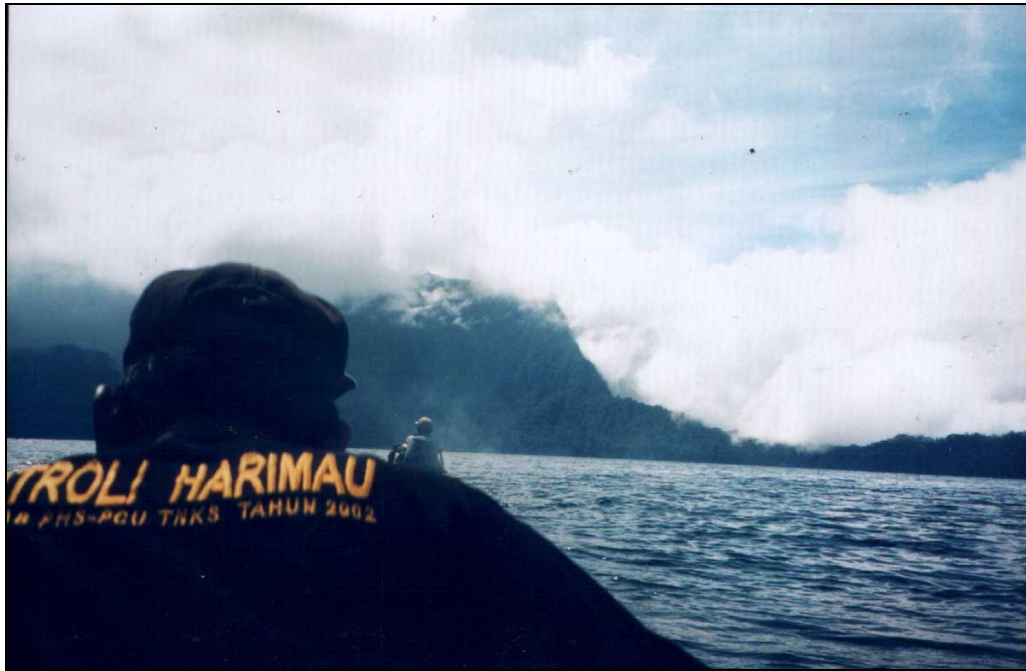


Pelestarian Harimau Sumatera *Kerinci Seblat*

Report on Activities and Progress
2001-2002



Patroli – Danau Gunung Tujuh, Kabupaten Kerinci, Jambi

Alip Tantun Hartana & Deborah J Martyr

Balai Taman Nasional
Kerinci Seblat

Fauna & Flora
International

Acknowledgements

Members of this team are grateful to many individuals and organizations within and outside Indonesia for support and encouragement.

Work and results to date could never have happened without the support and encouragement of Fauna & Flora International and FFI Indonesia Program, 21st Century Tiger – a foundation of London Zoological Society, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation ‘Save the Tiger Fund’ which is supported by ExxonMobil, and a generous and committed private donor in Britain

Ranger members of the project particularly wish to thank Perth Zoo, Australia, for a donation which, with additional assistance from a private donor, has allowed us to implement an interest-free loan scheme to allow TPCU members to buy their own motorbikes

In November 2001, National Park director Ir Anwar Msc returned to Jakarta after spending just over a year leading the park and as titular head of this project.

He has been succeeded, as director, by ibu Listya Kusumardhani MSc, whose energy and commitment to this national park and support and encouragement for this park is inspiring

In July 2002, drs Dwi Sutantohadi, Park Tiger Officer and one of the architects of this project was reassigned and promoted to take over the role of Conservation director of Halim National Park, West Java. The tiger team thanks ‘Cula’ for his support, energy and technical input and wishes him and his new national park well.

The reorganization of KSNP into provincial departments has also seen the departure of Drh. Hayani, to return to Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam in Lampung. The tiger team wishes him and the elephants to which he has devoted so much of his life, all success

Over the course of 2001-2, the project has received much support from LIPI, the Indonesian Academy of Sciences and we particularly thank Dr Okayama of JICA and his team for assistance in conducting DNA analysis of flesh samples believed to be of Sumatran tiger

As in 2000-2001, we particularly thank Sarah Christie of 21st Century Tiger and Zoological Society of London for invaluable support and assistance in a wide range of issues and had the great pleasure of Ibu Sarah visiting the project in January 2001.

With regard to tiger-human conflict management issues, we particularly thank the following individuals and organizations - Dr Noriaki Sakaguchi: JICA, Dale Miquel of Wildlife Conservation Society in the Russian Far East, Sarah Christie, Peter Jackson, former chairman of the Cat Specialist Group and Grandfather of Tiger

protection and conservation, members of the Carnivore Damage Prevention Group in Switzerland and elsewhere, Dr Urs Breitenmoser of the IUCN CSG ,and Bp Bambang Suprayogi of the FFIU CELA elephant project in Aceh, north Sumatra.

Matt Linkie of Durrell Institute of Conservation Ecology , University of Kent, UK who first came to TNKS in 1999 to conduct field studies into tiger populations in the Tapan area of Pesisir Selatan and returned for his doctoral thesis field work has provided training to team members in developing and implementing GIS capability and developed a technical assessment of the potential population of adult resident tiger in the park using GIS analyses of forest cover and landscapes.

Formation of Jaringan Advokasi Harimau Badak Gajah (JA HBG) has led to closer links between NGOs active in species protection and conservation in Sumatra and the support and friendship offered by our colleagues has been inspirational and encouraging.

Many local people living around Kerinci Seblat National Park have given generously of their time and on occasion have placed themselves in potential danger in order to help protect 'Nenek.'

Some cannot be identified for obvious reasons but we particularly thank the kepala desa (headman) of desa Renah Kayu Embun and his community for their magnificent stand against poachers and others and for the help they have freely given to TNKS and this project.



TPCU II Ranger Andi Siswanto: Juni 2002

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1. Project Summary

The long-term goal of this project is to develop a sustainable and effective protection programme for Sumatran tiger within an institutional framework, which may act as a model for other in-situ protection programmes elsewhere in Indonesia

The short term aim is to assist the national park management and provincial-level departments of the Department of Nature Conservation (Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam or KSDA) in detection and prevention of tiger poaching and trafficking activities in and around Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) and, poaching of prey base species and destruction of key tiger habitat.

The project operates under the day-to-day control of a Unit Manager (Alip Tantun Hartana) on secondment from National Park headquarters who reports to director of the national park who subsequently reports to the director general of protected

For the majority of this period, two Tiger Protection and Conservation Units were operational working from base camps at Bangko, capital of Merangin district and Sungai Penuh, capital of Kerinci district.

Establishment of a third four-man TPCU began in June 2002 and was staffing was expected to be completed in early October

1.1 Project Location: Kerinci Seblat National Park and surrounding forest, central Sumatra, Indonesia

Kerinci Seblat National Park is the second-largest national park in Southeast Asia and, as a Level One Tiger Conservation Unit (Wikramanayake, *et al*) with the highest overall score of any TCU identified, is one of the five most important habitats for tigers in the world

The park covers a total of approximately 1.35 million hectares (more than 13,000 sq. km) of forest running for almost 400km north-south down the Barisan mountain range of western Sumatra.

The majority of the national park forests are categorized as hill and upper hill forest with only a relatively small proportion of lowland and lowland hill forest below 500m incorporated within the national park.

The topography of the national park is generally hilly or very hilly, particularly in the far south of the national park in South Sumatra province and in the northern part of the park (West Sumatra province).

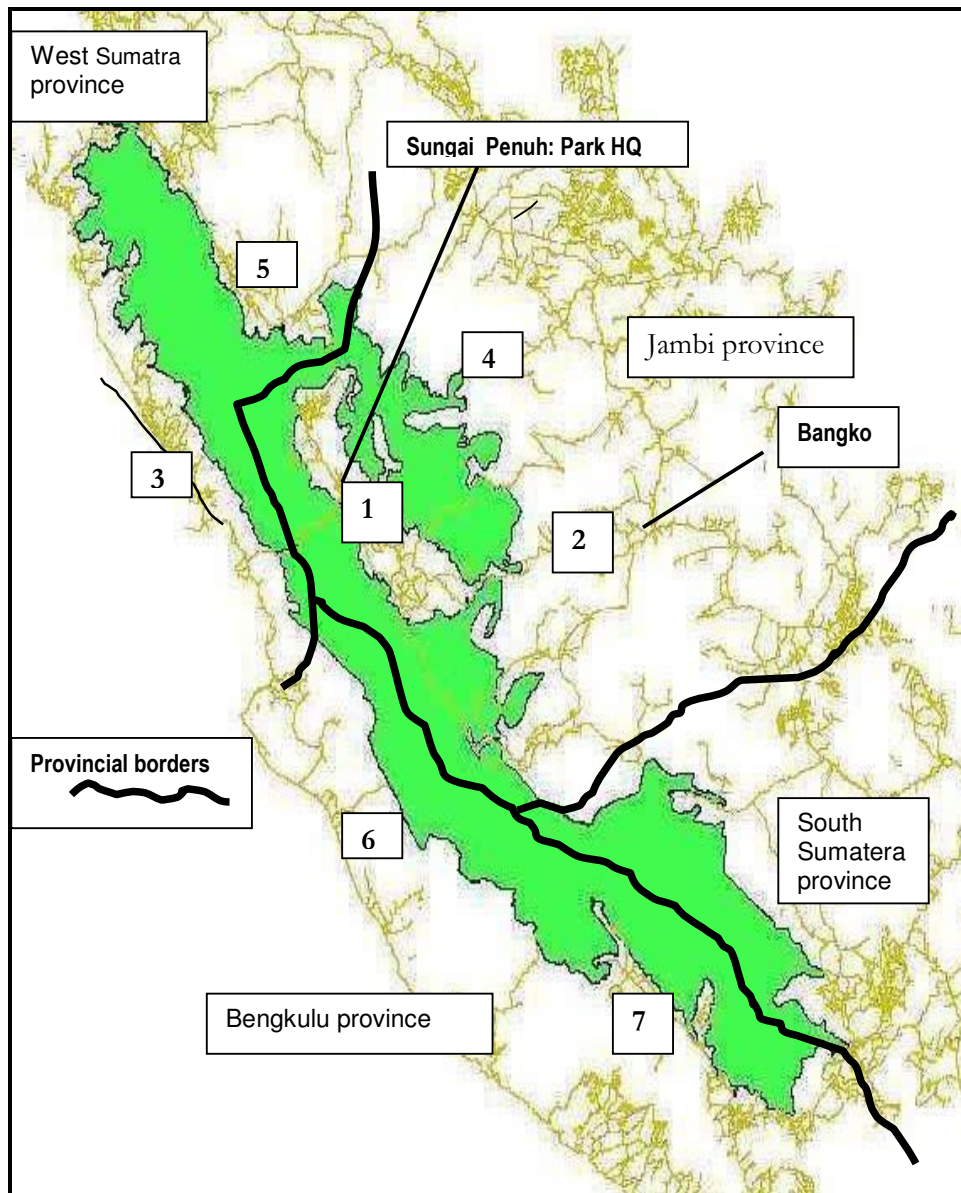
The national park encompasses areas of four provinces of Sumatra- Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu and West Sumatra and nine administrative districts or kabupatens which are themselves divided into sub-districts or kecamatans.

Tiger historically have been found throughout the national park however tiger concentrations appear to be concentrated in certain areas of the park, notably where topography is less hilly and steep and/or where salt licks are concentrated.

It is believed that the most significant surviving tiger populations are found in Kerinci, Muara Bungo and Merangin kabupatens of Jambi province, North Bengkulu kabupaten and Pesisir Selatan regency, West Sumatra. (see map)

Two short (four-day) initial surveys of Rejang Lebong kabupaten, Bengkulu in 2002, a district reportedly formerly well-known for tiger, produced no tiger sign however no conclusions can be made on the basis of such short field inspections.

Fig 1: Kerinci Seblat National Park: provinces, provincial borders and kabupatens in which the team has operated in 2001-2



- 1: Kerinci district
- 2: Merangin district
- 3: Pesisir Selatan district
- 4: Muara Bungo district

- 5: Solok district
- 6: Bengkulu Utara district
- 7: Rejang Lebong district

2 Background and History

A minimum estimate for population was made at a Sumatran Tiger Population, Habitat and Viability Analysis workshop held in Padang in 1994 when it was suggested that 76 or more animals range within KSNP forests.

This estimate was made on a basis of three adult residents per 100 sq km and on the erroneous assumption that Sumatran tiger favour lowland forest, thereby excluding much of the park from the tiger habitat and population equation.

Camera trapping and extensive surveys within and around the national park by FFI since 1995 and survey and patrol work since April 2000, by FFI and the PHS Tiger Protection and Conservation Units indicates the 1994 population proposal was a considerable under-count

In late 2001, a new proposal for the *holding* or *carrying* capacity of the national park for Sumatran tiger was made by Matt Linkie of Durrell Institute of Conservation Ecology, UK This proposal was based on FFI and PHS data from surveys and camera trapping, GIS analysis of forest cover and available habitat and also drawing on results of field work by other projects, notably Sumatran Tiger Project at TN Way Kambas

This postulates an overall approximate potential/natural capacity within TNKS of approximately 150 adult tigers but excludes the surviving lowland and lowland hill ex-logging forests bordering the national park.

However the level of illegal hunting and killings of Sumatran tigers – and, in some areas, of prey species - recorded by the TPCUs between 2000-2002 suggests that the tiger population in KSNP is now far below the park's carrying capacity.

It is concluded that a realistic estimate for the population of tiger in KSNP and surviving buffer zone forests is now between 50-70 animals.



3 Activities and Progress July 2001-2

Field Patrols and Surveys

Intelligence

Human-Tiger Conflict intervention

National Park support and PolHut capacity enhancement

Inter agency and institutional liaison

Problems

FIELD PATROLS AND SURVEYS

Patrols fell into three categories in 2001-2:

- **Reactive**

Patrols in an area of known or reported active threat to Sumatran tiger and/or ungulate prey base – for example Ladeh Panjang/Mt Kerinci at the head of the Kerinci valley

- **Pro-active**

Patrols in an area known or believed to be of importance to Sumatran tiger where there is no significant current level of threat but where serious threat may develop if there is no protection presence – for eg Hulu Sipurak

- **Maintenance**

Patrols, as time permits, in an area where there was formerly a serious level of threat or where conflict has previously been a problem, where the problem or threat appears to have currently been resolved or reduced but where a presence must be maintained as other working priorities allow. – eg Renah Kayu Embun. Such maintenance activity may take the form of regular visits to the community to discuss events and possible problems rather than patrols.

For the purpose of threat and assessment monitoring in the field (forest) many indicators are employed. These include:

- Presence/absence and number of snares, active and historic and type of snare and changes in threat pattern.
- Human activity and presence indicators – for example rubbish (plastic bags, cigarette packets on trails etc- by frequency of encounter) parang cuts and other trail-blazing indicators.

- Tiger presence/absence and frequency of encounter where different individuals are believed present. Changes in these patterns
- Ungulate presence/absence and frequency of encounter on patrol route
- Song bird and ground bird poaching/trapping activities (the latter generally associated with poaching of mammals)
- NFTP collection – some gaharu collectors, particularly from the Tapan area, are known to act as poachers' scouts and may use gaharu collection as a 'front' for placement of tiger snares. Manau (a climbing palm) collectors cause serious degradation of forest and some may act as 'scouts' for land clearance syndicates.
- Because the size of tiger footmarks vary according to soil sub strat, the number of tigers encountered along a patrol route can only be estimated.

All significant sites – tiger sign, threat, camp sites, salt licks et al are recorded using a Garmin GPS unit and data collected is subsequently entered into the simple GIS system now operational at the PHS mess in Bangko

Patrol and Operational Strategy 2001-2

When the TPCU teams were first established, almost equal priority was given to habitat protection issues as to combating poaching of Sumatran tiger and tiger prey species.

In 2001-2, the TPCUs have become more specialist in their approach and this is reflected in the teams' enforcement record (see table below).

One reason for this shift in approach has been the continued increase in illegal logging in the Kerinci Seblat National Park and serious incidents of violence towards TNKS rangers and others associated with the park by illegal logging syndicates and their sponsors.

The sheer number of illegal loggers in some areas and their increasing propensity to resort to violence has meant that the TPCUs have had to withdraw from locations previously patrolled in 2000-2001.

However all patrols are designed to meet the project's mission priorities – conservation of existing critical tiger populations and protection of existing tiger population and habitat where threat is known or predicted

The majority of patrols conducted between 2001-2 ranged from 3-6 days, mainly in the Wilderness zone of the park. Teams less frequently entered the central part of the Core or Interior Zone due to identification of Wilderness and forest edge zones as having the highest level of threat to tiger and prey species due to ease of access by poachers and others

For the majority of 2001-2, team field operations concentrated on the kabupatens or districts of Kerinci and Merangin in Jambi province with field patrols extended to Muara Bungo district in early-mid 2002 where an important tiger population is threatened by illegal expansion of a palm oil plantation owned by a close member of the family of former President Suharto.

One reason for continued patrol concentration on the Jambi area has been the very high level of threat recorded by patrol units and TPCU intelligence.

However the team also encountered increasingly serious problems of reliability with its two Toyota Hartop jeeps, one of which was subsequently burned by illegal loggers on August 13, 2002.

Securing funding for one and, ideally for two new pre-owned jeeps is an urgent priority if the teams are to be able to travel the long distances required to reach patrol entry points and to even consider expanding operations to other areas of the national park.

Although patrol and patrol survey sites are chosen by Unit Leaders and the Field Manager with input from the FFI where no entry has previously been made and the overall patrol route (exit

and entry point) is selected before entry, route choice within the forest is at the discretion of the team leader who may be a PolHut or member of the community team.

Routes are designed, where possible, to follow ridge trails which, in the hilly forests of the Kerinci Seblat, are favoured by both tiger, large mammals and people for ease of movement. Therefore following these trails maximizes data collected on tiger presence and threat active and potential.

The in-field standard patrol target is for not less than 12 days per month to be spent under forest cover and/or within KSNP therefore allowing each TPCU to conduct a minimum of two patrols per month.

This target is not always met since operational emergencies may disrupt in-field patrol schedules. Patrol schedules in November 2001 were disrupted in the aftermath of an incident at Kumbung, Tapan due to in which a Tiger team member was very badly injured.

Analysis of patrol results over the two-years of project operations indicates that enforcement action in the form of arrests is most likely where a PolHut team leader is present on the patrol team and where the PolHut member of the team is armed.

All Patrol teams carry Field Data sheets to allow easier collection of data on threat and biodiversity along the patrol route.

Biodiversity data collected focuses generally on flagship species, floral and faunal, and is based on simple frequency-of-encounter supplemented by regular collection of GPS positions using Garmin GPS units.



A heavily-pregnant muntjac (kijang) hind found in a snare by a TPCU unit on Gunung Kerinci and released.

Poaching of ungulates is a serious problem in the Kerinci area

Sumatran Tiger Presence/Absence Records from Patrols/Surveys/ Conflict handling investigation July 2001 - August 2002

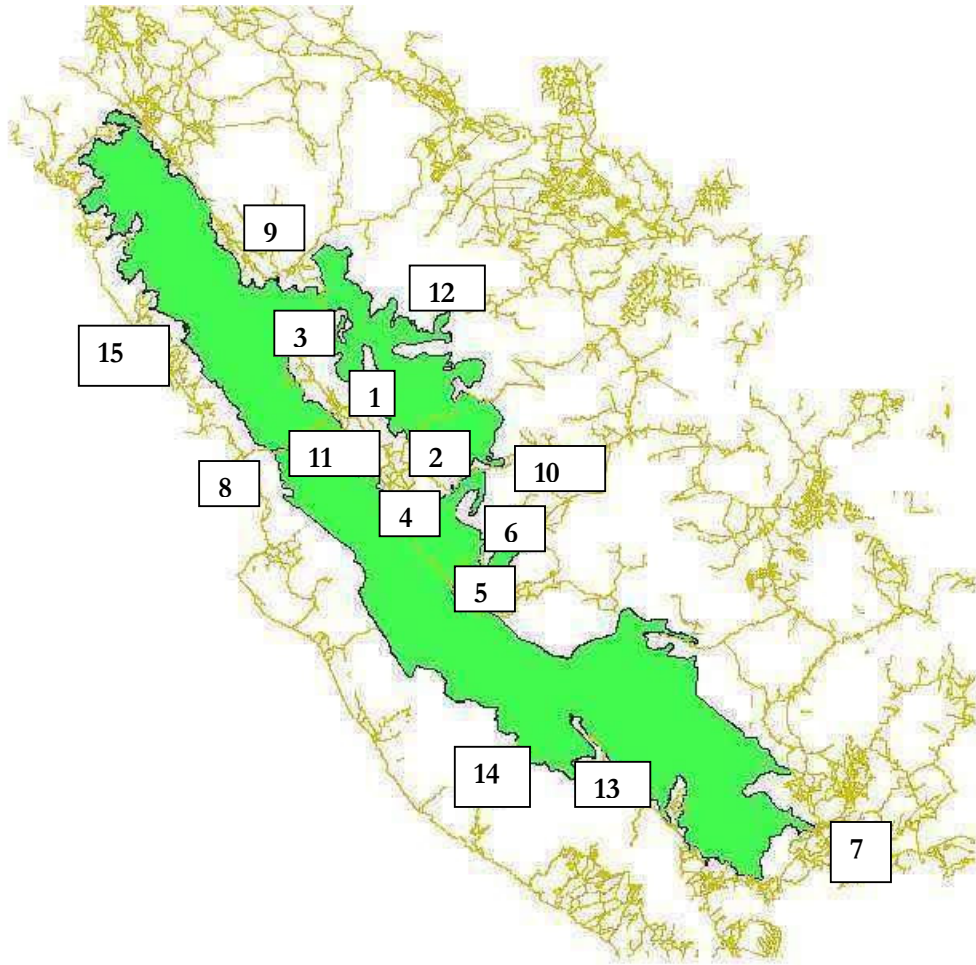
Note: Forest patrol schedules in October and November were impacted due to concentration on Intelligence in the Tapan area of Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra province

Key	Year	Area	Month/ Year	Detail
1	2001	Bukit Tapan - Siulak Kecil. Kab Kerinci	July 01	1 adult tiger present (forest). 1+ in farmland (Conflict: Batak Tiger)
2	2001	Gunung Kerinci, Kab Kerinci	Aug 01	1 adult present
2	2001	Ladeh Panjang	Nov 01	1 adult present
2	2002	Ladeh Panjang. Kab Kerinci	3.02	1 adult present
2	2002	Ladeh Panjang, Kab Kerinci	Aug 02	1 adult, 1 cub
2	2002	Liki, Kab Solok-Ladeh Panjang, Kab Kerinci	July 02	1 adult
2	2002	Ladeh Panjang, Kerinci	April 02	No record
3	2001	Renah Pemetik, Kab Kerinci	July 01	1 or more animals present
3	2001	Renah Pemetik, Kab Kerinci	Aug 01	2 animals present
3	2002	Renah Pemetik, Kab Kerinci and Muara Bungo	Oct 01	2 adults present
4	2001	Tarutung: Kerinci - Hulu Penetai, Kab Merangin	Sept 01	1 or more tiger present
4	2001	Tarutung-Air Liki, Kerinci- Merangin	Sept 01	No tiger sign
5	2001	Gunung Raya-Renah Kayu Embun- Sako Gedang	Sept 01	1 tiger present
5	2001	Gunung Raya-Renah Kayu Embun- Sako Gedang	Oct 01	1 tiger present
6	2001	Tj. Genting, Kerinci -Sei. Gambir Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Nov 01	1 tiger present
7	2001	Hulu Sipurak Kab Kerinci- Kab Merangin	Nov 01	1 + tiger present
8	2001	Manjuntto-Selagan Kab Kerinci	Nov 01	1+ tiger present

8	2001	Manjuntto-Selagan Kab Kerinci	Oct 01	1+ tiger present
8	2002	Manjuntto-Selagan Kab Kerinci	June 02	2 adults
9	2002	Lake Depati Empat, Merangin	May 02	No records
9	2002	Danau Depati Empat. Kab Merangin	Nov 01	1+ adult/young adult
10	2002	Renah Kemumu Kab Merangin-Kab Kerinci	March 02	No records. Two tigers recently killed in snares
10	2002	Renah Kemumu, Kab Merangin	Oct 01	1 tiger
11	2001	Tarutung – G. Patah Tiga, Kerinci	May 02	No record
12	2002	Ulu Sipurak area, Kab Kerinci and Merangin	August 02	1+ tiger present
12	2002	Ulu Sipurak area	January 02	2 adults, 1 cub present
13	2001	Sengak river area, Kab Merangin	August 02	1 tiger present
14	2002	Birun area, Kab Merangin	August 02	Adult and two cubs. Conflict. One shot (26.08.02)
15	2002	Mt Masurai Kab Merangin	March 02	1 adult present
16	2002	Talang Asal- Tanjung Berugo, Kab Merangin	July 02	1 adult present
17	2002	Gunung Raya, Renah Kayu Embun, Kab Kerinci	May 02	1 adult present
18	2002	TKA – Sungai Kemarau: Kab Muara Bungo	July 02	3 adults present, one with cub
18	2002	TKA – Sungai Kemarau: Kab Muara Bungo	May 02	2 adults present
19	2002	Nilo Dingin, Kab Merangin	Nov-01- Feb 02	1 adult/sub-adult (conflict)
20	2002	Sungai Ning – Sungai Jernih – Jembatan Dua, Kab Kerinci	Feb 02	1 adult intermittently present (subsequently shot (conflict))
21	2002	Sungai Asam, Kab Kerinci	July 02	2 individuals (conflict)
22	2002	Lake Gunung Tujuh, Kerinci	April 02	1 adult
23	2002	Bt.Ule, Kab Muara Bungo	March 02	1 adult (FFI)
24	2002	Payuh Sepak, Jangkat, Kab Merangin	March 02	1 adult

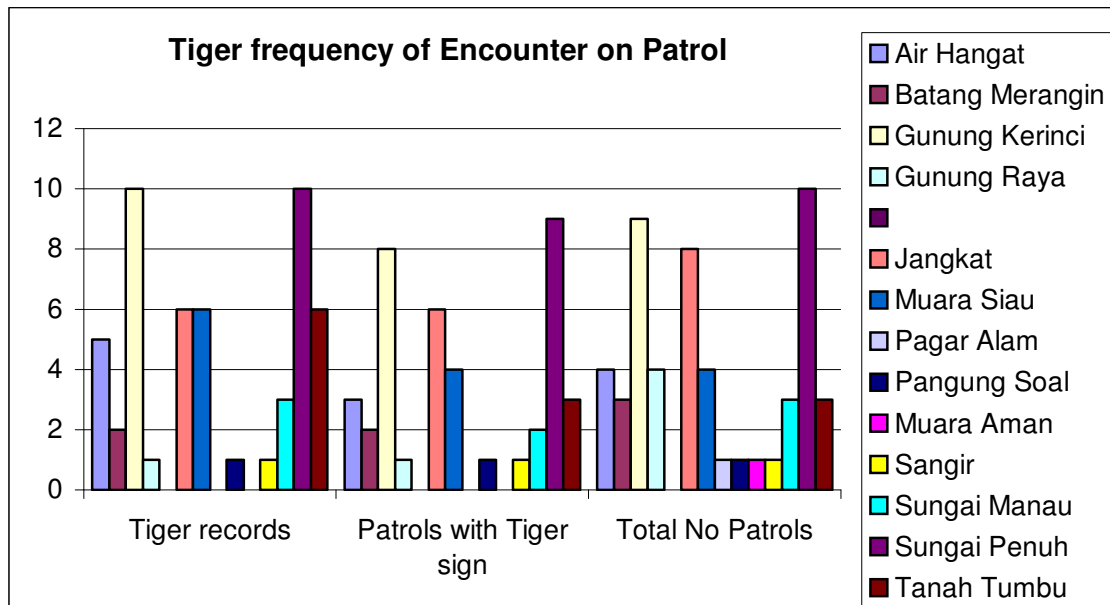
25	2002	Sungai Sindang-Air Lasi, Kab Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	March 02	1 adult (FFI)
26	2002	Danau Kabut – Kab Merangin	June 02	1 adult
27	2002	Renah Kayu Embun Kab Kerinci	May 02	1 adult
27	2002	Renah Kayu Embun, Kerinci	Feb 02	No records
27	2002	Renah Kayu Embun, Kerinci	March 02	1 adult (conflict)
28	2002	Sijau river area, Kab Kerinci and Kab Merangin	Jan 02	1 adult
29	2002	Sungai Kambu, Merangin	April 02	No records
30	2002	Pagar Alam, Curup, Kab Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	May 02	No record
31	2002	Talang Kemuning-G Kunyt, Kerinci	June 02	No record
32	2002	Air Ketaun-Air Putih, Rejang Lebong	July 02	No record (FFI)
33	2001	Lempur-Renah Agung	Aug 2001	1 adult
33	2002	Lempur-Renah Agung - B Atap Ijuk- Selempaung, Kab Kerinci	July 02	No record
33	2002	Bedeng 4-Bkt Idris- Selempaung, Kab Kerinci	July 02	No record

Map of Kerinci Seblat National Park and showing central point of sub-districts (kecamatan) cited in this report



Key No	Name
1	Kec Air Hangat, Kabupaten Kerinci
2	Kec Batang Merangin, Kab Kerinci
3	Kec Gunung Kerinci, Kab Kerinci
4	Kec Gunung Raya, Kab Kerinci
5	Kec Jangkat, Kab Merangin
6	Kec Muara Siau, Kab Merangin
7	Kec Pagar Alam, Pagar Alam
8	Kec Pancung Soal, Kab Pesisir Selatan
9	Kec Sangir, Kab Solok
10	Kec Sungai Manau, Kab Merangin
11	Kec Sungai Penuh, Kab Kerinci
12	Kec Tanah Tumbu, Kab Muara Bungo
13	Kec Muara Aman, Kab Rejang Lebong
14	Kec Arga Makmuir, Kab Bengkulu Utara
15	Kec Balai Selasa, Kab Pesisir Selatan

Tiger Sign Encounters on Patrol/Survey in 13 sub districts



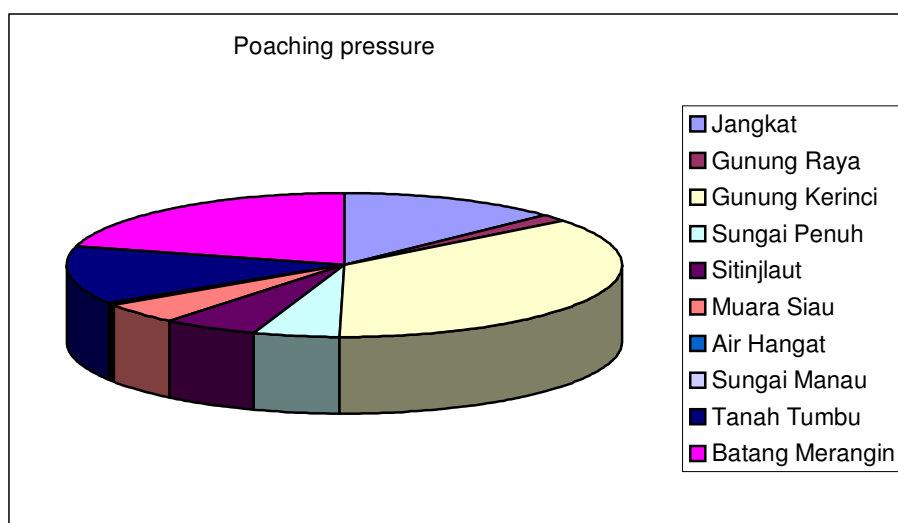
Note: Figures regarding number of separate instances of tiger sign in Sungai Penuh sub-district are distorted due to patrols in that area 2001-2 following and monitoring the movements of the Batak Tiger (conflict case)

Level of Poaching Threat - active tiger and ungulate snares

Loc No	Month & Year	Location	Active snares	
			Tiger	Ungulate
10	July 2001	Renah Kemumu	2	3
10	March 2002	Renah Kemumu	2	0
33	August 2002	Renah Agung/Lempur	0	4
33	July 2002	Renah Agung/Lempur	0	2
2	August 2001	Ladeh Panjang	0	67
2	July 2002	Ladeh Panjang	0	30
2	July 2002	Ladeh Panjang (found and destroyed by a TPCU auxiliary)	1	0
27	July 2001	Renah Kayu Embun-Gunung Raya	1	0
27	Oct 2001	Renah Kayu Embun-Sako Gedang	0	17
4	Oct 2001	Tarutung-Air Liki	0	12
4	Sep-01	Tarutung - G. Patah Tiga	0	8
11	October 2001	Hulu Sipurak	0	17

7 November-01	Renah Pemetik	0	1
29 December 2001	Sungai Kambu	1	0
24 January 2002	Payuh Sepah, Kab Merangin	0	36
18 March 2002	TKA –Bt Kemarau Muara Bungo	0	4
18 June 2002	TKA-Bt Kemarau Muara Bungo	0	43
28 May 2002	Sijau river area, Kab Kerinci	0	75
22 June 2002	Lake Gunung Tujuh	0	31
	Total	7	353

Snare Trapping Pressure on Sumatran tiger and deer species in 10 sub-districts 2001-2002



Other Threats recorded:

- Illegal logging - widespread and increasingly aggressive. In the early months of 2002, up to 100 illegal chainsaws were in operation in the critical tiger habitats around the Penetai and Sipurak rivers on the borders of Kerinci and Merangin districts and in July the Indonesian Army was called in to try to control the situation since it had escalated beyond the capacity of either park or local government to control. The government's community logging permit initiative (IPHK) designed to decriminalize small-scale logging has been abused by some local government officers and is almost invariably not properly supervised or controlled.
- Poaching of ungulates – sambar , muntjac (barking deer) and serow. Most serious in the Kerinci area (see chart) and where Kerincinese of the Siulak clan have settled
- Bird trapping (ground birds) for meat – usually associated with poaching of ungulates.
- Song bird trapping – cage bird trade.
- Insecticide and electric fishing
- Ganja (marijuana) farming and trafficking – PHS under-cover operatives in May passed details of a large ganja plantation in KSNP to police in Kerinci. The major tiger dealer 'Es' has recently started to traffic in marijuana from the north Kerinci area
- Clearance of national park or protected forests:- The ongoing depression in agricultural staple commodity prices (coffee, cinammon and rubber) is likely to be one reason for lower rate of illegal clearance of KSNP forests in 2001-2. Clearance of KSNP and protected forests by palm oil consortia has become an issue in the Muara

- Bungo area and, if it continues, will give easy, all-weather access to an important tiger habitat in KSNP forests via plantation roads.
- Gaharu and other Non-Timber Forest Products extraction including collection of manau (a form of rattan) which has now been essentially extirpated in forest outside of the national park.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES ARISING DURING FOREST PATROLS OR OPERATIONS RESULTING FROM INTELLIGENCE

Adoption of a more specialized approach by the team has, *de facto*, meant that fewer arrests and seizures were made in the project's second year of operation than the first since poaching and trafficking in Sumatran tiger is, almost by definition, secretive.

Proceeding against individuals suspected of dealing or poaching tiger requires collection of solid legal evidence before any operation can be launched and the team has a policy of not launching enforcement action until it is clear that a legal case exists.

Even where this is the case, the safety of personnel in any operation and of project informants must also be considered and even the civil police authorities are now reluctant to make an arrest in the home village of a suspect.

Therefore, in a number of instances over the course of 2001-2, even where a legal case was found to exist, no action could be taken, although the case will be pursued (cf Siulak: Nursamsi) until a successful conclusion is achieved

The dangers inherent in enforcement actions were graphically illustrated in October 2001 when Andi Siswanto, a community ranger member of the team was very badly injured by a lynch mob during the course of a failed operation to arrest the known tiger poacher and sub-dealer, Dalil.

No	Month / Year	Suspect(s)	Case	Evidence	Location	Details in brief
1	August 2001	One	Clearing national park forest	Visual	Ladeh Panjang-Pandan Dewa Kerinci	Formal warning and released on parole
2	October 2001	One - Dalil	Poaching and trafficking Sumatran tiger	1 Sumatran tiger skin	Kumbung-Pesisir Selatan	Arrest warrant active. Awaiting support of police
3	October 2001	Three	Poaching protected species (deer)	1 Unit shotgun Rakitan (Kecepek)	Renah Kayu Embun Kerinci	Passed to courts. One man sentenced 9 months, two subsequently released
4	Nov-01	One caught, two evaded arrest	Poaching in the protected area	17 snare cables and 67 birds confiscated.	Hulu Sepurak	Advised of the law. Formally cautioned

			Birds released	Merangin	and released on parole
5 Feb 2002	Three	Poaching in the protected area	32 snare cables confiscated and one airgun	Payu Sepah-Jangkat, Merangin	Advised of the law. Formally cautioned and released on parole
6 March 2002	One – local government contractor		17 logs of sawn timber 40x 20x200cm = 10 btg & 30x20x 200 cm =7 trees	Pungut Mudik Kerinci	Confiscated timber passed to the village which has traditional rights to these forests
9 March 2002	Four men. One known to have links to a rogue Forestry department officer	Illegal logging and carrying illegal timber	1 Unit Mobil L 300 & sawn timber	Sanggaran Agung Kerinci	Timber confiscated. Offence confirmed and formal court warning issued
10 March 202	Vehicle owned by a rogue army officer: driver escaped	Illegal logging	1 Unit Colt Diesel & timber, various sizes	Sanggaran Agung	Still under legal process
11 Apr-02	One man	Clearing TNKS forests	Visual	Jalan Buntu-Kebun Baru - Kayu Aro	Advised of the law and released on parole
12 Apr-02	One man	Illegal logging	1 Unit Chainsaw	Sungai Ambai	Passed to courts
13 June 2002	Three men	Illegal fishing methods (electric)	Smoked fish	Majunto - Selagan	Formally cautioned and released on parole. Head of Traditional Law advised for handling by village council
Total arrests: 20 men either charged and subject to legal process or charged and released on parole.					

EVIDENCE HELD, PASSED FOR LABORATORY ANALYSIS OR RELEASED (LIVE ANIMALS) AS A RESULT OF PATROLS, OPERATIONS OR INTELLIGENCE

No	Item.type	Case	Location seized/obtained	Clarification
1	Dried flesh of a Sumatran tiger	Poaching, possession and sale of a protected species September 2001	Lunang-Silaut, Kab Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra province	Poacher working for Dalil (acting as sub-dealer). No operation possible due to slow laboratory confirmation of species and overtaken by events at Kumbung (October)
2	Dried flesh and rendered oil of a Sumatran tiger	Possession September 2001	Arga Makmuir area, Kab Bengkulu Utara	Bones sold. Pelt sold. Broker identified. Dealer not yet identified. Head of poaching syndicate not yet satisfactorily identified due to distance from PHS base of operations
3	Flesh of a Sumatran tiger	Possession with intent to broker the sale of a protected species March 2002	Gunung Kerinci, Kab Kerinci Jambi	Small flesh sample (dried) obtained from would-be broker. Poacher tentatively identified. No additional evidence secured
4	Live <i>Pardofelis marmorata</i> – marbled cat/macan bulu	Possession of a protected species November 2002	Confiscated at Padang Aro, Kab Solok, West Sumatra	Animal treated for severe neck (snare) injuries. Released January 2002
5	(Home) Stuffed clouded leopard and skeletal assembly	Poaching and possession of a protected species September 2002	Seized at Gunung Kerinci	Animal seized. Suspect formally cautioned and released on parole. (Case not brought to court for procedural reasons)
6	Cervical vertebrae (3) of a Sumatran tiger	Trading in Sumatran Tiger March 2002	Siulak Deras, Kerinci	Received from Santosa in house of Nursamsi and taken from a cardboard box containing 10kg of mixed bones of Sumatran tiger (4) and clouded leopard (1)
7	Live, juvenile <i>Macaca nemestrina</i> (beruk/pig-tailed macaque)	Animal welfare: primate believed from KSNP forest March 2002	Confiscated Muara Siau, Kab Merangin	Juvenile, caught by farmer at park edge or in park. Released following treatment at TPCU Mess Bangko for serious injuries to leg (infected by airgun pellets) . Owner cautioned and paroled.
8	Dried flesh of Sumatran tiger	Tiger caught in a deer snare: Killed June 2002	Siulak Gedang, Kerinci	Pelt and bones sold to Nursamsi and Santosa . Flesh sample obtained, under cover, from poacher

		Flesh acquired late July 2002		
9	Dried flesh of a Sumatran tiger	Tiger caught in a pig snare, July 2002	Balai Selesa, Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Trapper identified, local buyer of pelt and bones identified. Buyer (Kerinci) tentatively identified. No legal grounds (evidence) to proceed against buyer. Case against trapper unlikely to be accepted in court
10	Pelt of an adult Sumatran tiger	Poaching of Sumatran tiger. Animal killed by poisoning October 2001	Seized at Kumbung, Tapan, Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Tiger killed by Dalil, at the time headman of Silaut village. Operation launched in October to arrest failed due to attack by mob. Dalil still on 'Wanted' List. PHS awaiting support of police for new arrest attempt
11	Hair and foot bones of a Sumatran tiger	Killed in a pig snare early 2002 Obtained August 2002	Air Haji/Balai Selasa Pesisir Selatan	Retrieved from 'grave' following local information. Owner of land is a local police officer Obtained August 2002
12	Hair, foot bones and thoracic vertebrae of a Sumatran tiger	Killed in a pig snare early/mid 2002 Obtained August 2002	Air Haji/Balai Selasa Pesisir Selatan	Retrieved from 'grave' following local information. Owner of land is a local police officer
13	Home-made shot gun using factory-made 7.62mm ammunition 11 bullets	Poaching of protected species (deer) October 2001	Seized Renah Kayu Embun, Kerinci	Gun and ammunition seized in operation backed by Kerinci Police. Evidence handed to Kerinci Police for safe keeping
14	Flesh of a Sumatran tiger	Illegal killing and possession of a protected species August 2002	Birun village, Kab Merangin	Case ongoing
15	65 laughing thrushes (white-crested and Sunda - <i>arrulax spp</i>), 1 barbet, 1 green magpie	Illegal trapping of birds within the protected area November 2001	Seized Hulu Sipurak, Kab Merangin	Poacher caught. Birds released by TPCU.
16	Chainsaw	Illegal logging April 2002	Seized Sungai Ambai, Pungut, Kerinci	Under legal process
17	1 Airgun	Illegal hunting (birds) in KSNP March 2002	Seized Payoh Sepah, Kab Merangin	Held. Suspect released after questioning on parole
18	Timber 6 cubic metres	Illegal Logging	Seized at Sangaranagung,	Passed to Balai TNKS

		March 2002	Kerinci	
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Evidence of Tiger poaching in Pesisir Selatan district, West Sumatra province

Poachers from the Tapan area previously were heavily implicated in the poaching of Sumatran rhinoceros in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The PHS team has secured incontrovertible evidence that Tapan poachers have now turned their attention to Sumatran tiger.

Here a TNKS ranger examines the pelt of a young, sub-adult male Sumatran tiger, poisoned in October 2001 by the tiger poacher and dealer Dalil.

This operation resulted in serious injuries to a member of the PHS team and while the evidence of crime was seized, the suspect escaped arrest and remains at large.

The arrest of this man, who has been a suspect in the poaching of Sumatran tiger and Sumatran rhinoceros stretching back at least 10 years remains a priority of the project and the park continues to lobby police for support in obtaining his arrest and a judicial hearing.

Intelligence – poaching and trafficking

Accurate and effective intelligence collection is integral to any species conservation project to ensure that protection and conservation effort is targeted to where intervention is most urgently required.

Intelligence is collected for the purpose of active intervention by the PHS team in its role as a component of KSNP and with the support of police as needed and is not for the purpose of trade/traffic monitoring although, by default, intelligence collected has monitoring value.

Prices for tiger pelts appear to have remained stable in central Sumatra during the period in question with prices ranging from US\$200-\$800 depending on the size of the animal in question and the quality (lack of visible injury) of the pelt.

There is some indication that the market for tiger bone may have become more active over the past 12 months and undercover members of the team have been quoted prices as high as US\$16 per kg compared with \$11-12 per kg in 2000-1. These figures are translated from local currency at 2000-2001 and 2002 dollar exchange rates.

Sub-dealers and dealers continue to buy both pelt and bone whereas end-users locally seek tiger pelts. There is circumstantial evidence of strong demand for tiger bone from a Chinese dealer in the West Sumatra provincial capital of Padang and this man has also bought clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) bone.

The tiger dealing syndicate based in Siulak, North Kerinci which was broken up in September 2002 (outside of the scope of this report) appears to have been sending tiger pelts to Padang.

However, in the team's current area of operations, the major market for tiger pelt and bone is in Jambi city, capital of Jambi province.

There is narrative evidence to suggest that the Indonesian island of Batam, just off the coast of Singapore, is the major clearing house for Sumatran tiger pelts and bones and this has also been reported by wildlife trade monitors from other NGOs.

It is suspected that the small ferry port of Kuala Tungkal, approximately two hours by road north of Jambi is the main exit point for tiger products from this area of Sumatra.

The PHS team employs both TPCU members of the project as intelligence collectors as well as members of the community at large who are paid a small daily wage and their expenses while operating under project direction.

The importance of the role of part-time community informants cannot be over-stated. Unfortunately, without great care and protection, community informants may become known and any project proposing to use this method must be prepared to move informants to a place of safety on occasion.

This has happened on two occasions over the course of 2001-2.

It has been found that while some KSNP PolHut are keen to learn about intelligence operations, the great majority do not have the familiarity with forest product trade networks or a suitable background to allow them to work effectively under cover.

Furthermore, the police-style training of Forestry Department rangers tends to produce an individual who, even off-duty and in plain clothes, is easy to identify as a law enforcement officer.

However, during the course of training programs for KSNP PolHut run by the PHS team and by the ICDP Monitoring and Evaluation Component over the last year, a small number of KSNP PolHut were identified who might benefit from training in under-cover intelligence collection techniques.

It is hoped that these rangers will receive basic training in Intelligence collection and operations – over the latter part of 2002 and will be available to assist the team in certain operations, particularly where the legal process would benefit from a witness being produced in court.

At present, the project is unwilling to produce intelligence operatives and informants as witnesses for the prosecution in court since they and their families cannot subsequently be protected from retribution by the accused's family or community.

The project also continues to collect information on poaching and trafficking from unwitting informants – often members of the semi-criminal underworld hoping to profit from any illegal transaction by acting as a broker to facilitate the sale. Such individuals are never paid for their information.

In certain key areas, the project has also posted 'watchers' whose sole responsibility it is to monitor and report on individuals entering the national park forests, particularly where those individuals are from the notorious poaching communities of Tapan, Pesisir Selatan and Siulak in North Kerinci.

It was information from 'watchers' that led to the arrest, in October 2001, of a cashiered army officer and two friends from Talang Kemuning village, Kerinci who had arrived at Renah Kayu Embun village, Kerinci with the intention of shooting deer.

In certain key locations, two 'watchers' have been posted, unknown to each other. They receive money for petrol (if they have a motorbike) or transport and telephone calls and a small sum of money when a report is made that can be validated.

'Watchers' are not asked to conduct active intelligence collection or to take any part in team operations and their sole responsibility is to provide information to the PHS team so that a response can be made.

As 'watchers' and informants learn that the PHS team can be trusted to protect their identities and will respond, where possible, to information, so some local communities have become empowered and begun to act on some issues.

The most pleasing example is that of Renah Kayu Embun in Kerinci where villagers have are now conducting their own informal patrols and making citizens' arrests (5 in the course of 2002) of bird trappers, poachers and men fishing illegally.

Intelligence collected, whether by full-time team members, watchers or informants is graded (*see below*) and all team members are expected to self-grade their information collection prior to reporting to Unit Leader or the Field Manager.

For intelligence data to be collected over a wide area and for team members to be able to move freely, transport is clearly important.

The team's freedom of movement has been vastly improved following generous donations by Perth Zoo (through 21st Century Tiger) and a private donor, which has allowed members of TPCU 1 and TPCU II to buy motorbikes for their own personal use and that of the project.

This has given rangers a tangible stake in the project, has rewarded their efforts and commitment to tiger conservation and, at the same time, substantially improved team mobility.

GRADING INTELLIGENCE DATA ACQUIRED

A1	<p>First-hand observation of an illegal item or activity by a reliable and experienced long-term informant or member of the TPCU team.</p> <p><i>If relating to bone, a sample must be acquired for positive identification and brought to Sungai Penuh where a complete tiger skeleton and bones of other larger Sumatran cats are held for reference purposes</i></p> <p>Flesh samples are not full A1 until confirmed as of Sumatran tiger through DNA identification at LIPI laboratories or unless there is additional corroborative evidence available at first hand.</p> <p>A1 is the final stage before launch of an enforcement operation and team members and informants who deliver an A1 report are also expected to be able to routinely answer a number of crucial questions –</p> <p>Who – identity of suspect, Where – source of the illegal item and current location, When – When was the crime committed/when offered for sale. Why – tiger killed accidentally or intentionally, held illegally (stuffed tiger) as a decorative item/ being offered with the intention of profit. How much - the price requested for the item.</p> <p>Once an A1 report has been received, a decision will be taken on enforcement action and liaison with police and park management will be launched.</p>
A2	<p>Reliable information at second-hand in which a trade item has been observed, the item can be clearly described (weight, measurement, price) and suspect's name and village is known.</p> <p>All A2 reports are investigated as a matter of course where they refer to a proposed transaction or to the illegal possession of Sumatran tiger pelt/bone or flesh or stuffed animal <i>except</i> where the information relates to a transaction and where legal evidence has been lost/ removed from the PHS team's area of operations.</p> <p>An A2 report is not an incident, even though it may subsequently be confirmed, and not all A2 reports are found to be correct.</p>
A3	<p>Information at second or third-hand, the reliability of which is uncertain or which is unspecific or which relates to a broker who may not have direct access to illegally held items or be directly involved in an alleged crime.</p> <p>An A2 report may be regarded A3 where there is a danger of misidentification of the crime reported (eg clouded leopard described as a tiger)</p> <p>A3 reports may lead to A1 and an operation but invariably require development and investment in time and resources . A3 reports have been found to be of particular value in the monitoring of trends and pinpointing areas/villages where concentrated investigation may be required</p>
A4	<p>Rumour. Non-specific and sometimes unlikely information</p> <p>. Such reports are unlikely to be investigated in the first instance unless they cross-check with other similar A4 reports being received</p>

EXAMPLES, IN BRIEF, OF A1 & A2 WILDLIFE CRIME INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY THE PHS TEAM 2001-2002

<i>Report</i>		<i>Received</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Subject and Grade</i>	<i>Brief details and results</i>
1	Tiger poaching & dealing	June 01-August 2002	South Kerinci area, Jambi	Poaching and trafficking A1 – pelt seen.	<p>Six-man poaching syndicate operating with backing from rogue member(s) of Armed Forces.</p> <p>Four men identified to date.</p> <p>Syndicate members encountering difficulty in selling pelts</p> <p>August 2002, Syndicate sells four pelts to rogue KODIM officer. Pelts to Jambi. News late reaching Intel team.</p> <p><i>Difficulties in advancing due to agents 'blown.'</i> <i>Investigation continues</i></p>
2	Tiger pelts for sale	Aug 01	Muara Aman, Bengkulu	Trafficking A3	French tourist/bird watcher reports restaurant owner tried to sell a tiger skin for Rp10m
3	Tiger pelts (2) for sale	Sept 01	Muara Aman, Bengkulu	Trafficking A2	<p>Restaurant owner offers two tiger skins for sale for Rp10m. Transaction must be in village and money up front.</p> <p><i>No advance to date (distance from TPCU operational areas)</i></p>
4	Tiger bones for sale	Sept 01	Arga Makmuir, Bengkulu	<p>Possession/trafficking</p> <p>First report A3. Advanced to A1</p>	<p>Bones sold to a specialist dealer in North Bengkulu district (town known. Dealer unid). Pelt sold (to Java?).</p> <p>Flesh & oil obtained</p> <p><i>No advance pending additional capacity</i></p>
5	Stuffed Tiger for sale	Sept 01	Gunung Kerinci	Poaching & trafficking A2.	<p>Investigation reveals tiger is clouded leopard accidentally caught in deer snare.</p> <p>Seized. Suspect released on parole for legal procedural reasons</p>
6	Tiger poaching & dealing	Sept 01	Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Poaching and trafficking A1	<p>Four men involved including Dalil (also acting as sub-dealer)</p> <p>Pelt and bones already sold (190cm=Rp2.9m – low price due to animal's head injuries).</p> <p>Poacher led agent to DALIL. Agent blown in course of Kumbung Operation Oct 01</p> <p><i>Resume when a suitable investigator has been found and trained.</i></p>
7	Tiger	Oct 01	Pesisir Selatan; West Sumatra	Poaching and trafficking	Suspect previously known to TPCUs and to Rhino Protection

	poaching & dealing			A1 Young male tiger: pelt 127cm, for sale: Complete with bones Rp8.5 million	team as a professional poacher and sub dealer. Pelt seen. Under cover transaction arranged. Police support arranged. Suspect escaped arrest due to intervention of lynch mob <i>Suspect's movements continue to be monitored and Team lobbying for police action to arrest</i>
8	Poaching.	Oct 01	Renah Kayu Embun, Kerinci	Poaching. Possession of firearms A2 to A1	Cashiered army officer and friends poaching deer in KSNP forests and farmland edge. Operation in conjunction with police and local community informants secured successful arrest and subsequent prosecutions
9	Tiger skin for sale. Canines for sale	Oct 01	Bukitinggi West Sumatra	Trafficking A1	Canines of Sumatran tiger for sale in antique shop in West Sumatra tourist center (<i>numerous other products from protected species, including CITES 1 also observed</i>) Team member offered tiger pelt for +/-Rp7m. Subsequently confirmed as clouded leopard. Poacher claims to hold hunting permit from KSDA. Outside area TPCU able to operate Tiger believed shot after a waterbuffalo attacked. Identity of poacher suspected (South Kerinci Syndicate member) <i>No action possible – no evidence acquired</i>
10	Tiger killed	Sept 01	South Kerinci	Poaching A3	Snare found and disarmed. Poacher known but not sufficient evidence to proceed.
11	Tiger snares active	Feb 02	Sungai Kambu area, Merangin	Poaching A1	
12	Tiger pelt(s) for sale	Feb 02	Gunung Kerinci area	Trafficking A2 to A1	<i>Maintain and protect source of information</i> Broker not owner/poacher. Pelts in Solok West Sumatra, suspected already sold. Flesh sample acquired. Information opened route to suspected professional poacher in Solok <i>Action would compromise investigation</i>
3	Tiger skin for sale	March 2002	Sungai Manau subdistrict, Kab Merangin	Trafficking A2	Pelt sold to Kerinci goat dealer prior to TPCU investigator's arrival. Poacher – village headman - offered to sell stuffed clouded leopard and

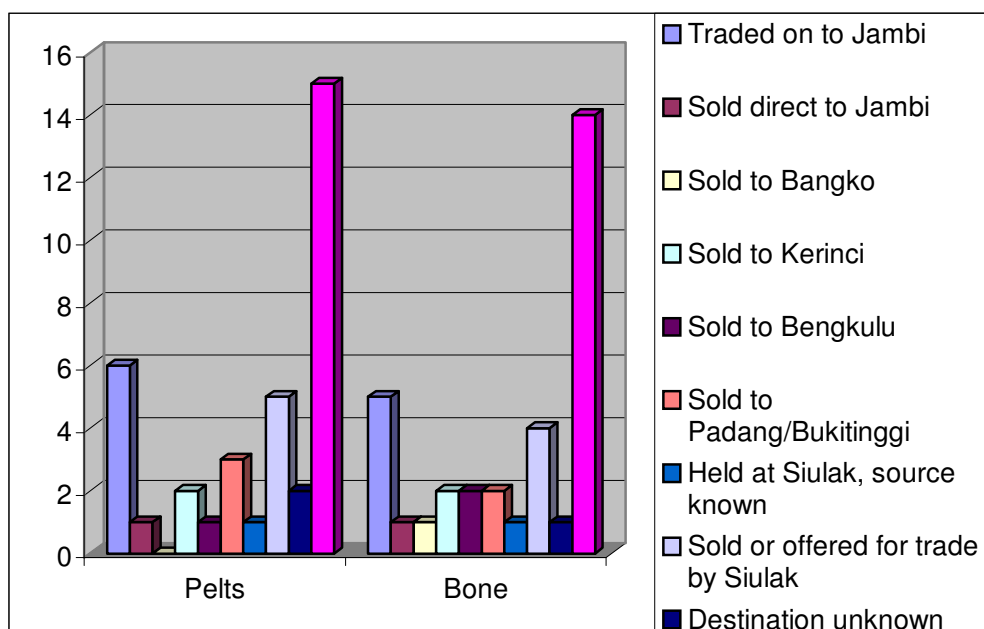
					<p>sunbear cub. Seen. Headman has previously shot a tiger and sold to a dealer from Bengkulu.</p> <p><i>Monitoring continues. Lack of police support prevents operation for holding/selling clouded leopard & bear</i></p>
14	Tiger poached, bones sold	Feb 2002	Renah Kemumu and Bangko, Merangin	<p>Poaching and trafficking A2</p> <p>4kg of bone sold for Rp100,000 per kg</p>	<p>Poacher identified, broker identified, Dealer (buyer) identified. Witness unwilling to be produced. Buyer of skin unidentified Deal brokered by a local teacher</p> <p><i>Continue to monitor dealer. Not enough evidence to convict poacher</i></p>
15	Tiger bones sold	Feb 2002	Tunggang area, North Bengkulu	<p>Trafficking A2</p> <p>2kg @ Rp150,000 per kg.</p> <p>A2</p>	<p>Sold to Padang by a known professional poacher of tiger and (formerly) Sumatran rhino</p> <p><i>Too far from TPCU op areas to proceed at present. Poacher monitor as resources allow</i></p>
16	Stuffed tiger	Feb 2002	South Sumatra province	Possession Trafficking A1	<p>Owned by illegal logging supreme. Bought from poacher (TNKS: South Sumatra) for Rp4.5m. November 2001. Openly on display as 'owner' holds a falsified permit for possession</p> <p><i>Proceed if backing given by police and local government (suspect is a powerful man)</i></p>
17	Tiger killed	Feb 2002	Sungai Manau, Bangko	Poaching and trafficking A2	<p>Small adult Tiger snared and shot. Pelt and bone sold in one packet. Broker is also a tiger poacher</p> <p><i>Impossible to follow or penetrate at present. All team members identities blown in this area.</i></p>
18	Tiger pelt for sale	March 2002	Kerinci	Trafficking A2	<p>Found to be pelt from Sungai Manau.</p> <p>No immediate action. Monitor goat trader to identify Bengkulu dealer</p>
19	Tiger pelts for sale	March 2002	South Kerinci	Trafficking A3	Report followed from broker to broker to Kerinci Government

20	Tiger bones for sale. 2 Pelts for sale	March 2002	Siulak, Kerinci	Trafficking A1	offices and thence to Siulak Nursamsi Case Pelts already sold. Bones seen by community intel team member. Offered for sale by elderly retired army officer ('Orang Tua') and Nursamsi .
21	Tiger bones for sale 3 Tiger pelts for sale	March 2002	Siulak, Kerinci	Trafficking A1	10Kg of bones examined and confirmed as 4 Sumatran tiger, 1 clouded leopard. Orang Tua subsequently offers ATH 3 tiger pelts complete with bone. Enforcement operation failed because Orang Tua wants transaction in Siulak. Rogue senior local police officer implicated Nursamsi Case
22	Tiger shot dead	March 2002	Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Poaching A2	Batak Tiger (involved in human-tiger conflict) killed by ex army officer. No intelligence resources to pursue (agents too well known)
23	Live tiger for sale	March 2002	Muara Labuh, Solok, West Sumatra	Poaching, Trafficking A2	<i>No action possible</i> Tiger caught alive (sick from poisoning). Sold to local sawmill boss. Died. Subsequently sold to Padang. Dead measurements: 110cm Price Rp2.25m. Bones weight 2.5kg. All parties identified.
24	Tiger bone sold	March 2002	Muara Labuh, Solok	Trafficking, poaching A2	<i>Not sufficient legal evidence to prosecute. (evidence lost)</i> <i>Poacher (poisoner) being monitored</i> Tiger killed in January 2002. Bone, 4.5kg sold to Padang for Rp150,000 per kg (Chinese dealer). Deal brokered by village Secretary. Buyer of pelt unknown. <i>Contact aborted when Tapan man recognized TPCU Intel officer. New agent being sought to re-establish contact</i>
25	Marijuana for sale	May 2002	North Kerinci	Narcotics A1	TPCU intel team member asked to broker sale of 30kg of marijuana (high grade cultivated) Major tiger dealer (ex?) Es, Bangko a previous customer of marijuana grower (5kg purchased in late 2001). Information passed to police

					with hope of eliciting support for an operation against Nursamsi and Orang Tua
26	Tiger skins wanted by businessman	May 2002	South Kerinci	Trafficking A2	Subsistence farmer (tobacco) reports that he has been asked to source tiger skins for a businessman in the Padang area who exports chewing tobacco to South Korea <i>No action at present as businessman too far from KSNP</i>
27	Tiger skin for sale	June 2002	South Kerinci	Trafficking A2	<i>We strongly recommend that this case be investigated professionally.</i> Skin from Sungai Manau now being touted for sale by rogue army officer <i>No action to avoid compromising investigation into Lempur syndicate</i>
28	Tiger killed in deer snare	June 2002	Mt Kerinci	Poaching and trafficking A2 to A1	Freshly triggered snare found. Poacher identified. Flesh sample obtained. Pelt and bones sold to Nursamsi and Orang Tua.

29	Tiger killed in pig snare. Pelt sold	July 2002	Balai Selasa, Pesisir Selatan	Trafficking A2 to A1	Vendor identified. Buyer identified. Snare site confirmed by bone fragments. Flesh sample obtained from vendor (farmer) Pelt and bone sold to terrapin dealer for Rp 1,700,000. Local witnesses report that Police received Rp300,000.
30	Tiger pelt for sale	July 2002	Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Trafficking A2	Vendor confirmed as buyer (above) & pelt as from Balai Selasa. Vendor is a dealer in turtles/terrapins. Being monitored. Pelt and bones sold for Rp3.8m and subsequently sold again for Rp4.5m (bones separated from pelt)

Destination or holding points of tiger pelts and bones where known



Note: A major tiger dealing/poaching syndicate based in Siulak, North Kerinci substantially distorts the chart above. This chart does not include tiger pelts/bone held by a poaching syndicate in southern Kerinci.

4 Human Tiger Conflict: Intervention

Mitigation and management of human-tiger conflict is essential to the well-being of the communities living around the national park and for the long-term in-situ conservation of Sumatran tiger.

Villagers are likely to take lethal action to protect themselves where a tiger depredates livestock, takes up residence in farmland or moves into a village and not fewer than four Sumatran tiger are known to have been killed illegally over 2000-2001 in the PHS team area of operation as a result of human-tiger conflict.

Furthermore, even where villagers are prepared to wait for the 'problem tiger' to move away – as is usually the case - poachers and others are more than willing to intervene to 'resolve' the problem.

Within 36 hours of national television coverage in late February 2002 regarding the 'Batak Tiger' – an animal which had become an habitual killer of dogs in the Kerinci valley – two – and possibly three - groups of hunters arrived in the area seeking to kill this animal.

These people caused much needless anxiety to local farmers by advising them that this tiger would shortly start killing children unless it was quickly killed but quickly left when they were advised that TNKS (PHS) rangers were in the area

Handling of this problem was made more difficult by the irresponsible reporting of one commercial television station (RCTI) which broadcast a grossly distorted news item containing many untrue claims – including that this tiger had killed people and cattle..

Development of practical standard operating procedures and responses to human-tiger conflict is essential and, in early 2001, the PHS team was advised that a grant for a week-long human-tiger conflict workshop for park rangers and others has been awarded by US Fish & Wildlife Service.

A second grant has also been awarded by US Fish & Wildlife for a series of wildlife law training seminars for police and judiciary in districts and sub-districts around Kerinci Seblat National Park.

The seminars will include workshops on inter-agency cooperation to ensure a synchronized approach to wildlife conflict handling.

Close contact has been established with other conservation projects focused on Sumatran tiger with the intention of developing a unified approach to human-tiger conflict in Sumatra.

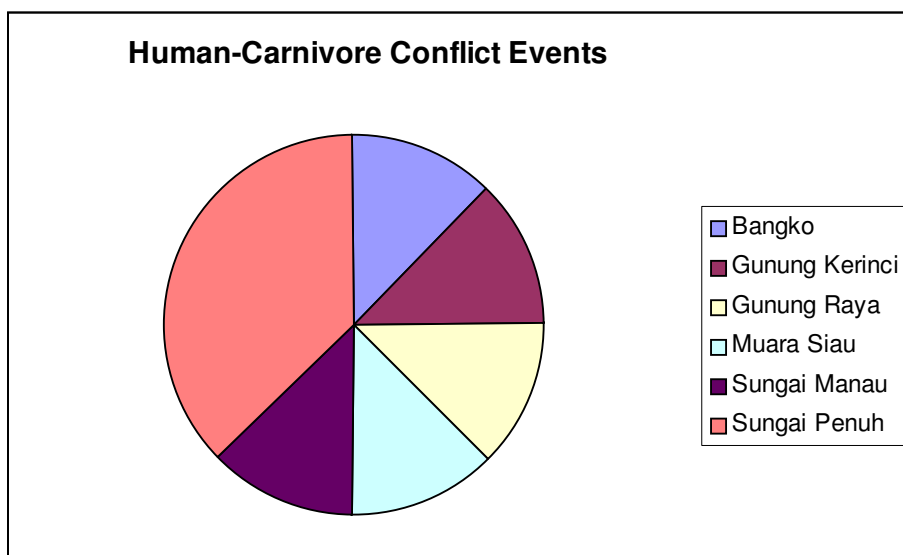
EXAMPLES OF CONFLICT CASES REPORTED TO PHS TEAM in 2001-2

<i>Month</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Victim</i>	<i>Details in brief</i>
July 2001-February 2002	Central Kerinci area: Animal depredating dogs along a 25km (n-s) strip of farmland in central Kerinci valley area	Not fewer than 40 dogs.	Adult or young adult tiger (Batak Tiger) taking dogs in farm land up to 2.5km from forest edge. Possibly two animals (July-October) with a tiger reported shot (poacher named) in early November.

Sept 2001	Masego, Lempur, Kerinci	Water buffalo	Permission was requested in late February for this animal to be caught with aid of Taman Safari Vet team and moved to a safe area. The tiger was shot in the second week of March while the team and TSI were awaiting a decision from PHKA on intervention. TPCU learned of incident while investigating report of a sniper hunting tigers. Animal believed to have been killed (shot) by a tiger hunting syndicate operating in this area.
October 2001	desa Baru, Nalo, Kab Merangin	12 goats taken over a one month period	Animal killed by villagers before TPCU could reach area (information late in being sent). Examination of bones revealed the 'tiger' to be a clouded leopard.
November 2001	Jembatan Dua, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Goat	A resident female with cub who occasionally moves through this area and not the Batak Tiger.
February 2002	Sungai Asam, North Kerinci	Farmer seriously injured by one of two tigers	Man treated at Sungai Penuh hospital (medical expenses met by TPCU). Area patrolled for 1 month. Village headman and community exceptionally co-operative.
February 2002	Talang Lindung, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Water buffalo attacked. Not seriously injured	Resident female with cub. Not the Batak tiger.
March 2002	Renah Kayu Embun, Kerinci	Two dogs, one chicken	Initially thought to be Batak tiger, subsequently suspected to be a female resident at Renah Kayu Embun who has a long record of occasionally taking dogs.

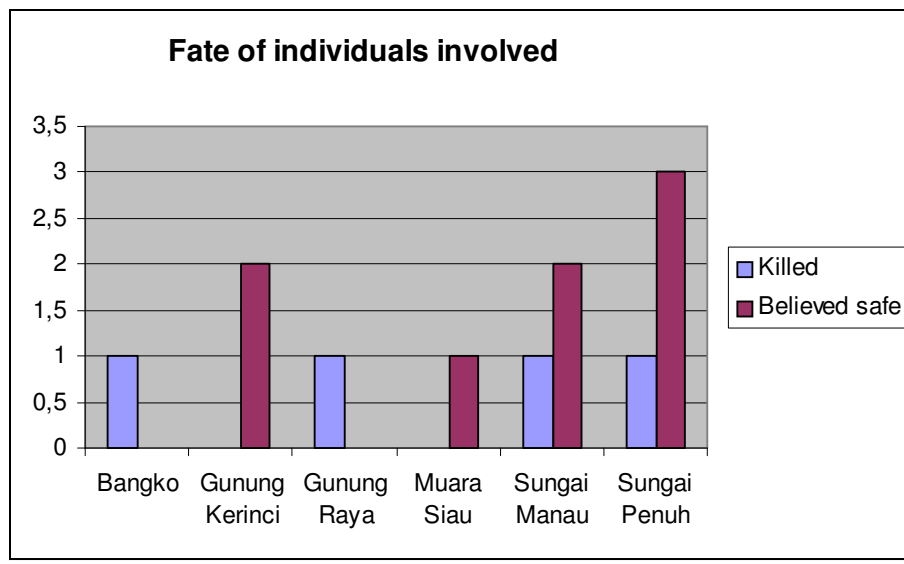
May 2002	Nilo Dingin village, Merangin	Chickens	Taken from underneath stilted farmhouse. Tiger moving behind village mosque. Patrol and education until tiger moved away naturally
August 2002	Birun village, Sungai Manau, Merangin	One goat and a chicken	Adult female and two cubs. One subsequently shot

Tiger and Clouded Leopard-Human Conflict Incidents by sub-district 2001-2



Note – The 9-months long ‘Batak Tiger’ case is counted as one incident

Outcome of Human-carnivore conflict incidents known to the PHS team over 2001-2 in six sub districts



5 Capacity and Awareness Raising – working with TNKS rangers

The capacity and forest competence of the majority of TNKS rangers has significantly improved over the period 2000-2002 due to intensive training and support for field activities through the World Bank ICDP project which comes to a close in late September 2002.

However TNKS rangers continue to need to put into practice, in the field, the theories learned and to develop the confidence to move, at will, through deep forest.

The TPCUs have continued to work closely with their national park colleagues, both on operations and in the field to develop awareness of species conservation needs and the threats facing Sumatran tiger.

In late 2001, the team was asked to train selected KSNP rangers from around the national park to introduce them to some of the special protection, conservation and enforcement techniques in use by the team

The two month training period introduced the trainees to working, confidently in tiger habitat – important given that individuals not used to working in tiger habitat may feel at risk - and to basic data collection and threat assessment as well as allowing them to practice navigational and other techniques previously taught by ICDP trainers.

Two serious conflict incidents which occurred during this period, gave the TNKS trainees first-hand experience of the issues involved in human-tiger conflict and suitable responses to two different cases, one involving the Batak tiger, the second an attack on a farmer.

Although a number of KSNP rangers from the Merangin and Kerinci areas regularly work with members of the Tiger team both on routine patrols and in operations, the training program gave many rangers from outside of these two districts their first experience of working with the TPCUs.

A number of the trainees were identified as having high potential to work more closely, in the future, with the TPCUs. One of the ranger trainees has been invited to join the third TPCU as Unit Leader.

A second ranger, identified as having high potential but who has family commitments in Bengkulu, will be invited to work closely with the TPCU teams and the new Bengkulu province manager in developing tiger protection capacity in the far south of the national park.

Two more rangers were identified as having potential to be trained in intelligence operations, in particular to take the lead role in the final stages of under-cover 'sting' operations and will receive training as project commitments allow.

6 Inter-institutional and organisational liaison

The project team is committed to working and co-operating with any organization sharing the same commitment to species conservation and liaised and worked with a number of institutions and organizations in 2001-2.

In the area of active species protection, formation of the Jaringan Advokasi Harimau Badak Gajah (JA.HBG) , the first meetings of which were called in late October 2001, has brought together Indonesian government departments and NGOs to form a body committed to mutual support of members and developing an effective strategy to combat illegal wildlife trafficking.

The field manager of PHS and FFI Indonesia country director attended the launch meeting in October 2001 and followed subsequent discussion on direction and tactics by email. The FFI team member attended the formal launch of the JA HBG in Bogor in August.

Close contact was maintained with LIPI during the year 2001-2 and the team received invaluable support from FFI Bogor, LIPI scientists and from JICA in analysis of four flesh samples believed to be from Sumatran tiger.

The team had proposed to seek the arrest of the poacher who passed one flesh sample to a PHS team member following a commitment by local judiciary that DNA evidence would be accepted. In the event, however, while the team was awaiting the results of DNA analysis, a second poaching incident occurred in the area and the first poacher – who worked for the second - could not be pursued

A paper regarding the importance of tiger flesh in providing evidence of tiger poaching where no other criminal evidence (skin or bones) may be available and the findings of DNA analysis undertaken is in preparation.

During the final stages of the Batak Tiger problem, during which a Sumatran tiger was depredating dogs in the north-western edges of the Kerinci valley, a number of large carnivore experts, national and international offered much practical input .

Particularly helpful were Sarah Christie of Zoological Society of London, Dale Miquel of Wildlife Conservation Society in the Russian Far East , Dr Urs Breitenmoser, co-chair of the Cat Specialist Group, Dr Noriaki Sakaguchi of JICA who offered to support radio-tracking of the Batak tiger if caught and translocated , Bambang Suprayogi of CELA in Aceh, one of the few people with experience of having relocated Sumatran tigers and members of the Carnivore Damage Prevention Group

This latter organisation, which operates from Switzerland, is a forum for researchers who specialize in the field of human-carnivore conflict management and is a source of immense expertise recommended highly to any field project operating a carnivore conservation program

From the very earliest stages of the PHS project, it became apparent that certain key tools were lacking, most importantly, any key to identification of suspect bone seizures. This problem was discussed with Dr Andrew Kitchener of the National Museums of Scotland in Edinburgh in late 2001 and with the Scotland Yard (UK) Wildlife Crimes Unit among others.

As a result, a Guide to the bones of carnivores of South East and South Asia has been produced by Dr Kitchener and his colleagues. It is hoped that funding will subsequently be obtained for this to be published and distributed in tiger range states to forestry, customs and police officers to assist in the control of trafficking of bone of tiger and other endangered carnivores

7 Problems encountered in 2001-2

The Asian Economic Crisis, subsequent fall of General Suharto and the dawn of the Reformasi (reform) era which followed has seen Indonesia enter a period of unparalleled political reform, including the introduction of regional autonomy after 30 years of highly centralized government.

Unfortunately reform has also been accompanied by increased lawlessness, particularly in the forestry sector, as local communities assert perceived rights to resource extraction, often with the sponsorship of powerful local business interests.

In the course of these structural changes,, respect for the law has dwindled leaving a power vacuum exploited by powerful and unscrupulous business interests in some areas, in particular the illegal logging industry.

Illegal logging industry around KSNP has reached epidemic proportions in some areas even where local governments have formed Tim Terpadu or joint control teams with the national park, police and other institutions.

Accompanying this explosion in illegal logging has been a rise in violent attacks against and intimidation of national park rangers and others to a point where some areas have on occasion become virtual 'no go' zones for law enforcement officers.

A number of violent attacks against TNKS rangers have been recorded over the course of the past year, the most recent being the burning of a PHS Toyota Hartop jeep by a mob under the command of an illegal saw mill owner from the West Sumatra town of Tapan.

In October 2001, TPCU ranger Andi Siswanto was very badly injured and spent almost two weeks in hospital when he was attacked by a lynch mob in the course of an operation to arrest the tiger poacher and sub-dealer Dalil, again in Tapan.

In March, another TPCU community ranger was attacked and his newly acquired motorbike taken and impounded by a rogue army officer whose illegal timber had, a few weeks earlier, been seized in a TPCU/TNKS operation. A TNKS ranger was also assaulted by this rogue officer and witnesses threatened.

Military Police have pledged that this officer will be tried by a military tribunal.

The level of violence and number of illegal loggers in some areas – most importantly in the border area between Kerinci and Merangin district and in the Tapan, Pesisir Selatan area – has forced the PHS team to cease field patrols even though their presence is backed by local villagers, since the safety of team members and their families can not be guaranteed.

In July, the Indonesian army was brought in to this area in a bid to stem the level of illegal logging of the national park. This has somewhat reduced the flood of timber leaving the park.

The team's ability to respond to some specific incidents continues to be seriously hampered by unprecedented delays in the processing of firearms permits held by qualified Kerinci Seblat National Park PolHut.

Since poachers who are actively hunting Sumatran tiger are, invariably, armed and illegal gun ownership around this park appears to be rising, delays by local police to proceed with the issue of the park's gun licences is placing national park and PHS rangers in potentially serious danger.

It is also most unfortunate that anaesthetic/dart guns issued by the Department of Forestry in Jakarta to Kerinci Seblat National Park for use in conflict and other large carnivore emergencies have yet to be released by local police who have requested a large administrative fee for release of the dart guns.

Legal Process

Planning of enforcement operations was suspended in July 2001 for more than two months after concerns were raised by a donor that the processing of cases through the courts could not be funded.

This issue has now been resolved however it is important that funds are always available to the national park and enforcement agencies of the Indonesian government for the legal process since prosecution costs are borne by the body (Kerinci Seblat National Park) bringing a prosecution.

Transport

Over the course of 2001-2, the team encountered increasing problems with reliability of its two Toyota Hartop jeeps which proved prone to breaking down and increasingly expensive to run given sharp rises in petrol costs since early 2000.



TPCU II Leader Eko Supri
wreckage of the team's To
illegal loggers on July 13, 2

In late 2001, a grant application was made to a donor for funds to purchase a newer and more reliable long-bodied, four-wheel drive jeep with the intention that one of the project's two Hartop jeeps would be sold to add to any funds granted. The grant application received an initially favourable response early this year but has, at date of this report, not yet been

adjudicated on. Subsequently, one of the project's two Hartop jeeps was attacked and burned by illegal loggers in July 2002 while on loan to an enforcement unit of the national park.

PHKA in Jakarta have already pledged that a replacement vehicle for the TPCUs will be sourced and acquired however, at time of this report, the project has only one jeep available for three operational TPCUs with obvious implications for team capacity.

The FFI Kerinci team co-ordinator, with assistance from FFI, is seeking funds to acquire a new jeep as a matter of absolute urgency.

Police awareness of conservation law

Over the two years this project has been operational, it has become increasingly clear that many police forces and judiciary in rural Sumatra are lacking in awareness of Indonesian wildlife and conservation law and have little or no access to legal source material

In mid-late 2001, a Proposal was drafted and submitted to US Fish & Wildlife Service proposing a series of wildlife law training seminars specifically directed at police officers and judiciary in the administrative districts bordering the Kerinci Seblat National Park.

In mid 2002, this Proposal received a favourable adjudication from US Fish and Wildlife and it is planned that three, three-day seminars for a total of more than 200 police officers, senior Prosecutors and Judges from the four provinces surrounding KSNP will be held at three sites in Jambi, Bengkulu and West Sumatra provinces early in 2003

Implementation planning for these seminars will start in late 2002 and it is hoped that, with greater awareness of the scope of the law and awareness of the status of Sumatran tiger and other highly endangered species, that there will be more effective co-ordination concerning control of wildlife crime.

The Year Ahead 2002-3

During the first three months of 2003, the PHS team will be running a series of workshops and seminars intended to address a variety of issues identified over the past year.

In addition to police and judiciary wildlife law training workshops (*See page 37*) the project also plans to hold a week-long program to develop human-wildlife conflict handling capacity among national park rangers and other involved parties.

The management team will also be working closely with other conservation agencies, under the direction of PHKA, to develop a practical protocol and standard operating procedure for human-tiger conflict management and mitigation.

The increase in staffing from two to three Tiger Protection and Conservation Units is already allowing improved patrol capacity

In August the team was advised that funding has been generously offered by 21st Century Tiger for an additional 'satellite' tiger unit in Bengkulu province.

The satellite unit will compose selected national park rangers working in conjunction with the main PHS team under direction of the provincial section manager and will include an intelligence quotient.

In the early part of 2003, it is expected that a relational data base now being designed by a data base design expert will become active.

The data base is especially designed to record poaching and trafficking threats from A4 through to active incident and once the *beta* edition has been trialed, it is hoped that it may prove useful to this and other species protection programs

Salam lestari Harimau Sumatera, Badak Sumatera dan Gajah Sumatera

