

# WildCats Final Reporting Form (End of Year)



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   |   |                  |
|--|---|------------------|
| <b>Project Title:</b><br>MAINTAINING STABLE COLLABORATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SUMATERA TIGER WITH CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP GROUPS, PREACHERS AND GOVERNMENT  |   |                  |
| <b>Grantee Organisation:</b><br>Lingkar Inisiatif Indonesia  |   |                  |
| <b>Location of project:</b><br>Kerinci Seblat National Park and its surroundings in North Bengkulu and Lebong Regencies, Bengkulu Province. And North Musi Rawas Regency, South Sumatra Province. (Attached Map).  |   |                  |
| <b>Size of project area (if appropriate):</b>  | <b>No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence &amp; source:</b> |                  |
| <p>Partners:<br/>This project will be carried out by Lingkar Inisiatif Indonesia and partnered with institutions that have authority from central level to the district level. The partner has been working with Lingkar Inisiatif Indonesia permanently on project in the previous year.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Leaders and Executive of the Indonesia Islamic Scholars Council (MUI) Lebong and North Bengkulu District;</li> <li>2. Management Units (UPT) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) - Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority and Bengkulu Unit for Conservation of Natural Resources (KSDA);</li> <li>3. Lebong District Forestry Service;</li> <li>4. Fauna and Flora Tiger Protection &amp; Conservation Units (TPCU);</li> <li>5. Lebong District Police Authority;<br/>Local Community Religious Leaders, other Forest edge Community Leaders and Youth Groups.</li> </ol> |   |                  |
| <b>Project Contact Name: (main contact via email)</b><br>ISWADI  |   |                  |
| Email:<br><a href="mailto:Iswadi.lingkarinstitut@gmail.com">Iswadi.lingkarinstitut@gmail.com</a> / <a href="mailto:imaurimbo@gmail.com">imaurimbo@gmail.com</a>  |   |                  |
| <b>Reporting period:</b>   |   |                  |
| Start Date: February 2025  | End Date: January 2026  | Duration: 1 Year |

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   |
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| <b>Long Term Impact:</b><br><br>The implementation of activities during the period February 2025–January 2026 has contributed to the improvement of the performance of the Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority, particularly in strengthening the conservation function of the Kerinci Seblat National Park area. This is reflected in |

the evaluation conducted by the Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority on the performance of the Lingkar Inisiatif Foundation in 2025, which achieved a score of 98 (very good category).

Smart patrol activities and collaborative partnerships have also contributed significantly to the reduction of direct threats within the Kerinci Seblat National Park area, particularly concerning the poaching of Sumatran tigers and their prey species. Based on smart patrol results, the team successfully reduced poaching threats to Sumatran tigers and their prey species by 20% compared to the previous year.

**Conservation Goal of this grant :**

The MUI Fatwa Socialization activities conducted in six villages in North Bengkulu Regency have successfully improved community understanding of the importance of wildlife protection and the handling of human–wildlife conflict. Through a religious approach and direct education from resource persons, the community has gained a better understanding of the importance of maintaining ecosystem balance and avoiding actions that harm protected wildlife. This is reflected in the increase in participants’ knowledge after the socialization activities were carried out.

Overall, the implementation of the Smart Patrol program for the period February 2025–January 2026 showed positive results. The team conducted 20 patrols covering a total distance of 461 km over 101 days, exceeding the target of 18 patrols, although the target distance of 500 km was not fully achieved. During the patrols, the team identified 1 H land burning point, 3 illegal logging sites, 52 illegal plantation sites, and 16 hunting activity points. Hunting activities showed a significant decline compared to the previous period, indicated by the absence of large snares targeting Sumatran tigers and the discovery of only 1 small snare and 2 nylon snares. On the other hand, indications of key wildlife presence increased, with 38 detections of Sumatran tigers, 27 of Sumatran elephants, 17 of sun bears, 2 of marbled cats, and 1 of leopard cats. The increase in Sumatran tiger detections from 14 points in the previous period to 38 points indicates improving habitat conditions and more effective area protection.

Based on investigations in Musi Rawas Utara Regency, Lebong Regency, and Sarolangun Regency, it was found that Sumatran tiger poaching activities are still occurring, although in a more concealed manner. The team obtained new information and names indicating the continued existence of networks involved in the illegal hunting and trade of protected wildlife. However, some hunters have reportedly stopped due to increased legal risks, persuasive approaches, and a shift in livelihoods to more profitable agricultural sectors such as coffee and oil palm plantations. These findings further emphasize the importance of coordination with law enforcement agencies and relevant stakeholders to strengthen conservation efforts and take action against illegal wildlife hunting activities.

**Summary of activities and achievements:**

Overall, the series of activities involving the dissemination of the MUI Fatwa, the implementation of Smart Patrols, and field investigations have demonstrated positive outcomes in efforts to protect wildlife in Sumatra. The outreach conducted in six villages in North Bengkulu Regency successfully

improved community understanding of the importance of wildlife conservation and helped reduce human–wildlife conflicts through religious approaches and direct education.

The implementation of Smart Patrols during the February 2025–January 2026 period also showed strong performance, with patrol coverage exceeding targets. Monitoring results indicate a decline in illegal hunting activities, reflected by a reduced number of snare findings, as well as increased signs of key species presence such as the Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, and sun bear. This suggests an improvement in habitat conditions and the effectiveness of area protection efforts.

Meanwhile, field investigations in several districts confirm that although Sumatran tiger poaching still occurs covertly, there is a declining trend driven by increased legal risks and shifts in livelihood among some perpetrators. These findings highlight the importance of strengthening coordination with law enforcement agencies and maintaining persuasive approaches to support the sustainable conservation of protected

The *World Tiger Day 2025* commemoration was held from July 20–29, 2025, in Bengkulu City, Seluma Regency, and North Bengkulu Regency as a collaboration between the Tiger Heart Bengkulu community and the Forum Harimau Kita. The program involved more than 50 Tiger Heart volunteers, most of whom were students from various universities in Bengkulu, and reached elementary school students, civil society organizations, as well as local and national media.

The series of activities included school visits, talk shows, a photo exhibition featuring patrol documentation, coloring competitions for elementary students, smart patrols, village-level discussions, and environmental-themed art performances. All of these activities aimed to raise public awareness, especially among the younger generation, about the importance of Sumatran tiger conservation. The event concluded with a cultural performance attended by more than 300 participants, reinforcing conservation messages through education, art, and community engagement.

**Details of activities and results:**

**Objective 1:**

Extend and strengthen awareness of the MUI Fatwa No. 04/2012 on hunting and trade in tiger and other endangered species in key villages around Kerinci Seblat National Park in Lebong and North Bengkulu District of Bengkulu Province

**Activity 1:**

Intensive socialization of FATWA MUI No. 04/2014 in six villages in Lebong and North Bengkulu districts identified by the project team where active hunting and trade in protected wildlife occurs.

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| <b>Result</b> | : | During the period of February–January 2026, a Socialization of the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI) Fatwa was conducted in six villages in North Bengkulu Regency, namely Batik Nau Village, Padang Jaya Village, Giri Mulya Village, Suka Mulya Village, Karang Anyar Village, and Gunung Alam Village. The activity was attended by 386 community representatives, consisting of village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, and women leaders. Of this total, 127 participants were women and 259 were men. |
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The socialization activities were carried out based on requests and proposals from sub-district MUI administrators, as these villages frequently experience human-wildlife conflicts, particularly with bears. Padang Jaya and Giri Mulya Villages had previously received similar outreach activities; however, the sessions were repeated due to their large geographic areas and high population sizes. Giri Mulya Village has a population of 3,586 people, while Padang Jaya Village has 5,463 residents. In addition, the latest activities were held in different mosques from the previous sessions to reach a broader segment of the community.

The material on the MUI Fatwa was delivered directly by representatives of the North Bengkulu Regency MUI. The speakers emphasized that Islam strongly upholds compassion toward all of Allah's creations. Muslims are prohibited from harming, mistreating, or killing animals without valid justification. It was also explained that all living creatures, including wildlife, have specific roles in maintaining ecological balance.

In particular, the speakers highlighted the religious basis for the MUI Fatwa concerning the prohibition of hunting endangered wildlife. The community was also urged to immediately report to the authorities if they encounter dangerous wildlife such as Sumatran tigers, bears, leopards, or other animals that may pose a threat.

The socialization session in Suka Mulya Village featured a well-known religious leader in North Bengkulu. In his remarks, he encouraged the community to preserve nature for the common good, with special emphasis on maintaining ecological balance, including protecting forests and endangered species such as the Sumatran tiger and Sumatran elephant.

Meanwhile, in Gunung Alam Village, many participants expressed concerns about the slow response of relevant authorities in handling bear conflicts. This situation has caused losses to the community and has led some residents to independently kill bears considered a disturbance. In response, the speakers stressed that the public must not take actions that harm wildlife, especially killing them. Representatives from Lingkar Inisiatif also expressed their commitment to assist with initial field assessments and help the community coordinate with the Bengkulu Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) in future human-wildlife conflicts.

Pre-test and post-test results showed an improvement in community knowledge regarding protected species and human-wildlife conflict, increasing from 85% to 96%. All participants (100%) were aware that the Sumatran tiger is a protected species. In addition, only 65% of participants initially understood the proper procedures for handling human-wildlife conflict, but this figure increased to 92% after the socialization. Participants demonstrated a better understanding of appropriate response measures and the relevant authorities to contact when such conflicts occur.

**Activity 2 :**

Regular informal meetings with Indonesia Council of Islamic Scholars (MUI) leaders in Lebong and North Bengkulu districts regarding progress made and actions required or recommended

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| <b>Result</b> | : Regular meetings with the MUI management were conducted three times, with one of the meetings held at the office of Lingkar Inisiatif in Bengkulu City. The previous meetings were held at the MUI office in Bengkulu Utara Regency.  |
|               | During the first and second meetings at the MUI office, an agreement was reached regarding the locations for the dissemination of the MUI Fatwa on wildlife conservation. The selected locations were based on the high number of reported human-wildlife conflict incidents involving the Sun Bear, particularly in Batik Nau Village and Gunung Alam Village. |
|               | At the third meeting, the MUI management proposed that future activities should involve leaders from other religions, including Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity. The MUI management plans to invite these religious leaders to jointly commit to protecting endangered wildlife through approaches based on their respective religious teachings.          |
|               | During the meeting at the Lingkar Inisiatif office, the MUI management also shared a plan to train two representatives from each sub-district across Bengkulu Utara Regency to become Conservation Da'i who will work in villages surrounding forest buffer areas.  |

**Activity 3 :**

Commemoration of Global Tiger Day

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| <b>Result</b> | : A series of activities to commemorate World Tiger Day will be held on July 20-29, 2025, Series of Activities for World Tiger Day Commemoration<br>Held in Bengkulu City, Seluma Regency, and North Bengkulu Regency<br>The Global Tiger Day commemoration is held together with the Tiger Heart community. The Tiger Heart community is a youth group of Sumatran tiger enthusiasts who volunteer with Forum Harimau Kita (FHK). Tiger Heart Bengkulu was established in 2017 and has been active until now, particularly during the Global Tiger Day commemoration. Currently, Tiger Heart Bengkulu has more than 50 members. Personally, I serve as the mentor of the Tiger Heart Bengkulu community. The Tiger Heart community is a volunteer-based organization, with most of its members still being university students.<br>The Global Tiger Day 2025 activities have reached 137 elementary school students in Seluma Regency, 17 elementary school students in Bengkulu City, 10 representatives from civil society organizations, 5 local media outlets, and 2 national media outlets. Global Tiger Day 2025 also involved 30 Tiger Heart volunteers from 4 universities in Bengkulu City as the organizing committee. The cultural performance, which was the closing event of the 2025 Global Tiger Day commemoration, was attended by more than 300 people, the majority of whom were students and university students in Bengkulu City.<br>The activities carried out in commemoration of World Tiger Day are: |
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1. School visits
2. Talk shows
3. Photo exhibition and patrol findings
4. Coloring competition for elementary school children
5. Smart patrol
6. Village discussions
7. Art performances by environmental communities

**Results of These Activities:**

**School Visits**

The school visits were conducted in three elementary schools in Seluma Regency from July 21–24, 2025. During these visits, the Lingkar team together with Tiger Heart invited the students to color sketches of the Sumatran tiger. Afterwards, the children were asked to tell stories about their drawings. The team then explained to them about the Sumatran tiger and the threats it currently faces. The children were also encouraged to tell their parents that Sumatran tigers must not be hunted or traded.

**Talk Shows**

Two talk shows were held. The first took place at Radio Republik Indonesia on July 29, 2025, broadcast live with three speakers: the Head of the Bengkulu Natural Resources Conservation Agency, the Chairperson of Tiger Heart, and the Chairperson of Lingkar Inisiatif.

The second talk show, also on July 29, 2025, was held at Café Tempoa in Bengkulu City. The speakers included the Head of the Bengkulu Natural Resources Conservation Agency, a Member of the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI), the Head of Region III of Kerinci Seblat National Park, and the Chairperson of Lingkar Inisiatif Indonesia. In this session, the DPD RI member expressed support and recommended the government to include conservation-based education in the curriculum, especially in regencies near forest areas. The Bengkulu BKSDA Head shared the estimated number of remaining Sumatran tigers in Bengkulu, which is only about 42 individuals. Meanwhile, the Chairperson of Lingkar explained the characteristics of Sumatran tigers and steps for responding to human–tiger conflict incidents.

**Photo Exhibition and Patrol Findings**

The exhibition was held on July 28–29, 2025. It showcased photos from Lingkar Inisiatif’s smart patrol activities, camera trap images of wildlife, and patrol findings including cable snares, nylon snares, and bird nets. Photos of land clearing and illegal logging also drew serious attention from the DPD RI members.

**Coloring Competition for Elementary School Children**

This competition was joined by 20 students from Bengkulu City. The committee provided Sumatran tiger sketches as coloring media. It was held at Café Tempoa, Bengkulu City, on July 29, 2025.

**Smart Patrol**

Conducted on July 19–24, 2025, in the Lebong Kandis production forest and Air Rami production forest in North Bengkulu Regency. The smart patrol team was a

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|  | <p>joint group consisting of Lingkar Inisiatif and Tiger Heart personnel. They found one old inactive tiger snare and three former tiger snare holes.</p> <p><b>Village Discussions</b><br/>         These discussions were held from July 21–24, 2025, in three villages in Seluma Regency: Lubuk Resam, Sinar Pagi, and Giri Nanto. The discussions focused on past human–tiger conflicts in these villages. In Lubuk Resam, residents stated they already had a self-formed task force to handle human–wildlife conflict but had never received detailed technical training. The team explained that communities do not have the authority to handle wildlife directly. Instead, they may monitor and check the conflict site but should not take any action against the animal without authorized officers present.</p> <p><b>Art Performances by Environmental Communities</b><br/>         Held on July 29, 2025, at Café Tempoa in Bengkulu City. The performances featured:<br/>         Cosmip of Bengkulu University with poetry and songs on environmental themes.<br/>         Bengkulu community art activists performing traditional songs.<br/>         UKM Senar of Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu presenting environmental music.<br/>         The closing performance by the Joni Kane Band, debuting their original song dedicated to the Sumatran tiger, performed for the first time during this World Tiger Day commemoration.</p> |
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**Objective 2 :**

Maintain actions to protect and conserve wild Sumatran tiger in the far south of Kerinci Seblat National Park through rapid response unit SMART forest patrols, managing community information networks, investigations and support for wildlife crime law enforcement.

**Activity 1 :**

Regular SMART forest foot patrols, pre-planned or information-led, by collaborative rapid response patrol units focused to detecting and reducing threats to tigers, tiger prey and habitat with a target of 18 SMART patrols, each lasting an average six days, and covering a total distance of >500km over the project period.

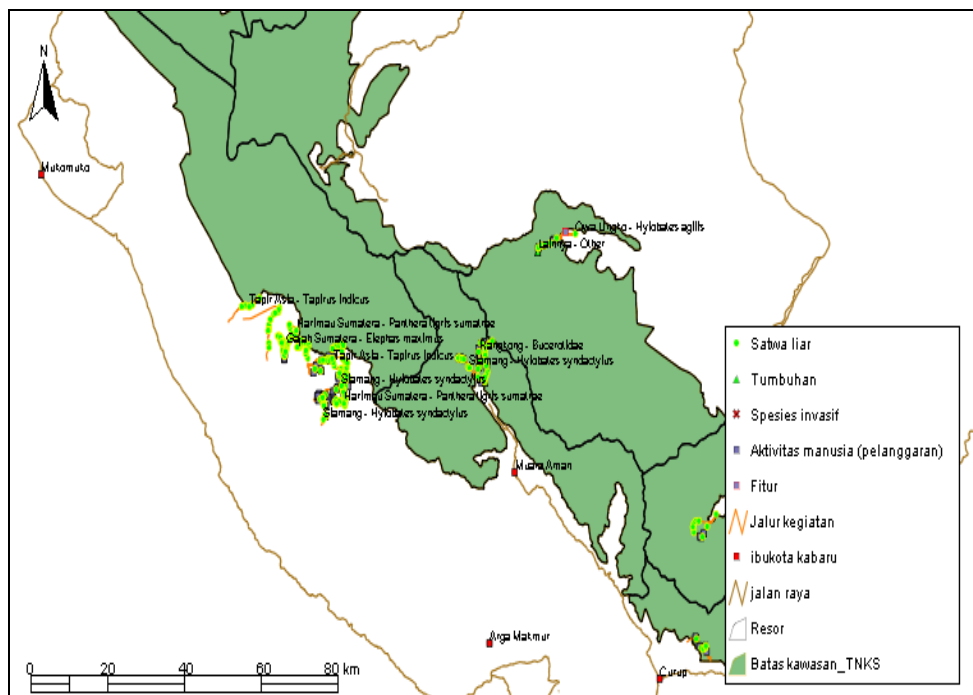
Patrols will be led by National Park rangers, when within the protected area or by district forestry service rangers on patrols in watershed forests adjoining the national park

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| <b>Result</b> | <p>: During the period from February 2025 to January 2026, the Smart Patrol team conducted 20 patrols with a total patrol route length of 461 km and a total of 101 patrol days. The number of patrols exceeded the target set for this period, which was 18 patrols. However, the target patrol route length of 500 km was not achieved.</p> <p>The shortfall in the patrol route target was due to adjustments in field operations, including 2 patrol routes carried out at the request of the Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority and 2 Lingkar Inisiatif patrol routes conducted to support the Red and White Task Force. This joint task force consisted of the Sumatra Law</p> |
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Enforcement Team, Bengkulu BKSDA, Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority, Bengkulu Forestry Service, and the Mukomuko Police Department.

Through these activities, the Red and White Task Force successfully secured and reclaimed more than 16,000 hectares of forest area, which serves as an important habitat for the Sumatran tiger and elephants.

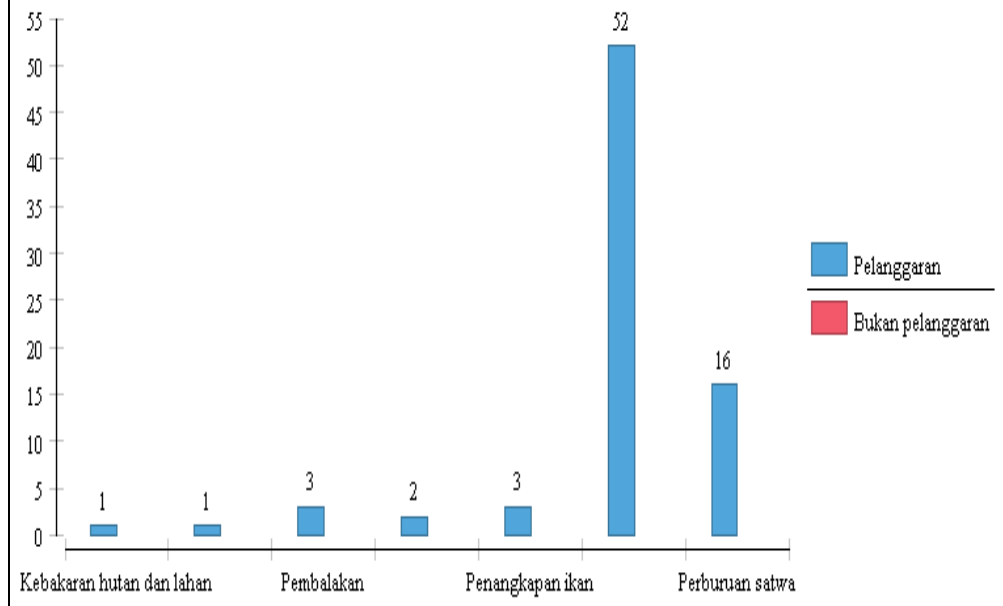
Map of Results of Patrol Activities for the period of February 2025-January 2026



During the period from February 2025 to January 2026, the Smart Patrol Team identified several human activities within the forest area, including 1 land burning site, 3 illegal logging sites, 52 illegal plantation sites within the forest area, and 16 hunting-related sites.

Of the 16 hunting-related sites identified, 10 were inactive glue trap sites, 2 were small nylon snares, 1 was a bird snare, and 1 was a small wire snare suspected to have been used for trapping prey animals. During this period, the team did not find any large wire snares typically used for hunting Sumatran tigers.

The absence of Sumatran tiger snares was not only reported by the Lingkar Inisiatif team, but also by the TPCU/PHS team from Fauna & Flora in the Bengkulu region. Both the Lingkar Inisiatif and TPCU teams only found old snare holes estimated to be more than one year old.



Graf of Number of Findings of Human Activities in Forest Areas

During the period from February 2025 to January 2026, the team identified signs of the presence of several key wildlife species, including Sumatran tiger at 38 locations, Sumatran elephant at 27 locations, Sun bear at 17 locations, Asian golden cat at 2 locations, and Leopard cat at 1 location.

Compared to the previous year, indications of the presence of the Sumatran tiger increased significantly. In the previous monitoring period, only 14 locations showed indications of Sumatran tiger presence.

#### PATROL TEAM PRESENCE WITH WILDLIFE

| Types of Wildlife                                  | Direct Presence | Indirect Presence | Dead Wildlife |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Babi Hutan - <i>Sus scrofa</i>                     |                 | 16                |               |
| Beruang Madu - <i>Helarctos malayanus</i>          |                 | 17                |               |
| Beruk - <i>Macaca nemestrina</i>                   | 2               |                   |               |
| Elang - <i>Accipitridae</i>                        |                 | 6                 |               |
| Gajah Sumatera - <i>Elephas maximus</i>            |                 | 27                | 2             |
| Harimau Sumatera - <i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i> |                 | 38                |               |
| Kijang Muncak - <i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>           |                 | 2                 |               |
| Kuau Raja - <i>Argusianus argus</i>                | 1               | 22                |               |

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| Kucing Emas - <i>Catopuma teminckii</i>          | 2  |    |   |
| Kucing Kuwuk - <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>   |    | 1  |   |
| Landak - <i>Hystrix spp</i>                      |    | 1  |   |
| Monyet Ekor Panjang - <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> | 17 |    |   |
| Owa Ungko - <i>Hylobates agilis</i>              |    | 4  |   |
| Rangkong Badak - <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>       | 12 | 17 |   |
| Rangkong - <i>Bucerotidae</i>                    | 7  | 20 |   |
| Rangkong Gading - <i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>         | 2  |    |   |
| Rangkong Papan - <i>Buceros bicornis</i>         | 4  |    |   |
| Rusa Sambar - <i>Rusa unicolor</i>               |    | 31 |   |
| Siamang - <i>Hylobates syndactylus</i>           | 27 | 69 |   |
| Surili - <i>Presbytini</i>                       | 2  |    |   |
| Tapir Asia - <i>Tapirus indicus</i>              |    | 49 | 1 |

#### wildlife poaching activities

| Types of Hunting                       | Number of Findings |
|--|--------------------|
| hunted animal carcass                  |                    |
| processing remains / processed remains | 2                  |
| decoy bird                             |                    |
| mist net                               |                    |
| bamboo snare                           |                    |
| bird snare                             | 1                  |
| nylon snare                            | 2                  |
| rattan snare                           |                    |
| sling snare                            | 1                  |
| small sling snare                      |                    |
| bow and arrow                          |                    |
| cage trap                              |                    |
| glue trap                              | 10                 |
| air rifle                              |                    |
| improvised firearm / homemade gun      |                    |
| firearm                                |                    |
| stick / club                           |                    |

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|  | blowpipe                                      |    |
|  | other hunting signs                           | 14 |
|  | hunting lookout point / hunting blind (para') |    |
|  | spear   |    |

During this period, findings related to hunting activities decreased compared to the previous year. In the previous monitoring period, the SMART Patrol team recorded 2 large wire snares and 16 nylon snares. In contrast, during the current period, the team did not find any large wire snares and only recorded 1 small wire snare and 2 nylon snares..

**Activity 2 :**

Wildlife crime investigations and data sharing with partners to build knowledge of threats and sources of threat facing wild Sumatran tiger and to support advancing information secured to wildlife crime law enforcement by TPCUs or others where evidence is available.

Investigations will be conducted in park-edge districts in the south-east and south-west of Kerinci Seblat NP in Bengkulu and South Sumatra provinces and will be extended, in 2025, to the far south of KSNP in Rejang Lebong district

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| <b>Result</b> | : | <p>The investigation was conducted 10 times in Musi Rawas Utara Regency and Lebong Regency. From the series of investigations, the team obtained three new names that were previously unknown to the investigation team.</p> <p>In Lebong Regency, the team met an individual identified as M in Topos Subdistrict. According to M's statement, he had decided to stop hunting because, over the past nine months, he had been regularly visited by someone who repeatedly reminded and persuaded him to stop hunting Sumatran tigers. M also stated that he and his group would cease all tiger hunting activities. However, during the investigation, M refused to disclose the names of other individuals who might still be involved in Sumatran tiger hunting in the area.</p> <p>The team also met a senior hunter named P in Suka Datang Village, Lebong Regency. P is one of the hunters who had previously been accompanied for one year and had stated that he had stopped hunting Sumatran tigers. This visit was conducted to verify his statement. During the meeting, P confirmed that he had long stopped hunting and stated that he would report to the authorities if he became aware of any ongoing tiger hunting activities. He also suggested that the investigation team should stop searching for Sumatran tigers.</p> <p>In Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province, investigators obtained information about a tiger hunter with the initials A. According to information from A's wife, A began hunting when the price of tiger skins reached IDR 6,000,000 per piece. At the time of the investigation, A was working in a plantation. For three days, the team waited for A to return home, but he did not appear, requiring further investigation.</p> |
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|  | <p>At the end of June, the team received a phone call from D, who reported that a member of his group named RN in the Air Hitam area had successfully captured a Sumatran tiger. RN was still at the location skinning the tiger. D stated that he would need three days to reach the village and promised to contact the team again after meeting RN. However, D never followed up, and his phone became unreachable. The team suspected that the tiger skin had already been sold to another party.</p> <p>In August, the team again visited D's residence but was unable to meet him. The following month, the team finally met D. Based on his statement, the owner of the tiger skin did not fully trust the investigation team, and therefore chose to sell the skin to another buyer at a lower price than the offer previously communicated through D to the investigation team. To date, D has still refused to directly connect the team with the tiger hunter involved.</p> <p>The information obtained from investigations in Sarolangun Regency and Musi Rawas Utara Regency has been submitted to TPCU, the Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority, and the Bengkulu Regional Police. The Bengkulu Regional Police expressed strong interest and willingness to proceed further if the case can be legally processed.</p> <p>In December, the team received information from a resident of Talang Donok Village about a person from Danau Tes Village who was known to hunt deer and Sumatran tigers. The team immediately followed up on the information by visiting Danau Tes Village. According to local residents, the individual indeed originated from Danau Tes but had not lived there for a long time. The person, identified as AI, is currently residing in Mangkurajo Village where he works as a coffee farmer. To date, the team has not been able to meet AI.</p> <p>Based on the results of the investigation, the team found that many hunters have stopped hunting Sumatran tigers and deer. The main reasons for stopping include increased legal risks and improved economic opportunities due to rising prices of coffee and palm oil commodities. As a result, many former hunters have shifted their focus to farming coffee and oil palm plantations.</p> |
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**Activity 3 :**

Regular meetings with Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority to prepare plans and agree actions required to securing the national park conservation area.

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| <b>Result</b> | <p>: Lingkar Inisiatif has conducted five coordination meetings with the Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) Authority as part of the implementation of the 2025–2028 cooperation program.</p> <p>The first meeting was held in April 2025 at the Regional Office III of the Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority. During this meeting, Lingkar Inisiatif and KSNP agreed on the final draft of the Cooperation Agreement (PKS) for 2025–2028, the Program Implementation Plan (RPP) for 2025–2028, and the Annual Work Plan (RKT) for 2025–2026. The meeting was attended by the Head of Regional</p> |
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|  | <p>Office III of KSNP, the Heads of Sections V and VI of KSNP, as well as staff from Regional Office III of KSNP.</p> <p>The second meeting took place at the head office of the Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority in Sungai Penuh, Jambi Province. The agenda of this meeting was the signing of the Cooperation Agreement (PKS), RPP, and RKT. The signing was carried out directly by the Chairperson of Lingkar Inisiatif and the Head of KSNP, and was witnessed by other officials within the Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority.</p> <p>In December 2025, the team conducted a coordination meeting with the newly appointed Head of Division III of KSNP. During this meeting, the Head of Division expressed full support for the activities to be implemented by Lingkar Inisiatif and requested greater involvement of KSNP personnel, considering that the KSNP budget for 2026 had been significantly reduced due to national fiscal constraints.</p> <p>In January 2026, KSNP conducted a performance evaluation of Lingkar Inisiatif and also signed the Annual Work Plan (RKT) for 2026. The evaluation results showed that 98% of the 2025 activities had been implemented successfully and were rated as “very good”</p> |
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**Key achievements of this project:**

The socialization activities on the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council reached 386 people across six villages. All participants (100%) understood that the Sumatran tiger is an endangered species that must be conserved. There was an increase in knowledge and understanding of wildlife conservation and human-wildlife conflict, from 67% based on pre-test results to 88% based on post-test results.

Smart patrol activities also showed an improvement in coverage compared to the previous year, increasing from 392 km to 461 km during this period. In addition, there was an increase in Sumatran tiger sightings, from 14 locations in the previous period to 38 sightings in the current period. Meanwhile, tiger snare findings decreased from 2 locations in the previous year to zero findings in this period.

The implementation of activities during this period has contributed to the performance of Kerinci Seblat National Park. Furthermore, Lingkar Inisiatif also contributed to the success of the Red and White Task Force in reclaiming forest areas that serve as critical habitats for Sumatran tigers and elephants, covering more than 16,000 hectares.

**Obstacles to Success:**

Overall, the activities were implemented in accordance with the plan. However, in determining several smart patrol locations, the team had to obtain approval from the Kerinci Seblat National Park authority.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:**

To ensure the success of the project, Lingkar Inisiatif Indonesia implements monitoring and evaluation through regular meetings held at least twice a month. These meetings are attended by all staff and serve as a platform to discuss work plans as well as to evaluate the activities that have been implemented.

In addition to the bi-monthly meetings, Lingkar Inisiatif Indonesia also conducts regular meetings with the Supervisory Board every six months. These meetings are chaired by the Head of the Supervisory Board and are aimed at evaluating the alignment between activity implementation and the planned work program.

Externally, monitoring and evaluation are also carried out by the Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) Authority based on the Program Implementation Plan (RPP) and the Annual Work Plan (RKT), which have been mutually agreed upon and approved by the Head of the KSNP Authority.

**Shared Learning:**

Lingkar Inisiatif Indonesia will continue to share experience related to conservation work carried out in the project area using various existing campaign media, conventional and social media.

**Other activities:****Sumatran Tiger Conflict Response Activities****February 2025 – January 2026**

During the period from February 2025 to January 2026, the team conducted four responses to human–Sumatran tiger conflict incidents in Ladang Palembang Village, Sungai Lisai Village, and Tunggang Village in Lebong Regency, as well as Kuto Tanjung Village in Musi Rawas Utara Regency, South Sumatra Province.

**1. Ladang Palembang Village (June 2025)**

In June 2025, the team received a report from residents of Ladang Palembang Village regarding three goats allegedly killed by a tiger. However, the animal did not consume the carcasses.

When the team inspected the site, no indications of Sumatran tiger presence were found around the livestock enclosure where the incident occurred. The team was also unable to examine the goat carcasses because they had already been buried by local residents. Community members expressed concern that the tiger might return to retrieve its prey.

**2. Sungai Lisai Village (July 2025)**

In July 2025, the team conducted a tiger survey in Sungai Lisai Village. The village is located within the traditional use zone of Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP), which is an important habitat for the Sumatran tiger.

During the survey, the team found evidence of Sumatran tiger presence in the form of footprints located approximately 100 meters from residential areas.

In addition to inspecting conflict locations, the Lingkar Inisiatif team also carried out direct community awareness activities in areas surrounding the conflict sites. As part of mitigation and prevention efforts, the team advised residents to:

- build livestock enclosures that are secure from Sumatran tiger attacks;
- avoid activities during peak tiger activity hours;
- understand appropriate actions to take when encountering a tiger; and
- immediately report any signs of tiger presence to the relevant authorities.

### **3. Tunggang Village (October 2025)**

In October 2025, the team followed up on information from residents of Tunggang Village who reported finding Sumatran tiger footprints near a farmer's field hut.

The field inspection did not reveal any indications of Sumatran tiger presence within a 500-meter radius of the hut. Tunggang Village borders directly with Kerinci Seblat National Park, and reports of tiger signs from local communities are relatively common in the area.

### **4. Kuto Tanjung Village, Musi Rawas Utara Regency (December 2025)**

In December 2025, the team, together with officers from the South Sumatra Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) and Kerinci Seblat National Park, responded to a conflict incident in Kuto Tanjung Village, Musi Rawas Utara Regency.

According to local residents, a Sumatran tiger had attacked and preyed upon a buffalo. Field verification showed that the attack site was located approximately 1 km outside the boundary of Kerinci Seblat National Park in an area still covered by dense vegetation. The buffalo involved was free-ranging livestock that was not kept in an enclosure.

Over the past three years, a total of seven buffaloes have reportedly been killed in the Kuto Tanjung area.

The joint team advised village authorities and local residents to:

- remain cautious when conducting activities near forest areas; and
- keep livestock in secure enclosures to reduce the risk of wildlife attacks.

**Media:**

1. Lingkar Inisiatif Dukung Penanganan Konflik Harimau Sumatera  
<https://rri.co.id/index.php/daerah/1761686/lingkar-inisiatif-dukung-penanganan-konflik-harimau-sumatera>
2. Masa Depan Harimau Sumatera Masih Punya harapan  
<https://rri.co.id/bengkulu/daerah/1763533/masa-depan-harimau-sumatera-masih-punya-harapan>
3. Global Tiger Day 2025, Harimau Sumatera Kian Terdesak  
<https://rri.co.id/daerah/1732897/global-tiger-day-2025-harimau-sumatera-kian-terdesak>
4. Belajar Cinta Satwa Lewat Mewarnai Harimau <https://rri.co.id/daerah/1763509/belajar-cinta-satwa-lewat-mewarnai-harimau>
5. Harimau Sumatera, Harimau Indonesia, Harimau Kita I Bengkulu Pagi Ini, Edisi 29 07 2025  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wGcMBdUtNVU>
6. Gajah, Harga Diri Sumatera <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HE0aHhjtXmE>
7. <https://daerah.tvrinews.com/en/berita/tsjpru4-jual-beli-lahan-hutan-secara-ilegal-akibatkan-konflik-manusia-dan-harimau-di-bengkulu>
8. <https://www.suarapembaruan.news/regional/53859725/ribuan-hektare-hutan-berubah-jadi-kebun-sawit-warga-bengkulu-diserang-harimau>
9. [https://bengkulu.tribunnews.com/2025/01/13/mengapa-harimau-berkeliaran-di-permukiman-warga-dan-objek-wisata-danau-lebar-mukomuko-bengkulu?lgn\\_method=google&google\\_btn=onetap](https://bengkulu.tribunnews.com/2025/01/13/mengapa-harimau-berkeliaran-di-permukiman-warga-dan-objek-wisata-danau-lebar-mukomuko-bengkulu?lgn_method=google&google_btn=onetap)
10. <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/serangan-harimau-di-mukomuko-ada-kaitannya-dengan-alih-fungsi-hutan>

**Have you provided at least 2 blogs? Y**

**Have you provided at least 15 high quality images with details of the relevant credit? Y**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Section III. Appendix</b> (Please populate this section with details from section II)              |   |
|   |   |
| Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project? <b>N</b>                                   |   |
| If yes:   |   |
| Total camera trap nights/days:  | Total area surveyed:  |
| Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded  | Please include data on other species recorded (use a separate sheet if necessary) |
| Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends |   |
| Did you carry out other surveys? Y/N  |   |
| If yes:   |   |
| Please give details   |   |
|   |   |
| Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? <b>Y</b>  |   |
| If yes:   |   |
| Total distance patrolled: 461 km  | Total area patrolled: 136.975,64 Ha   |

|   |  |                                       |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>(Please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)</b>               |  |                                       |
| <b>Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N</b>                         |  |                                       |
| <b>If yes:</b>  |  |                                       |
| <b>Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software? 461 km</b>                | <b>How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details?</b><br>Coordinate data retrieval using GPS, all findings are recorded manually using a tally sheet and then the data processed using the SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) program. |                                       |
| <b>Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time</b>                 |  |                                       |
| <b>Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions</b>       |  |                                       |
|   |  |                                       |
| <b>Does your project work with local communities? Y/N</b>                               |  |                                       |
| <b>If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)</b>             | <b>What did you do? Was it successful?</b>   | <b>How many people did you reach?</b> |
| <b>Who?</b> Regular meeting with local leader and religious, and also local communities | Make a collaborative patrol for secure tigers habitat and socialization for tiger protection in KSNP   |                                       |
| <b>How do you measure the success of this activity?</b>                                 |  |                                       |
| <b>What are the results?</b>  |  |                                       |

|   |                                    |  |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
|   |                                    |  |
| Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N   |                                    |  |
| If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers)<br><br>Who?                                  | What did you do?                   | How many people reached?                         |
| Did you get the appropriate consent from participants?  |                                    |  |
| Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured) |                                    |  |
|   |                                    |  |
| Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N                                |                                    |  |
| If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)<br><br>Who?  | What did you do? Was it effective? | How many staff trained? How many others trained? |
| How do you measure the effectiveness of this training?  |                                    |  |
|   |                                    |  |
| Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members?  |                                    |  |
| If yes:   |                                    |  |

| Who?  | What? | How many people did this include? |
|---|-------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Did you get the appropriate consent from participants?</b>   |       |                                   |
| <b>Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured)</b> |       |                                   |
|   |       |                                   |
| <b>Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N</b>   |       |                                   |
| <b>If so, please give details or provide copies.</b>  |       |                                   |