

**Fauna & Flora International
Kerinci Seblat National Park**

**Pelestarian Harimau Sumatera:
Kerinci Seblat**

Kerinci Seblat Tiger Protection Project,

**Progress Report to 21st Century Tiger
March 2003**



Overall purpose/goal of the project

The purpose of the project is to support the implementation of the Indonesian Government commitment regarding protection of endangered species and particularly the critically endangered Sumatran tiger

Pre-emptive and positive action has been and will continue to be taken to reduce the poaching of the Sumatran tiger within and around Kerinci Seblat National Park (TNKS) trafficking in tiger and tiger products outside the forest.

The project continues to work to protect Sumatran tiger prey species and tiger habitat and to seek to protect both local communities and Sumatran tiger through intervening in human-tiger conflict incidents

Main activities: in brief

1. Operation of specialist four-man units, working in 'at threat' areas where tiger poaching is suspected or reported, and in areas of high tiger density to protect surviving tiger populations, prey-base and habitat

Establishment of a third TPCU, funded by 21st Century Tiger, started in June 2002 and was completed by October 2002. The Unit is headed by a KSNP forest ranger who has regularly worked with the TPCU teams in the past and who took part in a training programme run by the PHS team for KSNP rangers in February-March 2002.

Teams are operational and on 24-hour standby for not less than 20 days per month of which not fewer than 12 are intended to be spent in the forest on patrol duties although routine patrol activities may be affected by operational emergencies, including conflict response.

Generally each TPCU aims to conduct not fewer than two field patrols per month in areas which meet project criteria. Lack of reliable transport between August and late November 2002 meant that the TPCU teams generally concentrated on areas which could be accessed from Kerinci district.

Patrol results over the six months reporting period generally showed a fall in the number of snares for both tiger and ungulates when compared to previous years although continuing high threat to ungulates continues to be found in the Ladeh Panjang swamp forests around Mt Kerinci in the heartlands of the Siulak clan.

Since tiger and ungulates are still present in these areas – although not always encountered on patrol – it appears that regular patrols in crucial at-risk areas are now having a real deterrent effect..

The sharp fall in reported and in encountered threat over most of the Kerinci district of the national park and its relationship with patrol and enforcement effort is most

clearly observed when contrasted with the known level of threat to tiger in the Sungai Manau area of Merangin district in Jambi where lack of support by police, a high level of illegal gun ownership and violent threats against staff and their families has made any effective patrol effort extremely difficult.

2. Collection of intelligence on the identity of tiger hunters and dealers in tiger products and their pursuit and prosecution where possible. Protection of tiger prey species.

Only one significant arrest was made during the reporting period: the tiger dealer Nursamsi, a native of West Sumatra province and a senior Civil Servant in the Kerinci district administration who was arrested in September 2002 in possession of the pelt of one tiger (killed in West Sumatra province) and the skull of a second, believed to have been killed on the Kerinci-West Sumatra provincial borders.

The arrest and prosecution of this man appears to have led to a dramatic fall in threat to Sumatran tiger in the Kerinci area with an apparent cessation of deliberate tiger poaching in this area with intelligence reporting tiger pelts are currently not marketable commodities in Kerinci

The activities of a tiger poaching syndicate, responsible for the deaths of two tigers in August and September 2002 and a third in February 2003 in Sungai Manau area of Merangin district, continued to be monitored by the team.

Unfortunately, without active support from police in Merangin district no enforcement operation against this syndicate has been possible to date

In late October and early November 2002, the PHS team assisted an investigator from TRAFFIC South East Asia who was conducting a survey of tiger trade in Sumatra and visited Jambi City with him. Two stuffed tigers were subsequently seen and offered to the TRAFFIC investigator and a third stuffed tiger and a pelt were offered. The incisors of another tiger were also offered to the investigating team.

Although Jambi city lies more than 300km east of the eastern edges of Kerinci-Seblat NP, it is known that a sizeable percentage of tigers killed in the eastern areas of the park are subsequently sold on to Jambi city although their ultimate destination is unknown.

The PHS team continues to monitor both the broker and the dealer who met the Traffic and PHS investigators and, once the scope and scale of the network is more clear, will lobby for an arrest operation however the senior police officer who offered for sale two of the stuffed tigers appears to be an opportunistic end-user and so assumes a lower importance than the dealer with whom he is familiar.

The team has been concerned to note an apparent upsurge in demand for tiger bone over the past 12 months and, in March, the FFI team member was quoted Rp375,000 (USD42) per kilogram in Jambi City, far above the Rp125-150,000 (USD14-17) per kg quoted locally in park edge communities in early 2002. The team continues to receive reports of tiger bone being sold before tiger pelts, something unheard of in 2000-2001 when tiger bone was almost unmarketable.

Colleagues in WWF trade monitoring program have, in recent months, reported a market for tiger flesh however the PHS team has observed no sign of a significant

change in demand and tiger flesh generally appears to be traded within the immediate community where an incident has occurred

A warm relationship exists between the Rhino Protection Unit in North Bengkulu district and the tiger team however differences of approach mean that, to date, we have not been able to make productive use of the rhino project's intelligence networking resources.

The RPU team is, additionally, currently experiencing resource, funding and personnel difficulties which has meant that a plan to develop an integrated operational and patrol schedule has not been activated to date.

Similarly, some difficulties have been found in activating a plan to select and train a small number of national park rangers to take over the final stages of intelligence operations so that the ranger may be produced in court to give evidence .

3. Mitigation of Human-Tiger Conflict

Our analysis of tiger mortality from human-tiger conflict, poaching and trafficking cases where the origin of the tiger was known identifies unchecked human-tiger conflict as the second most important cause of human-induced tiger mortality after 'pure' poaching.

Since analysis of tiger deaths in and around KSNP included many trafficking cases where the trigger factor behind the death of the tiger was unknown, it is possible that unresolved human-tiger conflict may in fact be responsible for more tiger deaths than pure poaching.

In addition to the deaths of two young tigers in Birun and Perentak villages in Sungai Manau sub-district, Merangin, Jambi in August and September 2002, at least three more tigers died in conflict related incidents between August 2002 and February 2003.

We observed that conflict incidents very often occur in clusters over a period of time even where different individual tiger are involved and that certain common factors are present in the overwhelming majority of cases.

Unfortunately, as noted in previous reports, human-tiger conflict incidents continue to be manipulated by professional and opportunist poachers and by members of the armed forces as in the killing of a tiger at Agrical oil palm plantation by a marine officer 'moon lighting' as a security guard in late February 2003

First steps towards establishment of capacity in TNKS Bengkulu province have now been taken with a highly committed young national park manager (Rudijanto) appointed as Head of TNKS Conservation Section for that province.

An immediate result of this appointment has been that the PHS team has started to receive data regarding both poaching and human-tiger conflict in the Bengkulu area.

Later in 2003, upon disbursement of funds, a training workshop for national park rangers and for KSDA rangers and local NGOs will be run to give basic training in offering an effective response to wildlife conflict and to develop early reporting procedures so that early intervention can be made.

Training, Park Ranger Capacity Enhancement

In March (outside of the scope of this report) a 3-day training workshop was held in Jambi city with Taman Safari Indonesia and Zoological Society of London to provide an introduction to wild life emergency handling and anaesthesia issues.

More than 50 forest rangers from three national parks (TNKS, Bukit TigaPuluh and Berbak), KSDA and local vets attended the workshop and subsequently the first steps have been taken to develop networking between PHKA and vets in Jambi to develop co-ordination in response to wildlife emergencies, especially those involving tiger.

The workshop was complimentary to a training workshop planned to be run with funding from US Fish and Wildlife Service later in 2003 to train KSNP and local KSDA rangers in the basic principles of human-wildlife conflict handling and reporting.

A second series of workshops, mainly focused on police and judiciary in districts around KSNP is also planned to be held later in 2003

In January 2003 rangers of the PHS team spent a total of 10 days receiving self-defence training from a former member of the British Army special forces designed to improve their safety and ability to respond in dangerous situations including mob attacks and attacks by armed individuals. The instructor donated his time free of charge and also paid his own international travel costs

Selected national park rangers continue to be invited to join patrols and operations to improve their field experience and awareness of tiger conservation issues and park rangers are now routinely invited to join PHS team members where human-tiger conflict problems are occurring.

Surveys, Camera Trapping, other activities

No general field surveys were conducted by FFI personnel during the project period due to time constraints. Operational pressures on the PHS team have previously been found to preclude any opportunity to conduct camera trapping which requires a time investment not available to the team

In September, a computer data base designer visited the team at his own expense with the plan to develop a relational data base to document and identify linkages between traffickers and poachers. Unfortunately, at present, the project remains incomplete since it requires a considerable investment in time and funds not available to the volunteer but we conclude it will be of real value as and when operational,

Problems encountered during this period

Although the team has been able to patrol and conduct conflict mitigation as per its mission statement and appears to have secured a reduction in active threat in some key areas, the team's ability to operate and conduct enforcement operations was compromised by three key problems during the period on which we report.

1: Between July and November 2002 project mobility was affected by burning of one of its two jeeps in an attack by a mob, apparently organised by an illegal sawmill owner in Tapan, Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra.

Mobility has now been restored due to a generous donation of a HiLine jeep by Dreamworld Zoo in Australia. The jeep burned in Tapan is currently being completely rebuilt as the engine itself was relatively undamaged and, once restored, will be used primarily for conflict intervention.

2: Lack of fire arms for Units on Operation

In March 2002, the national park's firearms licences were withdrawn by Kerinci police for processing shortly after an operation by the Tiger team in which two illegal logging vehicles were seized in the Kerinci valley

To date, the licences have not been renewed, initially due to complex bureaucracy, more recently because KSNP has no available budget to meet the USD6000 fee requested by police for processing the licences since, following the end of the World Bank Kerinci-Seblat ICDP, the park has been issued with an operational budget for 2003 of only USD30,000 for four provinces.

This issue has been raised with senior directors of PHKA in Jakarta by FFI and also by the anti-poaching alliance, JA HBG since it has seriously impacted on the ability of both TPCU and National Park PolHut to operate effectively and safely, not least given that the majority of tiger poachers are now routinely armed.

The national police headquarters has been advised of this problem but has apparently advised it has no power to intervene due to regional autonomy laws and the team has found that police officers are generally unwilling to join the team on operational patrols in the national park.

3. Support for Species and Habitat Conservation by other Institutions

Awareness of and commitment to protection of both the national park forests and of Sumatran tiger remains low in members of some organisations, including some tasked with upholding the law of the Republic of Indonesia

In the case of Nursamsi, a major tiger dealer arrested in Kerinci in September 2002, the seized pelt and skull of a Sumatran tiger had been stored at the army quarters of an Indonesian army officer in Sungai Penuh. This man is understood to have subsequently been disciplined although no formal action was taken by the local army commander in spite of requests for action by the police and national park

In the case of a tiger cub killed in Birun, Sungai Manau district in late August 2002, two army officers who learned of the incident, visited the poacher's house and went home with quantities of tiger meat which they subsequently ate. Following submission of a detailed report to Military Police by the PHS team, both these men were subsequently disciplined under internal Army procedures

Of greater concern to the team management was the failure of the head of Police of Merangin district to respond positively or helpfully in any way to the Birun incident. As a direct result of this lack of response, a second cub was killed by the poachers and a third tiger killed in February 2003, by a man directly involved in the first two incidents.

In September, an attempt to seize one and probably two tiger skins held by a rogue local militia commander in Kerinci district failed when the skins were moved a night before the planned operation and in late February a Sumatran tiger was shot dead by a Marine officer moonlighting as a security guard on a palm oil plantation in North Bengkulu district and the skin given to the marine's commanding officer.

Although senior police and army officers appear aware of the protected status of tiger and advise of their commitment to the species' conservation, on occasion this commitment is lacking in their subordinates and the team is aware of a high level of demand among senior police and army officers for stuffed tigers and the vendor of two stuffed Sumatran tigers seen in Jambi in early November was a senior police officer – who also offered to obtain a third stuffed tiger and a tiger pelt.

On occasion, reluctance of police to intervene is due to lack of numbers and fear of a hostile response by the local community. This was the rationale of police in early February 2003 when police refused to give support to the PHS team to seize a live adult male Golden cat which had been caught, alive, by villagers after it ate ducks and chickens.

Fear of a violent reaction was also cited by Merangin police as a reason for not arresting the man who killed one of the two Birun tiger cubs (and subsequently a third tiger).

Although problems of awareness and willingness to intervene remain an issue that must be resolved, increasingly it has been found that some police officers are willing to work with the project on tiger protection issues and that Military Police are, increasingly, co-operative and helpful if approached correctly.

Later in 2003, the project plans to run training workshops for local police officers and members of the judiciary and, if funds allow, for key Military Police personnel to offer training in Indonesian wildlife law and develop greater co-operation.

It is hoped the workshops will raise awareness and commitment and lead to development of a more effective working relationship with police and judiciary around the national park.

4: Funding for the National Park

The Kerinci Seblat ICDP is generally recognised to have had a rather mixed record of success and was therefore not extended.

However during the project period, the park did receive a more than adequate resources for operational and other requirements. Regrettably, with the end of the ICDP, we have also seen the end of resourcing of the park at the level considered necessary by the ICDP and its consultants.

At time of writing, the national park has been allocated an operational budget of USD28,000 for the operational requirements of more than 130 forest rangers and regional managers for 2003. This level of support is probably insufficient for the operations of forest rangers in one province let alone in four and has led to a complete halt to all routine patrol and other activities.

FIELD PATROLS - AUGUST 2002-FEBRUARY 2003

Patrol Date	Rangers in team	Area	Field days	Tiger Sign recorded	Tiger snares active	Ungulate Snares Active	Bird snares active	Note:
10.08.02	4	Pungut , Kec Air Hangat, Kab Kerinci	6	1	0	0	0	Hill Forests around Renah Pematik Enclave area
11.08.02	4	Ladeh Panjang Kec G.Kerinci	6	2	0	30	20	High Ungulate poaching threat area
20.08.02	5	Sepurak: Kec Muara Siaua, Merangin and Kec Batang Merangin	6	3	0	0	0	Critical Tiger and ungulate habitat
24.09.02	6	Muara Hemat, Kab Kerinci	4	0	0	0	0	Combined operation with national park and local government – illegal logging
10.10.02	4	Gunung Tujuh, Kec Gunung Kerinci, Kab Kerinci	6	1	0	0	0	Very low prey base: evidence of very heavy poaching in the past
11.10.02	4	Tanjung sam, Kec Gunung Raya, Kerinci	6	1	0	3	0	Access point to core zones of forest in North Bengkulu and Pesisir Selatan districts
17.10.02	5	Gunung Tujuh - Sungai Kuning/Rena Pematik	6	1	0	0	0	No active snares found. Very low prey base recorded. Suspected poacher pursued but lost
23.10.02	12	Sepurak	6	0	0	0	0	Teams split to cover key salt licks. No active threat identified but indications of suspect activity in recent past: reports of elephant poaching received
27.10.02	3	Pendung Talang Genting, Kec Gunung Kerinci, Kerinci	4	0	0	0	0	Past heavy poaching area pre to patrol coverage by TPCUs. In 2000 and 2001. No active snares found
30.10.02	3	Renah Kayu Embun, Kec Sungai Penuh,	5	1	0	0	0	Past high threat poaching and conflict site: no snares active. Community now actively barring entry to poachers. No

		Kerinci							snares active. No indications of recent poaching activity. Ungulate population apparently beginning to recover on basis of footmarks found.
30.10.02	3	Jangkat, Kab Merangin	6	2	0	0	0	0	Southern fringes of Sipuprak priority zone: entry point to core zone forests of Bengkulu
10.11.02	12	Ladeh Panjang	6	3	0	126	0	0	Poachers from Siulak – Ramadan period hunting
17.11.02	3	Pungut Mudik, Kec Air Hangat, Kerinci	6	0	0	0	0	0	Forests to south of Rena Pematik enclave – Ramadan poaching prevention
22.11.02	2	Sepurak	4	1	0	0	0	0	Protection patrol – focused on ungulate protection (Ramadan poaching)
24.11.02	2	Tanjung sam	6	0	0	0	0	0	Ramadan poaching prevention
24.11.02	12	Lempur-Selagan – Kec Gunung Raya, Kerinci- Kec Muko Muko, North Bengkulu	6	2	0	67	0	0	Former tiger poaching area (snares in 2001): Ramadan poaching patrol
29.11.02	3	Tanjung Kasri- Renah Kemumu Kec Jangkat, Merangin	4	1	0	0	0	0	Tiger poaching formerly active on this patrol route. Ungulate poaching formerly active. Ramadan anti-poaching focus
29.11.02	2	Siulak, Kec Gunung Kerinci	4	0	0	0	0	0	Anti-poaching and conflict mitigation (community support)
22.12.02	3	Renah Pemetik, Kec Air Hangat, Kerinci	6	0	0	0	0	0	Formerly high ungulate poaching area. Tiger snares formerly found in this area.
22.12.02	4	Masego, Kec Gunung Raya, Kerinci	6	0	0	0	0	0	Access point to Sipurak eco-system and to Renah Kemumu
05.01.03	12	Gunung Kerinci	6	1	0	0	0	0	TPCU asked to assist in the Search & Rescue Operation for 3 missing climbers due to field and tracking skills
10.01.03	2,	Birun area, Kec Sungai Manau, Kab Merangin	2	1	2	0	0	0	Information received regarding active tiger snares. Traps recovered. Poachers identified but no legal evidence to secure a conviction
17.01.03	3	Birun area	2	1	0	0	0	0	New information regarding active tiger snares: None found.
05.02.02	3,	Renah Kayu Embun,	5	1	0	0	0	0	Routine maintenance patrol in former high risk poaching and conflict area

		Kerinci						
05.02.02	4	Gunung Tujuh	5	1	0	0	0	Maintenance patrol
24.02.03	4	Lempur – Selagan	4	1	0	0	0	Maintenance patrol
25.02.03	3	Tebat Jambi, Selampaung, Kec Gunung Raya, Kerinci	3	0	0	0	0	Maintenance patrol

Intelligence – Poaching and trafficking data collected and response

Month	Area	Number of tigers reported killed	Details and follow-up
August 2002	Birun - Sungai Manau sub district, Merangin district, Jambi	1 confirmed: possibly 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Killing (shooting) of an adult tiger close to Birun village reported early August. Carcass not found so report not validated ➤ 15-18.08.02: Birun: Community team members monitor ongoing reports of tiger cub entering village: ➤ 18.08.02 Cub shot dead by poachers (T, SBR, SK) from Perentak village (2km east). Some flesh given to army officers – subsequently disciplined (3 weeks sanctions) by military police following detailed complaint by PHS team . ➤ Tiger flesh obtained as criminal evidence. Formal report made to police requesting back-up. ➤ Poacher seeking to sell cub's pelt & bones but refused to take out of village – dealers reportedly unwilling to enter village. Because of lack of firearms, PHS requests police back up for an arrest operation. Request ignored by Head of Merangin district police. ➤ ➤ Following Incident II (see below) and intervention of Head of Provincial Police in Jambi, skin of a 6-8 months old tiger cub confiscated by police but no arrest operation sanctioned, placing PHS Intelligence team members in extreme danger ➤ Police subsequently allowed the identities of two members of the PHS team become known to T and his fellow syndicate members leading to death threats. One community helper can still not return to his village
September 2002	Birun - Sungai Manau	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tiger, sub-adult or sibling of the above cub, snared and shot after raiding chicken house and repeatedly moving around village edge Cub shot by Sbr on the same day as a decision taken to seek to catch and, if possible, relocate cub for its own safety ➤ Tiger intel team immediately acquired tiger flesh as criminal evidence and established where the carcass had been hidden ➤ The pelt of this second tiger was subsequently sold by Sbr to an illegal saw mill owner in the Sungai Manau area
August 2002	Gunung Kerinci - Sulak	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'Friend' of PHS team reports Sumatran tiger killed, accidentally, in a deer snare

	Gedang, Kerinci district, Jambi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ on Mt Kerinci in July. ➤ Intel team subsequently identifies poacher and obtains a portion of dried tiger flesh. ➤ Bones and skin of this tiger already sold to Nursamsi and subsequently sold on to Padang, West Sumatra ➤ No action taken against poacher to prevent risk of compromising on-going intelligence operation against Nursamsi and a second Siulak dealer
August 2002	Lubuk Cempedak - Balai Selasa, Pesisir Selatan district, West Sumatra province	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample of dried tiger meat acquired - tiger killed in pig snare earlier in 2002. <p>No enforcement action possible</p>
August 2002	Air Haji - Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Knuckle/foot bones of a Sumatran tiger dug up following intelligence tip off regarding site – tiger killed in a pig snare earlier in 2002. ➤ No enforcement action possible. ➤ Skin believed to have been sold to Kerinci, via Ef, a dealer in fresh water turtles, to an army officer in late July 2002.
August 2002	Air Haji - Pesisir Selatan	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hairs and spinal bones of a Sumatran tiger dug up following intelligence tip off regarding site. ➤ Tiger (different individual to the above) killed in a pig snare. ➤ No enforcement action possible.
September 2002	Siulak – Kerinci	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Suspected dealer Nursamsi contacts PHS intelligence team member to offer 2 tiger pelts. ➤ 'Sting' operation launched in co-operation with Kerinci Police ➤ Nursamsi arrested on 04.09.02 in possession of the pelt of one Sumatran tiger (adult, male) believed to have been killed in Pesisir Selatan district in early August 2002 and the skull of a young, possibly female, tiger killed in North Kerinci/Pesisir Selatan area early in 2002 (poacher unknown) ➤ Army intelligence officer working with Nursamsi escaped during the operation ➤ Tiger skin and skull stored in Army quarters in Sungai Penuh ➤ December 2002: Prosecutors seek a 2 year 6 months sentence for Nursamsi: Judge imposes XX sentence. Prosecutors appeal to Jambi Judicial Court of Appeal: Decision expected May 2003
September 2002	Koto Renah - Jangkat sub district, Merangin, Jambi	0	<p>Tiger skin reported for sale in remote enclave village: Animal killed in 2001.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Team on standby to arrest but informant failed to bring poacher to agreed site. ➤ High possibility this report was correct and that this is an animal suspected

			killed in Muara Manderas in June 2001 following attacks on livestock in spite of PHS team intervention
September 2002	Pulau Sangkar, Batang Merangin sub district, Kerinci	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On-going intelligence operation against a rogue army officer known to be holding and seeking to sell two tiger skins killed in different areas of the national park between 2001-2 ➤ Information received regarding pelt's location and informants observed tiger skin. Skins then moved to two different locations. ➤ Enforcement operation launched in conjunction with Kerinci police but pelts lost. One suspected still held by suspect, one possibly sold in October in Sungai Penuh. ➤ Team continues to seek evidence to arrest and charge this suspect ➤ Skin of an adult Golden cat (<i>Catopuma temminki</i>) seized and warning letters issued to one man who had agreed to store one of the tiger pelts
October 2002	Bangko – transmigration area C2	1	<p>Kubu aboriginal (Sanat) offering strips of tiger pelt for sale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Man tentatively identified but arrests of Kubu tribal people are politically highly sensitive. Team leaders still seeking a route to approach tribal elders requesting that they enforce traditional prohibitions against killing of tiger.
October 2002	Siulak – Kerinci	1	<p>Tiger killed in deer snare in Renah Pematik enclave area, east of Kerinci valley:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pelt reported sold to Singaporean businessman for Rp8 million by a Siulak broker long known to PHS team. ➤ Information too late to secure an arrest.
November 2002	Jambi City	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tiger incisors (2) for sale by dealer in snakes and freshwater turtles: ➤ Broker subsequently led investigators to Police Officer (below) and has been twice met at the offices of a major dealer in snake skins, turtles and crocodile skins who is suspected to also deal in tiger and rhino horn ➤ Contact is being maintained with this man pending police or other support for an operation against the main dealer
November 2002	Jambi City	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Three stuffed tigers, pelt of a fourth Sumatran tiger offered to DM and Traffic Investigator. ➤ Stuffed animals (2) seen, pelt and third stuffed animal held by dealer and not seen ➤ Two stuffed tigers held by a senior police officer who also offered to broker the sale of a third stuffed tiger and pelt of a fourth (via a dealer). ➤ Tiger pelt believed to be from Sarolangun area of Jambi

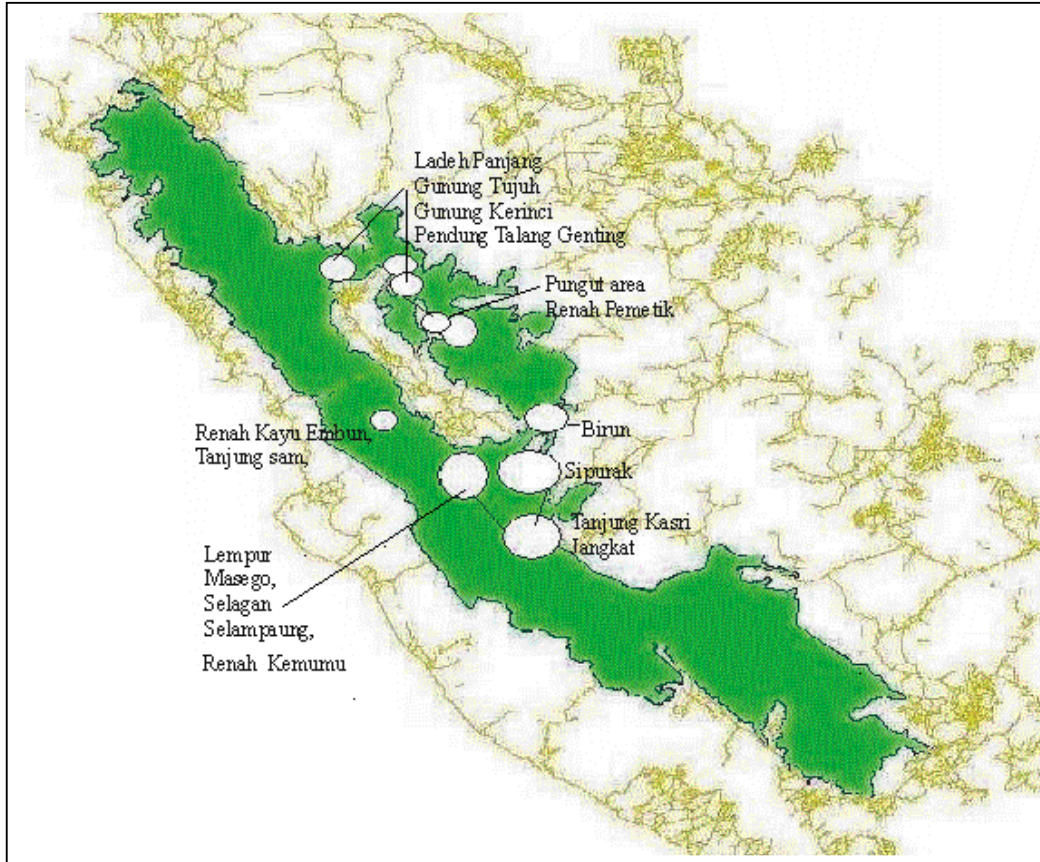
November 2002	Jambi City	1+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tiger incisors (2 real, 3 fake) and thoracic vertebrae for sale by traditional medicine salesman. ➤ March 2003: thoracic vertebrae still unsold, one tiger incisor available. Strips of ?dog? skin painted to resemble tiger being offered for sale, also bear claws and incisors of clouded leopard
November 2002	Jakarta Airport	1+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tiger claws for sale in airport duty free shop (Toko Hasil Laut). Shop also selling bear claws and claws of a smaller cat (<i>Pantera pardus?</i>) Shop previously reportedly selling tiger incisors: ➤ CITES Tiger Task Force advised of this case but no action reported.
December 2002	Talang Arah-lpuh, North Bengkulu and Sungai Manau, Jambi	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tiger killed in a snare in ex-logging forest and carried to Kerinci for sale. ➤ No buyers found willing to buy this pelt in Kerinci so poachers sought a buyer in Sungai Manau district. No sale made and poacher(s) returned to Bengkulu ➤ Pelt believed to have been subsequently sold locally
December 2002	Muara Labuh area, Solok district West Sumatra	1+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Family of known poacher advises he killed an adult female tiger in October and sold to Padang city. ➤ Man continues to be monitored by PHS team seeking a/ poaching location and b/evidence with which to arrest and convict.
January 2003	Sungai Manau area, Merangin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tiger snares reported active . Snares found and disarmed. Poachers identified. Community helper now monitoring their activities
Desember 2002	C2 Bangko	1	<p>Transmigrant holding a Sumatran tiger skin and planning to sell to F (snake and reptile dealer). No price agreement reached. Poacher believed trying to sell through army militia officer.</p> <p>Information late reaching team, no team member able to safely enter and facilitate an operation</p>
February 2003	Birun- Perentak, Sungai Manau district, Merangin	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sumatran tiger killed (shot dead) by Sbr (cf August/September 2002). ➤ Pelt seen by informant(s) but poacher unwilling to transport out of area to a site where PHS can safely launch an operation. Previous experience shows that Police in Merangin district are unlikely to be willing to support enforcement actions in this area. ➤ Pelt subsequently sold to illegal logging sponsor ➤ No enforcement action possible at time to avoid dangerous compromise of informants' identities

February 2003	Bangko, Merangin and Tapan	0	Turtle and snake skin dealer from Bangko soliciting tiger pelts. Dealer now under investigation.
February 2003	Jambi City	1	Strips of tiger skin and a newer incisor being offered by medicine salesman (see October)
February 2003	Agricinal oil palm plantaton, Ipuh, North Bengkulu	1	Tiger shot by oil palm estate guard (marine officer moonlighting). Bones and flesh handed to local people. Skin given to commanding officer. Case being handled by TNKS Bengkulu section and by KSDA
March 2003	Muara Siau sub district, Merangin	1	Tiger killed in a snare by South Sumatera province ungulate poacher. Skin seen and measured by PHS intelligence but subsequently moved before an operation could be launched
March 2003	Air Haji area, Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra province	3	Normally reliable informant reports dealer/broker Ef carried three tiger pelts to Bangko where sold to an unknown dealer. Ef previously tried to sell these pelts in Kerinci but could find no buyer.

Conflict and Conflict Related

August-September 2002	Birun-Perentak villages, Sungai Manau, Merangin, Jambi	Tiger cubs entering villages, one goat clawed, 2+ chickens eaten	Cubs killed by professional poachers. Police refuse enforcement operation claiming poachers' action justified because cubs had entered village boundaries.
September 2002	Sungai Asam, Kerinci	'Small' tiger 'following' people in farmland	Patrol and counsel. No tiger prints found
October 2002	Sungai Asam, Kec Gunung Kerinci	Tiger in farmland	Patrol and counsel. Prints of a large tiger present. Farmers report a 'small' tiger following farmers in the evening
October 2002	Siulak Mukai, Kec Gunung Kerinci	Bear attacks man in farmland	No reason for this attack found – possible cubs present. Team assisted to reduce danger of revenge attacks and indiscriminate placing of snares
December 2002	Sungai Asam, Kerinci	Man missing in farmland (late November) subsequently found dead and eaten	Attack initially blamed on bear (from description of body and injuries and due to proximity of incidents - +/- 8km) due to incorrect information to PHS. Subsequently believed to be tiger. The victim was killed and entirely eaten (feet missing), body concealed in undergrowth.
February 2002	Sungai Asam, Kerinci	Tiger in farmland. Dogs eaten	Patrol and counsel. Prints of a very large tiger present
February 2003	Muara Labuh – Solok, West Sumatra	Golden cat	Tiger reportedly ate a goat and chickens in farmland 5km+ from national park borders. Caught alive by villagers. Found to be adult Golden cat.
February 2003	Tapan, Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Young dispersing animals?	Two young tiger reported killed by semi-professional poacher long known to PHS team after taking chickens and a goat: One sold to a buyer in Solok regency, West Sumatra.
February 2003	...Rejang Lebong district, Bengkulu	Inaccurate report	Report of two tiger cubs/young tigers alarming a local community. Team immediately visited the site but found it is 1 day walk from forest edge and no cause for concern
February 2003	Agricinal Palm Oil plantation, Ipuh, North Bengkulu, Bengkulu	Tiger in oil palm	Tiger taking dogs, goat in recently opened oil palm plantation. Man scratched on buttocks. Incidents not reported to TNKS or to KSDA (15km+ from park borders). Tiger shot by armed security guard.

1: Map of Kerinci Seblat National Park showing areas of patrol concentration August 2002-February 2003



2: Map of Kerinci Seblat National Park – Conflict incidents investigated August 2002-February 2003

