: 1,946 km by GPS tracklog or 1,511 km by waypoint</p> <p>(Please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)</p>	<p>Total area patrolled:</p> <p>Approximately 2,850 km²</p>
Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Yes	
<p>If yes:</p> <p>Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?</p> <p>1,946 km</p>	<p>How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details?</p> <p>TPCU SMART data/observations are collected using individual paper 'Tally Sheets' which are filled in by all members of a patrol team in addition to use of hand-held GPS devices. Data from these 'Tally Sheets' is subsequently cross-checked at post-patrol evaluation meetings so reducing the risk of a data observation not being recorded before entry to SMART database.</p>

<p>Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time</p>	<p>Trend of Tiger snares (active and non active) encountered on SMART forest patrol in the Kerinci Seblat Landscape</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Tiger snare encountered/100 km patrolled</th> <th>Foot patrol distance (km)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>~2400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>~1900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>~1900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>~1600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2025</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>~2000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Tiger snare encountered/100 km patrolled	Foot patrol distance (km)	2021	0.7	~2400	2022	0.4	~1900	2023	1.3	~1900	2024	0.9	~1600	2025	0.5	~2000
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2023	1.3	~1900																		
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2025	0.5	~2000																		
<p>Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions</p>	<p>Three formal written cautions were issued by TPCU patrols and 13 of verbal warning to 26 men related with clearing national park and park-edge forests and illegal fishing.</p>																			
<p>Does your project work with local communities?</p>																				
<p>If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) Who?</p>	<p>What did you do in Year Two? Was it successful? Project teams worked closely with local forest authorities to carry out mitigation, community engagement and monitoring of the areas where</p>	<p>How many people did you reach? An estimated 30 people from the local community were involved in wildlife conflict mitigation efforts together with the National Park and Natural</p>																		

Forest edge communities that were involved with or concerned for human tiger conflict. Data was not gender aggregated.	potential HTC may occur, and with the communities that experienced incidents.	Resources Conservation Agency in the Muko Muko district, Bengkulu Province.
How do you measure the success of this activity?		
Did you learn anything in Year Two that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Three?		
Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? No		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers) Who?	What did you do in Year Two?	How many people reached?
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured)		
Did you learn anything in Year Two that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Three?		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Yes/No		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) Who?	What did you do? Was it effective?	How many staff trained? How many others trained?

<p>Two field team member joint conservation standard training</p>	<p>The training gave attendees an interesting insight into a systematic way to design a tiger conservation project including how to prepare, implement and monitor the project.</p>	<p>24 TPCU rangers and Tiger monitoring team members</p>
<p>The field teams have been able to increase internal capacity building to TPCU personnel through informal in-house and field practical training, to refresh and strengthen SMART patrol database management as well as basic principles and techniques of camera trapping.</p>	<p>This training was conducted with expert members from the Sumatran Tiger Monitoring team who have more than 20 years of experience in tiger monitoring and installing camera traps. The results of the training on SMART patrol database management at TPCU are that each team has increased their ability in database management. For the installation of camera traps, each TPCU Team has been able to install camera traps, especially in Sumatran tiger hotspots.</p>	
<p>Conducted capacity building training sessions for new community ranger of KSNP</p>	<p>The main objective was to strengthen the involvement of community rangers so they can play a more effective and creative role and so have a real impact on efforts to conserve wildlife and their habitat in and adjoining KSNP. Several topics were discussed during the two days event, including group mentoring, communication, problem-solving techniques, navigation, conflict management and collecting and managing SMART patrol data.</p>	<p>110 community rangers partner of KSNP</p>

<p>How do you measure the effectiveness of this training?</p> <p>We assess the results of improving data base management, analysis and reporting at TPCU and the Kerinci Seblat National Park Center</p>		
<p>Did you learn anything in Year Two that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Three?</p> <p>In general, the results and challenges that occurred in Year One do not affect the management of the Activity in Year Two.</p>		
<p>Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members?</p> <p>Yes – in collaboration with provincial authorities nature conservation agencies and other government partners – also see above.</p>		
<p>If yes:</p> <p>Who?</p> <p>Village community leaders and members of local farmers’ groups (adat) communities</p>	<p>What?</p> <p>Advice and information on emerging conflicts, past incidents in an area, wider real-time information to support targeted responses.</p>	<p>How many people did this include?</p> <p>About 30 peoples</p>
<p>Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured)</p>		
<p>Did you learn anything in Year One that will influence the way you manage this activity in Year Two?</p>		
<p>Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N No</p>		

If so, please give details or provide copies.