

Taman nasional kerinci seblat
FAUNA & flora international

Pelestarian Harimau Sumatera Kerinci Seblat

Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection

Report on Activities and Progress 2004



Acknowledgements

We are grateful to many individuals and organisations in Indonesia and overseas for their support for wild tiger conservation in Kerinci Seblat National Park in 2004.

We firstly wish to thank our donors for their generous support for the operations of the five Tiger Protection and Conservation Units now operating across Kerinci-Seblat National Park: National Fish & Wildlife Foundation Exxon-Mobil 'Save the Tiger' Fund and the United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 21st Century Tiger in UK and Dreamworld in Australia.

In addition, Bosak & Kruger Foundation has provided valuable support to the program both in supporting capacity raising of team members and forestry rangers, supporting wildlife welfare and in supporting our colleagues at the Kerinci-based NGO Lembaga Tumbuh Alami, who are conducting Tiger Awareness work with the community in Kerinci kabupaten.

These donors not only provided financial support for our work but but, in many cases, were a source of much valued practical advice and help-in-kind: in 2004 the Steve Irwin Wildlife Fund of the Australia Zoo and Dreamworld supplied veterinary drugs and equipment, raised funds for an urgently needed second Hartop jeep for the TPCUs in Bengkulu province and expert veterinary training for rangers from KSNP, Bengkulu forestry department and the Tiger team.

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Although now based in Jakarta, *Ibu Listya Kusumardnhani* remains a true friend of this national park and continued to advise and inspire team members with her fighting spirit. In Jakarta, we particularly thank Bp Widodo S Ramono and Bp Ade Susmianto

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Communications between ranger teams in the field and support staff at base camp are essential and the team continues to receive assistance from Ham Radio operators of the Orari radio network around KSNP, in particular from *Mas Timbul*

We also extend our thanks to a number of police officers around this national park: in particular we thank **Herry** Manurung, chief of detectives in Kerinci district,

Pak Adi, chief of detectives in Merangin district and *Pak* Noval, previously a senior detective in Bengkulu city who conducted the arrest of a senior politician on tiger trafficking charges in December 2003 and is chief of detectives in Rejang Lebong district, Bengkulu.

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Finally, we thank all members of the PHS team itself for their hard work, loyalty and dedication to the cause of conservation of wild Sumatran tigers and this wonderful national park.

Deborah J Martyr
Fauna & Flora International

Rudijanta Tjahja Nugraha
Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat

Summary 2004

The purpose of the program is to support implementation of the Indonesian Government's commitment regarding protection of endangered species and particularly the critically endangered Sumatran tiger in and around Kerinci Seblat National Park in central Sumatra

In the longer term, the program is committed to the implementation and development of a sustainable and effective species protection programme in one of Southeast Asia's most important national parks which may serve as a model for other interventions elsewhere in Indonesia.

With the generous support of donors and the national park, routine field activities were extended in 2004 from the program's original main focal area in national park and contiguous forests in and bordering Jambi province to Bengkulu province in the south-western quadrant of KSNP with the primary purpose of reducing poaching and trafficking of Sumatran tiger and prey species and protection of critical habitat

In the program's historic core work areas in Jambi, 2004 has seen a continued downward trend in deliberate poaching both of Sumatran tiger and prey species

The tiger program operates as a specialist species protection unit embedded within the national park and TPCUs operate under the day-to-day direction of young managers on secondment from the national park with each four-man TPCU headed by a National Park ranger.

Team managers report directly to the director of the national park authority (Balai Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat) who subsequently reports to the Director General of Protected Areas in Jakarta.

Four Tiger Protection and Conservation units were active and fully staffed throughout 2004 with a fifth unit fully-staffed, active and operational from June 2004: Under normal circumstances three TPCUs are active in Jambi and two in Bengkulu but all units work as part of a park-wide team and rangers regularly moved between TPCU units and operating areas to build a park-wide team spirit and knowledge of issues around the park.

In the course of species and habitat protection duties in 2004, TPCU rangers walked more than 2000km in and around KSNP forests, recorded 84 distinct encounters with Sumatran tiger which are likely to relate to approximately 60 individual Sumatran tigers and found and destroyed a total of 20 active tiger snares or box traps in five locations in three districts.

A total of 42 men were arrested in the course of 16 field enforcement actions conducted or launched by TPCU teams either in the course of unit field patrols, in co-ordination with KSNP rangers or, in some cases, in joint operations conducted with local police,: in most of these cases, suspects were subsequently paroled after receiving formal legal warnings (*surat pernyataan*) however cases against five men were proceeded with through the courts and these individuals were sentenced to prison terms ranging from seven to nine months. The majority of arrests related to habitat-protection offences and not to poaching.

The skins of two very young Sumatran tigers were seized in a joint operation with Kerinci Police in November 2004 the broker – a man previously implicated in tiger trafficking activities in 2002 and who was seeking to facilitate the sale of these two tiger skins escaped arrest and has since been placed on the National Police 'Wanted' Register.

At date of this report, no formal action is known to have been taken against a Kerinci police officer who allowed his house to be used as the hiding place and point of sale for the two tiger skins seized in November 2004. There was not sufficient legal evidence to safely pursue a legal case against a third man apprehended by the joint operation team at the arrest site.

Two court cases relating to PHS operations in previous years were proceeded with in 2004: in March, a Bengkulu court handed down a deeply disappointing one year suspended sentence and fine to an influential Bengkulu politician who was arrested in December 2003 while trying to sell the pelt of a young Sumatran tigers.

In August 2004, a Kerinci Army Militia (*babinsa*) officer was severely criticised by a military tribunal in Palembang, South Sumatra, lost seniority and confined to barracks

following an assault on TNKS and TPCU staff in the aftermath of an operation by TNKS-PHS against illegal logging in southern Kerinci in 2002.

Experience gained since this program's inception in May 2000 confirms that mitigation of human-wildlife conflict is critically important both in the cause of species conservation and protection of forest edge farmers but, additionally, to build an effective working relationship with these communities.

Team members intervened in or conducted investigations into the causal factors behind a total of 20 different cases of human-wildlife conflict: the majority relating to human-tiger conflict, active or potential but also supporting KSNP in cases of human-elephant and human-bear conflict.

In all these instances, mitigation, counselling and investigation was implemented with the purpose of protection of both the community and the protected species involved.

Through working with the national park and individuals from other organisations and institutions as well as forest-edge communities, the project team additionally sought to build capacity and awareness of tiger conservation issues and direct and indirect threats to survival of the species.

In addition to informal capacity raising exercises such as joint patrols and other operational activities, more than 20 rangers from the Tiger team, TNKS Bengkulu section and from KSDA (Department for Natural Resources Protection and Conservation) Bengkulu received training in wildlife welfare, rescue and emergency veterinary procedures including anaesthesia and treatment of injuries.

This program is primarily focused on reducing and containing wildlife and forest crime however, in 2004, with a continuing downward trend in deliberate poaching of Sumatran tiger in Kerinci district of Jambi province, a pilot program to develop community awareness regarding Sumatran tiger status, threats to Sumatran tiger and to develop active community support for species conservation was launched.

The Tiger Awareness program is being implemented by a Kerinci-based NGO, Lembaga Tumbuh Alami with support from the Bosak & Kruger Foundation in USA and with input from the TNKS/FFI PHS team. This program's focus is education and awareness activities implemented using traditional local beliefs regarding Sumatran tigers as an incarnation of the community's ancestor spirits and raising awareness of the practical benefits to the community inherent in conserving wild tigers. The killing of two Sumatran tiger cubs in November by pig-hunters has allowed LTA to begin to leverage support from other more responsible pig hunting groups.

Additionally, the PHS team provided data input and field support for the final stages of the repatriation of 14000 hectares of lowland and lowland hill forest to Kerinci Seblat National Park bordering the critically important tiger habitat of Sipurak in Jambi.

Socialisation of the new borders, awareness raising of communities bordering this area and implementation of joint patrols operated by forest edge communities and Forestry rangers with the support of the PHS team will be conducted in 2005 in a program implemented by the Jambi chapter of WALHI, working in conjunction with FFI, PHS rangers and KSNP.

The incoming Government of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has prioritised action against illegal logging and corruption (inseparable in many areas of rural Sumatra) and in late October all illegal sawmills in Merangin and Muara Bungo districts of Jambi were formally closed in an operation co-ordinated at provincial and national level.

Since 2001-2, some areas of KSNP have become virtual no-go areas due to the power and violence often demonstrated by illegal logging syndicates especially in those areas where loggers considered themselves above the law due to semi-official sanctioning of their activities by powerful local individuals.

If this new commitment to supremacy of law in Sumatra's forest estate continues to be demonstrated in 2005 that it will have important and positive consequences for species and habitat conservation in Indonesia.

Review of program activities and outputs in 2004

The year 2004 saw the biggest single expansion of tiger protection and conservation activities in Kerinci Seblat National Park since the program was established in May 2000.

Field activities were extended to Bengkulu province in the south west of Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) with establishment of two Tiger Protection and Conservation Units (TPCU) to compliment the existing three Units whose focus is mainly on forests in and around TNKS in Jambi province.

A total of 86 field patrols and surveys and conflict mitigation exercises were conducted by TPCUs over the course of the year. A further eight activities took place outside of the forest and relate to human-bear conflict in villages or law enforcement activities.

Preliminary investigation of threat through field surveys in Bengkulu province and forests bordering Jambi and Bengkulu provinces in the south-west quadrant of the national park began in mid and late 2003.

Provisional formation of a first TPCU focused on tiger protection and conservation in Bengkulu was completed by the end of December 2003 and recruitment of a second TPCU team for Bengkulu was completed by June 2004.

Extension of staffing allowed the program to begin to extend field cover to the districts of Muko-Muko, Bengkulu Utara, Rejang Lebong and Lebong Utara districts as well as maintaining patrol cover for Kerinci and Merangin districts in Jambi.

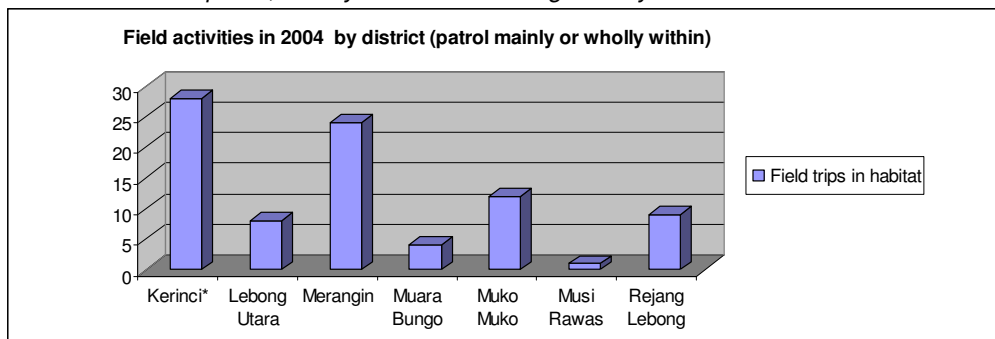
Additionally, field patrols were conducted in Muara Bungo district, Jambi which has been identified since 2002 as an area requiring a more coherent patrol and protection strategy and in forests bordering Kerinci district of Jambi and Solok Selatan district of West Sumatra.

Unfortunately issues encountered in other areas around the park meant that the teams were again unable to devote the attention Solok Selatan and Muara Bungo districts deserve in 2004.

Staff safety issues – in particular hostile illegal logging syndicates - and an already high workload also meant the team was unable to conduct any field work in Pesisir Selatan district of West Sumatra. This is an area which is the source of much of the tiger and elephant poaching threat in TNKS and, indeed, elsewhere in Sumatra, due to the presence of highly-skilled professional poaching gangs who are based in the Tapan and Lubuk Pinang areas.

Because all patrols undertaken in Sangir sub-district of Solok Selatan started or ended in Kerinci and tigers – and in at least two cases, deer poachers, are the same individuals recorded on patrols wholly in Kerinci, patrol results from Solok Selatan are included with Kerinci

Chart 1 : Field patrol, surveys and conflict mitigation by district in 2004



NB: Field activities for Kerinci include patrols starting or ending in Solok Selatan district. Field activities conducted in forests which fall within two kabupaten or districts are assigned to the district accounting for the majority of the patrol

Although Chart 1 (above) indicates the greatest patrol effort was directed to forests and tiger populations in Kerinci kabupaten this chart in fact demonstrates how proximity of tiger habitat and ease of access to KSNP forests in Kerinci allows more short patrols (2-3

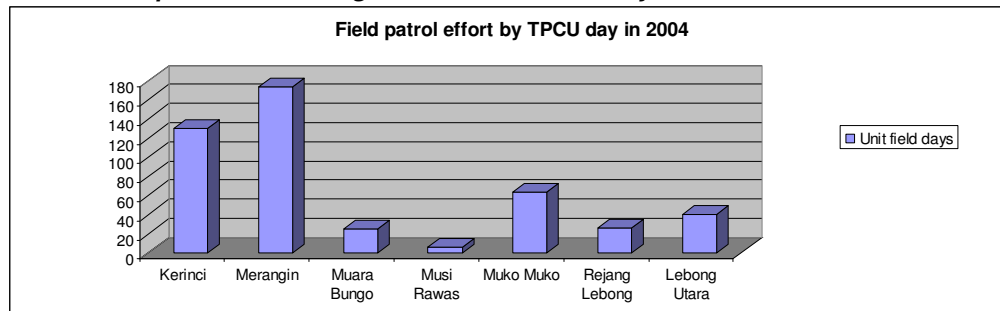
days) and interventions to be made than in other, more difficult to access, areas of the national park.

In total, over the course of 2004, TPCU teams were active in the field for a total of 463 Unit days with patrols ranging from 3-9 days dependent on the area and route to be taken (see Table I and Chart II, below).

Table 1: Field Patrol effort by Unit day and district

Patrol mainly in the district of	Jambi province (including patrols to and from Solok Selatan district in West Sumatra province)			Sumatra Selatan	Bengkulu province			Total
	Kerinci	Merangin	Muara Bungo	Musi Rawas	Muko Muko	Rejang Lebong	Lebong Utara	
Unit field days	130	173	25	6	63	26	40	463

Chart II: Graphic of time assigned to field activities by district



Although rangers aim to spend an average 12 days per 20 day active duty month on patrols in the field, this target was not always achieved, not least due to the distances between patrol sites and base camps in some areas

In May, August, October and again in November and December 2004, some teams were on stand-by for or actively involved in implementation and planning of enforcement operations or were supporting the post operational legal process.

Conflict interventions and the need to validate information received from members of the community also reduced time available for routine forest patrols while some key members of the community team were often diverted from forest patrol duties to validate poaching or trafficking reports.

Additionally, 2004 saw an unprecedented number of health and safety incidents including two serious jeep crashes, four men injured – one seriously – when a tree fell on their forest camp and cases of cerebral and vivax malaria and typhoid fever: this meant that not all staff were always fit and operational for field activities.

However, over the course of 12 months and taking into account national religious holidays and the official Government leave period allotted for the post Ramadan holidays, team members were in the field for an average of 13 days per month.

Rangers recovering from injuries or ill health provided back-up to their colleagues in the field or acted as drivers.

Field Activities and outputs in 2004

TPCU rangers aim to spend not less than 12 full days/nights per 20 day duty period in the field although this work plan is affected by the need to stand-by in event of a pre-planned forest or species protection operations or where a human-tiger conflict incident is reported.

Additionally, long distances between base-camps and patrol sites in many areas around the national park reduced effective/actual time in the field.

Experience gained since 2000 indicates that greatest threat to tiger and to prey species is likely to occur within a one day (six hours) walk from the forest edge or vehicle access point (road or logging trail).

Therefore, in most areas of the national park, the main focus of attention for conservation and protection of Sumatran tiger was in at-risk areas and few long patrols into core tiger habitats were made with the main focus on identifying and combatting threat which is, almost by definition, highest in areas where access to forest resources is easiest and where the risk of detection is low.

Sumatran Tiger in and around Kerinci Seblat National Park 2004

Over the course of 2004, PHS team members walked a total of more than 2060km in probable or known Tiger habitat and tiger presence was recorded on 71 per cent of all patrols.

Over the course of 463 Unit days in the field, TPCUs made a total of 84 tiger records: these are likely to relate to 60 individual adults and sub-adult Sumatran tiger.

The highest number of tiger encounter records were made in Kerinci and Merangin districts and forests bordering these districts (Solok Selatan, North Bengkulu, Muko-Muko and Lebong Utara): this regularly of encounter is likely to be due to team familiarity with long-standing patrol sites and favoured tiger movement trails but is also due to repeat patrols being made in the Sipurak area on the borders of Kerinci and Merangin districts which has an important tiger population.

In 1994, a Population Habitat and Viability Analysis (PHVA) in Padang for Sumatran tiger proposed a tiger population in KSNP of approximately 74 animals: this was subsequently shown to be a very conservative estimate and more recent GIS analysis of habitat in and around KSNP together with field data collected both by researchers and the PHS team proposes that the park has a holding capacity of at least 150 animals providing habitat and prey base are conserved.

Field-based team such as the TPCUs' priorities lie in active species and habitat conservation interventions and teams do not have the time to implement and maintain the scientific method required to conduct detailed population assessments

However, as an indicator of the importance of tiger populations in an area, it is possible to collect tiger sign encounters and to relate frequency of these encounters to distance walked to achieve an encounter.

Table II – Tiger records made in 2004 by the district in which the patrol was mainly or wholly implemented

Mainly within District of	Team days in the field	Tiger records made	Distance walked (KM)
Kerinci*	130	19	552
Lebong Utara	40	10	255
Merangin	173	34	638
Muara Bungo	25	3	111
Muko Muko	63	15	368
Musi Rawas	6	0	20
Rejang Lebong	26	3	116
	463	84	2060

**including Solok Selatan*

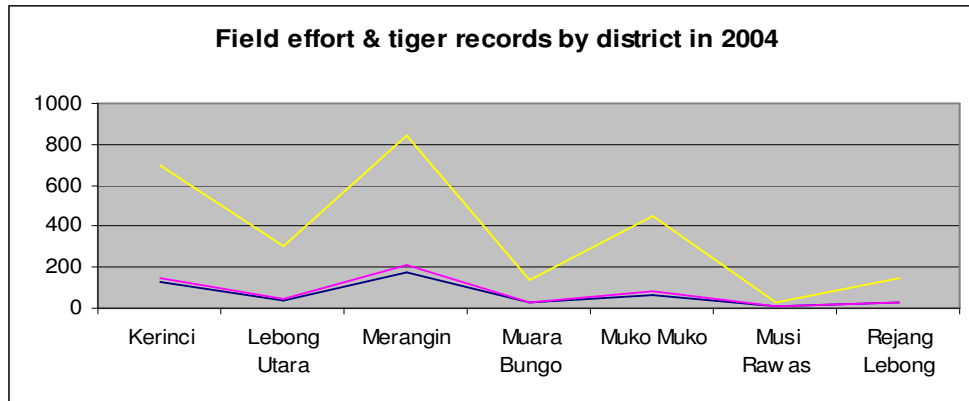
Tiger sign is recorded as one record only per animal unless there is very strong evidence (distance between sign collection points or radically different foot size and shape for example) to indicate more than one individual.

The results of camera-trapping and monitoring by the DICE Tiger Monitoring team in the forests of the Renah Kayu Embun plateau in Kerinci suggest that TPCU teams may on occasion be too cautious in their estimate of individual tigers in an area.

Analysis of TPCU patrol and field activity records shows that across the whole park, rangers needed to walk for an average 24.52km required to make one Tiger record.

Generally, tiger records made correlate strongly to field effort and to local knowledge.

Chart 3: Field effort correlated to tiger records made



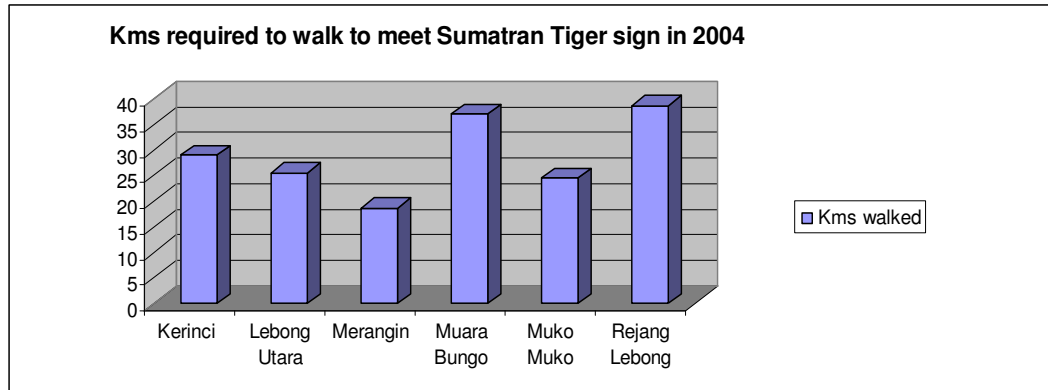
Unfortunately the very low level of encounter in two districts in Bengkulu province at the extreme south of the park together with intelligence collected on poaching and trafficking in those areas and destruction of snares strongly indicates long-standing and active threat.

Kilometres walked to achieve tiger sign in Muara Bungo are a consequence of only a very limited number of patrols in 2004, two of which were made to investigate reports of habitat threat.

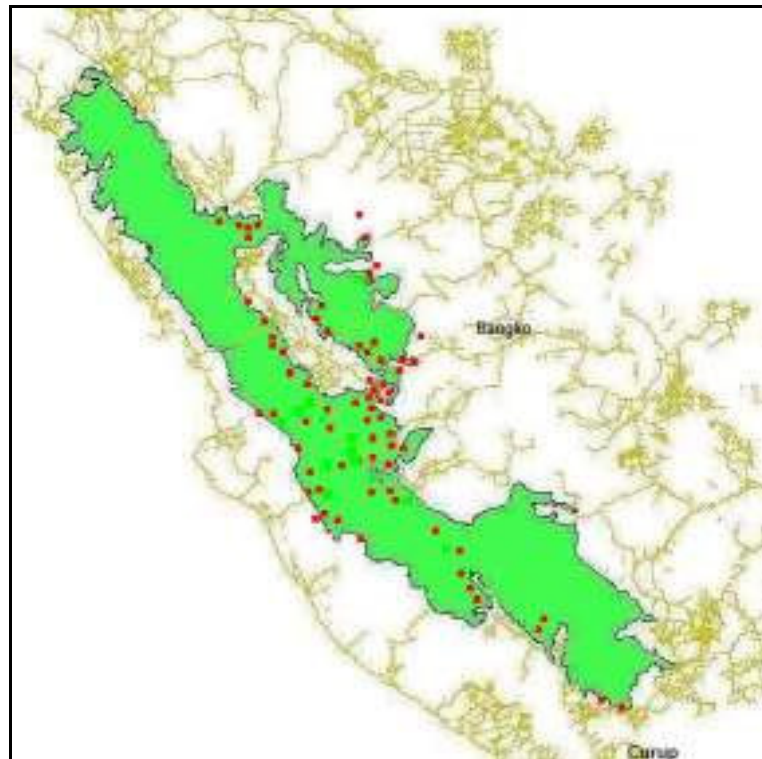
Local information, including from KSNP rangers, and the results of past PHS patrols and surveys indicates that the forests of Muara Bungo and forest bordering Solok Selatan

and Muara Bungo include a number of important tiger habitats, some of which are actively threatened by expansion of commercial oil palm plantations.

Chart 4: Kilometres required to be walked to achieve Tiger sign



Map: Kerinci Seblat National Park with tiger presence recorded in 2004



Threats to Sumatran tiger conservation in Kerinci Seblat National Park: field patrol records 2004

As the largest carnivore in South East Asia, threats to Tiger conservation are both direct as in illegal hunting and reprisals resulting from human-tiger conflict but are also indirect as in habitat degradation and habitat loss and through poaching of prey species.

Therefore, to conserve Sumatran tiger, it is also imperative to prevent fragmentation and loss of habitat and the key large prey species, such as sambar deer, upon which tiger depend.

Snares for protected species are rarely placed at the exact forest-farmland interface except in remote enclave areas and other areas – such as those with heavy illegal logging - where KSNP/PHS presence is rare. This especially applies to poaching of tiger except in incidents of human-tiger conflict.

Traps, whether for Sumatran tiger or for deer, are most likely to be found on large mammal movement trails, in particular ridge or hill-top trails and patrol routes focus on such trails.

PHS rangers have, been trained, from program inception, to be oriented to reducing active threat by positive interventions and to seeking out problem areas and protecting key populations of tiger and prey species:

However, in spite of continuing active searches, for the third year running in Kerinci no active or recent old tiger snares were retrieved

In Merangin district, however, active tiger snares were destroyed in three locations in 2004. One of these sites is an area where tiger snares have previously been destroyed in 2001, 2002 and 2003 but where violent tactics by illegal logging syndicates have made it almost impossible for TPCU members to patrol openly.

In Bengkulu province, the PHS team was concerned by the very low rate of encounter with Sumatran tiger in preliminary field surveys made in Rejang Lebong and Lebong Utara in late 2003.

Patrol encounters in this area in 2004 with active tiger snares and physical evidence of tigers caught in tiger snares between January and July 2004 confirmed that direct and intentional threat to tiger in the extreme south of the national park is very high.

Threat in northern Bengkulu province – the districts of Muko-Muko and North Bengkulu - proved difficult to confirm in the field since while Intelligence strongly indicates that Sumatran tiger – and deer – are being poached in northern Bengkulu no snares were recovered to confirm the extent of threat and poaching method

In Muara Bungo, five active tiger snares were destroyed in an area of mixed fragment forest and village rubber plantation some kilometres to the east of the national park. The TPCU team which neutralised this threat learned that local farmers and hunters assumed tiger were only protected within the national park. This particular poaching incident appears to have been conducted by a professional deer trapper at the request of fellow farmers.

Ungulate poaching in Kerinci and Merangin districts, judged on the basis of *active* snares or snares in the final stages of being placed and activated showed a very substantial fall in threat in 2004.

Between 2000-2, snare lines of 50 or more deer traps (some quite capable of snaring a tiger) were regularly reported by TPCU rangers – especially in the north Kerinci area and in the remote Jangkat area of Merangin bordering the Renah Kemumu enclave and old multiple snare lines continue, on occasion, to be recorded.

However in Kerinci and Merangin districts in 2004, no large-scale *active* and multiple snare lines for deer were recorded: TPCU leaders conclude that those local hunters still poaching for deer in areas known to be visited by PHS rangers, have reduced the scale of their illegal harvest in an attempt to escape detection.

Localised differences in forest crime type were observed between areas and provinces in 2004, most notably in a higher level of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) collection than that recorded by Jambi-based teams: see *Chart 4 and Chart 5 below*

Chart 4: Wildlife and Forest crime incidents categorised in Bengkulu province in 2004

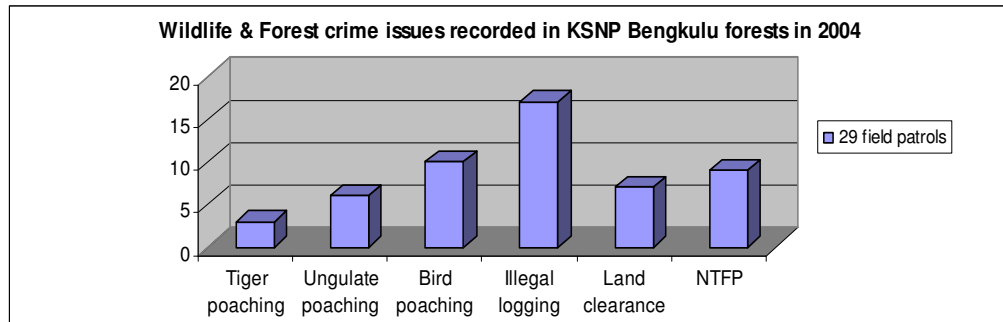
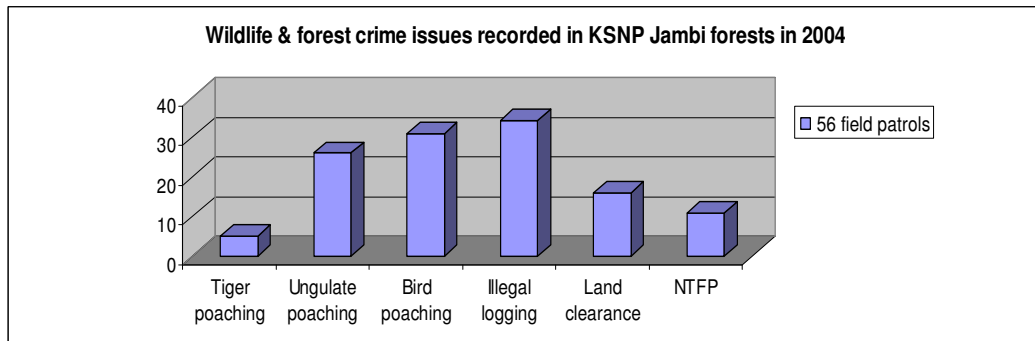


Chart 5: Wildlife and Forest crime incidents categorised in Jambi province in 2004



In Bengkulu, teams are still in the process of identifying areas of highest threat so that effective responses can be made.

Experience in Kerinci and Merangin districts gained between 2000-2 confirms that developing an effective response is absolutely linked to forest rangers developing first-hand local knowledge of threat and biological diversity and the sociology of forest-edge communities and their use of the forest. Additionally, large mammal movements in many areas of this park may be affected by seasonal factors. Such local knowledge takes time to acquire and to translate into an effective conservation response.



**Illegal logging truck:
Muara Imat, Kerinci.
April 2004**

In Jambi province, where TPCU teams have been active since May 2000, the reduction in wildlife crime incidents recorded (*see charts 6 and 7*) clearly correlates with patrol presence in the forest and team willingness to implement enforcement of forest and species protection laws.

Threat to forest and to species certainly remains in Jambi province: especially in those areas where lawlessness resulting from rampant illegal logging backed by powerful local figures has created *No Go* areas in some locations.

However closure of illegal sawmills in Merangin, Muara Bungo and Sarolangun districts in October 2004 means that the illegal logging syndicates have lost much of their power base.

Threat to species, through poaching, whether for meat, sport or for a high-value item such as tiger skin or elephant tusk remains an issue in national parks all over the world.

However where TPCU teams have been able to operate effectively in the field on a regular basis, wildlife crime appears to have now significantly reduced – see *Charts 6 and 7*.

The sharp peak in deer poaching recorded in Merangin district in 2003 (see *Chart 6*) relates to extension of patrol cover by TPCU rangers to forests in Jangkat sub-district on the borders of Jambi and Bengkulu provinces which were made in preparation for launch of additional TPCUs in Bengkulu in 2004 and which uncovered an area of extremely high ungulate poaching pressure.

In Kerinci, encounters with active ungulate snares peaked in 2002 and subsequently began to fall off sharply: a single incident in which a very large number of snares ready for final activation were destroyed following a tip-off from a sympathetic local villager accounts for the majority of snares destroyed in Kerinci in 2003.

Interestingly, while snare poaching threat has reduced significantly in areas patrolled by the TPCU teams analysis of team results appears to show some corresponding increase in tiger records: in particular in Merangin district in those areas where snare poaching has been reduced.

This is unlikely to relate to any population increase but may, possibly, suggest young transient tigers are successfully recolonising some areas where pressure was formerly very high on ungulate populations.

Chart 6: Wildlife crime trend and Sumatran tiger records:1

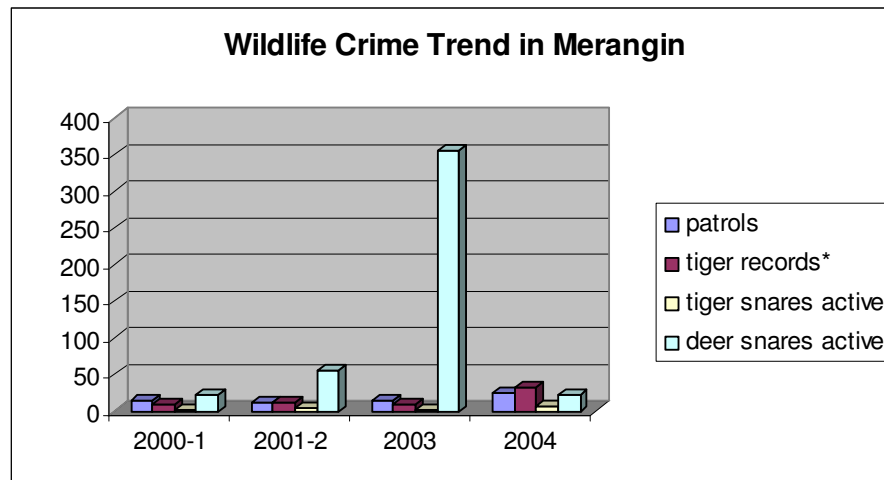
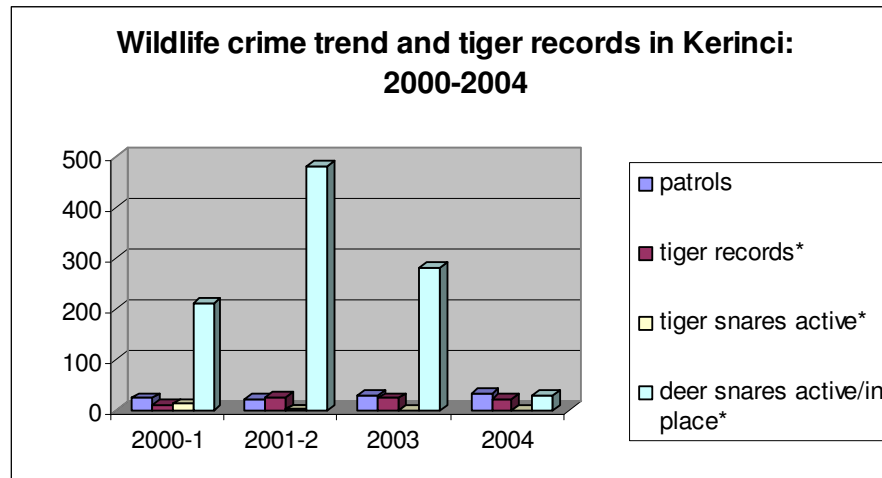


Chart 7: Wildlife crime trend and Sumatran tiger records :II



While no confirmed incident of intentional or planned poaching of Sumatran tiger is known to have occurred in Kerinci district since 2002 (tigers have however died in incidental or accidental poaching incidents), in Merangin district where a number of important tiger habitats have been essentially closed to KSNP & PHS rangers due to threats from illegal logging syndicates, tiger snares continued to be encountered in 2004

However in those areas of Merangin district where patrol effort has been maintained or developed since 2003, and where illegal logging syndicates have not prevented the unarmed TPCU teams from operating, significant drops in poaching pressure, particularly for deer, were also recorded:

Closure of illegal sawmills in Merangin and Muara Bungo districts of Jambi in October 2004 and a vigorous response by the Department of Forestry and the Minister of Forestry to an incident in December 2004 in which TPCU rangers were attacked by supporters of an illegal logging syndicate suggests that it may be possible to resume patrols in Sungai Manau sub-district and other activities in areas which have been closed to the TPCU team on safety grounds since 2002.

Statistically, poaching of very endangered species, such as Sumatran tiger, elephant or rhinoceros was the least likely forest or wildlife crime to be recorded by TPCU teams in 2004 and illegal logging, active or recent and bird poaching (song birds or ground birds) the most commonly encountered forest crimes in 2004.

Table 3: Evidence of forest and wildlife crime incidents, active or recent past, recorded by TPCU teams in 2004

District	Field patrols in habitat	Active tiger poaching	Ungulate poaching	Bird poaching	Illegal logging	Land clearance	NTFP collection (including illegal fishing methods)
Kerinci dsk Jambi	28	0	14	19	17	9	5
Merangin dsk Jambi	24	2	11	12	14	7	6
Muara Bungo Jambi	4	1	1	0	3	2	0
Lebong Utara Bengkulu	8	3	5	7	5	6	2
Muko Muko Bengkulu	12	0	0	3	8	0	6
Rejang Lebong Bengkulu	9	1	1	0	4	1	1
Musi Rawas South Sumatra	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

For further details of Program Field Activities over the course of 2004, please see Appendix 1

Law Enforcement activities 2004

National and international laws regarding the protection of Sumatran tiger, other rare wildlife and forest habitat are meaningless unless implemented fairly, transparently and effectively.

Since the program's inception in 2000, PHS team members have been committed to supporting the national park and other institutions in upholding Indonesian forestry and wildlife law.

Although the program's primary focus is the conservation and protection of Sumatran tiger, rangers will not ignore other breaches of wildlife or forestry law where an intervention is possible.

Enforcement actions taken by the PHS team range from formal arrest, interview and support for the legal process through the courts through to issue of legal 'parole' letters in which an individual is released on his own recognizance but may be arrested subsequently at the National Park's discretion.

In cases of anti-social crimes encountered on patrols such as use of illegal fishing methods such as electric shock or insecticide fishing, the team may enlist Adat law or traditional village law which often carries very severe penalties for the offender.

In 2004, a total of 17 individual enforcement actions were launched either directly in the field by TPCU units or implemented in co-ordination with either the National Park or local police forces:

These operations resulted in the arrest of 42 men in five different districts of the national park, five of whom were subsequently sentenced to gaol terms ranging between seven and nine months.

Offences ranged from illegal logging in the national park (five men arrested and subsequently prosecuted and sentenced to gaol terms) in Kerinci and Rejang Lebong districts through to poaching of wildlife, including birds, land clearance and collection of non-timber forest products.

Two suspects absconded during or in the aftermath of enforcement operations, one shortly after being arrested by police on poaching and firearms charges and a second during an operation relating to the attempted sale of two young Sumatran tigers.

Both these men are now on the Indonesian National Police 'Wanted' Register.

A third man, arrested during the November operation in Kerinci which resulted in seizure of two tiger skins was subsequently released because a valid legal case would have been difficult to establish in court.

A further five men were arrested in the national park while conducting illegal logging in Sungai Manau district of Merangin district but released after the TPCU team which made the arrest was 'ambushed' by a large group of men acting under the co-ordination of an illegal logging 'boss.'

The Department of Forestry and Minister of Forestry Mr Kaban have taken a very vigorous and supportive approach to this outrageous act – only the latest of many attacks against KSNP rangers made by the powerful illegal logging syndicates of Perentak in Merangin district.

Additionally a further two cases relating to enforcement operations or other legal actions in December 2003 and in April 2002 came to court and to judgement.

In the case of Bengkulu politician Rabiheh Kana, arrested on December 9 in Bengkulu city in possession of a Sumatran tiger skin which he proposed to sell to an unknown individual, a very disappointing suspended one-year sentence and fine was handed down.

Prosecutors subsequently declined to appeal the judge's verdict on the basis that Mr Kana had only bought and planned to sell the tiger skin and had not himself caught the animal. Also that he had expressed regret for his action.

In the field, the initial decision on whether an individual should be arrested lies with the Unit leader, normally one of the five TNKS forest rangers working with the PHS program and they must take the decision on whether to issue a Warning letter or take the individual out of the forest for further investigation by national park officers or police.

Additionally the Unit Leader or Operation co-ordinator must consider the subsequent safety of any local team members and their families, the original intention of an individual who has committed a wildlife crime, the ability of the team to bring the suspect(s) safely out

of the forest and surrender them to the park or police for processing of the case and consider the legal evidence available to ensure a successful prosecution if that decision is taken..

Human-wildlife conflict intervention and mitigation

When the PHS program was established in May 2000, relatively little was known regarding human-tiger or other human-wildlife conflict in and around Kerinci Seblat National Park, mainly because incidents were rarely reported.

As a result there was little awareness of the consequences of human-wildlife conflict – in particular when involving a large and dangerous-to-man mammal such as a Sumatran tiger..which has a high commercial value on the black market.

By 2002, analysis of tiger poaching and trafficking incidents and reports revealed a clear connection between many cases of illegal killings of Sumatran tiger and conflict incidents.

Because worried villagers may respond to tiger presence in farmland with lethal measures even where no predation of livestock or other incident has yet occurred, the program continues to prioritise an immediate response to any report of human-tiger conflict.

In 2004 PHS team members responded to or investigated a total of 12 separate reports of human-tiger conflict in and around the national park. The length of time spent by TPCU rangers resolving or investigating these incidents ranged from 4 days to six weeks dependent upon the case and its complexity

It is certain that these cases represent a major under-reporting of human-tiger conflict around this national park since many communities around this national park are still not aware that assistance and support is available.

Additionally, in areas where tiger poachers are active – in particular in Pesisir Selatan area of West Sumatra and in Solok Selatan, a problem tiger may represent a cash bonus to local hunters.

Human-tiger conflict incidents recorded in 2004 included a fatal attack on a *gaharu* collector in TNKS forests in North Bengkulu district, repeat predation of goats and dogs in two villages in Rejang Lebong by what was probably the same animal and a sequence of attacks on cattle and goats by two individual tigers in the Jangkat area of Merangin district in Jambi.

A report of tiger attacking two waterbuffalo near Pulau Tengah in this area in September 2004 was dismissed by the investigating team because villagers denied it had occurred. Given subsequent livestock predation in this area in November and December, it is possible this report was correct

Fatal attacks on people by tigers in and around KSNP are very unusual and occur, on average, at a rate of one or fewer every two years.

Investigation of incidents in which people are killed or injured by tiger – and injuries are more common than fatal attacks - usually indicate that the attack was launched in error and most often seen to occur in areas of thick undergrowth or long grass in late afternoon or early evening. Wild pig appear often to be present in these sites.

Unfortunately, the Ipuh Ilau river incident was most unusual in that the attack on the *gaharu* collector occurred in broad daylight, shortly after 0800h, took place only a few metres from the victim's camp site and appears to have been absolutely intentional with the tiger lying in wait at the edge of a path leading from the *gaharu* hunters' camp.

Because of the very aberrant nature of this attack and continued delays in the re-issue of national park gun licences, a decision was taken that the normal in-forest investigation of the area would expose team members at unacceptable risk.

KSDA Bengkulu rangers provided counselling to the dead man's community and family and placed a tiger capture box to assure the villagers that the Department of Forestry was taking the issue seriously.

Meanwhile an experienced TPCU ranger investigated the background to this incident: this revealed that a tiger had been snared in a tiger trap in the Ipuh Ilau area some weeks earlier but had subsequently released itself. Given proximity of the reported snare and the location where the gaharu hunter was killed, it is possible that the same animal was involved in these incidents. It was subsequently learned that not fewer than four different individuals visited SP8 and surrounding villages offering to buy this tiger if and when it was killed.

Individual ranger members of TPCUs routinely checked reports of tigers moving through farmland to assess threat of escalation or poaching: these incidents are in addition to the conflict incidents recorded in the annual report of activities (*see Table 4*)

The correlation between poaching of tiger and apparently minor incidents of human-tiger conflict are illustrated by a case in September 2004 in Muara Bungo district of Jambi.

In this incident the presence of a probably young dispersing male tiger in forest mixed with rubber plantations some 15km east of the national park borders led a semi-professional deer poacher to place cable snares for the tiger.

One of the six snares placed caught the tiger but the poacher had failed to anchor the snare cable strongly enough and the animal escaped and was moving through this mixed forest-farmland habitat for some days dragging a snare wire and large block of wood before it released itself and was last recorded moving normally, west towards the national park.

The time required to mitigate and support communities in cases of human-tiger conflict cases in 2004 ranged from 3 days through to almost six weeks depending upon the complexity and risks of the incident.

The most time consuming human-tiger conflict incident in 2004 occurred in Birun village in Sungai Manau sub district of Merangin where two tigers were killed in a conflict incident in 2002 and where poaching of tigers and large-scale illegal logging by individuals from the nearby Perentak area has caused major problems .

TPCU rangers were on site and on full stand-by for most of June and the first two weeks of July in this village due to the presence of a young adult male Sumatran tiger which was repeatedly moving through the village and the rice fields in the middle of the village.

This tiger predated no livestock – although during the conflict monitoring period a pack of seven Asian wild dogs *Cuon alpinus* killed a goat at Birun village edge and the animal's presence in this village is very likely to have been due to rampant illegal logging in surrounding forests.

The tiger's reluctance to move from Birun – it was present in and around this village for almost six weeks – may also have been partly due to the intermittent presence of the very large Resident adult male tiger.

However the history of tiger poaching in this area – conducted by individuals from other villages - and the fact that this animal appeared reluctant to move on caused increasing alarm.

In early July, following a briefing by the team, the director of the national park and senior staff of PHKA Jakarta agreed that the animal should be caught and relocated.

Unfortunately, three days before permission to try to catch this tiger was issued, the monitoring team lost contact with the tiger: just over five days after the last record of this tiger in Birun village, residents from a village 17km east of Birun arrived to the team field camp in Birun to report that a tiger had been shot and injured after killing a cow in a village in the Perentak complex of villages.

Examination of footmarks strongly indicate that this tiger was the same animal as had been causing problems in Birun.

Over the next two weeks, TPCU teams and individual members of the PHS team tracked and monitored this animal's movements as it moved towards TNKS forest. A wild pig kill attributed to this tiger indicated the animal was able to hunt successfully and while it was favouring a forelimb in the days immediately after it was shot, tracks were normal by the end of July.

One further report regarding this tiger was received in mid-August from close to Sungai Pinang village and it is believed the animal survived and has not returned to village farmland.

In November and December 2004, TPCU team members intervened in cases of human-tiger conflict in three villages in Jangkat sub-district in the extreme west of Merangin district.

Although the geographic area in which these incidents occurred was small, it appears that not one but two individual tigers were involved in these three cases which saw three cows and a goat injured or killed. The owner of the first cow to be attacked (shortly before the Eid feast of Hari Raya on November 14) baited his cow's carcass with poison but the tiger vomited the poisoned flesh and survived.

This man was subsequently strongly criticised by traditional law leaders since this village follows the *adat* tradition that problems with Sumatran tiger are the responsibility of people and not the tiger involved.

In December, a tiger – probably the animal from Pulau Tenggara – preyed a goat in Lubuk Pungguk village approximately 6km south of the first incident site and then was accidentally caught, but subsequently released itself, from a wild pig snare placed at the edge of the village rice fields (*sawah*).

The animal suffered leg injuries from the wire snare but appears to have moved safely on and away from farmland. Villagers agreed with the team that the animal should not be persecuted.

Less than a week after the TPCU team handling this incident had returned to Bangko, a report was received from Koto Rawang village, approximately 10km south west of Lubuk Pungguk regarding an attack by a large adult tiger on two cattle, one of which was killed and the second injured.

TPCU teams investigated this incident but found no continued sign of tiger presence in this area. Despite the close proximity of these three incident sites, significant differences in pad shape and size strongly suggest that not one but two different tigers were involved in these cases.

Jangkat sub-district has become a focal area for interventions by TPCU teams due to an historic high level of ungulate poaching which has reduced tiger preybase in the area. Additionally, forest in this area and to the immediate east in Muara Siau has been cleared by in-migrant farmers from other areas of Sumatra who do not follow traditional local *adat* laws which forbid the killing of Sumatran tigers except in the most exceptional cases..

In addition to intervening and investigating reported incidents of human tiger conflict, the PHS team also provided support to the park in other human-wildlife conflict incidents, involving Sumatran elephants and Malay sunbears.

The human-elephant conflict incidents relate to massive habitat loss and disturbance in the former Sarestra II logging concession in Muara Siau area of Merangin district and the impact of illegal logging in the downriver Sula and Sipurak rivers area which drove most of the Sipurak elephants herds out of their native habitat in December 2002.

PHS rangers also worked with their national park colleagues in Kerinci in an effort to resolve problems with Malay sunbear taking up residence in inappropriate locations in villages in the central and southern Kerinci valleys.

Sunbear are not a generally aggressive animal but are potentially dangerous and the presence of bears in villages and, on two occasions, very close to the centre of Sungai Penuh caused some alarm among villagers.

In an attempt to catch and relocate the more determined of these bears, capture cages and boxes were placed in appropriate locations: although a bear was caught on one occasion, it succeeded in fighting its way out of the national park's tiger capture cage.

Subsequently, on two occasions, masked palm civets were caught in conflict sites where villagers had reported bears eating chickens.

The capture and relocation had the interesting effect of ending village reports that bears were killing chickens and therefore it seems possible that the chicken predation was by civet cats and not bears.

	Month	Site	Area	Species
1	August	Semerap	Keliling Danau Kerinci	Human bear conflict: working with KSNP rangers
2	November - December	Talang Lindung, Sungai Penuh	Sungai Penuh Kerinci	Human bear conflict: 2 or more individuals. Working with KSNP rangers
3	Sept & Dec	Sungai Penuh	Kerinci	Human bear. Working with KSNP rangers and local NGO activists

4	March	Tebat Pulau, Bermani Ulu	Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	Human-tiger: Predation of goats on 2 or more occasions: follow-up counselling in May 2004. Working with KSDA Bengkulu
5	March	Bandung Marga, Bermani Hulu	Rejang Lebong	Human-tiger. Predation of goat and dog. Possibly individual(s) above
6	April	SP8, Ipuh	Muko Muko, Bengkulu	Human-tiger. Fatal attack on gaharu collector in KSNP forests: Working with KSDA Bengkulu
7	May	Karang Jaya Lubuk Linggau	Musi Rawas, South Sumatera	Human-tiger. Villagers attempted to catch tiger moving in farmland. Working with KSNP South Sumatra rangers
8	May	Tebat Pulau	Rejang Lebong	Human-tiger: Follow-up counselling
9	June & July 04	Birun, Sungai Manau,	Merangin	Human tiger
10	July	Pelipan, Sungai Manau	Merangin	Human-tiger: Tiger (Birun) killed a cow: shot by friends of owner but survived
11	Sept	Batang Ule, Tanah Tumbuh	Muara Bungo,	Human-tiger. Tiger snared in farmland
12	Sept	Peninjau area, Tanah Tumbuh	Muara Bungo	Human-tiger: Follow up check on case above
13	Sept	Pulau Tenggara Jangkat	Merangin	Human-tiger conflict report not proven. TPCU subsequently destroyed 2 dual use snares (tiger or sambar), four additional small ungulate (muntjak) snares destroyed in nearby forest
14	Oct	Sungai Asam Kayu Aro	Kerinci	Human-tiger: Tiger and cub walked, at night, through Sungai Asam village: discuss situation with village headman
15	Nov	Pulau Tenggara Jangkat	Merangin	Human-tiger conflict: cow killed by tiger in forest-edge rice fields.
16	Dec	Koto Rawang, Jangkat	Merangin	Human-tiger conflict: two cattle attacked
17	Dec	Lubuk Pungguk - Jangkat	Merangin	Human tiger conflict: Goat killed. Tiger caught but released itself from wild pig snare
18	Feb	Muara Imat Singlen	Kerinci	Elephants (from Sipurak) destroyed farmhouse
19	March	Muara Imat	Kerinci	Elephants (as above) destroyed farmhouses
20	2	Temaie area, Batang Merangin	Kerinci,	Elephants destroyed farmhouses: some within national park

Intelligence 2004 – threat and crime identification and response

Intelligence collection to identify wildlife criminals, and particularly poachers and traffickers of Sumatran tiger and, where possible, secure evidence to support legal action against them, has been an integral and essential component of the PHS program since its establishment in May 2000.

All significant law enforcement operations and seizures undertaken by this program have been as a result of preliminary undercover investigations by members of the PHS team and closely-allied community supporters at village level.

Information was received in 2004 from a variety of sources including, for the first time, a trusted senior police officer who has established a close relationship with this program.

In one province, a wildlife broker who also trades protected Malay pangolin has proved an important and accurate source of information on the wildlife trade in provinces surrounding Kerinci Seblat National Park.

Credible reports are re-investigated by team members since information from the community or from NGOs may be second or even third-hand and species identification, even from KSNP rangers, is often incorrect

Intelligence information was also collected in order to prioritise anti-poaching patrols so that these are directed to areas of most active threat

All information collected is graded for accuracy and credibility, initially by the TPCU ranger responsible for receiving the report and subsequently by TPCU team leaders and program co-ordinators.

Information is graded from A1 (confirmed, seen by a team member) through to A4 – a report which is not specific regarding area or identity of the individual or even the species involved.

Intelligence information collection in 2004 was conducted in five districts of Bengkulu province (Rejang Lebong, Lebong Utara, Muko-Muko, Kepahiang and North Bengkulu) as well as in the provincial capital.

Since July teams in Bengkulu have continued to investigate confirmed instances of tiger poaching in the Tapus-Bandar Agung area of Lebong Utara district in which not fewer than two tigers died in 2004.

The investigation indicated tiger poachers in this area have direct links with a 'Boss' in Lubuk Linggau in South Sumatera province and that, as in Kerinci until approximately 2001, tigers were being poached to order.

Illegal wildlife dealers and brokers in Bengkulu city and in Lubuk Linggau, a notorious wildlife trafficking centre in South Sumatra province, regularly cited north Bengkulu as a source of poached tigers in 2003 and early 2004,

However upon investigation, in at least three cases of tiger skins being proposed for sale through illegal wildlife brokers, it was strongly indicated that the source of these pelts was an area of South Bengkulu district close to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

In Jambi province, intelligence data was collected in Kerinci, Merangin and Muara Bungo districts and, in the latter area, an individual believed to have bought Sumatran tiger skins on two occasions from Solok Selatan district in West Sumatra was identified.

This individual belongs to a loosely established syndicate of individuals operating in Bengkulu, Jambi, South Sumatra and West Sumatra provinces who are linked by their common involvement in the illegal trade in Malay pangolin scales.

A disturbing quantity of information continued to be obtained regarding tiger poaching and trafficking in Solok Selatan district to the north of Kerinci

Team members reported that there is now some narrative evidence from poachers that prices paid by dealers in towns surrounding the northern part of TNKS have fallen in the last two years therefore reducing the incentive to hunt

It had been hoped, that the team could begin to again collect intelligence data in Pesisir Selatan district in 2004 regarding the activities of professional elephant and tiger poachers, however this proved unrealistic given other pressures elsewhere and the need to develop effective information collection capacity in Bengkulu.

The most comprehensive inventory of criminal activities regarding Sumatran tiger continues to relate to Kerinci. Here, although tiger poaching and trafficking threat has

reduced, it is believed that an adult tiger was deliberately poached in the area close to where two tiger cubs were subsequently killed by pig hunters.

Intelligence collection also strongly indicated that a tiger was killed following predation of dogs in a remote enclave area in Kerinci district and that a fourth tiger died when electrocuted by cables placed to protect forest edge rice fields from wild pig predation.

However no transactions are known to have taken place in Kerinci in 2004 and poachers who do accidentally or intentionally kill a tiger, appear to be forced to sell the animal elsewhere with the consequent risks of transporting evidence long distances. .

At the end of 2003, a team priority was to build a closer relationship with key, professional police officers around the national park both to obtain inter-institutional support for the national park but additionally to build awareness among police officers that tiger is crime.

In 2004, for the first time, useful information began to be exchanged between the PHS team and some highly professional and very supportive police detectives with whom a cordial and effective working relationship has been developed.

A small joint training workshop is planned to be held in 2005 in which police detectives and selective TNKS and Tiger rangers will receive training in investigative techniques, witness protection.

It is hoped this small workshop will extend the capacity of both rangers and police detectives to respond to crime in the forest effectively and, in the case of detectives, to raise their awareness that wildlife crime correlates to other criminal activities and is not only the responsibility of the Department of Forestry to tackle.

Additionally the PHS team has agreed to give training to selected police officers on forest navigation and safety in the field since police regularly enter the forest to investigate reports of marijuana plantations and have, on occasion, unfortunately got lost.

Examples of representative intelligence collected in 2004: see *Appendix II*

Community awareness regarding Tiger Conservation

Since program inception, the team has been aware of the need to provide education and information to specific local communities, particularly those farmland borders the park, regarding the status of tiger and the species' role in the forest ecology.

Initially the program was reluctant to develop any formal community awareness activities given the huge sums of money spent under the Kerinci-Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Program which, from the perspective of the team, failed to deliver any visible benefit to species or habitat conservation

Instead, program members preferred to offer informal advice and information to members of key forest edge communities – particularly where patrols are regularly conducted - and develop relationships with key villages in which the TPCUs would provide support to traditional stakeholders

In the Renah Kayu Embun area of Kerinci this approach resulted in villagers feeling empowered to expel poachers and other individuals from their forest estate and to report on wildlife or forest crime incidents where community pressure against the offender was not sufficient..

In Birun area of Sungai Manau, local people agreed not to conduct illegal logging within the national park, have been consistently supportive of the Tiger protection program and provide information on threat and tiger movements.

Team efforts particularly focus on the practical values of Sumatran tiger to forest edge communities as a controller of crop pests – in particular wild pig – rather than on the species as a charismatic and endangered species.

Rangers also resort to traditional beliefs regarding Sumatran tiger as an aspect of the ancestral founding spirits of the community in those areas where this applies, particularly in incidents of human-tiger conflict.

However no move towards instituting a more formal public awareness program was made since this would have required a trained and dedicated member of staff and back-up resources and funds not available to the team

In late 2003, however, with the first clear indications that program activities were having an clear impact on wildlife crime levels, particularly in the Kerinci area of the national park, FFI Kerinci drafted a proposal for a community awareness program to be implemented by a local NGO.

The proposal was for a pilot community awareness scheme intended to revive local beliefs regarding Tiger as central to the health and welfare of the local community, build support for active Tiger conservation and promote Tigers in Kerinci as a cultural icon to maintain local identity..

A grant from Bosak & Kruger Foundation in the USA was kindly made for this purpose and Lembaga Tumbuh Alami commenced work in July 2004.

LTA, all of whose activist members are Kerincinese, spent their first three months of work visiting villages and collecting data on community perceptions and beliefs regarding Sumatran tigers.

The NGO also collected valuable data on current community perceptions of human-tiger conflict, the impact of ungulate poaching and habitat clearance on Sumatran tiger.

Among the most valuable information collected was that there is a widespread misperception regarding Sumatran tiger in Kerinci among the forest edge communities which may have been an incentive to poaching in the past

FFI and the PHS team had long been surprised that a community that traditionally reveres Sumatran tiger should have been willing to tolerate or even to implement poaching of Tiger.

FFI and the PHS team were aware that local people proposed two types of tiger in Kerinci, one large – the revered and 'polite' Ridge Tiger which is a key protector of the community and a second tiger, the Tandang' or 'Other' Tiger (Harimau Lain) which was considered threatening

However it was community questioning by LTA that revealed that while the Harimau Tandang or Harimau Lain is clearly a tiger, it is smaller than the traditionally protected Ridge Tiger. The Awareness team also learned that villagers concluded that there was no *adat* restriction forbidding the killing of these 'other' tigers

The LTA team concluded that the community descriptions given of the Harimau Tandang is that of a young adult or sub-adult Sumatran tiger while the Ridge tiger or Harimau Pematang is protected by customary law.

A key point of subsequent awareness and education by LTA in villages has therefore been the need to explain to villagers that by killing young, transient tigers (the Harimau Lain or Harimau Tandang) they are killing the next generation of Ridge tigers which protect the community.

The LTA program in the first six months of its operations also identified heads of customary law and of pig hunting clubs in villages selected for this awareness project and made an assessment of harvest of wild pig and other animals killed by hunters as well as identifying key *Pawang Harimau* – individuals believed to have a spiritual relationship with tigers.

The LTA team also briefed local government heads and senior local politicians on the current status of Sumatran tiger in Kerinci district and reported that the Kerinci government administration had not appreciated the threats to Sumatran tiger in this district.

The killing of two Sumatran tigers by Kerinci pig-hunters is now being employed by LTA as a lever to win support from pig hunting clubs in and around Kerinci for tiger conservation.

Training & Capacity Raising

In addition to working with KSNP rangers in the field on routine patrols and on some enforcement operations and conflict mitigation exercises, a training workshop was held in Curup, Bengkulu in July to give basic training to forest rangers in wildlife emergencies requiring veterinary or wildlife handling skills.

Experience gained at a similar workshop run in Jambi in 2003 in conjunction with Zoological Society of London showed that, given the local level of veterinary knowledge of most forest rangers, that a simple approach was required and that offering training to both vets and to forest rangers at the same time was not fully practical.

With funding from Bosak & Kruger Foundation and from the Australia Zoo Steve Irwin Wildlife Foundation, a total of more than 20 TNKS, KSDA Bengkulu and Tiger team rangers received practical training from Dr Jon Hanger of Australia Zoo and lecturers from Taman Safari Indonesia.

Subjects covered included principles relating to emergency anaesthesia of wild animals in the field – a priority for rangers concerned at the appropriate action to take if they encounter a large and dangerous-to-man animal in a snare.

A smaller group of rangers received specialist and intensive training in administration of anaesthesia and dose calculation while the remainder of the training group learned to use and to construct blow pipes for dart application.

Additionally rangers received training in basic wound dressing and treatments, recognition of emerging health problems and the basic principles of wild animal welfare.

Trainees also learned how to construct a tiger box trap for use in serious human-tiger incidents using widely available materials and the importance of using field craft in the correct placement of the box and its baiting.

Issues arising during the workshop included how to safely release potentially dangerous wild animals from snares in remote areas of forest where it might not be possible to administer anaesthesia and evacuation procedures..

Trainees also made a formal request, as a group, for FFI to lobby the Indonesian government and donors for support to establish a Pusat Penyelamatan Satwa (PPS) or animal rescue and treatment centre in the TNKS catchment area.

Ranger trainees explained that they found it difficult to justify intervening in live wildlife trafficking and illegal possession cases due to lack of any subsequent holding point and lack of budget to maintain wild animals prior to release.

The FFI team member has subsequently discussed this issue – which was first identified in 2000 when the FFI team member found herself looking after a confiscated baby sunbear – with both TNKS and KSDA.

An informal offer of an area of land which may be used for a PPS centre in the Merangin district has been made and very informal preliminary discussions held with organisations which have an interest in animal welfare as well as conservation.

Dr Hanger also worked subsequently with FFI and PHS team managers to develop a series of simple standard operating procedures for rangers to follow in the field when confronted with a serious wildlife problem.

Issues Arising in 2004

1: Management: Extension of team activities to Bengkulu in 2004 raised a number of management issues, primarily how to maintain impetus and support for TPCUs in the field.

Experience over the program period strongly indicates that momentum is most likely to be maintained by hands-on management with a leadership fully focused on the team's mission and supportive of staff in the field and their needs

From October 2003 through until August 2004, the PHS team was led by TNKS Bengkulu section leader Rudijanta Tjaha Nugraha.

However in September, Rudi took academic leave to undertake a Masters degree program in Holland and will not return to the park full-time until August 2005.

While he remains as nominal Field Manager of the PHS program, day-to-day operational management of the program has been devolved to newly-created provincial co-ordinator positions with the Jambi co-ordinator, Dian Risdianto acting as Senior co-ordinator and with responsibility for reporting to the National Park director.

The focus of Rudijanta's Masters thesis will be an examination of human-tiger conflict and responses to human-tiger conflict in Kerinci-Seblat National Park and he has received a grant from 21st Century Tiger to conduct his field work in Kerinci Seblat.

2: Communications: Larger towns around the national park now all have telephone land lines available and mobile/cell phone coverage has become more widely available in 2004.

However operation of a program of this nature means constant liaison and communication between operating centres and it is imperative that rangers in the field have communications with base camps and support as required.

In 2004 Base station radio rigs and antennae were installed at both Bengkulu team operating bases in Curup and Seblat and radio communications are possible between Seblat and Bangko and Kerinci.

Unfortunately it has not yet been possible to establish radio communications between Bangko and Curup operating centres and for this it is likely that a Repeater system would be required.

Until then, telephone costs will continue to consume a substantial portion of team operational funds since many phone calls made are long-distance or 'inter-local'

3: Team safety In early 2002, national park firearms licences were withdrawn by the police for routine processing, a process which normally takes between 3 and 6 weeks.

In July 2003, seven licences were re-issued, including one to a TNKS ranger member of the PHS team. These were withdrawn for processing again in January 2004 and have not been re-issued.

Although most tigers are poached through snaring, the normal method of despatching the trapped animal is by shooting and all professional or semi-professional tiger and elephant poachers known to the PHS team are armed.

Illegal firearms are also known to be increasingly regularly used by deer poachers in a number of areas around the national park and to be carried by some members of illegal logging syndicates

On two occasions in 2004, TPCU teams were forced to merely record gunfire from poachers operating in the national park.

It is fortunate that authorised forest rangers whether Tiger protection specialists or working in Balai TNKS or its section offices should not have access to tools regarded as standard issue for any operational unit which has a remit for law enforcement.

4: Wild boar hunting: In the PHS Annual Report for 2003, it was noted that wild pig, both the common wild boar, *Sus scrofa* and the endemic but migratory *Sus barbatus oi* are an important prey resource for Sumatran tiger.

This is particularly the case in those areas of Kerinci Seblat National Park where poaching of deer remains a problem since the majority of residents living around this park are Muslim and so do not hunt pig for food.

Hunting of wild boar is a traditional village sport in many communities around Kerinci Seblat National Park, with villagers using hunting dogs and spears and, in Kerinci, pig hunting is now co-ordinated by the Porbi hunting association which has branches in many areas of Sumatra and Java and is politically influential in many rural areas.

In 2003, plans by Kerinci local government to promote pig hunting in Kerinci as a tourist attraction were strongly criticised by the former director of KSNP, Listya Kusumawardhani as posing a potential threat to Sumatran tiger

Members of the PHS team were also concerned since much information is held suggesting that members of pig hunting groups in Kerinci and elsewhere regularly hunt deer and other species as encountered.

In July 2004, PHS team members received information that two 'baby tigers' had been killed by pig hunters. Subsequently, with no corroborative evidence or further information, the report was discounted.

In September, a PHS team member's informant claimed to have seen the pelts of two young tigers being offered for sale by a notorious petty criminal previously implicated as an accessory to tiger trafficking.

Investigation and a subsequent operation conducted on November 5 in co-ordination with Kerinci Police confirmed that a group of rogue pig hunters had encountered and killed two tiger cubs and had spent subsequent months seeking a buyer.

It was unfortunate that less than a month after the confirmed killing of two tigers by pig hunters, that Kerinci district government should have supported a one-day mass pig hunt by Porbi groups from all over Sumatra in fragment forest and farmland south of Lake Kerinci as part of the Lake Kerinci Festival (Pesta Danau Kerinci)

The one day hunt, attended by many hundreds of pig hunters, was monitored by PHS team members in plain clothes. No protected species were reported to have been killed during this event.

The problems of illegal hunting of species other than wild pig by Porbi hunting groups had already been raised by PHS team members in discussions with Lembaga Tumbuh Alami, the Kerinci-based NGO which started conducting Tiger Awareness activities in Kerinci district in July 2004.

As a result, LTA had already begun collection of information on pig hunting groups' activities, numbers of animals killed in pig hunts, species hunted and where hunting activities were conducted.

The illegal killing of these cubs, which was not planned by the pig hunters, has allowed LTA to focus more specifically on Porbi and in 2005, LTA will be working with sympathetic Porbi group leaders to raise their awareness of the urgent need for conservation of Sumatran tiger, habitat and deer species.

In plantation areas around the national park, sport hunting clubs such as chapters of the national Perbakin hunting club which is much favoured by army and police officers, hunt wild pig using high-powered shotguns.

The number of individuals joining Perbakin hunting expeditions can be substantial: in November a convoy of 60 vehicles passed through Seblat in Bengkulu en route to the Agro Muko plantation area to the north of Muko-Muko.

A member of the PHS team who was on home leave at the time succeeded in being asked to join this hunt and subsequently advised that in addition to wild boar, these hunters also shot a sambar deer, something strictly forbidden in their operating permit.

5. Research and Monitoring: Research and monitoring of tiger populations, prey species and habitat is essential for development of long-term conservation management planning based on quantitative data.

When this program was first developed, the FFI team member had hoped to be able to implement a monitoring and camera-trapping program but this was impossible given the workload involved in management of a project of this nature.

In 2004 a research team led by Yohan 'Nata' Dinata and supported by Dr Matt Linkie of DICE at the University of Kent commenced work on a Tiger and prey species monitoring program in TNKS.

Both Nata and Matt have long experience of working in the field in TNKS and after meetings with the PHS team, it was decided they would commence monitoring and camera trapping in the Renah Kayu Embun plateau.

This area previously featured exceptionally high levels of (see reports 2000-2002) poaching, mainly directed to deer species but including Sumatran tiger but, while poachers still intermittently attempt to enter this area, threat has now receded considerably due to arrests and prosecutions made since 2001.

Over the first six months camera trapping, the DICE program –which shares a number of donors in kind with the PHS program – secured valuable data and many images of Sumatran tiger.

PHS team members were pleased to learn that their estimate of approximately three tigers resident or regularly present in this area was an under-estimate and thrilled to see camera trap images of the resident female (who had a litter of cubs in 2002) moving in the forest with two young cubs.

6. Judicial and Police support:

The national park has received much valued support from police officers and members of the judiciary in some areas of the national park

Unfortunately, cases such as the suspended sentenced handed down to a senior politician in Bengkulu who was caught red-handed trying to sell a Sumatran tiger skin and a case in December in which a very senior police officer transported a stuffed tiger skin indicate how far awareness remains to be raised.

It is also unfortunate that no clear and public action has been taken against a police officer who allowed his house to be used as the point of sale for two tiger skins in November.

7. Protected species in pig snares

The issue of conflict between farmers and wild animals, in particular the issue of crop raiding by wild pigs, is a problem in many areas of rural Sumatra.

A common response to the issue in many areas around TNKS forests is to place snares, often multiple wire loops, in farmland bordering the forest edge.

Unfortunately snaring is a notoriously indiscriminate method and the PHS team has gained first-hand experience, since 2000, of the scale of the problem and the range of species – including Sumatran tigers - caught, accidentally, in pig snares.

The snare lines placed are rarely monitored effectively and when farmers do accidentally catch a protected species, a report is rarely if ever made and the animal may often enter the illegal wildlife trade

On the basis of experience since 2001, the carnivore species most likely to be accidentally snared in pig traps appears to be Asian golden cat although the PHS team also has records of Marbled cat and Clouded leopard caught in pig snares.

In late 2004, the FFI team leader worked with a young Kerinci NGO activist to develop a simple pilot program which will seek to assess the scale of the problem and develop simple responses in a forest-edge area in the south of the Kerinci valley where a number of rare carnivores have died in pig snares over the last two years.

Funding is now being sought for this pilot project which we hope may be implemented early in 2005.

Appendix 1

Field Activities Conducted in 2004

No	Date	No of Personnel	Area/sub district	District/ province	Total days	Results					KM walked	Notes
						Individual tiger sign recorded by teams per trip	Active tigers snares	Active deer snares	Bird snares	Other notes		
1	Jan	5	Sijau river area	Kerinci, Jambi	6	1	0	0	6	Important tiger habitat	25	Tiger hunting (unsuccessfully) a Malay tapir. Second tiger possibly present
2	Jan	5	Sungai Pisang area, Hangat district, Air sub	Kerinci, Jambi	6	1	0	3	4	Many old/inactive ungulate snares: poachers from Pendung	26	Team withdrew:- ranger sick with violent allergic reaction
3	Jan	5	Padang Tanding district, Ulak sub	Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	3	0	0	0	0	Illegal logging active	15	Rangers (PHS and TNKS) injured by a falling tree: medical evacuation
4	Jan	5	Padang Tanding, Ulak	Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	4	0	0	0	0	Illegal logging active	20	Rangers (PHS & TNKS) supported emergency evacuation of injured colleagues
5	Jan	6	Jangkat sub district	Merangin, Jambi	6	0	0	0	0		25	Tiger reported often present but not encountered on this patrol
6	Jan	4	Jangkat sub district	Merangin, Jambi	6	2	0	10	30	Active bird & ungulate snares destroyed	30	Ungulate poaching in this area continues to pose serious issues
7	Jan	4	Sungai Penuh sub district	Kerinci, Jambi	4	1	0	0	0		7	Old illegal logging has occurred

8	Jan	4	Renah Kayu Embun, Sungai Penuh	Kerinci, Jambi	4	1	0	1	0		20	Sungai Penuh man is shooting deer in farmland at night
9	Jan	5	Muara Siau sub district, Merangin district,	Merangin	3	0	0	0	0	Potential for human-tiger conflict	5	No tiger sign although this patrol was made in response to reports of a tiger moving in fragment forest
	Jan recap		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A serious incident involving a tree fall on a forest camp during a training patrol in Rejang Lebong district caused injuries to five rangers, one of whom was hospitalised with minor internal injuries: this incident compromised field activities in January 2004 and illustrated the risks inherent in forest activities for even very experienced field teams. ▪ Unknown individuals, from either South Sumatra or Bengkulu provinces, followed and were seeking information on team members and activities: it is likely these individuals were connected, in some way, to the December 2003 operation which resulted in the arrest of Bengkulu parliamentarian Rabiheh Kana on tiger trafficking charges. ▪ In Bengkulu, the head of KSDA, Pak Agus Priambudi who took responsibility for ensuring a legal follow-up to the legal prosecution of Rabiheh Kana was subject to threats by unknown individuals. Local press and newsagencies following the case were also subject to intimidatory tactics by unknown individuals; these may have been connected to a political party concerned regarding the political fall-out in an election year. ▪ Patrols in the Jangkat area of Merangin district again reported encounters with active and old, inactive ungulate snares – a situation that was to be repeated over the course of 2004 and illustrating a problem that has yet to be resolved – how to provide cover for a wide area of forest, often very remote from base camps 									
10	Feb	6	Bedeng 7 – Sipurak	Merangin & Kerinci	7	2	0	0	0	Tapan gaharu collectors entered area: possible community informants mistook for poachers	35	Hot pursuit responding to reports of armed poachers: secure salt licks at Hulu Sipurak
11	Feb	5	Nilo Dingin-Danau Kebut-Sipurak,	Merangin	8	3	0	0	0	Very large scale illegal clearances	40	Hot pursuit responding to reports of armed poachers: secure salt licks at Hulu Sipurak: Large scale new illegal clearances in Hulu Sula
12	Feb	6	Sungai Ladeh – Hulu Sula, Muara Siau sub district,	Merangin	8	5	0	0	0	3 formal legal warnings issued: one farmhouse burned. Tigress & cub close to forest edge at Bedeng 7	40	Hot pursuit responding to reports of armed poachers: secure salt licks at Hulu Sipurak: Large scale new illegal clearances in Hulu Sula river area

									(Kerinci)			
13	Feb	5	Rantau Kermas (Jangkat sub district) Bunga Tanjung, Ipuh	Merangin & Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	9	2	0	0	0	Two and possibly three adult tigers present	60	Route took longer than expected: topography not as per Dir Top. 1981. Not fewer than two tigers encountered on this route and possibly more than three.
14	Feb	6	Rantau Kermas, Hulu Teramang-Bunga Tanjung Jambi to Bengkulu	Merangin & Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	9	2	0	0	0	Team moving close to team as above	60	Route took longer than expected: topography not as per Dir Top. 1981. Not fewer than two tigers on this route and possibly more than three.
15	Feb	5	Ladeh Panjang, Gunung Kerinci sub district	Kerinci	5	1	0	0	0		25	Adult resident male present:
16	Feb	2	Muara Imat Singlen	Kerinci	1	1	0	0	0	Elephant conflict - elephant from Sipurak: possibly seeking route to return	5	Tiger sign recorded while checking elephant conflict report
	Feb recap		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first working week(s) of this month was devoted to an intensive training and refresher training program for all team members : subject matters included forest navigation, field medical emergency procedures and biodiversity data collection: team members also worked with program managers to review program data field sheets. Additionally new team members received training in the basic principles of information collection in the community (intelligence) with an intelligence training exercise in the Bangko area revealing the identities of a group of transmigrants from North Sumatra who had poached a clouded leopard and a Malay sunbear and appeared to have links to a tiger poacher in the Hulu Tabir area of Merangin district ▪ Training was curtailed due to a report from the local community in Muara Imat on the Merangin-Kerinci district borders that a group of armed men had entered the Sipurak forests to hunt elephant and tiger: Three teams were formed to enter the Sipurak forests from three different areas in a 'hot pursuit' aimed at protecting the critical ulu Sipurak salt licks area with agreement that if the poachers were confirmed present, support from police or BRIMOB would be requested:in the event, it was subsequently confirmed that the 'poachers' were a small group of gaharu collectors from the Pesisir Selatan area and the report was erroneous. This was the first fully co-ordinated patrol in which different TPCU teams worked in one area, using different routes. Teams identified a total of six individual adult tigers and one cub in the upriver Sipurak, Air Sula and Hululumayang rivers area. Teams also found major new illegal clearances ongoing in the former Sarestra II logging concession area with named 									

					<p>individuals selling state forests to incoming farmers from other provinces and even islands in Indonesia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At month end, two TPCU teams were formed to make a cross park patrol from Jangkat in Merangin district of Jambi to the Gunung Solange area of Muko-Muko district in northern Bengkulu. Tiger sign was found on four occasions along the patrol route(s) from a minimum of two individual adult tiger and possibly more than three animals recorded along the 60km+ east-west transect route. Prior to this patrol, team members had received advice from the community in Jangkat that illegal loggers from Bengkulu had penetrated far upriver and into Jambi province: field investigation by the team revealed this report was incorrect and threat, overall, appeared low or non-existent in the core habitat. 							
17	March	2	Tebat Pulau, Bermani Ulu	Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	2	0	0	0	0	Working with KSDA Bengkulu	8	Counselling. Adult & two sub-adult tigers predated 3 goats at forest edge on two occasions
18	March	4	G. Keroncong area, Sungai Penuh sub district	Kerinci	5	0	0	0	0		25	Patrol aborted due to injury to team member
19	March	6	Lempur & Renah Kemumu areas, Jangkat sub district,	Merangin & Kerinci	7	0	0	0	0	Old ungulate snare line of 60+ placements found. Poachers identified as from Bengkulu & Siulak (N.Kerinci)	40	Bird poacher intercepted & six birds released and poacher ordered out of park under formal written warning
20	March	3	Bandung Marga, Bermani Hulu	Rejang Lebong	3	1	0	0	0	Counselling	2	Tiger predated goat close to village edge (+5km from park edge) & dog in village. Possibly same animal(s) as Tebat Pulau as a long ridge trail connects these villages. Very
21	March	5	Bandung Marga area	Rejang Lebong	3	0	0	0	0	Chainsaw seized and two men arrested: Loggers subsequently sentenced to gaol terms	25	Patrol to investigate cause of recent Human-Tiger conflict incident(s). Four other chainsaws active but manpower meant only one chainsaw & operators could be arrested. Very low preybase

22	March	5	Ketenong-Tambang Sawah	Lebong Utara, Bengkulu	4	2	0	0	0	Bird poachers camp destroyed	20	Although two individuals were clearly present, it is possible a third tiger was also present on this long ridge trail
23	March	2	Muara Imat	Kerinci	1	0	0	0	0	Human-elephant conflict	5	Respond to reports of elephants (driven out of Sipurak & Sula rivers by land clearance and illegal logging) destroying farm houses
24	March	3	Renah Kayu Embun & Bukit Tapan areas	Kerinci	2	2	0	0	0	Tiger faeces & old prints at Bkt Tapan, prints of a young animal later photographed at RKE	14	Escort United States Consul General to Sumatra, Paul Berg, to KSNP and brief on Tiger conservation in KSNP
	March recap											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The newly-established Bengkulu-based TPCU team(s) began to work more independently of the Jambi teams this month and rangers gained their first experience of human-tiger conflict at the forest-farmland interface when an adult tiger accompanied by one or more sub-adults preyed goats and dogs in two forest-edge villages in Rejang Lebong district. Field investigation of possible factors behind these incidents in the Bandung Marga area revealed illegal logging on-going in national park forests and the TPCU team arrested two men who were subsequently sentenced to gaol terms by a district court. A field patrol in June to this area found no further encroachment or illegal logging in this area and villagers reported no further predation of livestock by tiger. ▪ In the Renah Kemumu enclave between Merangin and Kerinci districts, evidence of recent poaching of ungulates was found with a non-active snare line of more than 60 placements: no evidence of tiger presence was found during this patrol on a transect where two tiger died in snares in 2001: tiger are still present (according to local reports and 2003 data noted an adult female and cub) but rarity of encounter by the team in this area gives rise for serious concern ▪ In late March, Mr Paul Berg, Consul General for the United States of America in Sumatra who is extremely interested in tiger conservation made an informal, private visit to KSNP: Two one-day field trips were made - both of which yielded tiger sign –and Mr Berg was briefed on tiger conservation activities taking place both in Kerinci Seblat NP and elsewhere in Sumatra and the important role played by US Fish and Wildlife and other US donors in supporting PHKA's work regarding in-situ Sumatran tiger conservation ▪ In the Ipuh Ilau river of Ipuh sub district in northern Bengkulu, a gaharu collector died from shock and blood loss after an unusual attack by a Sumatran tiger which occurred shortly after 0800h and less than 200m from the man's campsite. The great majority of human-tiger incidents in KSNP are likely to have been launched in error; this was not the case in this attack and because KSNP rangers still have no firearms, it was decided that teams should not be asked to conduct the normal in-field investigation. KSDA Bengkulu sent personnel to surrounding villages and monitored the situation while an experienced TPCU member conducted an undercover investigation to establish what may have been behind the attack and learned that a poacher had snared a tiger close to this area some weeks earlier: this animal had released itself but may have been injured as a result. Additionally logging is being conducted by a Medan-based company, PT BAT, relatively close to the attack site so that habitat loss disturbance may have also contributed ▪ Team transport became a serious issue this month after major engine problems developed with the Jambi teams' Daihatsu Hilina and the high cost of repair made it clear that team spending petrol and service items would be over budget in 2004

25	April	5	Manjuntto-Sungai Slangen, S Riang	Kerinci, Jambi	7	3	0	0	0	Bird poachers camp (old) noted	40	Adult male, adult female and a cub. A Sumatran rhinoceros, photographed with a camera trap in November 2001 in this area is still present (active wallow and footmarks)
26	April	1	SP8, Ipuh	Muko Muko, Bengkulu	3	1	0	0	0			Check background to fatal attack on a gaharu collector at Ipuh Ilau river: KSDA handling. Due to unusual nature of attack, team did not visit attack site on safety grounds (park has still not renewed ranger firearms licences)
27	April	5	Lempur - Manjuntto, Gunung Raya	Kerinci	7	1	0	0	0	Fishing camp & electric fishing apparatus destroyed	30	Adult male - probable young dispersing animal: Sumatran rhino present!
28	April	3	Talang Petai - Manjuntto - Lempur	Muko-Muko, Bengkulu & Kerinci	7	1	0	0	0	Young adult male (on basis of pad shap and size). No illegal logging on this route for at least six months	58	Tiger present. Bird poaching (liming) ongoing. Prints and faeces of a Sumatran rhinoceros.
29	April	4	Sungai Kerinci, Gunung Tujuh	Kerinci	4	0	0	0	0	Illegal land clearances continue, distant chainsaw sound from Danau Bentau (inside park)	29	Team members checking report of a large marijuana plantation - not found

30	April	2	Ulu Jernih-Lake Gunung Tujuh	Kerinci	3	0	0	0	0	Gunshots heard in forest close to LakeTujuh waterfall	13	Team members supporting above survey team: Continued absence of firearms meant team unable to respond to active poaching: police advised:	
31	April	1	Birun, Sungai Manau (Syamsul and Birun team supporters)	Merangin	4	1	3	0	0	Poacher subsequently identified: not previously known to PHS team: Other tiger snares (3) suspected active but not found	10	Resident male caught in tiger snare which released: animal trailing snare rope subsequently released. Two more active Tiger snares found and destroyed	
	April recap		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In late March a group of TNKS rangers conducting a routine patrol in the Sungai Ipuh area of North Bengkulu were attacked by a large mob of illegal loggers and two TNKS rangers injured. Information received by both TNKS Bengkulu and by Tiger rangers suggested that one reason for the attack may have been an attempt to keep secret plans to clear a road between Sungai Ipuh village in Bengkulu and Lempur in Kerinci. To investigate these reports and ascertain extent of illegal logging in this area of the park, Tiger rangers formed three patrol groups, two entering the national park from Kerinci and a third group from an oil palm plantation on the Bengkulu-West Sumatra province borders and meeting at a pre-agreed point within the forest. The patrol found no evidence of active illegal logging in the downriver Manjuntio or Selagan rivers area – although very heavy illegal logging had been occurring in 2002-3 and could find no evidence of preliminary activities to clear a trail usable by motor vehicles within the park with the only recent illegal activities on patrol routes being song bird poaching. Three individual adult tiger and a cub were recorded by the three TPCU teams in an area totalling approximately 80sq km and a Sumatran rhinoceros first recorded in this area in 2001 was still present (foot marks and an active wallow). ▪ Team members provided support to KSNP and Kerinci police in checking reports of a marijuana plantation on the Gunung Tujuh massif: no plantation was found but gunshots were heard in the forest: this tallies with intelligence reports received of a rogue police officer loaning out a firearm for hunting deer. ▪ In forest close to Birun village, a TPCU ranger responding to information from local supporters, destroyed two active tiger snares and checked the condition of the resident male which had triggered a third snare and for one or more days had been dragging a snare wire through the forest. These snares were unusual in that they had been very carefully disguised: the poacher was tentatively identified as a man – not previously known to the PHS team - from the Perentak complex of villages 10km to the east of Birun. The very high level of illegal logging in this area and many illegal saw mills meant that a full TPCU team could not go to the field openly and no open patrols have been conducted in this area since 2002 due to the violence demonstrated by illegal loggers from Perentak area 										
32	May	7	Muara Madras, Ipuh Ilau, D Tinggi, Jangkat sub-district	Merangin	8	0	0	0	0	Many old ungulate and bird snares recorded	38.5	Prey base impacted by historic ungulate poaching	

33	May	6	SP 8 - Seblat Merah/Air Rame area,	Muko Muko	6	1	0	0	0	Field survey:new patrol area where very high tiger density recorded by FFI in 1999	30	Medang keladi bark collection: 3 men issued with formal legal warnings. Two groups of gaharu collectors met (8 men and 2 men): formal cautions issued and men asked to respect NP status and return home
34	May	5	Karang Jaya Lubuk Linggau	Musi Rawas, South Sumatra	6	0	0	0	0	No current tiger presence recorded	20	Human tiger conflict intervention: villagers had built a box trap. No tiger sign - conflict report slow to be made. NP forests converted to village rubber plantations
35	May	6	Air Berau, Ipuh sub district	Muko-Muko	6	3	0	0	0	Old illegal logging (+2 years)	30	Fishing camp observed up -river. Tigress & cub and a second adult present.
36	May	10	Talang Kemulun, Keliling Danau sub district, Kerinci	Kerinci	1	0	0	0	0		0	Patrol and operational plans disrupted by one day due to seizure of illegal logging truck encountered on way to field
37	May	10	Talang Kemulun, Keliling Danau sub district, Kerinci	Kerinci	3	0	0	0	0	Three illegal loggers arrested, three chainsaws seized	18	Loggers subsequently sentenced to nine months imprisonment: first successful anti-illegal logging operation ever conducted in this problem area
38	May	1	Sipurak river area	Merangin	18	3	0	0	0	Quality film footage of Sumatran tiger secured using camera trap system: Film will be broadcast early in 2005 in UK	70	Support Granada Television filming program on Sumatran tiger and rainforest

39	May	4	Tebat Pulau	Rejang Lebong	1	1	0	0	0		5	Counselling and discuss livestock safety following incursions into farmland by a tiger
	May recap											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The forests of Ulu Sipurak in the foothills of Mt Sumbing formed the FFI focal study area from 1997-1999, are probably the most biodiverse and rich in KSNP – mainly due to presence of many mineral springs and salt licks - and are now actively threatened by land clearances in a former logging concession (ex Sarestra II) to south. A founder ranger member of the PHS team (Sukarno) supported FFI (Jeremy Holden) and a crew from Granada Television (UK) in a 'shoot' in this area for a film to be broadcast in 2005 on Sumatran tiger and Sumatran rainforest: the camera crew employed video camera traps which secured the first-ever usable commercial footage of wild Sumatran tiger in habitat. ▪ In late May, following a field check by TPCU rangers working in plainclothes, team members from Bengkulu and Jambi joined to conduct an operation against illegal logging in the Talang Kemulun area of southern Kerinci: this area has been the major problem area in this district regarding illegal logging for some years and previous attempts to curb illegal activities by police, army and KSNP had all failed: on this occasion, TPCU rangers arrested three men and their chainsaws and these individuals were subsequently prosecuted and gaoled in spite of intense lobbying by local timber industry figures and their backers ▪ Members of the Bengkulu team recorded a very high interaction by local people with national park forests in the Seblat Merah-Air Rame area of Ipuh sub district on a patrol made mainly to examine forest and prey base condition subsequent to the killing of a gaharu collector by a Sumatran tiger in March. Although a credible report of very recent tiger presence was made by local gaharu collectors, no tiger sign was recorded on the patrol: an issue of concern given that an 8-day rapid assessment in 1999 by FFI found not fewer than seven tiger (including one cub) were present in this area: reports of tiger poaching continue to be received in this area and an individual living in this area but native to South Sumatra province is implicated. ▪ At the end of May, a member of the team returning to Birun on leave reported prints of a young tiger close to Birun village and moving through rice fields in the middle of the village. The animal was seen by villagers who advised it was not the resident adult male who intermittently passes close to this forest-edge village. ▪ In late May, a former TPCU ranger advised the team he had rescued a badly injured infant Malay tapir which had been attacked by a large mammal, possibly a bearded pig and then pursued by villagers who thought it was a tiger. The animal was brought to Bangko and received veterinary treatment but subsequently died of pneumonia. This problem raised again the issue of the urgent need for a small but professionally run Pusat Penyelamatan Satwa (PPS) or wild animal rescue and holding centre for this area of Sumatra: without this facility, both the PHS team and other Forestry departments are seriously handicapped in making a response to wild animal welfare and possession issues.
40	June	7	Sungai Telang-Sungai Pino-Batang Ule-Sungai Marigeh	Muara Bungo	7	1	0	0	0		31	Logging active close to NP forest edge: logging concessionaire operating legally, local logging groups operating with a district council licence crossed into national park borders
41	June	3	Renah Kayu Embun, Sungai Penuh sub district	Kerinci	5	1	0	20	0	Poachers released under formal legal warning	25	Two men: Siulak and Kemun, caught red-handed with (endangered) serow carcass: Released on parole because communications failure

												prevented back-up to take suspects out of forest
42	June	4	SP 4 - Air Dikit,	Muko-Muko	3	0	0	0	0		10	Medical evacuation lead to patrol being cut short (Heri)
43	June	4	SP 4 - Air Dikit,	Muko-Muko	3	0	0	0	0		10	Medical evacuation lead to patrol being cut short (Heri)
44	June	4	Bandung Marga	Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	2	0	0	0	0	Counselling given to man fishing in park	6	Escort Guardian newspaper(UK) SE Asia Correspondent to field: no further illegal logging in this area subsequent to March 2004 arrests
45	June	4	Birun, Sungai Manau,	Merangin	5	2	0	0	0	Team received information elephant hunters coming out of forest with ivory: men met and found to be jernang berry and <i>gaharu</i> collectors	10	Conflict intervention & mitigation: transient male Sumatran tiger moving in, through and around forest-edge village. Tiger killed sambar stag in farmland and stayed close to and returned to kill for 5 days. Pack of 7 Asian wild dog - <i>ajak</i> , <i>Cuon alpinus</i> killed a goat
43	June	4	Rantau Kermas, Jangkat	Merangin	7	0	0	7	0	No tiger sign encountered by this TPCU but see No.45	35	Very high incidence of bird trapping with lime in this area: this area needs a regular patrol schedule to reduced threat
46	June	4	Katenong - Muara Madras- Jangkat	Lebong Utara & Merangin	7	1	0	0	0	Indications of bird poaching, chainsaw sound heard	90	Previously unrecorded saltlick observed

47	June	4	Rantau Kermas , Jangkat	Merangin	6	2	0	0	0		30	Inactive line of 50 ungulate snares destroyed, approximately 80 inactive ground bird snares recorded. Illegal logging recently active with 36 trees cut down: villagers widening a foot trail
48	June	4	Bandung Marga,	Rejang Lebong	3	0	0	0	0	Illegal logging only now outside NP	15	Patrol presence appears to have reduced risk in this area
	June recap											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First-hand meetings with ungulate or other poachers in the field in which evidence of illegal activity is clear are very rare, especially a park the size of KSNP. This month three TPCU rangers conducting a routine patrol in Renah Kayu Embun were advised by a forest-edge farmer that two men had entered the forest, possibly to place snares. On the second day, after 15 active snares had been destroyed, the TPCU team found the men's camp and, that evening, apprehended the men who returned to their camp with the carcass of a Sumatran serow <i>Capricornis sumatrensis</i> (Appendix 1) Lengthy attempts to secure radio contact to request a back-up team and vehicle to pick up the team and the poachers failed and the TPCU was forced to release the men under a formal warning letter (surat pernyataan) and destroy the carcass. ▪ Throughout this month, PHS team members were on hand in and around Birun village where a tiger (see May) was repeatedly moving in and through this village. Residents of this village are very supportive of the PHS team however two tigers and possibly a third were killed by poachers from the neighbouring Perentak village complex in this area in August and September 2002. While on site, the PHS rangers recorded an average of 10 or more trucks a day carrying timber, openly and during daylight hours, from KSNP forests to the many illegal saw mills in Merangin district. ▪ In late June the FFI team member and three TPCU rangers escorted Mr John Aglionby, SE Asia correspondent of the Guardian newspaper, to the forest in Bandung Marga area and briefed him concerning the importance of KSNP for conservation of Sumatran tiger and activities being undertaken by this program and others in Sumatra in support of tiger conservation. The resulting feature appeared in the Guardian in September and was syndicated in the Jakarta Post and other media. The ranger team accompanying Mr Aglionby noted that there had been no illegal logging activities within the national park in Bandung Marga area since arrests made by the team in March 2004.
49	July	4	Birun, Sungai Manau	Merangin	20	2	0	0	0	In addition to young male in village & village farmland the area's Resident male also present. Unconfirmed reports of a female with cub in farmland on one occasion	20	Young transient tiger in & around this forest edge village for much of July: Group of seven ajak (<i>Cuon alpinus</i>) killed a goat: Conflict issues almost certainly a result of very high level of illegal logging in this area

50	July	9	Pelipan, Sungai Manau	Merangin	4	2	0	0	0	Team on rotation through to late August monitoring movements of this animal which moved to forest close to Sungai Pinang	18	Transient tiger (Birun) shot and lightly injured after killing a cow in this village. Perentak farmers proposing to clear (illegally) approximately 3000 ha of ex Sarestra I forests for palm oil
51	July	5	Tapus-Bandar Agung,	Lebong Utara	5	1	3	10	5	Professional tiger poaching syndicate subsequently identified	20	Sumatran tiger died in snare approximately one week prior to patrol entry: Second tiger still alive: Active wire snares and box traps destroyed: Very heavy recent ungulate poaching: large scale NP forest clearance
52	July	5	Muara Aman-Tambang Sawah	Lebong Utara,	5	1	0	0	0	Bird liming	25	Forest clearances underway in 4 locations: Illegal structures burned: warning notices placed
	July recap											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early in 2004, the PHS team received an exceptionally generous donation of veterinary drugs and equipment from Australia and these were deployed at three locations around KSNP. In July, wildlife veterinarian Dr Jon Hanger from the Australia Zoo and DrH Yohana and Pak Yuli from Taman Safari Indonesia conducted a three-day training seminar in Curup for more than 20 KSDA Bengkulu, KSNP and Tiger team rangers in wildlife emergency responses, including emergency anaesthesia techniques, wound treatment and handling. Rangers were also trained in use of veterinary blowpipes, dosages and conducting and supporting field anaesthesia. Rangers also learned to build a tiger box trap for use in situations where capture is required. ▪ In Sungai Manau, a TPCU team continued to be deployed to monitor and contain threat against a young male Sumatran tiger moving in and through Birun village. By the second week in June, with this animal showing no sign of moving back into the forest (possibly due to presence of the Resident male and also many illegal chainsaws), it was agreed the animal should be captured and relocated. Unfortunately, contact was lost on or around 13/14th July and not re-established again until 19th July when villagers 17km to the east of Birun reported that a tiger had killed a cow on the night of the 17th July in a village and had been shot and lightly injured on the 18th July when it returned to its kill by friends of the owner of the cow. TPCU rangers confirmed that the shot used was light and had caused minor injuries to the shoulder and the animal (almost certainly the same as in Birun) was tracked through until late in July moving north and back into the national park forests: the team also confirmed that, although injured, this tiger was able to hunt successfully and subsequently was tracked through until early-mid August during which time the animal appeared to be recovering successfully and preyed on no more livestock. ▪ Although intelligence information collection in Bengkulu indicated a high level of threat directed against Sumatran tigers in the Lebong Utara and Rejang Lebong areas as a result of trafficking, TPCU teams had not encountered direct threat in the field: however on a trial patrol in the Tapus area of Lebong Utara district a freshly triggered tiger snare was found in which a tiger had died not more than a week earlier. Three more active tiger traps were found and many ungulate snares along with very large-scale illegal land clearance. The poachers of this tiger were subsequently identified and are believed to be a professional syndicate especially targeting Sumatran tigers and selling pelts and bone to dealers in the wildlife

trade centre of Lubuklinggau, in Musi Rawas district of South Sumatra.												
53	Aug	4	Keliling Danau	Kerinci,	5	0	0	0	0	One large masked palm civet caught and relocated	2	Support national park in case of human-bear conflict: Tiger reported close to this lakeside village in 2002
54	Aug	4	Air Hangat	Kerinci,	4	0	0	0	0		16	Two Siulak bird poachers apprehended and taken out of the forest & surrendered to park/police custody
55	Aug	4	Air Hangat	Kerinci	5	0	0	0	0		21	Team returned to Renah Pematik to establish what other activities Siulak bird poachers may have been conducting (marijuana plantation suspected) No signs of forest crime encountered but possible team did not find core area of these men's activities
56	Aug	8	Tapus-Bandar Agung,	Lebong Utara	6	1	2	6	0	Many old and more recent snare placements. Suspected tiger tibia removed from a farmhouse. Bones of ungulates found in farmhouses. Poaching equipment found in farmhouses	20	In addition to Sumatran tiger killed in this area in July (see above), indications (clawing of a tree and old damage to vegetation in an old snare placement) strongly suggest a second tiger died in late 2003 or early 2004. Widespread illegal land clearance documented with clear evidence that farmers were also placing many snares: One tiger snare deactivated in July had been fs repaired by poachers

57	Aug	4	Pekonina-Patah Sembilan-Ladeh Panjang	Solok Selatan, West Sumatra-Kerinci	6	1	0	0	0	Deer carcass (killed by a tiger) seen	36	Serious incursions (farmland) into National Park forests co-ordinated by community leaders. Recent evidence of ungulate poaching believed by Siulak poacher(s) from Kerinci
58	Aug	4	Bedeng 7 - Lumayang - Muara Air Panas - Sepurak	Kerinci & Merangin	7	2	0	0	0	0	25	Perentak illegal loggers working with loggers from Temaie (Kerinci) set up camp close to Muara Air Panas
59	Aug	8	Tapus-Bandar Agung,	Lebong Utara	5	1	0	10	0	Large scale illegal land clearances – vegetation regrowth showed that farmers had not returned to this area subsequent to July patrol(s)	30	Snare cables (for Tiger) found in farmhouse. Skin and bone & teeth of (protected) serow found. Spear confiscated. Evidence of very high poaching threat
60	Aug	7	Renah Kayu Embun, Sungai Penuh sub district	Kerinci	4	0	0	0	0	Poachers waited for TPCUs (in a family member's forest edge farmhouse) to leave area & set 11 snares which were destroyed by Tiger research & monitoring team	11	Teams responding to report of Siulak poachers entering RKE. No contact made, no snares active: In October undercover members of team met one of these poachers who complained that favoured poaching areas are no longer safe

													<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further patrols in the Tapus area by TPCU units confirmed a second tiger had been snared and killed in either late 2003 or early 2004, allegedly by the same syndicate as killed a tiger in July 2004, Confirming the importance of repeat visits to problem areas. TPCU rangers found that new snares had been placed and a tiger trap dismantled on the first July patrol had been repaired and reactivated. Poachers and illegal loggers are clearly aware of the budgetary constraints on rangers and are likely to assume - often correctly - that KSNP forest patrols will be conducted very rarely. ▪ In Kerinci, a TPCU team conducting a routine patrol survey arrested two Siulak poachers who were leaving the forest with two live endemic Salvadore's pheasant and 26 unidentified, smoked and skinned bird carcasses. These men were handed over to the national park custody and subsequently released under formal warning; this incident is understood to have caused widespread alarm among Siulak hunters and villagers in Pungut, the nearest village with <i>adat</i> rights to Renah Pematik advised that they would use this incident to deter other Siulak hunters from entering the area.
61	Sept	4	Batang Ule, Tanah Tumbuh	Muara Bungo,	6	2	5	0	0	Many deer present in these forest fragments	35	Young (?) male tiger snared in rubber plantations/fragment forest but released itself. Snares destroyed. Area is far from park edge	
62	Sept	4	Peninjau area, Tanah Tumbuh	Muara Bungo	7	0	0	0	0	Fragment forest outside park	20	Check safety and condition of tiger snared in late August in this area: Contact made with local hunters and advice given regarding status of Sumatran tiger: hunters not aware tigers protected outside park	
63	Sept	6	Masego-Sipurak-Bedeng 7	Kerinci	6	1	0	0	0	Indicators of manau collection in NP forests	28	Reports of Siulak poachers active: unconfirmed but indications of fishing using poison: One ranger evacuated & hospitalised with typhoid	
64	Sept	5	Pulau Tengah Jangkat	Merangin	6	2	2	4	1	Patrol made in response to a report of two water buffalo killed by a tiger: Report incorrect	30	Two dual use snares (tiger or sambar) destroyed, four additional small ungulate (muntjak) snares destroyed	

65	Sept	4	Pungut Hilir, Air Hangat	Kerinci	4	0	0	0	0	Illegal land clearance, illegal logging, planned ungulate poaching	20	Two men formally cautioned for clearing national park forests. Timber destroyed. Snare line under construction (Siulak poachers). Village headman subsequently instructed Pungut Hilir villagers not to enter NP forest during Ramadan
66	Sept	7	Danau Tes-Bandar Agung	Lebong Utara	4	2	0	0	0	No active threat recorded	35	Adult male tiger present, believed to be the individual survivor from Tapus area.
67	Sept	3	Nilo Dingin-Sungai Ladeh: ex Sarestra II concession, Muara Siau	Merangin	3	0	0	0	0		Farm-land only	
68	Sept	3	Temaie area, Batang Merangin	Kerinci,	4	0	0	0	0	Elephant poachers (suspected from Tapan) arrived while team in forest but withdrew after learning of TPCU presence	20	Confirm & assess scale of human-elephant conflict (elephants ex-Sipurak) to support KSNP response. Elephant from Sipurak. Destroyed farmhouses in national park forest illegally cleared

		Sept recap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further patrols conducted in the Danau Tes-Tapus area found that all active threat (poaching, illegal clearance of national park forests) had ceased. An adult tiger – almost certainly the same individual recorded in July in the Tapus area – was present during this patrol. Supporting intelligence collection advised that one of the men implicated in poaching a tiger in July had fled his home and his whereabouts were unknown. Ungulate poaching in many areas of KSNP escalates in the weeks leading up to the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan: patrols concentrated on areas previously known to be favoured by deer poachers. Ungulate snares detected and destroyed this month and subsequently showed a drastic reduction on previous years, this is likely to be due firstly to the deterrent factor but also to poachers changing their <i>modus operandi</i> and seeking alternative areas in which to hunt deer. In Pungut valley, Kerinci a routine anti-poaching patrol found extensive snare lines in the process of being placed, illegal logging and land clearance. Two farmers were formally cautioned, sawn timber destroyed and the village headman subsequently barred all local residents from entering forest in this area for the Ramadan and Eid ul Fitri period: Two TPCU and KSNP rangers working undercover to check local adherence to this instruction were ordered not to enter the forest by local farmers. Almost three years after approximately 14000 ha of forests bordering the Sipurak ecosystem were recommended for urgent repatriation to KSNP ,a joint Forestry department and LIPI (Indonesian Academy of Sciences) team visited the repatriation area to make a final recommendation on repatriation. The survey team was facilitated by FFI and the TPCU teams who also organised meetings for the inspection team with local residents and Dinas Kehutanan and the deputy Bupati of Merangin district. The visiting team were shown the extent of habitat loss caused by illegal sale of state forests by rogue officials and others and briefed on threat to tiger and other large mammal species in this area: the repatriation was approved by the outgoing Minister of Forestry on 14 October 2004. In Muara Bungo district, a routine TPCU patrol was advised a tiger had been snared in fragment forests outside of the national park. The team visited the area and confirmed the incident: finding that a local deer hunter had placed a total of six snares for Sumatran tiger after villagers reported the animal moving through mixed forest and village rubber forests. One of these snare placements had caught this tiger but the snare anchor had broken and the tiger released itself from the anchor but was dragging the snare rope and a wood plank behind it for at least two days. Two visits were made by the TPCU to this area and the animal was last recorded, moving, apparently without serious injury, towards KSNP forests. The TPCU team noted that local hunters and farmers appeared not to understand that Sumatran tiger are protected both within and outside the national park. 										
69	Oct	4	Air Teramang- Air Madu, Ipuh	Muko Muko	5	1	0	0	0	Teams could not make radio contact to launch a co-ordinated approach	37	Heavy illegal logging underway in park (entering from ex logging forest). Large group of men with 3 chainsaws. Loggers not responsive or friendly. TPCU out-numbered & unarmed and unable to apprehend this group of men	
70	Oct	6	Sungai Penuh	Kerinci	2	0	0	0	0	Police unable to support due to public order issue	0	Back-up intelligence team: Timber merchant offering to sell a stuffed tiger	
71	Oct	4	Air Ikan- Air Madu, Ipuh	Muko Muko	5	3	0	0	0		35	Heavy illegal logging by local men now underway due to logging company P.T BAT making a logging road along park border	

72	Oct	4	Muara Manderas - Lubuk Pungguk, Jangkat	Merangin	4	1	0	0	0		15	Old ungulate & bird snares recorded
73	Oct	4	Ladang Palembang, Muara Aman	Lebong Utara	4	1	2	2	3	Scrapes possibly of tiger	15	Check reports of deer poaching. Encroachment (approximately 4 ha), gaharu and fish collection. Gold hunters prospecting
74	Oct	6	Danau Payau Sepah, Jangkat	Merangin	4	1	0	0	0		15	Illegal logging underway. Evidence of medang keladi bark being collected
75	Oct	4	Ladeh Panjang-Ladeh Kecil, Gunung Kerinci sub district	Kerinci	5	2	0	4	0	Poachers had started to set snare lines for ungulates: snare lines destroyed	30	Poaching control during high threat Ramadan season: Tigress & cub present at Beliarang Mati salt licks: Illegal logging becoming serious in Kebun Baru approaches to Ladeh Panjang. Hot springs & sulphur springs are dead
76	Oct	1	Pulau Sangkar Batang Merangin	Kerinci	3	0	0	0	0		15	Check report, with informant, of ungulate snares active in forest edge in area not previously patrolled by TPCU
77	Oct	4	Ladeh Panjang area	Kerinci	3	1	0	0	0	Illegal loggers not in forest due to illegal logging Boss being bitten by a wild pig	20	Poaching control: Adult tiger present close to Beliarang Mati. No active snares but old bird and ungulate snares found and snare stands destroyed:
78	Oct	3	Bukit Tapan - Dusun Baru (Belui), Sungai Penuh & Air Hangat sub districts	Kerinci	2	0	0	0	0		10	Evidence of many medang keladi trees being felled for bark collection

79	Oct	5	Sungai Penuh/ Renah Kayu Embun	Kerinci	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logger subsequently released by police under caution	0	Surveillance for a poacher resulting in seizure of a chainsaw which had been operating illegally in Renah Kayu Embun
80	Oct	3	Air Hangat	Kerinci	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Auxilliary identity compromised	0	Back up community auxilliary meeting man offering to sell a tiger skin
81	Oct	1	Sungai Asam Kayu Aro	Kerinci	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Serious problems in this area in 2002 when one man killed & a second injured.	1	Tiger and cub walked, at night, through Sungai Asam village: discuss situation with village headman
	Oct recap													<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although anti-poaching patrols continued throughout this month, routine field activities planned were impacted by intelligence activities relating to tiger trafficking incidents with Jambi teams on intermittent standby during this month for possible arrest operations relating to tiger trafficking. ▪ Surveillance of a Sungai Penuh man known, since 2003, to be shooting deer in the Renah Kayu Embun plateau area of Kerinci resulted in the seizure of a chainsaw in a joint police operation and, three days later, in the arrest of the suspect who was armed with a Mauser semi-automatic rifle and using Police training issue rifles. The suspect subsequently absconded from police custody. ▪ In Bengkulu, TPCU teams confirmed an escalating problem with illegal logging in national park forests bordering the controversial PT BAT logging concession where KSNP rangers conclude the company has built a logging road on the national borders and not allowed for any buffer zone. Because KSNP has still not succeeded in renewing ranger firearms licences, TPCU rangers were out-numbered and so unable to arrest a large group of hostile illegal loggers operating in an area of important tiger habitat. ▪ In the north Kerinci area, TPCU rangers conducted seasonal anti poaching patrols in the Ladeh Panjang swamp forests of Gunung Kerinci previously a site of extremely high ungulate poaching threat. In spite of three separate anti-poaching sweeps, only four active snares were found, a proposed operation to arrest an illegal logger in this area did not transpire because the man had been bitten and injured by a wild pig a week earlier. Tiger were present on two out of three of these patrols. ▪ A proposed enforcement operation to arrest a Kerinci man whose wife was offering a stuffed tiger for sale failed to occur after police advised that they could not support an arrest operation in the suspect's home village on public order and safety grounds: individuals from this village have previously twice burned down the Sungai Penuh town police station and once burned down the house of the Kerinci Chief of Police.
82	Nov	3	Tabir Hulu	Merangin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	Respond to TNKS report Sanat (Kubu) hunter gatherers offering a baby tiger for sale: Animal was young Clouded leopard. Negotiations to obtain release failed:passed to KSDA Jambi

83	Nov	4	TKA – Muara Bungo	Muara Bungo	5	0	0	0	0	Recently stuffed sunbear confiscated: Formal warning issued to owner	25	Very large scale illegal logging underway. Logging camps burned. Loggers ran away
84	Nov	2	Pulau Tenggara Jangkat	Merangin	3	1	0	0	0	Team mitigated citing traditional beliefs	4	Human-tiger conflict: young male attacked a cow. Tiger poisoned but survived due to vomiting poisoned flesh: tiger last recorded moving north west back into the park
85	Nov	4	Air Duku - Kayu Manis sub district	Rejang Lebong	5	1	2	1	0	Joint patrol with Bengkulu TNKS rangers	20	Two dual purpose (tiger/sambar) snares destroyed: very disturbed habitat (illegal logging & forest conversion) Chainsaw blade confiscated
	Nov recap		<p>The end of the Islamic Holy Month of Ramadan fell on 14 November in 2004 and, because threat in the field is effectively non-existent in the days leading up to Eid ul Fitri and in the weeks immediately after, TPCU teams took leave on 10 November through until month end although team members took turns on standby to respond to any urgent reports relating to tiger related crime or human-tiger conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On November 5, following a TPCU investigation, two rangers from TNKS Bengkulu, the PHS team and Kerinci Police took part in a combined operation which resulted in the seizure of two tiger skins which were being offered for sale from a house owned by a rogue police officer in south Kerinci. The vendor, a broker from the Siulak area of North Kerinci, had previously been implicated in tiger trafficking in 2002. The man escaped arrest during this operation and has subsequently been placed on the national Indonesia Police Register 'Wanted' register and is believed to be hiding in Batam island. Community leaders from the Siulak area have advised that they will not protect this man in the event he tries to return to Kerinci. No action known to TNKS or PHS has yet been taken against the rogue police officer who was supporting this trafficking attempt. ▪ A second proposed operation could not be implemented on public order and safety grounds: this related to a tiger suspected killed in a remote enclave area in Kerinci following predation of dogs some months earlier. ▪ Possession of rare and protected species by well-connected individuals for use as a demonstration of status continues to pose a problem all over Sumatra: in late October and early November PHS team members spent three days confirming the existence and then seeking to secure the handover of a juvenile clouded leopard <i>Neofelis nebulosa diardi</i> being held by nomadic Sanat hunter gatherers who advised that they had been asked to secure a baby tiger by a member of the family of the head of Muara Bungo district: KSDA officers subsequently also joined negotiations which ultimately failed and the tribal group and animal were subsequently lost. ▪ A patrol in KSNP forests bordering the Tegal Kerinci Agung palm oil plantation on the Muara Bungo-Solok Selatan borders encountered exceptionally heavy illegal logging being conducted by individuals from Solok Selatan district in West Sumatra province and utilising an estimated 100+/- water buffalo to haul timber out of the forest. No tiger sign was seen in this now very disturbed forest. Loggers ran away. Team burned their camp. ▪ PHS rangers on duty over the Hari Raya/Eid holiday period intervened in a human-tiger conflict incident in the Pulau Tenggara area of Jangkat in which a cow was killed at forest edge: the owner of the cow had attempted to take revenge by poisoning the flesh of the animal but the tiger vomited the poisoned meat and survived. Subsequently two TPCU rangers succeeded in winning a promise of no further revenge by local 									

community leaders after invoking traditional beliefs regarding human-tiger interactions and the reasons for human-tiger conflict.												
86	Dec	5	Koto Rawang, Jangkat	Merangin	6	1	2	2	0	Adult tiger: not the younger animal(s) recorded at No.84 & No.88.	25	Human-tiger conflict: Team advised of elephant poaching in forests to west in Bengkulu being conducted by gang from Sarolangun district, Jambi: One elephant reported shot
87	Dec	6	Masgo - Bukit Idris - Masgo, Gunung Raya sub district	Kerinci	5	0	0	0	0	Evidence of old bird poaching. Land clearance in NP forests (4 ha).	25	Gunshots heard in park forest: no intervention possible but police advised. Siulak (North Kerinci) hunters reported to have entered area but no contact made
88	Dec	5	Lubuk Pungguk - Jangkat	Merangin	6	1	0	0	0	Possibly animal as per Pulau Tenggara (No.84)	20	Human tiger conflict; Young Tiger (see November) killed a goat. Subsequently caught and injured in pig snare but released itself. Team followed and monitored, animal appeared to be moving normally and snare loop had released
89	Dec	6	Air Teramang	Muko Muko	7	1	0	0	0	Old and new illegal logging underway	30	One group of illegal loggers met: formal warning letters issued and loggers escorted out of NP forests and their camp dismantled
90	Dec	4	Rantau Beringin - Kambu river, Sungai Manau	Merangin	6	0	0	0	0	Many snares reported active in Ulu Sula area: impossible reach site due to rivers in	20	Very heavy illegal logging, old and new. Team arrested five illegal loggers: Men subsequently released after team was ambushed by +150 men from

										flood. Two elephant present		Perentak acting under instructions of an illegal logging boss
91	Dec	4	Rantau Beringin - Kambu, Sungai Manau	Merangin	5	0	0	0	0	Illegal logging by one syndicate continues in spite of November closure of illegal sawmills	10	Team joined second TPCU to evacuate from forest with arrested illegal loggers: loggers released after intervention of large mob of men

92	Dec	2	Talang Lindung, Sungai Penuh	Kerinci	8	0	0	0	0	Support village in on-going problem of human-bear conflict	5	Human-bear conflict: support NP. Bear ate chickens, broke into farmhouses. Problem ongoing since late November 2004.
93	Dec	8	Muara Manderas	Merangin, Jambi	6	1	0	0	0	Two cattle injured by tiger	27	Human-tiger conflict: not the same tiger as in Pulau Tenggara & Lubuk Pungguk
	Dec recap											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human-tiger conflict incidents in three different villages and likely to involve two individual tiger (one adult, one young adult) dominated field activities in Jambi in December and required support from Bengkulu teams. No tiger are believed to have died in these three separate but linked cases in Jangkat sub-district and community support was obtained through invoking traditional local beliefs that communities have a measure of responsibility when human-tiger conflict occurs. The official closure of all illegal sawmills in Merangin and Muara Bungo districts in November and subsequent reduction in number of illegal loggers operating in KSNP forests in Merangin allowed TPCU rangers to respond to a report of poaching in the Sula river area – the first open (non covert) patrol by TPCU teams since 2001. During this patrol, a TPCU team encountered a group of five illegal loggers in National Park forests and arrested the men who were working for an illegal logging boss in Perentak and under the protection of an army deserter. Upon coming out of the forest, the arresting team and a second TPCU in the area were met by a group of almost 200 men from the Perentak area of Sungai Manau who attempted to kidnap the ranger team. Long-time supporters of the PHS program from Birun village intervened and the rangers were released. The incident was reported to national police headquarters by the Minister of Forestry and legal action against the co-ordinators of this action pledged and is underway at time of this report. Reopening of logging roads by PT BAT in forests bordering KSNP in northern Bengkulu were again found to be triggering illegal logging in National Park forests with warning letters issued to illegal logging crews by TPCU teams conducting a routine tiger survey and protection patrol in the Teramang river area.
Totals: 93 field patrol/survey or conflict intervention activities					469 unit days	84	21	80	49		2066.5	

Appendix II

Representative Intelligence/information collection 2004

Case No	Month logged	Area	District/province	Report source	Grade	Species	Wildlife crime category				Details	Response/outcome
							P	T	PS	O		
1/J/J	January	Sangir	Solok Selatan, West Sumatra	M	A2	Deer					Siulak poacher moved to new area	Monitor: subsequently confirmed
1/B/J	January	Curup	Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	NGO	A2	Tiger					Stuffed tiger sold to unknown Jambi civil servant before team could respond	None
2/J/F	February	Sangir	Solok Selatan, WS	PHS	A3	Tiger					Tiger poaching reported in Hutan Lindung east of KSNP	Monitor
3/J/F	February	Sangir	Solok Selatan, WS	PHS	A3	Tiger					Two tiger skins sold to dealer in Muara Labuh and on to Muara Bungo	Seek identity of buyer: suspected to be the individual recorded as 6/J/M
4/J/F	February	Sungai Manau	Merangin, Jambi	M	A1	Tiger					Snares placed by previously unknown poacher	Snares destroyed. Poacher to monitor
5/J/F	February	Sipurak	Merangin, Jambi	M	A2	Elephant, tiger					Armed poachers from South Sumatera.	All rangers to field: No contact with poachers
3/B/F	February	Curup	Bengkulu	PHS	A1	Stuffed golden cat					Offered by 'Antique dealer'	Monitor: Vendor is intermediary for others
4/B/M	March	Curup	Bengkulu	PHS	A3	Bear, golden cat, green turtles, stuffed tiger					Claimed available for sale through antique dealer: Tiger from TN Bukit Barisan Selatan area & owned by senior government official	Monitor & establish source of animals: Believed Bengkulu

5/B/M	March	Curup	Bengkulu	PHS	A2	Tiger, elephant, pangolin		Contact made with wildlife broker: identities of syndicate members spreading over 3 provinces and to Java	Monitor, identify other individuals in syndicate
6/J/M	March	Muara Bungo	Muara Bungo Jambi	PHS	A2	Tiger		Dealer offering tiger skin Rp8jt, 160cm. Identified via 5/B/M	No action possible because of STCP operation in Jambi
6/B/M	March	southern Sumatra	Bengkulu, South Sumatra, Lampung	PHS	A3	Tiger (bone) buyers		Syndicate using Chinese nationals buying tiger bone to send to Jakarta using sales of herbal medicines as cover. No substantiation	ProFauna & RPU Lampung advised
7/J/M	March	Jangkat	Merangin, Jambi	PHS	A2	Clouded leopard		Farmer has pet Clouded leopard caught in chicken coop	Animal was Leopard cat: Already dead when patrol team entered area
8/J/A	April	Gunung Raya	Kerinci, Jambi	M	A3	Tiger		2.5kg bone reported sold to Bangko by known sub-dealer in Batang Merangin sub district: purchase price Rp100,000 per kg	Not possible to validate
7/B/A	April	Kepahiang	Kepahiang, Bengkulu	PHS	A3	Tiger		Two tigers skins from Liwa, South Bengkulu being touted by brokers	RPU advised. Not possible to validate Surveillance operation launched & ongoing at date of this report
9/J/A	April	Muara Bungo	Muara Bungo Jambi	PHS	A1	Malay pangolin		Suspect (6/J/M) asks PHS investigators if they have access to tiger	
10/J/A	April	Kerinci & North Bengkulu	Jambi & Bengkulu	PHS	A2	Illegal clearances		Report of an illegal road being secretly prepared to cross park	All teams to field to investigate: Report untrue
7/B/M	May	Ipuh	Bengkulu	M.PHS	A2	Tiger		Tiger skin from Ipuh SP8 area sold to Pekanbaru in late April 2004: Identity of sub-dealer	Monitor :evidence lost before information received

8/B/M	May	Palembang	South Sumatera	PHS	A2	Live tiger cub		Chinese dealer offering live tiger cub: Rp15m +/-70cm body length. Dealer earlier this year was offering a live tapir calf	Sold to Java (allegedly a zoo) before response could be made
11/J/M	May	Sungai Manau	Merangin, Jambi	M	A2	Tiger		Snares reported active	Team to location. Report incorrect
9/B/M	May	Lais	North Bengkulu	PHS	A2	Tiger. Elephant		Poaching and trafficking syndicate: Suspected involvement of a rogue government officer	Monitor until evidence secured for action
10/B/M	May	Ipuh	North Bengkulu	PHS	A3	Tiger		Tiger skin sold in April to buyer from Pekanbaru, Riau.Killed locally	Monitor broker
12/J/M	May	Muara Bungo	Muara Bungo Jambi	PHS	A1	Pangolin		Dealer (6/J/M) confirmed trafficks in pangolin and other species:KSDA licence for dealing in snakes has expired	Case open and team continues to collect evidence
13/J/JN	June	Jangkat	Merangin, Jambi	M	A3	Deer		Identity of deer poacher believed to also poach tiger	Monitor
11/B/JN	June	Kepahiang	Bengkulu	PHS	A3	Tiger		Tiger from South Bengkulu (Bintuhan) being offered by broker in Bengkulu city	Monitor broker. Lampung RPU co-ordinator advised
12/B/JN	June	Bintuhan	Bengkulu Selatan	PHS	A3	Tiger		Broker from Bintuhan area offering tiger skin from BBS NP	No progress:outside of team operational area. Broker identified
14/J/JN	June	Muara Bungo	Muara Bungo Jambi	PHS	A2	Clouded leopard		Pangolin dealer offering clouded leopard skin for sale	Dealer already under surveillance as part of larger investigation. Not possible to validate
13/B/JN	June	Palembang	South Sumatera	PHS	A2	Tiger cub		Dealer (8/B/M) facilitating sale of live tiger: Rp15m source unknown but possibly (16/B/JL)	Not possible to validate: dealer suspicious

14/B/JN	June	Palembang	South Sumatera	PHS	A1	Bear cub		Dealer (8/B/M) offering live bear cub:	WWF advised: animal seen.KSDA Palembang advised
15/B/JN	June	Lubuk Linggau	South Sumatera	PHS	A3	Tiger		Professional tiger poacher reported offering tiger skin. Bones sold to Lubuk Linggau. Information via an illegal wildlife trade broker	Impossible to proceed:judicial & police support for tiger conservation in this area has yet to be developed
15/J/JN	June	Muara Siau	Merangin Jambi	PHS	A3	Tiger		Tiger skin held by Bengkulu poacher clearing forest illegally	TPCU investigator ID blown & skin sold to Jambi via Bangko.
16/B/JL	July	Bengkulu city	Bengkulu	PHS	A3	Live tiger. Tiger skins. Stuffed green turtles		Illegal taxidermist offering to broker sale of live tiger for Rp18m (including Rp3m commission): owned by police officer: see (). Still offering two tiger skins from Bintuhan (193cm & 170cm) for packet price of Rp26m including commission	Unconfirmed: Case Open
17/B/JL	July	Ipuh	North Bengkulu	PHS	A2	Tiger		Identity of hunter from Palembang living near Ipuh who shot a tiger in 2003. Tiger sold to un-named dealer in Curup	Hunter placed on data base
16/J/JL	July	Batang Merangin	Kerinci	NGO	A3	Tiger		Baby tiger killed after entering chicken coop	Animal was Leopard cat: already dead
17/J/JL	July	Batang Merangin	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A4	Tiger		Two 'baby tigers' killed by pig hunters	Unable to substantiate
18/J/JL	July	Muara Siau	Merangin Jambi	PHS	A1	Habitat loss		Illegal land clearance: rogue village officials and others selling state forest in important tiger and elephant habitat which is key watershed forest	Case open. Support collection of evidence and subsequent interventions
19/J/JL	July	Bangko	Merangin Jambi	PHS	A3	Tiger		Stuffed tiger owned by local bank manager	Unvalidated: believed correct

18/B/JL	July	Arga Makmuir	North Bengkulu, Bengkulu	M	A3	Tiger		Information via Perbakin member (pig hunting club) and third-hand	Unable to proceed and meet original source of information
19/B/JL	July	Lahat	South Sumatera	M	A3	Elephant		Large quantity of elephant ivory being offered for sale Broker reportedly offering elephant ivory for sale. In discussion with PHS member, wife advised she has previously sold a tiger skin to an east coast Sumatran port town	WWF advised:
20/B/JL	July	Giliranjau	West Sumatera	PHS	A3	Elephant			Information passed to STCP
20/J/JL	July	Sungai Manau	Merangin	PHS. M	A2	Elephant		26kg of elephant ivory being offered through brokers @ Rp1350000 per kg	Impossible to proceed on safety grounds in this area. Ivory still being offered for sale in November through various brokers in Kerinci
21/J/JL	July	Jangkat	Merangin Jambi	PHS	A2	Tapir, deer		Deer poachers caught a baby tapir.	Animal died before team could respond (training workshop & conflict in Birun)
21/B/JL	July	Danau Tes	Lebong Utara Bengkulu	PHS	A2	Tiger,deer		Tiger killed at Tapus: killed by professional poaching syndicate responsible for at least three tiger deaths since 2002	Poachers all identified: Evidence lacking to proceed
22/J/JL	July	Muara Siau	Merangin	M	A4	Tiger		Two un-named hunters from Pulau Rengas shot a tiger & took it to Sarolangun to sell	No evidence to proceed
24/B/AG	August	Muara Aman	Lebong Utara Bengkulu	PHS	A1	Tiger		Individual selling small off-cuts of old tiger skin	Investigation re Tapus poaching. No action to protect investigator's identity

23/J/AG	August	Gunung Kerinci	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS. M	A2	Tiger		Tiger skin and bones reported for sale	Skin very old and partial. Bone fragments only. Skin believed to date from 1992
24/J/AG	August	Sungai Penuh	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS. M	A2	Deer		Armed deer poacher shooting deer at Renah Kayu Embun plateau:	Man arrested in October by police: subsequently absconded and placed on Wanted List
25/J/AG	August	Batang Merangin	Kerinci, Jambi	M	A1	Golden cat		Golden cat (originally reported as tiger) died in pig snare at edge of rice field. Farmer stuffed animal	Animal secured. Very poorly taxidermised and subsequently disintegrated
23/B/AG	August	Danau Tes	Lebong Utara Bengkulu	PHS	A2	Tiger		Tiger killed at Tapus	Skin sold. Additional names of poachers established.
26/J/AG	August	Batang Merangin	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A3	Tiger		Tiger reported killed in pig snare: sold to Gunung Kerinci area. Late August: police tip off that a tiger had been sold from Gunung Kerinci to an un-named army officer in Air Hangat area of Kerinci	Possibly true: no substantiating information
27/J/S	September	Sungai Manau	Merangin Jambi	M.PHS	A2	Elephant ivory 12.5kg		Elephant ivory for sale by illegal logger from South Sumatra@Rp1350000 per kg	No access possible: Identities team all compromised
28/J/S	September	Batang Merangin	Kerinci, Jambi	M	A1	Marbled cat		Marbled cat (originally reported as clouded leopard) died in pig snare	Head handed to team auxilliary
29/J/S	September	Tapan	Pesisir Selatan	M	A2	Tiger		Tiger killed in Lunang-Silaut. Sold to named and known dealer in Tapan.	PHS cannot operate in this area at present due to serious safety issues

30/J/S	September	Gunung Kerinci	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A3	Tiger		Two tiger skins (110cm length) reported for sale. Team subsequently advised sold	Not sold: See Oct, Nov
31/J/S	September	Muara Siau	Merangin Jambi	PHS	A2	Bear. Deer		Medang keladi dealer leading deer hunting parties into park. Owns pet bear	Not validated
32/J/S	September	Sipurak	Merangin Jambi	PHS	A3	Deer		Siulak poachers reported in Sipurak forests	Team patrol: no snares found but evidence of manau collection & a fishing camp
34/J/S	September	Gunung Kerinci	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A2	Tiger		Tiger electrocuted in May by cables placed around rice fields to guard against wild pig raiding crops	Skin sold to Jambi,. Information believed correct.
35/J/S	September	Sungai Penuh	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A2	Deer		Armed deer poacher continuing to operate	Man arrested by police in October
24/B/S	September	Kepahiang	Kepahiang, Bengkulu	PHS	A3	Tiger		Two tiger skins reported for sale through dealer: One suspected from Tapus	Skins sold to unknown dealer in Lampung before PHS investigators could confirm
36/J/S	September	Tanah Tumbuh	Muara Bungo Jambi	M	A2	Deer		Siulak deer poacher (1/J/J) moved to Muara Bungo district to east of park, clearing ex logging forest for palm oil company and placing snares	Monitor: auxilliary team member in place
37/J/S	September	Muara Siau	Merangin	PHS	A2	Land clearance		South Sumatera man is co-ordinator of clearance of 1000 ha of state forest	Continue to investigate: work with WALHI and DepHut to obtain evidence for prosecution

38/J/O	October	Tanah Tumbuh	Muara Bungo Jambi	M	A3	Tiger		Palm oil overseer shot tiger while shooting deer: 150cm, offering for sale for Rp4.5m	Investigated: impossible to confirm if true s sold to a rogue police officer from Padang Aro in Solok Selatan
39/J/O	October	Air Haji	Pesisir Selatan, WS	PHS	A2	Tiger		Teacher offering old tiger skin for sale via second-hand motorcycle salesman	Handle as time allows
40/J/O	October	Air Hangat	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A2	Tiger		Tiger skin reported for sale by motor cycle taxi driver. 170cm Rp9jt. Suspected result of human-tiger conflict in remote enclave area	Location skin hidden identified: Vendor (broker) known. Poacher unknown: Enforcement in village impossible on public safety grounds
41/J/O	October	Batang Merangin	Kerinci, Jambi	M	A3	Tiger		Two tiger skins reported transported from one village to another at night (suspect 30/J/S)	Investigated: Van owned by a rubber merchant. Impossible to validate but believed to be skins seized in November Informant reluctant to assist team in validating report: no progress No action possible: evidence sold to named individual in Lubuk Linggau
25/B/O	October	Lais	North Bengkulu	PHS.M	A2	Tiger		Transmigrant in Giri Mulyo area reported concealing two stuffed tigers	Informant reluctant to assist team in validating report: no progress No action possible: evidence sold to named individual in Lubuk Linggau
26/B/O	October	Tapus	Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	PHS.M	A2	Tiger		Identify of fourth member of gang who killed tiger in Tapus in July secured	Unconfirmed to date but suspected connected to case: 30/J/S. Case Open.
42/J/O	October	Batang Merangin	Kerinci, Jambi	M	A3	Tiger		Adult tiger reported poisoned in July using snared tapir carcass	Unconfirmed to date but suspected connected to case: 30/J/S. Case Open.

43/J/O	October	Sungai Penuh	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A1	Tiger	[REDACTED]	Timber warehouse owner offering stuffed tiger for sale for Rp....Animal killed in deer snare in mid- 2003: Poacher identified in late 2003	Police unwilling to conduct operation on public order and safety grounds so no response possible. Case Open
44/J/O	October	Gunung Kerinci	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A2	Tiger	[REDACTED]	Two tiger skins (110cm) for sale (30/J/S): Items as per report in September & July. Two cubs, killed by pig hunter	Operation and seizure on 5.11.04
45/J/O	October	Gunung Raya	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A3	Tiger	[REDACTED]	Rogue army officer reported to have shot tiger while deer hunting: Subsequent information suggested soldier facilitated sale of an animal caught in a deer snare by a local farmer	Case open: no evidence secured to date
46/J/O	October	Jangkat	Merangin	Police	A4	Tiger	[REDACTED]	Live Tiger cub reportedly for sale 'somewhere' in Jangkat district of Merangin:	Not enough information to pursue & two investigations already active at time this 'tip' received
47/J/O	October	Air Hangat	Kerinci	M.PHS	A3 A1	Elephant Serow	[REDACTED]	Elephant ivory being offered for sale by two Kerinci serow & deer poacher via a Sungai Penuh broker @ Rp3m per kg: Believed ivory as per Case No 20/J/JL	In process
48/J/N	November	Tabir Hulu	Merangin	TNKS, PHS	A1	Clouded leopard	[REDACTED]	Sanat/Kubu hunter gatherers offering young clouded leopard for sale for Rp15m. Allegedly 'ordered' by brother of head of Muara Bungo district	Negotiations for hand-over failed: Passed to KSDA Jambi. Outcome unknown

49/J/N	November	Sungai Penuh	Kerinci, Jambi	PHS	A1	Deer		Identity of two poachers of Sumatran serow. Men suspected as also brokering elephant ivory (see No 20/J/JL)	Entered on data base to avoid compromising identity of team member following a tiger trafficking case
50/J/N	November	Sangir	Solok Selatan, WS	M	A2	Tiger		Professional Siulak poacher (1/J/J & 36/J/S) caught tiger (110cm+/-) in deer snares in fragment forest east of KSNP	Unconfirmed: Case Open. Poacher very cautious
51/J/N (46/J/O)	November	Jangkat & Bangko	Merangin	Dinas Kehutanan.	A3	Live tiger cub		Poacher identified, one would-be broker identified. Poacher sold animal to second local poacher for Rp4m. Cub sold again to unidentified individual for Rp8m. Final buyer not identified & not local. Original proposed buyer warned off by KSDA Jambi.	Animal lost to unidentified second buyer (facilitated by unknown individual in Bangko) in early December
52/J/N	November	Sungai Penuh	Kerinci	M	A2	Deer poaching		White minivan often drops men at reforestation area on Bukit Tapan in evening: deer poachers suspected: These men suspected previously hunting at Renah Kayu Embun and hunters are armed	Confirm and liaise with police and KSNP
53/J/D (51/J/N & 46/J/O)	December	Bangko	Merangin	M	A3	Live tiger cub		Tiger seen in box in L300 minibus travelling at night towards Trans Sumatran highway via transmigration road	No licence plate. No further information available. No action possible
54/J/D	December	Sungai Manau	Merangin	M	A4	Tiger		Two tiger cubs shot outside village school in November	Not substantiated

55/J/D	December	Batang Merangin	Kerinci, Jambi	M	A2	Elephant, Deer		Approximately 4kg Elephant ivory in deer poacher's house. Suspect owns Mauser gun & uses army issue bullets. This man implicated in elephant and tiger trafficking (brokering) in August 2003)	Liaise with police for action under firearms laws
56/J/D (see 6/J/M)	December	Sangir	Solok Selatan, WS	PHS	A2	Tiger		Two tiger skins sold to dealer 6/J/M in Muara Bungo in October: 160cm - Rp6m, 155cm -Rp5.5jt. Two poachers working together.	Contact made and poachers under surveillance: Poachers active (see XX) Buyer ID known (see XXXX)
27/B/D	December	Muara Aman	Lebong Utara Bengkulu	PHS/TNKS	A2	Tiger		Tiger skin, 170cm from remote enclave between Bengkulu & Jambi: caught in November. Poacher identified	Poacher returned to enclave. no action possible at time of this report: Case Open
57/J/D	December	Sangir	Solok Selatan, WS	PHS	A2	Tiger		Tiger snares active in unknown location believed hutan lindung east of KSNP:	Poacher under surveillance: Team continuing to seek way to identify where this man is operating without raising his suspicions
58/J/D	December	Angso Dua	Jambi	PHS	A1	Tiger, bear		Offcuts of tiger skin (old and probably from an unwanted, old, stuffed tiger) photographed & for sale @ Rp15,000 per 5cm2	KSDA advised
59PHS	December	Toko Hasil Laut	Soekarno Hatta airport	PHS	A1	Bear		Bear gall bladders still on display and sale @USD110 Stuffed tiger being transported from illegal taxidermist to West Sumatra by senior provincial level police commander	Pass to local NGOs to monitor
28/B/D	December	Lubuk Linggau	South Sumatera	PHS & M & TNKS	A2	Tiger			Road block failed:vehicle took unknown/alternative route

60/J/D

December

Sungai
Manau

Merangin

PHS.M

A2

Tiger



Professional poacher 'S.K' advised team member he had poached a tiger in downriver Sipurak in late October and sold to an unidentified buyer in Sungai Manau: female: 150cm H-B, price Rp7m - used to buy a motor cycle

SK' has killed at least three tigers since 2000. No action possible since evidence disposed of

Appendix III – Legal cases & enforcement actions & outcomes in 2004

Enforcement & legal cases 2004

No	Month	Personnel	Area	Suspect	Outcome	Details
1	February	TPCU & TNKS	Muara Siau, Merangin	3	Formal legal warnings: Released on parole	Illegal land clearance
2	March	TPCU	Curup, Bengkulu	2	1 Unit Chainsaw seized. Two men arrested and gaoled for 7 months	Illegal logging in National Park
3	March	TPCU	Lempur, Kerinci	1	Formal legal warning. Suspect released on parole	Bird poaching
4	April	Court hearing: Case Dec 2003	Bengkulu city	1	Sentenced 1 year probation and Rp2.5jt fine	Rabihel Kana:- arrested Dec 9, 2003: Tiger trafficking
5	May	TPCU	Kerinci	1	Truck carrying timber from NP. Case passed to police: subsequently released	Carrying illegal timber
6	May	TPCU	Talang Kemulun Kerinci	3	3 Unit Chainsaw: 3 men gaoled	Illegal logging in National Park
7	May	TPCU	SP8 - Air Rame Bengkulu	3	Formal legal warnings: Released on parole	Medang keladi bark collection in protected area
8	May	TPCU	SP8 - Air Rame Bengkulu	10	Formal legal warnings: Released on parole	Gaharu collection in protected area
9	June	TPCU	RKE, Kerinci	2	Suspects arrested: Released under formal legal warning because no radio contact could be made for back up	Ungulate poaching
10	June	TPCU	RenaPematik, Kerinci	2	Handed to National Park: subsequently released on parole	Bird poaching in protected area
11	August	Military Court:case 2002	Kerinci	1	Probation for six months & loss of seniority: Military Court Palembang	Army officer assaulted TPCU and TNKS rangers in April 2002 after seizure of his logging truck
12	September	TPCU	Pungut, Kerinci	2	Formal legal warnings issued.	Clearance of national park forest
13	October	TPCU & Police	Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	1	Chainsaw confiscated: Suspect subsequently released under parole	Ownership of an unregistered chainsaw:
14	October	TPCU & Police	Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	1	Police arrested. Suspect absconded from police	Ownership of illegal firearms (Mauser) used for poaching
15	November	TPCU & TNKS Bengkulu	Curup, Bengkulu	1	Bar Chainsaw confiscated: warning letters issued	Illegal logging in National Park:
16	November	TPCU, Police & TNKS	Sungai Penuh	1	2 Sumatran tiger skins seized. Prime suspect escaped	Tiger trafficking. Suspect placed on National police wanted List
17	November	TPCU	Muara Bungo, Jambi	1	Formal legal warning & item confiscated	Possession of a protected species: stuffed sunbear

18	December	TPCU	Sungai Manau, Merangin	7	Three suspects (Bos, Enforcer & chainsaw operator) summonsed by police (Jan 05)	Illegal logging: five men arrested: released due to intervention of large mob of men co-ordinated by illegal sawmill owner and an army deserter
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19	December	PHS	Bangko	1	Sumatran leopard cat:- already died from injuries & stress	Bangko man offering to sell a Sumatran leopard cat
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Individual enforcement actions launched in 2004: 18

Individuals arrested/cautioned in 2004: 47

Individuals arrested, prosecuted and gaoled in 2004 as a result of 2004 operations: 5

Appendix III

Seizures, confiscations, evidence held by PHS/TNKS

No	Action	Case	Evidence
1	Operation	Tiger trafficking: Vendor on police wanted list	Pelts of two juvenile Sumatran tiger cubs:
2	Confiscation and formal legal warning	Possession of protected species	Stuffed Malay sunbear
3	Confiscation with counselling	Possession of protected species	Stuffed Asian golden cat – animal caught in pig snare: Specimen subsequently disintegrated
4	Confiscation with counselling	Possession of a protected species	Severed head of a Marbled cat
5	Confiscation: with formal warning	Sale of a protected species	Sumatran leopard cat: animal died shortly before confiscation
6	Confiscation with counselling	Juvenile Malay pangolin caught by a village man	Animal released
7	Operation	Illegal logging	Three chainsaws
8	Operation	Illegal logging	One chainsaw
9	Investigation	Poaching of Sumatran tiger	One tiger tibia
10	Confiscation with counselling	Possession of a protected species	One stuffed leopard cat
11	Rescue	Juvenile Malay tapir injured by wild boar	Animal died in spite of veterinary treatment: Carcass buried at PHS base camp
12	Confiscation, and subsequent release	Poaching in the protected area	Two Salvadore's pheasant treated and subsequently released.
13	Held as evidence	Poaching in the protected area	Fragments of Sumatran tiger skin found at a snare location in Tapus, Bengkulu
14	Confiscation with formal warning	Poaching in the protected area	Six birds, mainly forest partridges, released

Staff as of December 2004

Field Manager: Rudijanta Tjaha Nugraha – On Academic Study Leave from August 2004
Co-ordinator Jambi:- Dian Risdianto (deputising for Rudijanta) : TNKS
Co-ordinator Bengkulu:- Nurhamidi : TNKS
Program Administrator :- Bayumi: Program Administrator

KSNP Rangers on Secondment

Rahmat Arifin (TPCU I)	Jambi
Eko Supriyatno (TPCU II)	Jambi
Johan Simorangkir (TPCU III)	Jambi
Tansri (TPCU IV)	Bengkulu
Geovril Seven-X (TPCU V)	Bengkulu

Jambi community rangers

Sukarno, Syamsul Basir, Agustrianto, M Rozali, Andi Siswanto, Jayendri, Muslim, Suhardi, Suherman (on extended trial)

Bengkulu community rangers

Agung Nofrianto, Mochtiar Ali, Khairudin (Heri), Marzuki, Slamet, Dayat (on trial and replacing Edy Johan))