

Pelestarian Harimau Sumatera Kerinci-Seblat

Kerinci Seblat Sumatran Tiger Protection & Conservation

**Report on activities conducted with the support of 21st
Century Tiger and Dreamworld Conservation Fund**

2015

by

Fauna & Flora International



Summary of activities and results

The project purpose is to secure the effective protection and conservation of Sumatran tigers through practical field-focused actions to address direct and indirect threat to tigers in a national park that forms the core (1.38 million hectares) of a globally important (Level 1) Tiger Conservation Landscape.

Six Tiger Protection & Conservation Units (TPCUs) conducted a total of 119 SMART forest patrols with support from 21st Century Tiger making a total of 106 separate tiger presence records on patrols covering a total walking distance of 1926 Waypoint Kms (1197 miles). Given a long and extreme dry season due to a major El Nino event, it is likely this total represents an underestimate of tiger presence.



Tiger conservation effort was strengthened by activities, primarily in the south-west of the core of the project focus area, by the FFI/KSNP/Panthera Tiger Monitoring Team or MHS who conducted camera trapping activities and law enforcement monitoring transects deep within national park forests in the programme focus area.

Just under 60% (59.7%) of TPCU forest patrols reported one or more tigers present on patrol routes, slightly higher than the 10-year project average of 58.7% while 100% of tiger monitoring transects and camera trapping activities recorded tigers present.

Tiger densities in the Core of the present project focus area were stable, overall, at 1.2 tigers per 100 sqkm but with substantial variations between camera trapping sites.

Direct threat to tigers from organised poaching syndicates remained very high with a record 72 active tiger snares destroyed by TPCUs, the overwhelming majority on information-driven patrols. A further 16 active tiger snares were disarmed by the tiger monitoring team, an individual responsible for placing a significant percentage of these snares is in police custody with a warrant issued for the arrest of a second man implicated.

In addition to managing forest-edge community informant networks to secure information on possible active threat to tigers for a patrol response, more than 120 investigation reports were logged by programme personnel during the project period.

These resulted in two successful tiger law enforcement actions with the arrest and prosecution of five tiger poachers or traders operating in national park and park-edge forests in Jambi province.

A third law enforcement action was finally conducted in the first week of January 2016 after a long-running investigation and resulted in two arrests, including an individual identified as a poaching syndicate 'Kingpin' and posing serious threat to tigers primarily, but not only, in the south-west of the national park.

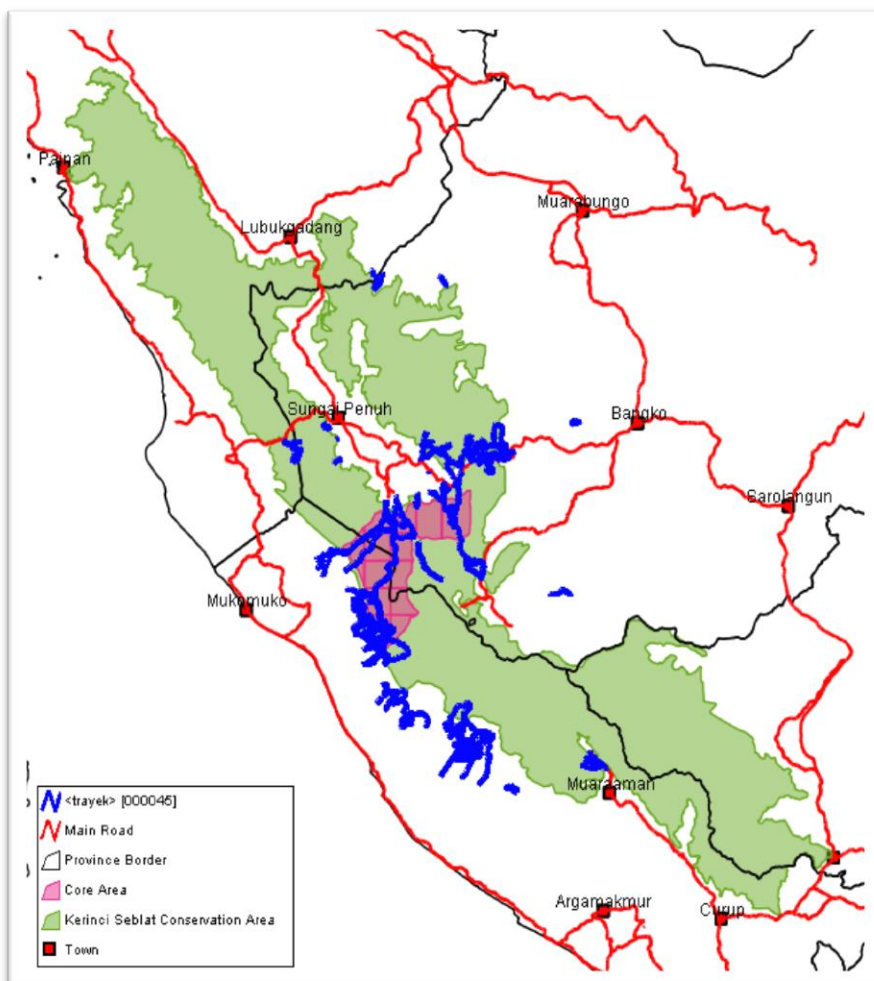
For the second year running, lower than usual levels of human-tiger conflict were recorded with no serious incidents involving human or livestock fatalities and with only one potentially serious wildlife emergency. Consequently, funds granted by 21st Century Tiger for this contingency field activity, were not fully expended.

Forest law enforcement patrols by Tiger Protection & Conservation Units (TPCU)

Tiger Protection & Conservation Units conducted a total of 119 SMART-supported forest patrols in national park and adjoining forests of eight government districts in three of the provinces across a total walking distance of 1926Km (1197 miles).

Patrol coverage (see map, below) was generally restricted to the central area of the national park and adjoining key tiger habitat due to the continuing high level of threat recorded which required a more intensive patrol regime than in the early years of this project.

However TPCUs responded as possible where credible information was secured regarding suspected active poaching threat to tigers .



Distance walked was recorded using GPS Waypoints at intervals as per recommended methodology and did not employ the GPS Tracklog system which significantly (15% or greater depending on topography) increases measurements of distance walked.

Patrol teams aimed to conduct two forest patrols per 20-days duty month – generally composing one patrol of 6-7 days and a second, shorter patrol of 4-5 days in the field.

However Unit days in the field (573) was below the target (660) over the course of the year due to the need to merge units for patrol purposes due to ranger leave or ill health, training activities, secondment of rangers to high priority investigations or other operational factors including stand-by for pre-planned law enforcement.

A total of not fewer than 106 separate tiger records were made over the course of 2015 with a Frequency of Encounter (FoE) of 1 tiger per 18.47 patrol Km walked (11.47 miles), park-wide, slightly lower than the 2014 project period (1 tiger per 16.7Km/10.38 miles walked) and 1-15.94Km/ 9.9miles) in 2013.

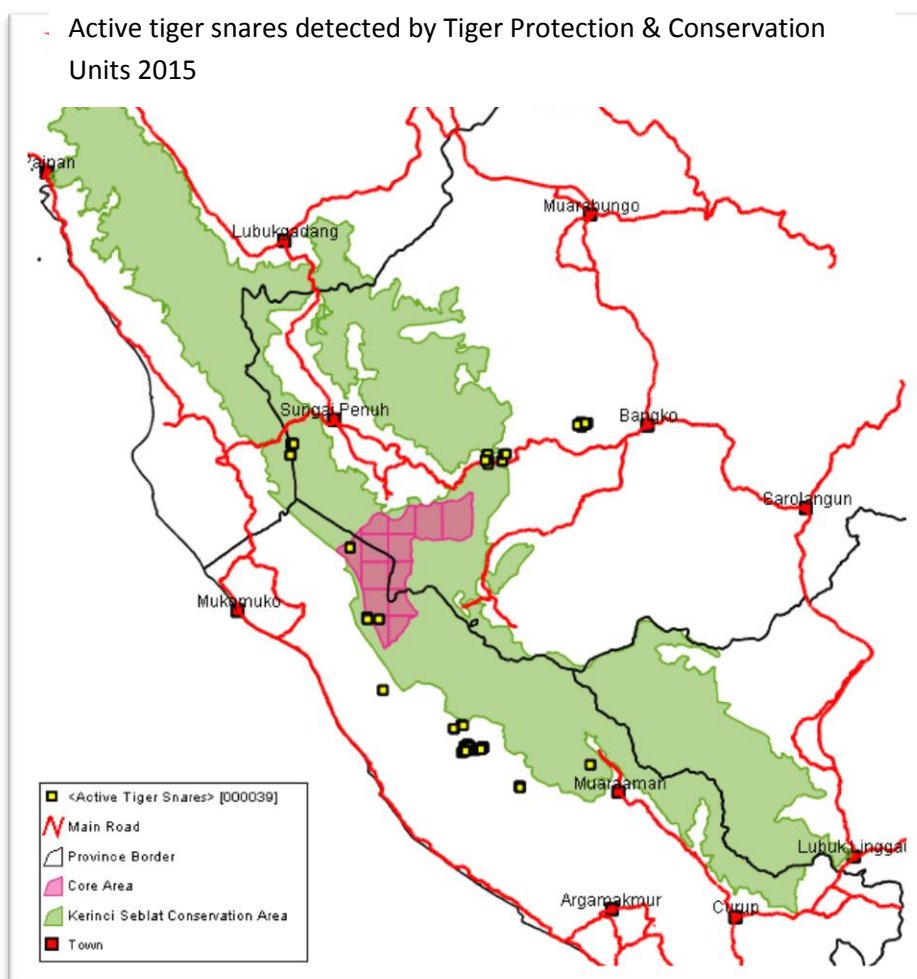
This is likely to be a consequence both of the very serious levels of threat to tigers recorded since late 2012 and a major El Nino event which produced drought conditions from July through to early November so that recording tiger presence by secondary signs such as pug marks was frequently difficult.

However frequency of encounter in 2015 was higher than the 10-year project average of 1-22 Km(13.67 miles) while 60% of all patrols reported tigers present, fractionally higher than the 10-year average of 58.7%. Both frequency of encounter and the percentage of patrols (71%) recording tigers present were higher in the west of the national park and surviving lowland forests adjoining the protected area than in the east of the national park.

A total of 24 camera trapping and law enforcement monitoring transects covering a total 906Km (563 miles) with a total 157 field days recorded were conducted by the Kerinci Seblat tiger monitoring team or Monitoring Harimau Sumatera (MHS) and focused to the inner Core area of the park (see map, above, in purple) with a total of 43 secondary tiger presence records made and images of 11 individual tigers, one with three cubs, made. The number of tigers identified in the course of camera trapping is likely to have been impacted by loss of cameras in one site which also demonstrated a high level of poaching threat, primarily by a tiger poaching syndicate whos leader was finally arrested in the first week of January just after the project period closed.

Frequency of encounter with tigers by the monitoring team was lower than that recorded by TPCUs at 1-21KM (13 miles) due to the very remote nature of the monitoring team’s focus area. However the monitoring team’s field days’ effort to record/catch tiger presence was higher at 3.65 forest days per tiger compared with 5.4 field days per tiger record for TPCUs, this is likely to be due to the very different, albeit complimentary, focus of the two teams and the wider-nature and purpose of TPCU patrols.

Snare poaching threat to tigers from organised poaching gangs remained at an historic high in 2015 with a total 72 active tiger snares recorded and destroyed by TPCU patrols in the course of 25 patrols, overwhelmingly intelligence-driven.



An additional 14 active snares were disarmed by the monitoring team in the course of transects in one area in the west of the Core zone (see map, left)

Active threat detected was significantly higher in the west of the national park accounting for almost two-thirds of active tiger snares reported by TPCUs and so marking a complete reversal on the situation in 2014 and 2013 when poaching threat was significantly higher in the north-east of the park in Jambi province.

This reduced threat in the north-east of the national park may be related to successful tiger law

enforcement actions conducted in the first quarter of 2015 however Bengkulu-based units significantly strengthened information collection on suspected active poaching threat to tigers in 2015, in particular using bird catchers and semi-precious stone hunters as information sources, to drive patrols and this may have influenced results.

Wildlife camera trapping teams measure effort for results from their stationary camera platforms using camera trapping hours/nights. This is generally not applicable in the case of wildlife poaching given the activity is highly mobile, multiple active snares are likely to be found on one patrol with others yielding none while poachers select sites using a number of factors including presence of tigers and the risk of discovery by rangers and so loss of investment in time and funds.

Over the year as a whole, TPCUs recorded one active tiger snare per 8.23 days (including departure/return to base camps where entry to forest was made on the same day) park-wide with 1 active tiger snare per 9.6 field days in the central and north-eastern area of the national park reducing to 1-7.4 days in the west and south west of the project area. There was some indication of slightly reduced intensity of poaching threat to tigers during the project period with fewer records of multiple (five or more) active tiger snares but the change was relatively small and is not significant at present unless marking commencement of a slow downward trend.

Meanwhile, although the monitoring team's camera trapping area included a high threat location deep within the national park in which 14 active snares were destroyed, field days to record threat was lower at 1 snare per 11.21 field days.

The great majority of active tiger snares destroyed by TPCUs were reported patrols launched on the basis of information secured from forest-edge community information networks, including individuals conducting illicit or relatively minor illegal activities in the forest who frequently provided important information.

However information was rarely very location-specific while an immediate response could not always be made where outside the project's main focus areas if initial information was unclear.

This had distressing consequences in early November when two intelligence-driven patrols destroyed three active tiger snares in national park forests in Lebong district in the south of the national park and found evidence of an additional 12 inactive snare placements dating from September-October 2015 in which three tigers and other wildlife including tapir and a bear are suspected to have died.

The individual implicated in this case was identified as a hunter from another park-edge district of Bengkulu already 'known' to the project team as operating three tiger poaching gangs active in at least two park-edge districts. A TPCU investigator was subsequently advised this prolific poacher had moved one of his gangs to Lebong due to frequent destruction of snares by TPCU patrols in previously favoured sites.

Leakage of threat to tigers from routine patrol sites to less well-protected areas of the national park is therefore an issue of growing concern to the team and following the Lebong incident, meetings were held with Lebong district government, police, local national park personnel and other forestry agencies to draft planning for a collaborative rapid response forest patrol unit tasked to conduct routine and intelligence-driven tiger protection patrols and human-tiger conflict mitigation responses.

While threat to tigers recorded by patrols in 2015 remained at very disturbing levels this was not the case with poaching of tiger prey species, in particular sambar deer and muntjak, which saw a continuing slow slide in threat so that 'only' 9% of patrols reported deer poaching active with 69 deer snares destroyed and with only one long (17) snare line active although this may have been influenced by the overriding focus, in 2015, to tiger protection.

Patrols continued to record evidence of Helmeted hornbill poaching in lowland forest areas (<800m) with highly-organised poaching groups armed with high-powered airguns and hunting these iconic birds at a trans-provincial level in central Sumatra driven by very high prices touted for the birds' ivory casques which are in demand from IWT blackmarkets in eastern Asia.

Patrol units routinely conducted informal counselling on tiger and tiger habitat conservation issues with forest-edge farmers in the course of entry or exit from patrol areas and this principal served to continue to build strong ties with forest edge communities and support for tiger conservation.

For further information (graphics) on tiger presence and threat please see tables in the attached Appendix 1.

Investigations:

More than 120 investigation reports were logged by TPCU and other programme personnel during the project period following investigations and information collection in towns and villages of the four provinces overlaying Kerinci Seblat National Park.

Reports ranged from outline information on the identities of suspected hunters or traders and areas active, prices allegedly secured or offered for tiger body parts and other endangered species, in particular Malay pangolin and Helmeted hornbill, the alleged (sub-national) destination of traded wildlife and suspected poaching and trade incidents.

Investigations into poaching and trade incidents where evidence was likely to be available for a law enforcement response were prioritised and three long-running investigations resulted in successful tiger law enforcement actions, two in 2015 and the third in the first week of January after delays in securing legal authority letters due to administrative issues caused by the Christmas/New Year holiday hiatus period .

In the early days of this programme, active investigations – as opposed to information collection - into suspected tiger poaching and trade frequently secured evidence for law enforcement in a matter of weeks.

This has changed both due to the now highly-organised nature of the illegal wildlife trade in Sumatra and also the great caution exhibited by poachers and traders as a consequence of past law enforcement actions.

An investigation, resulting in law enforcement and the arrest of three tiger poachers and traders in Sarolangun district in the east of the national park in February 2015 was launched in mid 2014 while the investigation resulting in the arrest of two tiger poachers in Kerinci in March 2015 commenced in 2013 but failed to secure legally solid evidence until 2015.

In Bengkulu, TPCU investigators continued an investigation into high levels of poaching threat to recorded by patrols in two sub-districts of Mukomuko district which was launched in 2013. Team investigators uncovered links between previously-identified suspected tiger hunters from Bengkulu and West Sumatra provinces and identified one individual as co-ordinating three or more groups of tiger poachers and with links to traders in Riau and Palembang cities in eastern Sumatra island.

The suspect had been previously presumed to be an opportunist 'broker' of tiger and other protected species body parts and his identity first logged in 2013 but upgraded in mid 2014 following the death of a tiger previously camera-trapped by the tiger monitoring team.

However it was not until mid 2015 that his key role in the high levels of threat to tigers in national park and park-edge forests recorded by patrols in this area of Bengkulu since 2014 began to become fully apparent and in one covert interview claimed responsibility for having poached or facilitated the poaching of seven tigers from in and around the national park in three park-edge provinces in the space of just over a year.

He was finally arrested in the first week of January 2016 and charged on one count of tiger trading (a tiger from park-edge forests) and a second count of tiger poaching relating to a tiger killed in the core area in mid 2014.

High prices offered for tiger body parts remained the primary driver of the severe levels of poaching threat recorded or suspected, with traders touting prices up to three times higher than the norm in 2012. However in the latter part of the year, illegal wildlife traders appear to have become more discriminating, rejecting smaller (<150cm) tiger skins even where the tiger was offered as a 'set' (skin, bones, dentition intact) by the poacher.

Team investigators also recorded prices asked and prices actually secured. Covert interviews with traders and hunters and analysis of prices credibly secured for tiger body parts clearly indicates that international blackmarket demand for tiger bone remains a primary driver of threat to tigers in this area of Sumatra

Investigators reported a further escalation in IWT prices for Helmeted hornbill (*Buceros vigil*) casques with prices now measured per gramme and with the trade in this area of Sumatra reportedly linked to a foreign national operating out of Jakarta and driving poaching threat, through intermediaries based to the east and west of the national park.

Thirteen investigations conducted in 2015 secured first-hand evidence of poaching or illegal trade in protected species (five relating to Sumatran tiger, seven to other protected species including Malay sunbear and Sumatran clouded leopard)

Law enforcement was launched by the team in partnership with local police divisions in three of these cases while evidence seen in the other cases was not considered sufficient to launch law enforcement and be certain of an appropriate legal judgment and these cases remain Open with the suspects under surveillance as possible.

Species and forest law enforcement actions to uphold Indonesia conservation law:

Three tiger law enforcement actions were successfully conducted during or immediately following the project period and resulted in the arrest and prosecution of seven tiger poachers or traders and seizure of the complete body parts of three Sumatran tigers.

The first law enforcement action was launched in February 2015 in Sarolangun district on the eastern edges of the national park in Jambi province in partnership with Sarolangun district police following an investigation into suspected tiger poaching in national park and park-edge forests in Sarolangun and neighbouring Merangin district which commenced in early-mid 2014.

Three men, two poachers and their broker/facilitator were arrested with the skin and complete skeleton of a young adult male Sumatran tiger following a law enforcement operation lasting more than two days.

These individuals were all subsequently sentenced to custodial terms of one year and five months with fines of Rp50,000,000 (£2,500) each or an additional one month in prison in spite of intense lobbying for the Case to be dropped by an influential local politician related to the poachers' facilitator.

Just over a month later, tiger law enforcement was launched again, this time in Kerinci district in partnership with local police. Law enforcement resulted in the arrest of a father and his son who were transporting the skin and skeleton of a freshly-killed adult tigress. This law enforcement action was the result of a long running investigation into suspected tiger poaching in national park forests in the north-east of Kerinci district who purchased information on tiger movements from bird catchers, rattan collectors and forest-edge farmers .

Both men were subsequently prosecuted and sentenced to custodial sentences of eight months with a subsidiary 'token' fine of £25 or an additional one month in prison. The light nature of the sentence is likely to have been a consequence of the insistence of police on also pressing charges on the son of the poacher who, while guilty in law of illegally transporting a protected species, in the company of his father, is not known to have generally joined his father in poaching tigers and had recently secured a college place.

Finally in mid December preparations commenced for law enforcement against a middle-aged man from a forest-edge village in Mukomuko district of Bengkulu identified, in the course of investigations since 2014, as a major driver of poaching threat to tigers in the south-west of the national park in Mukomuko and at least two other park-edge districts in West Sumatra and Jambi provinces.

Law enforcement was delayed for more than one week due to administrative issues as a consequence of the Christmas and New Year holiday period but conducted successfully in the first week of January and resulted in the arrest of three Suspects, one of whom (the son of one of the suspects who acted as the courier) was subsequently released under police caution and the seizure of the skin and skeleton of an adult female tiger poached from forests adjoining the national park.

A warrant for the arrest of a third major local poacher operating in the syndicate managed by *BG* has been issued but his arrest not secured at date of this report.

Numerous formal warning letters were issued to minor offenders against forest and species law encountered in the course of patrols, primarily songbird catchers and three *kecepek* muzzle-loader shotguns and four chainsaws confiscated.

The program team also provided intelligence data and logistical support to a combined law enforcement action by national park rangers and local police resulting in the arrest of four suspected Helmeted hornbill hunters whose case is presently proceeding through the judicial system and advice to police and briefed police and prosecutors following the fortuitous arrest of a pangolin trader known, to the team, as also involved in the tiger trader.

Field personnel, in common with all Indonesia national park rangers, encountered difficulties in responding to illegal forest clearance through law enforcement due to a high court judgment in 2014 which placed traditional or *Adat* community rights to manage forest above those of the state.

Human-Tiger Conflict Mitigation and wildlife emergencies:

Only seven minor human- tiger conflict incidents were recorded during the project period, a level once again far below the historic project average which may be a consequence of the project team's present intense focus to addressing high levels of poaching threat to tiger.

All human-tiger conflicts recorded and responded to related to tigers moving in and through forest-edge farmland with the exception of one case where a tiger was frequently seen crossing the Bukit Tapan road - which crosses through the national park from Kerinci to neighbouring Pesisir Selatan district of West Sumatra - and caused alarm to some motor cyclists. No reports or records of livestock predation were received.

All but one of these cases were managed by two or more TPCU rangers monitoring the safety of the tiger and local community and watching to ensure the conflict did not escalate and to ensure the incident was not exploited by poachers.

However a full emergency response protocol was triggered in one case where a tiger was moving in an oil palm plantation adjoining the national park and where initial distance observation by a former TPCU leader advised the animal appeared unwell.

A rescue team was formed, including a local vet with a strong interest in tiger conservation and stood by at the site with the purpose of capture and treatment, as required. However over the next two days the animal in question commenced to behave more normally and finally moved back into the forest without any veterinary intervention being required.

It was subsequently learned that plantation staff had placed poisoned bait in the area for wild boar predated palm oil saplings with a number of boars killed. It is highly possible this tiger had scavenged on a poisoned wild pig carcass and that this was the reason for its apparently weak and unhealthy condition when the incident was first reported for an emergency response.

Funds granted by 21st Century Tiger for this contingency operational activity were not fully expended.

Community/Government/Stakeholder Engagement:

The programme operates, at a field level, in a full and practical partnership with Kerinci Seblat national park Authority with both community rangers and national park personnel on secondment recognised under an annual decree of the national park director and monthly letters of legal authority.

All activities conducted were routinely reported monthly to the director of the national park and briefings given to senior park officers on strategic issues and challenges identified.

The program team maintained close informal contact with colleagues in other tiger conservation programs in Sumatra, in particular with WCS IP and ZSL in Jambi to share information on threats detected to tigers and approaches to tiger and tiger habitat conservation.

The project team also maintained close links with the FFI Merangin Village Forest team which is now working with park-edge communities in sites in two provinces and which, in areas of Merangin and Sarolangun districts of Jambi where more than 40,000ha of Village Forests have now been formally recognised by government, is using tiger presence as a measure of project success.

The team also maintained close links with key members of local NGOs working under the banner of the AKAR Network, discussing forest and species conservation issues and identifying solutions to common problems encountered.

Capacity Building:

No formal village meetings or workshops were held during the project period but TPCUs and other programme personnel routinely provided information to forest edge farmers and local community leaders regarding the protected status of tiger and tiger prey species and the role of tigers in controlling populations of wild boar.

Training in surveillance techniques by another programme donor was provided to 12 TPCU personnel while the Jambi TPCU coordinator attended a one week wildlife crime analysis training workshop in Amsterdam, Holland at the invitation of another programme donor.

A long-serving TPCU ranger with a strong interest in the SMART patrol methodology received on-the-job training from the field manager and Jambi teams' coordinator and updated all patrol records since 2011

using SMART method and input these into the project's SMART database. Thus the programme now has five years of patrol data in SMART format for reference purposes. This ranger in 2016 will take on a joint role, taking part in some field patrols but additionally taking responsibility for inputting SMART patrol reports into the project database and basic database management.

Other related tiger conservation activities:

Monitoring tiger populations in selected sites within a Core area of the national park in partnership with Panthera Tigers Forever

Camera trapping by the Kerinci Seblat Tiger Monitoring team (MHS) monitoring team was conducted between February-September 2015 in the south-west of the Core area in selected 'tiger hotspots'. Camera trapping was additionally conducted by a former MHS team leader as part of his field work for a Masters degree in the Sipurak area in the north-east of the project core focus area.

Camera trapping was conducted to establish survival rates and not densities per se but densities in the core focus area were able to be assessed and were recorded, after analytical support by Panthera personnel. Eleven individual tigers were identified in the course of camera trapping in four 'hotspots' in the Core with a Core wide density of 1.2 tigers per 100sqkm but with significant variations ranging from 0.6 in an area impacted by tiger poaching in 2014 and 2015 (by a man arrested in early January 2016) to 1.9 per 100sq km in the north-east of the core area.

Results of other activities advised in the proposal to 21st Century Tiger but not funded by 21st Century Tiger

- Fully activate an MoU between four provincial police authorities and Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority establishing Indonesia's first inter-agency Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Network

In November 2014, the project facilitated formation of Indonesia's first trans-provincial Wildlife Crime Law Enforcement Network under an MoU ratified between Kerinci Seblat National Park Authority and four park-edge police authorities. In 2015 it had been hoped that this ground-breaking agreement – which has now been adopted as a national strategy by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It had been anticipated that a series of focused law enforcement and investigation strategy meetings involving national park, police and TPCU personnel would be held followed by appointment of Wildlife Crime Liaison officers in every park-edge police division. Unfortunately this planning did not advance due to serious financial constraints, including ongoing delays in launch of the a long-awaited GEF/UNDP project originally proposed under the Global Tiger Initiative. However informal meetings and presentations were held with decision makers in key park-edge police divisions and three provincial police authorities who were supportive and enthusiastic to be involved in the fight against organised illegal wildlife trade.

- Provide support and technical advice to Bengkulu province Multi-Stakeholder Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Taskforce and commence preparations for extension to a second park-edge province

Formation of the taskforce was facilitated through FFI in 2014 and the multi-stakeholder team, operating under the authority of the provincial government Secretary and Ministry of Environment and Forestry's

Bengkulu Unit for Conservation of Natural Resources (KSDA) became active in 2015 with funding from central government.

The project team maintained liaison with Bengkulu KSDA and provincial government officers operating under the taskforce mandate however in 2015 the taskforce primarily focused to overseeing human-wildlife conflict mitigation actions in forests adjoining Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in southern Bengkulu with no observable activities conducted in Kerinci Seblat National Park-edge districts of Bengkulu.

Although government officers leading the Taskforce were seen to be enthusiastic there was no action to build and extend the taskforce at a more local level or advance proposals made in 2014 to develop compensation mechanisms for farmers suffering livestock loss during human-tiger conflicts and this is likely to have been due to lack of a focused external driving force.

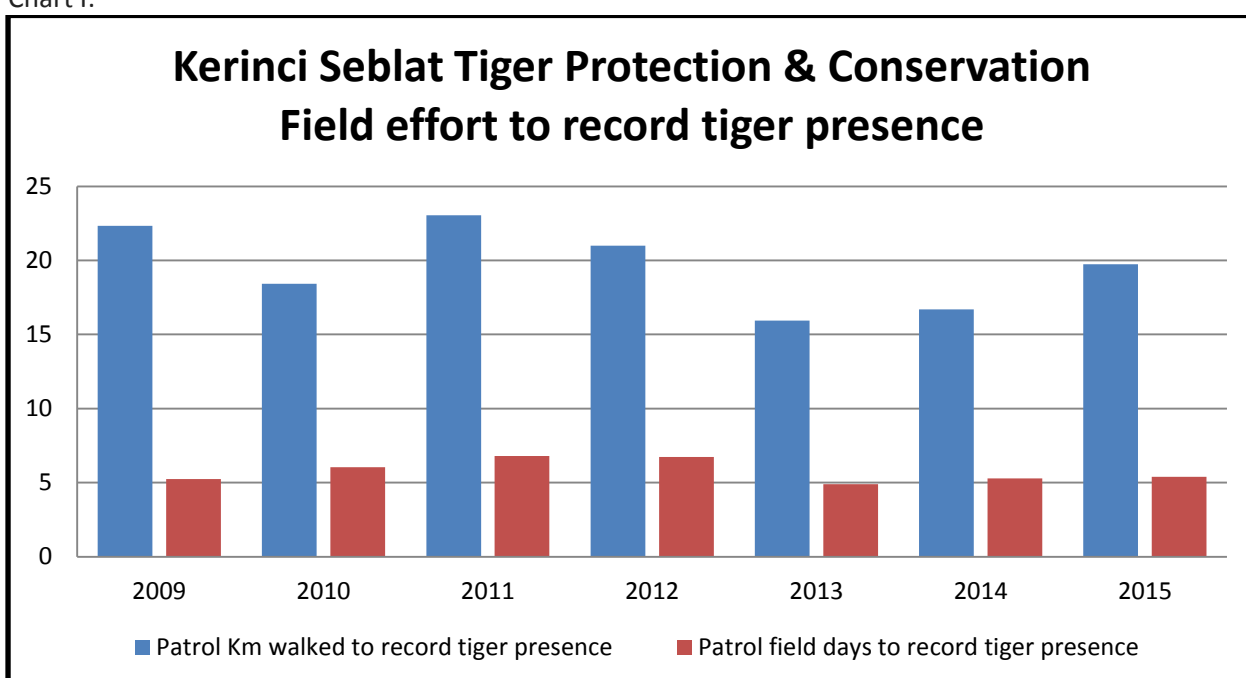
The project team had anticipated that a long-awaited GEF/UNDP project would provide support for a 'driving force' to leverage such actions however this project was not activated, as expected, in 2015 while a second government-to-government forest and biodiversity conservation project which had pledged funds, in principal, for extension of the multi-stakeholder taskforce principal to park-edge districts of Jambi province only finally became active in Inception phase in January 2016, almost a year later than expected.

DJM
Sungaipenuh, Kerinci
January 2015

Appendix 1:

New graphs based on SMART data showing efforts and so called catch-rates (results per effort unit) using patrol days, patrol distance and patrol hours as effort units will be supplied subsequently.

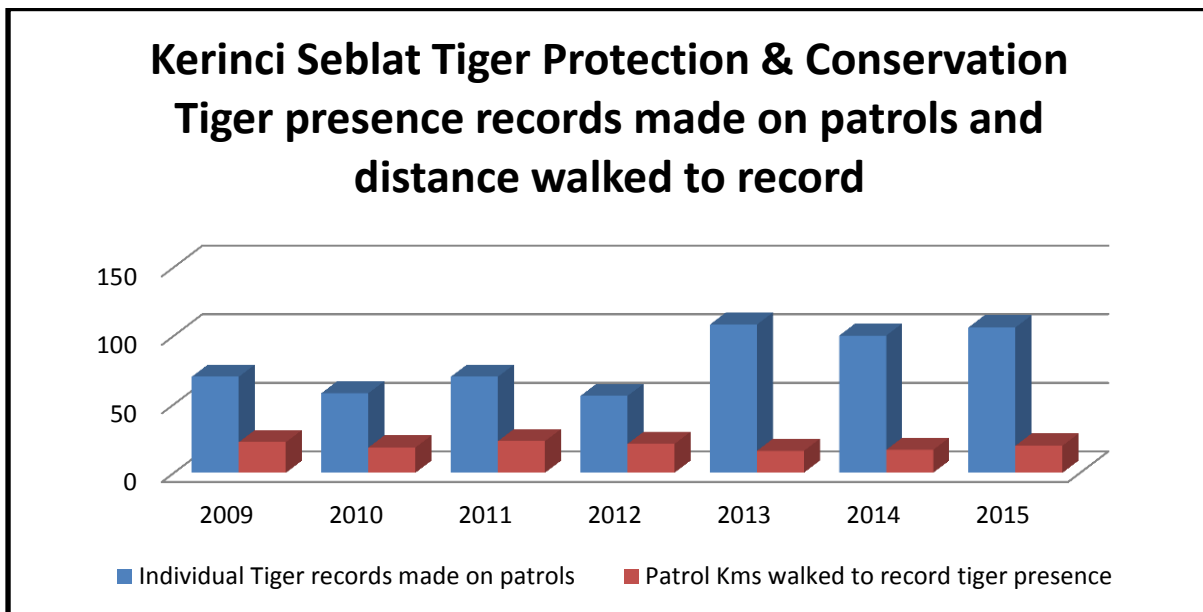
Chart I:



Note 1: Due to low levels of threat recorded, in 2010-2011, there was a strong focus by TPCU patrols to habitat conservation actions including in areas where tiger might not be expected to be present due to habitat disturbance. Effort to record tiger presence reduced in 2013 with formation of a sixth TPCU allowing a stronger patrol focus to important tiger habitat in the north of Mukomuko district in the south west of the national park.

Note 2: field days marks from start (drop-off) to finish (pick-up) of patrol teams with the first and last hours of a patrol frequently not in recognised tiger habitat but farmland or plantations

Chart II: Tiger presence records 2009-2015 showing number of tiger presence records made on patrols and distance walked to record tiger presence



Note: A sixth TPCU was established in 2013 so increasing number of patrols conducted and allowing a stronger focus to key tiger habitat in and adjoining the south west of the national park

Chart III: Showing the sharp rise from very low levels of poaching threat detected from 2008-2011 to the historic levels of direct threat to tigers recorded since 2013

Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection & Conservation Number of TPCU patrols and percentage recording active tiger poaching (snares)

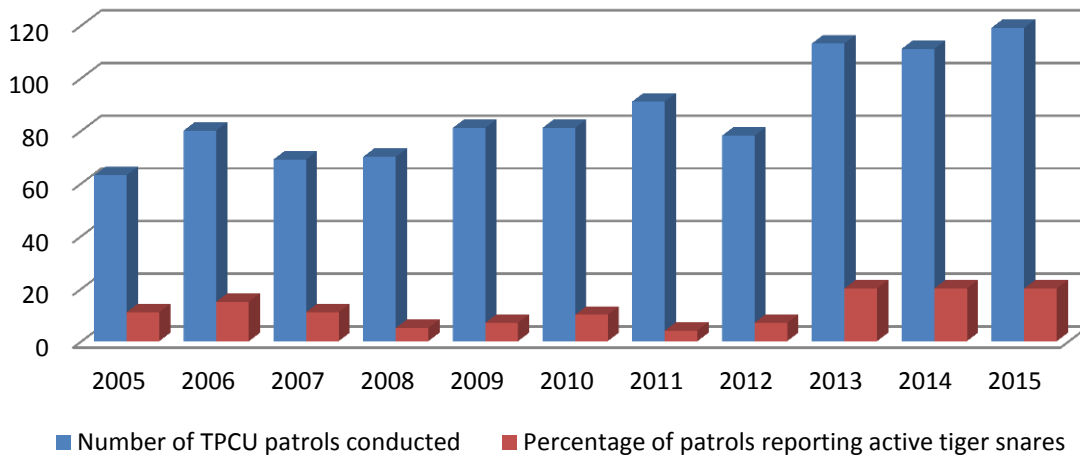
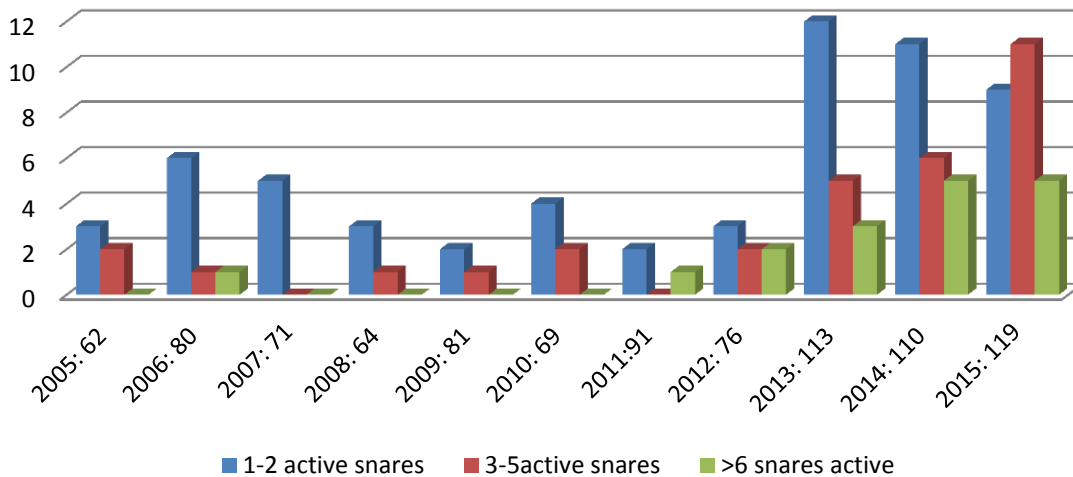


Chart IV

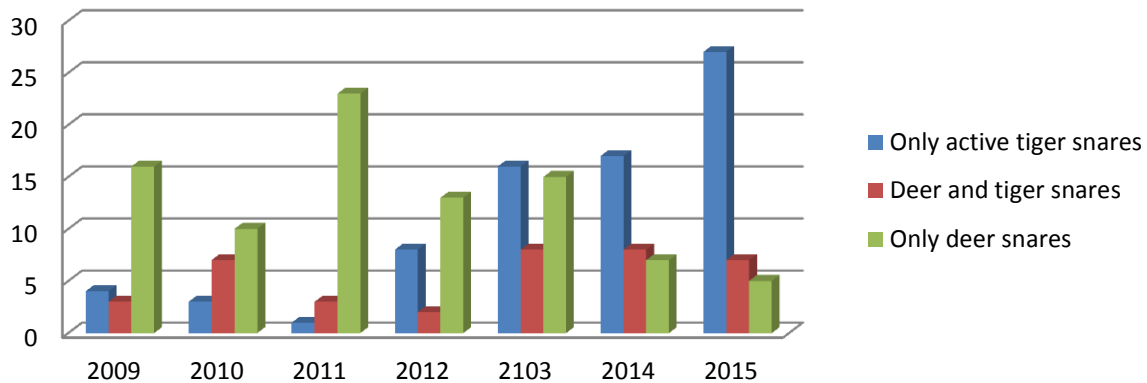
Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection & Conservation Number of forest patrols and changes in intensity of threat to tiger recorded 2005-2015



Note: Between 2001-2010 only two TPCU patrols recorded more than five active tiger snares on a patrol route with the norm being three or fewer. This changed dramatically from 2012 but is likely to have occurred earlier in central Sumatra more widely but was not detected due to lack of a focused field presence

Chart V

Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection & Conservation Changes in poacher focus recorded on patrols



Note: Historically where tiger and deer snares were found in the same location, 1-2 tiger snares might be recorded but with the majority of snare placements active intended for deer. Since 2014 this situation has directly reversed in TPCU main patrol focus areas

Chart VI

Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection & Conservation Poaching and species targetted as a percentage of forest patrols

■ % TPCU patrols reporting active deer snares ■ % TPCU patrols reporting active tiger snares

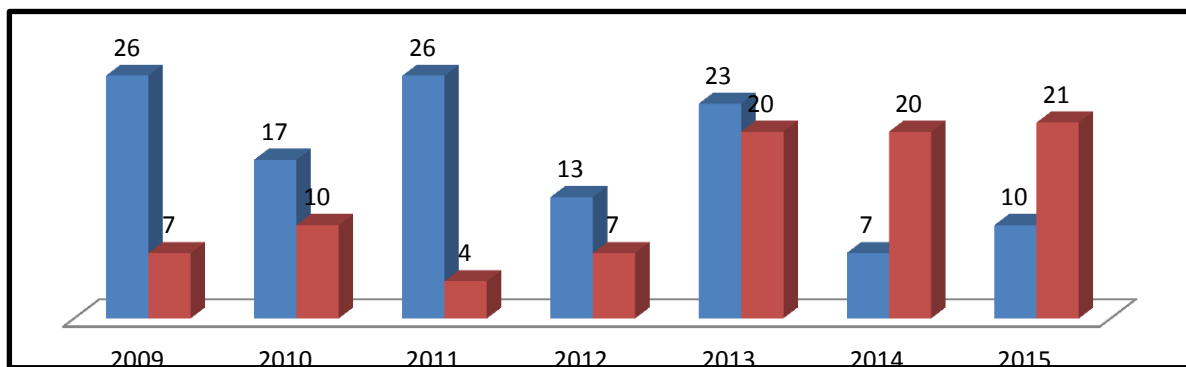
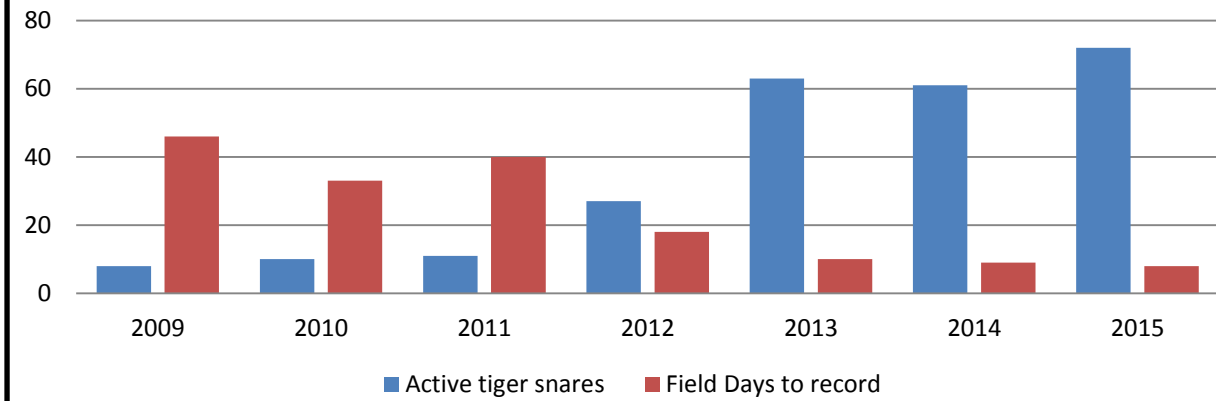


Chart VII

Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection & Conservation Snare poaching threat to tigers and effort to detect



Note: While threat detected in the field/on patrol only commenced to escalate in 2012, this programme already warned that substantial and dangerous changes in the nature of threat to wild tigers were underway from 2011 in central Sumatra. Please note that the programme team makes strong use of local information networks to secure information on possible active threat for a patrol response and focus to securing information on possible threat was strengthened from 2011.