



Pelestarian Harimau Sumatera Kerinci-Seblat & associated program activities 2005

Kerinci-Seblat Tiger Protection & Conservation



Acknowledgements

We are grateful to many individuals and organisations in Indonesia and overseas for their support for this program in 2005.

We first thank our donors for their generous support for this program and the local NGOs with whom we are now working: National Fish & Wildlife Foundation Exxon-Mobil 'Save the Tiger' Fund, United States Fish & Wildlife Service, Bosack & Kruger Foundation, 21st Century Tiger in UK and Dreamworld and the Australia Zoo in Australia. We also extend our grateful thanks to IUCN Holland who are supporting activities by the Jambi chapter of the national NGO WALHI in forests bordering the Sipurak ecosystem on the Kerinci-Merangin district borders.

These foundations and organizations not only provided financial support for our work and our partners but, in many cases, were a source of practical advice and help-in-kind – for instance the digital cameras now used by the teams were supplied by Australia Zoo and have revolutionized our ability to quickly document operations and other activities :

Many individuals were very generous with their time and expertise; in particular we thank Sarah Christie of 21st Century Tiger, Giles Clark and Dr John Hanger of Australia Zoo and Malay sunbear specialist Gabriella Frederikson.

The legal advocacy NGO LASA in Jakarta provided support and lobby for a legal case which showed signs of failing to proceed satisfactorily even though the suspect had been caught red-handed. ..

In Indonesia, the team received the support and advice of very many people: for support and encouragement, we thank the director of Kerinci Seblat National Park Dr Suwartono and his deputy, Pak Kholid, Untung Wantoro, who runs the Legal Unit of the national park, and Pak Maraden Purba, director of KSDA in Jambi, and pak Agus Setyabudi, director of KSDA Bengkulu. .

Although now based in Jakarta, Ibu Listya Kusumawardhani remains a true friend of this national park and continued to advise and inspire team members with her fighting spirit. Our old friend, pak Agus Priambudi was transferred during 2005 from KSDA Bengkulu to head Lore Lindu NP in Sulawesi: we wish him well.

Although this programme runs, on a daily basis, from Sumatra, the staff of the Fauna and Flora International: Indonesia Program in Bogor, in particular Dr Sugardjito and ibu Lilis provided much support and advice

We also thank FFI Asia-Pacific co-ordinator Liesje Birchenough who also visited Kerinci in November 2005, the patient accounts department staff in FFI in Cambridge and the ever enthusiastic and supportive Katie Frohardt of FFI USA.

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We also extend our thanks to a number of police officers around this national park: in particular Herri Manurung, previously chief of detectives in Kerinci and now stationed in Merangin district.

Many individual KSNP rangers and members of the community, village leaders and NGO activists living around this national park also provided important support to this program over the course of 2005, sometimes at considerable risk: We thank these people wholeheartedly but do not name them for obvious reasons.

Finally, we thank all members of the PHS team - co-ordinators Dian Risdianto and Nurhamidi, administrator Bayumi and the field teams for their hard work, loyalty and dedication to the cause of conservation of wild Sumatran tigers and Kerinci Seblat National Park.

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SUMMARY 2005 ACTIVITIES

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

In the longer term, the program is committed to maintaining and development of a sustainable, practical and effective species protection and conservation program in one of Asia's most important national parks.

Five Tiger Protection and Conservation Units (TPCU) were active and fully-staffed during 2005 with the primary focus on the provinces of Bengkulu and Jambi which house the most important tiger populations.

Development of a sixth unit commenced in the third quarter of 2005 but achieving full staffing full-staffing was impacted by a variety of difficulties including identification of recruits of the required caliber .

In line with program planning, investigations and threat identification was also conducted in Solok, Solok Selatan and Pesisir Selatan districts of West Sumatra in preparation for an extension of in-field capacity

These Investigations led to identification of a number of individuals confirmed to pose significant threat to Sumatran tiger, prey species and habitat.

The core PHS program operated as a specialist Species Protection Unit embedded within the national park under the day-to-day direction of two provincial co-ordinators, Dian Risdianto (Jambi) and Nurhamidi SH (Bengkulu) both on secondment from the national park.

The co-ordinators reported to the program field manager, Rudijanta Tjaha Nugraha, who returned to TNKS in November 2005 after a year-long Masters degree program focused on developing effective Human-Tiger conflict intervention and mitigation which was supported by 21st Century Tiger and a Dutch government scholarship.

The core focus of the program is focused on effective species protection, in particular protection of tiger and prey species and law enforcement against tiger poachers and traffickers: the skins of three Sumatran tigers were seized and seven men arrested on tiger poaching or trafficking charges: custodial sentences ranging from six months to three years were imposed.

In all, a total of 42 arrests were made by PHS rangers working either alone or with other government agencies and 10 of these cases proceeded through the courts system resulting in custodial sentences against these offenders.

Intelligence reports relating to alleged poaching and trafficking of Sumatran tiger showed a sharp rise in comparison with 2004: it is not clear whether this is a result of improved detection or a rise in threat.

Under cover investigations and trade monitoring also revealed a deeply disturbing rise in prices and demand for Sumatran tiger bone: prices for tiger bone paid by buyers appear to have risen by approximately 300 per cent since 2002..

Encounters recorded with Sumatran tiger on patrol and survey duties were considerably lower than in 2004: team members recorded 54 distinct Sumatran tiger encounter records in 2005 compared with 84 in 2004.

This appears to relate to fewer patrol kilometres walked in tiger habitat (1485km in forest habitat compared 2051km in 2004) and fewer patrols made to the globally important Tiger habitats in and around Sipurak

Unresolved human-wildlife conflict is a major cause of death of protected species and also may lead to friction between forest-edge communities and protected areas management unless an effective and swift intervention is made.

PHS team members, on occasion working with local NGOs, intervened in a total of 31 cases of human-wildlife conflict around the national park. The program also worked with KSDA in Padang, the capital city of West Sumatra to assist resolving the case of a young adult female Sumatran tiger caught in December by villagers.

This animal was subsequently released in forests bordering the national park in Muara Bungo district of Jambi and is now being monitored by PHS rangers and by the DICE/FFI/TNKSTiger Monitoring team.

Additionally FFI facilitated programs implemented by three local NGOs, Lembaga Tumbuh Alami (LTA) and Perak in Kerinci district and the Jambi chapter of the national NGO WALHI in Merangin district.

These NGOs conducted community awareness and other interventions to develop active support for improved species and habitat conservation within and bordering KSNP.

Although illegal hunting, wildlife trafficking and illegal logging pose serious threats to species conservation, habitat loss, legal or otherwise, is the most significant threat to biodiversity and long-term conservation of Sumatran tiger and other large, wide-ranging mammals.

Over 2005, PHS rangers recorded escalating forest loss in almost all areas around the Kerinci-Seblat National Park in particular in Jambi and in Bengkulu provinces.

Rate and extent of loss of Tiger habitat recorded was most serious in Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai and Jangkat sub-districts of Merangin district, Jambi, in the Renah Pematik enclave area of Kerinci district, in Lebong districts of Bengkulu and in Muara Bungo district of Jambi.

In Muara Siau, Lembah Masurai and Jangkat sub-districts of Merangin in Jambi, investigations by WALHI Jambi revealed a complex web of individuals illegally selling off state forest lands and even national park forest to farmers from other provinces.

Businessmen in Lempur have long campaigned for a road through core zone forests of KSNP to Sungai Ipuh where large areas of state forest survive.

In July 2005, during a meeting with customary law leaders of Lempur village in south Kerinci, the director of the national park advised that he had no objection to the opening of a footpath between Lempur and Sungai Ipuh village in Muko Muko district, Bengkulu.

The request was passed to the Department of Forestry in Jakarta with the advice that the park did not object to this path providing it was constructed of natural materials and not more than 1.5m wide.

FFI Kerinci, the DICE Tiger Monitoring team and Kerinci organisation of conservation NGOs all protested this proposal which was taken without consultation with local conservation organisations or scientific input on possible impacts.

Unfortunately, in late November, PHKA in Jakarta approved the footpath proposal

Within less than three weeks, the Deputy Governor of Jambi province announced support in principle for plans to build a road between Lempur and Sungai Ipuh and from Lempur to Merangin district and reports began to be received of proposals to construct roads through the national park between Kerinci and Merangin district.

It is imperative that such road building pressure is resisted.

In July the head (*bupati*) of Merangin district offered the PHS program use of approximately 1.8ha of secondary forest in the Bangko town forest at Sungai Misang, to construct a purpose-built base camp, which will include a small, temporary wildlife holding facility,

Subsequently, the director of the National Park and Merangin district government agreed that a Memorandum of Understanding between KSNP and Merangin district should be developed, under which the district government will support protection of KSNP forests and in which the Tiger base camp will form a part of the MoU.

Bangko was chosen for the site of the PHS main base camp on the basis of good communications links to other provinces of the national park and because it gives easy access to the globally important forests of Sipurak which are bordered by Muara Siau, Jangkat, Lembah Masurai and Sungai Manau sub-districts of Merangin.

It is hoped that the small assessment and holding centre will form part of a broader based initiative to support KSDA Jambi and the directors of four national parks in Jambi province in responding to the illegal live wildlife trade and support improved in-situ species conservation.

Funds for the base camp have been generously offered by a private donor in UK and by Australia Zoo

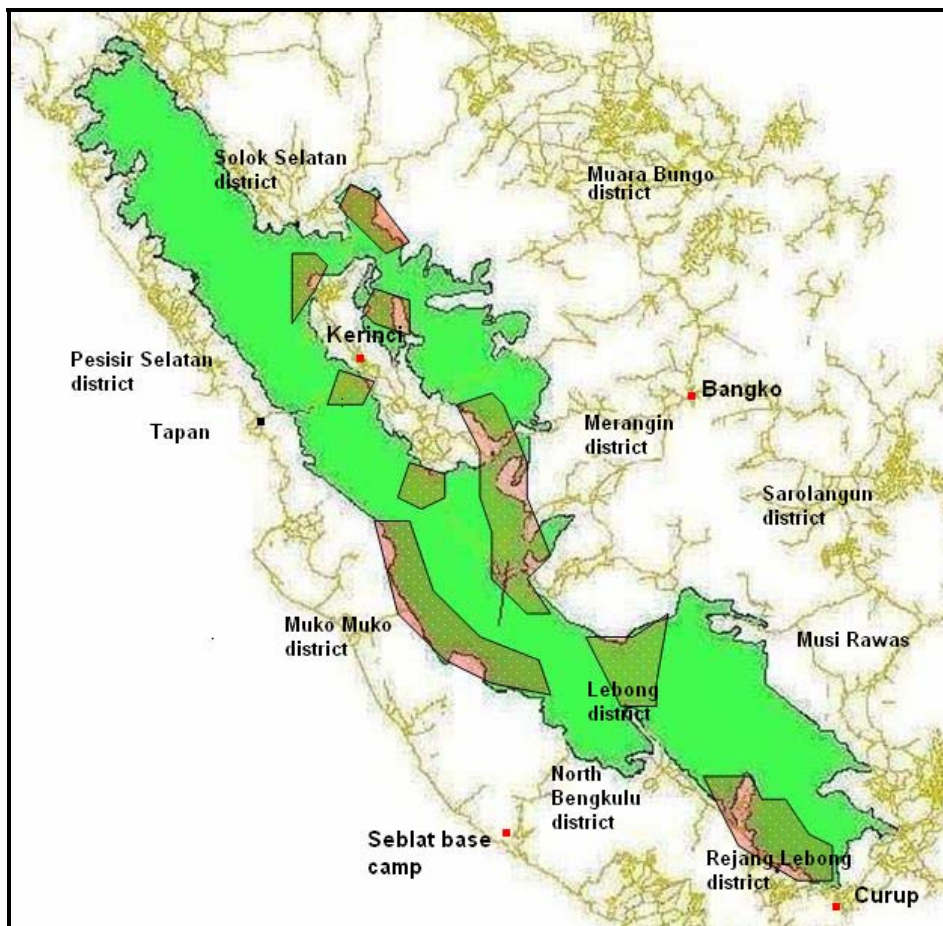
Program Components: Summary of Activities and Results

Forest patrols – in field protection of Sumatran tiger, prey base and habitat

PHS team members conducted a total of 67 patrols in Kerinci-Seblat National Park and buffer zone forests – including checking background to reported human-tiger conflict - over 2005 and walking a minimum of 1485km (measured either by route or by GPS waypoint).

A total of 54 records of Sumatran tiger presence – including first-hand sightings, one of which was filmed by the patrol team – were made.

Kerinci-Seblat National Park showing primary areas of patrol focus in 2005, base camps and key districts around the national park



Tiger records logged relate to tiger encounters made in the course of a patrol and at the time of a patrol and are a minimum number of animals concluded to be present at the time and on the patrol route.

Past experience and cross-checking with camera trapping by the Tiger Monitoring team indicates that PHS rangers may be conservative in their estimate of individual tigers present during a patrol..

Field patrols focused almost entirely on the globally important tiger populations in Bengkulu and Jambi provinces and the main concentration was on field protection in six districts (*kabupaten*) in these provinces and adjacent areas of neighbouring districts

For ease of analysis, data acquired from patrols conducted in two other *kabupaten* (Solok Selatan in West Sumara and North Bengkulu in Bengkulu) is allocated to the district where the main field patrol effort was directed

The number of field patrols conducted and patrol distances walked was considerably lower than in 2004. This reduction in field days was at least in part due to an increase in pre-planned law enforcement activities, conflict interventions, training workshops and visits by other conservation programs and organizations.

Across the park as a whole, TPCU teams had to walk an average of 27.5km to meet Tiger sign in 2005 compared with 24.52km walked per tiger encounter in the year January-December 2004.

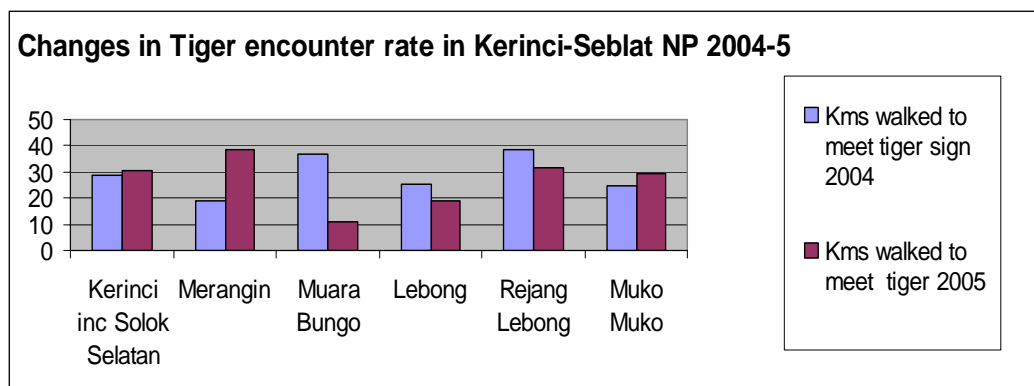


TPCU Bengkulu rangers Ali, Tansri (back row), Ihwan and Geovril Seven X in former logging forests bordering Kerinci-Seblat National Park.



TPCU Jambi rangers with Jambi co-ordinator Dian Risdianto (Back row, second from left) on an anti poaching patrol in Merangin district in October 2005

Fig 1 Kilometres walked in 2005 and 2004 to record Tiger sign & changes in encounter rate 2004-5



Tiger were more likely to be recorded on longer patrols (5 days or more) than on short patrols <4 days except where the patrol was conducted to investigate a human-tiger conflict report or in areas such as Birun village in Merangin district, Jambi where two resident tigers regularly move in or close to the village edge and are tolerated by villagers.

A total of 12 cable snare traps placed specifically to trap Sumatran tiger were destroyed or (2) confiscated before the poachers were able to place their traps.

A patrol investigating reports of Tapan, West Sumatra poachers entering forest in southern Kerinci found the remains of two tiger snares, one of which had killed a tiger at some point in 2004. Investigations continue.

Over the first eight months of 2005, snare poaching pressure for ungulates in regular patrol sites continued the overall declines first recorded in 2002 with a total of only 50 active deer snares found and destroyed.

However during the weeks before and during the holy fasting month of Ramadhan when demand for meat and money rises sharply, TPCU teams destroyed or confiscated (in the course of encou-

nters in the forest) more than 575 large ungulate snares and eight active or ready-to-be placed tiger snares.

Other smaller peaks in poaching of deer (see fig.2) relate to the dry season in Sumatra when villagers are more likely to go to the forest.

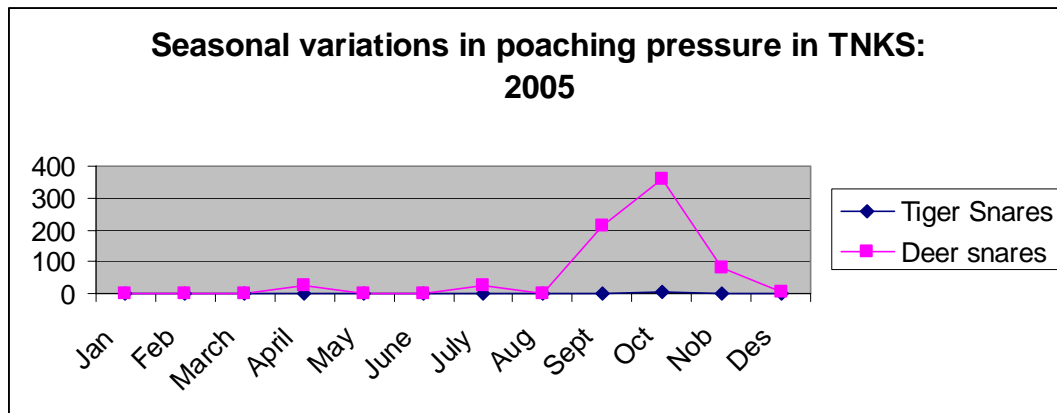
In all, a total of 708 active ungulate snares – some dual purpose and capable of holding both sambar deer and tiger - were either confiscated from suspect individuals encountered in the forest or were found and destroyed by patrol teams.

The great majority of tiger snares destroyed or confiscated in 2005 were seized between September and November 2005: it is possible this may have a relationship to the doubling of fuel prices in October with a consequent economic impact felt since August as speculators bought up and hoarded fuel stocks to sell at inflated prices



TPCU rangers with deer snares destroyed on a Ramadan anti-poaching patrol in October

Fig 2: Monthly variations in poaching pressure for Tiger and Deer species



In late 2004, PHS staff proposed that one reason for the reduction in rate of encounter of active ungulate snares in former problem areas was that hunters were changing their *modus operandi* and/or seeking new areas to avoid detection.

This may explain why Kerinci poachers, in particular, are now being detected working in other park edge districts.

Additionally, intelligence collection and interviews with forest-edge farmers indicate that increasing numbers of poachers who previously hunted using snare lines are now resorting to use of firearms or hunting in groups with dogs and spears to drive deer into a waiting line of hunters.

A Bengkulu TPCU patrol seized three illegal firearms in the course of one patrol in late November in TNKS forests on the Bengkulu-South Sumatra borders, a further two firearms were 'found' in the forest in the Sungai Manau area of Merangin district and three men arrested on August 16 in the Ipuh area of North Bengkulu in a joint-operation with local police were all armed at the time of their arrest on tiger poaching and trafficking charges

The increasing use of illegal firearms gives rise for great concern, not least because, after more than three years, KSNP has still not succeeded in renewing firearms licences for its qualified ranger staff.

Although TPCU patrol units are primarily focused on species protection, habitat protection is crucial and habitat loss both in ex-logging forests bordering KSNP and in the national park itself escalated in 2005 .

Some of the most serious clearances recorded were in the former Sarestra II logging concession bordering the Sipurak ecosystem in Merangin district of Jambi where settlers from South Sumatra, Lampung and south Bengkulu are now clearing forest in the area repatriated to the national park in October 2004.

Large-scale illegal forest clearance was also recorded in Muara Bungo district of Jambi - again by individuals from South Sumatra and South Bengkulu - and in the Renah Pematik enclave area of Kerinci where tobacco farmers from Payah Kumbuh in West Sumatra have been clearing national park forests, apparently at the invitation of rogue community leaders

See Appendix 1 for details of field patrol activities

Intelligence – threat identification

Intelligence collection, either by PHS rangers operating under-cover or through the use of community informants continues to form a key component of program activities..

Over the course of 2004, more than 140 intelligence reports were logged with team co-ordinators and unit leaders: just under 100 of these reports were included in the program's monthly briefing materials to Balai TNKS.

Reports logged by the team included suspected poaching or trafficking incidents and details of follow-up investigation, and information on individuals suspected of involvement in wildlife crime, their movements and associates as well as any significant changes in the wildlife crime market.

Analysis of intelligence reports in the Kerinci and Merangin area shows almost all individuals mentioned in reports logged in 2005 were previously known to the program either as suspected poachers or associates of poachers.

Data obtained was used not only to confirm or dismiss the information received but also, wherever possible, to direct field patrols to areas where active threat was reported.

Prices asked for tiger pelts by opportunist/accidental poachers and brokers around the national park were invariably far above the real black market prices. Prices known to have been paid by district and provincial level dealers for Sumatran tiger skins appear to have fallen since 2001 if compared with the Indonesian Retail Price Index.

Unfortunately, prices paid by dealers for Tiger bone in trafficking centres around the park have risen steeply.

Between 2000-2001, PHS rangers recorded tiger bone as selling for between Rp80,000-Rp120,000 per kg (USD7.87-USD10.90 at the relevant exchange rate) in district capitals (data mainly from Kerinci, Merangin and Pesisir Selatan districts)

By May 2003 prices quoted for Tiger bone had risen to between USD27-30 in some park-edge districts at dealer level and investigations indicated that tiger bone was often selling faster than tiger pelts (unlike the situation in 2000-2001).

In 2005, further major increases in prices on the black market for Tiger bone were recorded by PHS team members in all areas around the national park.

The source of this unprecedented demand is unknown but presumed to be from overseas, particularly in the light of a major seizure of Sumatran tiger bone being dispatched from Jakarta to Taiwan in mid 2005.

Table – Examples of Tiger Bone prices (per kilogram) offered by dealers offering to buy Tiger bone (prices in US dollars adjusted to exchange rate current at time)

Area and date	Price quoted by would-be buyer per kg Tiger bone and buyer's place of business.
Kerinci. October 1997	USD9.37. Buyer (now inactive) from Merangin district, Jambi
Kerinci. July 2003	USD25.82. Buyer from Merangin
Kerinci. November 2003	USD13.63 Dealer in Merangin district
North Bengkulu district. December 2003	USD 64.70 Buyer from Arga Makmuir, North Bengkulu (arrested January 2006)
Lubuk Linggau July 2005	USD63.41 Dealer. Lubuk Linggau, South Sumatera
Rejang Lebong Bengkulu August 2005	USD76.60. Buyer Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu
Merangin Jambi August 2005	USD76.55. Buyer from Merangin district
North Bengkulu district, August 2005	USD63.41 Buyer from Palembang
Muko Muko district., Bengkulu December 2005	USD89.94. Buyer from Palembang, South Sumatra
North Bengkulu district December 2005	USD 84.21. Buyer from Palembang

These prices indicate that the bones of a young adult Sumatran tiger – weighing approximately 5kg (including skull) are now as valuable or more at the provincial dealer level as the skin or even more: this is a disturbing change on the situation in 2000 when tiger bone was slow to sell and considered almost worthless around the park..

The program does not have current capacity to investigate provincial level wholesalers or exporters who are believed to be mainly centred in large cities along the eastern seaboard of Sumatra including Palembang, South Sumatra and Medan with Pekanbaru and neighbouring towns in Riau and Jambi city acting as transit centres.

Intelligence data was shared, where appropriate, with other programs and agencies both in Sumatra and overseas and including Traffic SE Asia, MyCat in Malaysia, CITES, STCP and WWF Riau and the WWF wildlife trafficking monitor in Bengkulu.

Growing police awareness of wildlife trafficking issues, particularly in Jambi and Bengkulu provinces appears to have led to a reduction in the number of police officers suspected or known to have bought tiger pelts in these provinces

Unfortunately, this is not the case in some other provinces around this national park and in September 2005 an intelligence operation which resulted in first-hand observation of the skin of one Sumatran tiger and of two clouded leopard could not be advanced safely after it was learned that the deputy head of the police district had previously bought a tiger skin from the primary target of the investigation.

For further details, please see appendix 2

3 Implement law enforcement regarding species and habitat protection and support and advance the legal process

Program staff took part in or supported a total of seven species-related law enforcement operations relating to poaching and trafficking of Sumatran tiger and other endangered wildlife

Information received at the end of December 2005 regarding a suspect first identified in May led to the arrests, in a joint operation with North Bengkulu police, of two men and the seizure of the bones and pelt of a recently-killed sub-adult male Sumatran tiger and pelt of a Malay sunbear in Arga Makmuir on 5 January 2006.

Evidence seized in joint operations in 2005 with police and, on occasion other agencies, included two freshly-killed Sumatran tigers (one adult male, one adult female), a stuffed Sumatran tiger being touted for sale by a professional dealer previously known to have bought tigers from a poacher subsequently arrested in North Bengkulu in August 2005, a stuffed Malay sunbear and a stuffed Sumatran clouded leopard..

The program also provided technical (forensic) and legal support advice to police in Pesisir Selatan district, West Sumatra in a case relating to a young male Sumatran tiger, the skin of which was seized in June 2005: this case still awaits a court hearing.

A total of nine men were arrested in connection with these cases, one of whom was subsequently released with a formal police warning for seeking to sell a fake rhino horn.

Two more men were listed as Wanted by police, one in relation to the seizure of two tiger skins in November 2004 in Kerinci district and a second following the arrest of a Sarolangun, Jambi man in May 2005

Of the species protection cases proceeding to court custodial sentences ranging in length from three months to three years were imposed.

The shortest sentence imposed was made against a taxidermist in Kepahiang district of Bengkulu province who was seeking to sell a stuffed Sumatran clouded leopard, a stuffed juvenile Malay sunbear, stuffed sambar faun and a variety of tanned deer pelts awaiting mounting..

A one year sentence was imposed on a 35 year-old man from Pau sub district of Sarolangun district, Jambi who was arrested in Bangko, Merangin, while transporting a tiger skin and bones to sell to a dealer.

Two men arrested in Bengkulu city in an operation led by Bengkulu police were subsequently sentenced to six months prison terms.

The longest sentences imposed related to three men arrested in a joint PHS-North Bengkulu police operation on August 16, 2005 while in possession of the skin and bones of a freshly killed female Sumatran tiger and while carrying loaded firearms.

Tiger poacher Belani and his son Bahari Supardi were both sentenced to three year prison terms by Arga Makmuir district court, a third man, M. Dinar, who had been financing Belani's poaching activities in return for a share of the proceeds, was sentenced to two years in prison.

These sentences were the heaviest of any cases since PHS was established in May 2000

Subsequent to the arrest of Belani, police and local army officers seized or had surrendered to them, more than 20 illegal firearms manufactured by Belani for sale to villagers and other hunters.

Information received by team investigators suggests that almost as many illegal firearms were disposed of by being thrown into the Air Ipuh river by worried hunters or villagers.

.The program also took supported a major anti-drugs operation by Kerinci police in November 2005 by helping to locate marijuana plantations in the national park in Renah Pematik . This operation resulted in the arrests of 10 individuals and seizure of more than 3.5 tonnes of high grade marijuana.

The program also provided support in kind to KSDA Jambi following their seizure of an infant Malay sunbear in Muara Bungo district by housing and caring for this very young animal pending resolution of the case.

Two more juvenile or infant sunbears were secured in the course of intelligence investigations, one in the course of an ongoing investigation of a 11-man tiger-poaching syndicate in South Kerinci. We are grateful to our colleagues at the Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Program (SOCP) and Frankfurt Zoological Society at Bukit Tigapuluh NP who kindly agreed to take on the rehabilitation and soft release of these two young animals.

Two operations conducted with police, one in Kerinci district of Jambi and a second in Solok Selatan district of West Sumatra intended to secure the arrest of individuals seeking to sell a total of four Sumatran tiger skins, failed to result in arrests and the joint police-PHS teams pulled back.

Surveillance of the individuals involved continues.

A total of 11 other law enforcement operations were conducted by PHS team members over the period. These related to a variety of offences ranging from illegal logging and forest clearance to non-timber forest products collection and bird selling.

The majority of these were dealt with through issue of formal warning letters and release of offenders on parole with confiscation of offending items which included 3 chainsaws.

Two men arrested for illegal logging in Rejang Lebong in Bengkulu were able to be brought safely out of the forest and subsequently sentenced to one-year gaol terms for illegal logging within the national park.

For details please see Appendix III

Human-wildlife conflict

A total of 28 individual cases of human-wildlife conflict were logged during 2005, some of which required repeated interventions by team members, on occasion with support from local NGOs.

Although the team is focused on Sumatran tiger conservation, team members are regularly asked by villagers to assist in resolving cases of conflict with other species

In many areas around the national park Malay sunbear is the protected species most frequently coming into conflict with the farmers and others. In some areas Malay sunbear are very prone to entering farmland and even villages to forage and incidents in which farmhouses are broken into and food items – in particular cooking oil and sugar taken - are frequent.

As with human-tiger conflict, unless an intervention is made, villagers are likely to make a lethal response to solve the problem.

A total of 16 incidents of human-tiger conflict were recorded over 2005 ranging from low grade problems in which a tiger was moving through farmland and causing anxiety to local people through to incidents of livestock predation.

Traditional farmland in many areas around the park composes village rubber and/or cinnamon plantations (altitude dependent) interspersed with scrub and tertiary

forest and annual cash crops and tigers and prey species regularly move in such habitats if they are not persecuted.

A particular problem, in conflict incidents, is that the conflict may be occurring in an area where illegal activities are being conducted – illegal logging, land clearance or, in one area, marijuana cultivation. As a result, villagers may be reluctant to report a problem or even dispose of it rather than risk national park rangers entering the area and discovering other issues.

In the southern Kerinci valley area, PHS rangers monitored reports regarding a large (possibly male) adult Asian golden cat *Catopuma temmincki* which killed at least five and possibly more goats over a six months period. A similar problem regarding predation of goats by Asian golden cat, has been encountered in Rejang Lebong district of Bengkulu. In both cases, the initial reports referred to "Tiger" killing goats: it was only when conflict sites were carefully examined and witnesses interviewed that the true identity of the conflict species was revealed

In Bengkulu, PHS teams also worked with KSDA rangers and the specialist Elephant Conflict Response Units over a period of more than a month to support specialist KSDA teams seeking to resolve the problem.

Two small local (Kerinci) NGOs worked with the PHS team during 2005 on tiger and species-related awareness programs and developing better communications between the national park and forest-edge farmers was among their priorities.

In the end of 2005, TPCU carried out two relocations of problem animals.

The first occasion required the relocation of a young adult female tiger from a conflict site outside the national park near Padang City in West Sumatra to the Batang Ule area of Muara Bungo district in Jambi.

This tiger was caught by villagers after numerous incidents of predation of livestock (a cow and five or more goats) over approximately two months and held by villagers while they negotiated for substantial compensation

The PHS team supported KSDA West Sumatra and local government in securing the hand-over of this animal to KSDA and the TPCU team successfully relocated the tiger to an area which had previously been surveyed and identified as suitable in the event of an emergency such as this.

The tigress continues to be monitored in collaboration with the Tiger Monitoring Team (DICE).

The second relocation was of a young male Malay sunbear which had been causing problems in Talang Lindung village, Kerinci for almost three months. The bear was caught using a modified culvert trap and successfully moved to another area inside the park.

Capture and relocation is always a final option and, following investigation at the conflict sites, the team generally preferred to manage human-tiger conflict by repelling animals or preventing predation so that animals moved back into the forest.

The PHS team is now seeking to develop and implement mechanisms and protocols for human-wildlife conflict across the national park which can be implemented by trained stakeholders

Rudijanta Tjaha Nugraha, the program's field manager from October 2003-August 2004 returned to the national park in November 2005 and reassumed his position leading the program's daily activities after completing a Master's degree in Holland which focused on the issue of Human-Tiger conflict in and around Kerinci-Seblat National Park.

The program is very grateful to 21st Century Tiger who funded Rudijanta's field research and to TNKS for permitting him to return to lead and direct this team .

For details, please see Appendix IV

6. Capacity raising

Because this program is managed and run on a daily basis by young and committed officers and rangers of the national park on full-time secondment to the program, the national park now has a cadre of expert staff in two provinces.

Because PHKA staff on the program are still active serving officers of the national park, they are also in a strong position to raise the awareness and capacity of colleagues regarding protection of Sumatran tiger, prey-base and habitat.

In 2004, lack of technical ability among national park rangers regarding the investigation of wildlife crime and lack of awareness of the scope and scale of wildlife crime among park-edge police was identified as a obstacle to effective implementation of wildlife law.

To begin to address this issue, a pilot wildlife crime investigation seminar was held in Sungai Penuh in July 2005 attended by police detectives and Tiger, KSNP and KSDA rangers from five districts bordering KSNP and Bukit Tigapuluh NP in Jambi province, and Jambi city

Also attending the seminar were local prosecutors, district police auxiliaries, colleagues from Sumatran Tiger Conservation Program in Bukit Tigapuluh NP, the orangutan protection team, also in Bukit Tigapuluh NP and from orangutan protection teams in Gunung Palung NP in West Kalimantan.

Speakers included Dr Daniel Sinaga of STCP, the Head of Kerinci police who gave an exceptionally valuable presentation on penetrating organized crime syndicates and *pak* Maraden Purba, director of KSDA Jambi province who not only revealed some of the ingenuous smuggling methods used by wildlife criminals but clarified, for the police, key laws and their implementation in investigation and subsequent actions against wildlife criminals.

Species protection units, in particular teams handling conflict and poaching incidents, need to have a degree of expertise in responding to the issue of injured or snared animals and to be able to respond effectively where an animal must be caught and relocated.

For the third year running, training was offered to TPCU rangers, national park rangers and local NGOs in implementing an effective response to a wild animal emergency.

The training was conducted by staff of Australia Zoo and means that more than 20 national park rangers and district managers working in three provinces around the park now have a basic level of competence in responding to a serious wildlife emergency.

All the TPCU team leaders have also received this training – which includes basic principles of wildlife anaesthesia in the field - as have six members of the community team and two Kerinci-based NGOs who are working with this program from a community perspective,

Information sharing, responses, networking – linkages with other conservation programs and institutions

In taking action against poaching and trafficking in Sumatran tiger and other critically endangered species, information exchange, as relevant, and mutual support is necessary between programs and institutions, locally, nationally and internationally.

Over the course of the reporting period, this program maintained friendly links – mainly by email - with many NGOs working in the field of species conservation in

Sumatra, including STCP, Zoological Society of London's Jambi Tiger Project, the WWF species trade monitoring officer in Bengkulu and, more recently, in Riau and our colleagues in KSDA in park-edge provinces.

On a regional level, the program regularly corresponds and discusses issues and exchanges information with Traffic SE Asia and with colleagues in Taman Negara Malaysia and the MyCat network in Malaysia.

In September 2005, colleagues from the WWF tiger protection team in Tessa Nilo, Riau province visited the program to discuss a variety of issues including discussions of how to translate intelligence information into enforcement action.

This visit provided valuable insights into the issues faced by other species Protection units in Sumatra and a chance to exchange data and information relating to trafficking.

An integrated wildlife crime training program organized by STCP for key officials in a variety of government organizations in Jambi city in October 2005 included a visit to KSNP by the trainees.

This allowed for valuable round-table discussion between the PHS

team and our visitors who included representatives of the Perbakin hunting club, some of whose members have not always been as responsible as the club's stringent rules require.

In August, a visit from JICA and Gunung Halimun National Park in Java was made to KSNP to discuss with the Tiger team and Rhino Protection Unit (which is currently seeking to evacuate the last rhinos in Bengkulu forests of TNKS to a sanctuary in Lampung) establishment of a specialist species protection and conservation unit.



PHS team rangers with colleagues from the WWF Tessa Nilo tiger protection team in Riau province at Bukit Kayangan, Kerinci during the WWF team's study visit.

Other Activities associated with the program

Tiger Awareness

Lembaga Tumbuh Alami, a small NGO based in Kerinci, continued a second year of activities in and around Kerinci district in 2005 with support from the Bosak & Kruger Foundation.

Their program is intended to raise awareness among Kerinci people that a species which is integral to the local culture is now critically endangered using local cultural contexts to bring home the message.

In early November 2005 after 18 months of working with the Customary law, religious leaders and Tiger shaman of village communities around Kerinci LTA won a public declaration of support from the *Adat* community of Kerinci for conservation of both Tigers and Kerinci-Seblat National Park.

The *Adat* leaders have incorporated regulations against poaching and land clearance within the framework of Kerinci Customary law so that village leaders can invoke customary law against poachers or other individuals even where these people come from other villages.

Work with Tiger shaman, particularly in the Siulak area of northern Kerinci district, continued with many Shaman now refusing to conduct rituals to help poachers catch deer or other species.

LTA also won strong support from the Bupati (head of the district) *pak* Fauzi'Siln and his deputy for conservation of Kerinci-Seblat National Park and Sumatran tigers and the Bupati, in his role as head of the district, now regularly speaks on the importance of conservation of this park and of tigers at public meetings.



Bp Bupati Kerinci, flanked by Tiger shaman in traditional Kerinci *Adat* costume marks World Tiger Day 2005 with an urgent plea for the national and international community to support moves to stop tiger trafficking

In October 2005, on World Tiger Day, the Bupati issued a public statement urging Indonesia and the world to act quickly before the last wild tigers are lost.

He also instructed civil servants and district security guards to do all possible to protect Kerinci's tigers and forests.

Tiger will be the Mascot of Kerinci at the provincial sports championships in Jambi in 2006

LTA also maintained and strengthened links with the Kerinci Association of *Adat* and local parliamentarians to win support for better spatial planning ..

LTA also provided support to PHS in regarding to human-tiger conflict, particularly to the north of the Kerinci area, providing counselling and support on five occasions to villages reporting incidents of human-tiger conflict.

The NGO also provided information on suspected incidents of tiger poaching and trafficking and succeeded in acquiring documentary materials relating

to the identity and home address of a man from northern Sumatra suspected to be the employee of a major inter-provincial dealer.

Wild pig are considered a crop pest in many areas around TNKS including in Kerinci and many villagers hunt wild boar, using dogs and spears, for sport under the banner of the Porbi hunting club.

Unfortunately, pig hunters are also prone to hunting any other animal encountered and so during 2005, LTA also lobbied the Porbi to control the activities of its members and stop them hunting within the national park.

The group is working closely with Perak, WALHI and the Kerinci association of NGOs to campaign against proposals to build a road through Kerinci Seblat National Park from Lempur, southern Kerinci to Sungai Ipuh in Bengkulu.

LTA also closely monitored disturbing plans to open a transmigration site in the Renah Pematik enclave area of north-central Kerinci in a very sensitive area bordering key zones of the national park and has supported traditional farmers in the enclave in countering these plans made at Jambi provincial level.

By Take Intervention and Assessment

In June 2005, Perak, a small Kerinci-based NGO started working with forest-edge farmers in selected communities in the southern Kerinci valley.

The overall project purpose is to establish the impact of increasingly wide-spread use of poorly-monitored snares to trap wild pigs which are also catching other species – including tiger - as by-take.

The project's preliminary objective was to assess the impact of wild pig snares in one sub-district of Kerinci, build awareness among farmers of the impact of these snares and the importance of tiger conservation in controlling wild pig populations .

Additionally, the Perak team collected data on deer and pig hunters operating outside the national park, number of animals snared/shot or poisoned and information from farmers on protected species present or often present in farmland or forest fragments outside the park.

The team's data collection has proved very useful to the PHS team, not least in cross-referencing threat data from independent sources and through the team's emphasis on quantitative as opposed to qualitative data.

The Perak team also provided useful support to the PHS team in a number of incidents of human-tiger conflict in Kerinci district and assisted in wildlife rescues during 2005

It is hoped that, in 2006, the Perak team can extend their activities to the Gunung Raya sub-district of Kerinci enclave which borders the Sipurak ecosystem and to parts of Pancung Soal sub-district in West Sumatra province to the west of Kerinci which is the source of much of the Tiger and elephant poaching threat in Kerinci-Seblat NP.

Subject to funding being acquired, the Perak team will also start to work with WALHI in Merangin district to the south of Kerinci while continuing to work closely with LTA

Conservation of Sipurak

In March – their start delayed by the impact on all Indonesian NGOs of the December 2004 earthquake and tsunami in Aceh province – WALHI Jambi commenced work on winning support from traditional local villages for conservation and protection of the key tiger habitat of Sipurak on the borders of Merangin and Kerinci districts of Jambi.

The project, facilitated by FFI, is funded through Bosak & Kruger Foundation and IUCN Holland

A key task for WALHI was to win support from villagers around Sipurak for conservation of this critically important area and get action from local government and Department of Forestry to stop escalating illegal forest clearance in the Sarestra II logging concession and in the national park by migrant farmers from other provinces.

The project also plans to establish a community based village patrol team to prevent further clearances and to protect both the villagers' traditional land rights and the buffer zones to this critically important area of Kerinci Seblat NP.

Although the initial project plan was for WALHI to work with four or five traditional villages around the Sipurak area in Merangin district, by year end, the WALHI team was working with 10 villages whose traditional forest lands in the former Sarestra II logging concession are being cleared, illegally, by incoming migrants from South Sumatra, Lampung and south Bengkulu.

Investigations by WALHI have identified individuals co-ordinating the clearances including a wealthy businessman from Pagar Alam district of South Sumatra who has cleared more than 150 ha of forest for a coffee plantation bordering the repatriated area of the national park

At year end, the WALHI team had won agreement from 11 traditional villages in three sub-districts around the Sipurak ecosystem for action to stop the clearances and to establish village patrols.

A workshop was planned to be held early in January 2006 to formalise village planning for community protection of their traditional lands and forests including patrols by villagers, on occasion with national park or other forestry rangers.

WALHI are also lobbying at provincial level for tough action to respond to the illegal clearances and legal action against the men identified as selling state and national park forests.

Appendix 1

Outline of Results of Field Patrols 2005

	Month	Unit size	sub district, district, province	Days	Tiger sign (likely individuals)	Tiger snares	Deer snares	KM walked (approx)	Notes
1.	January-05	4	Muara Siau, Merangin	4	0	0	0	15	Respond to conflict report
2.	January	4	Muara Siau, Merangin	4	0	0	0	15	Respond to conflict report
3.	January	5	Lebong Utara, Bengkulu	5	1	1	0	18	Illegal loggers encountered: suspects ran away
4.	January	5	Tanah Tumbuh, Muara Bungo, Jambi	5	5	0	0	27	
5.	January	4	Batang Merangin, Kerinci	3	1	1	0	15	
6.	February	4	Air hangat timor, Kerinci	4	0	0	0	17	
7.	February	5	Jangkat, Merangin, Jambi	5	1	0	0	25	Respond to conflict report. Tiger moving in farmland
8.	February	5	Air berau, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	6	1	0	0	30	
9.	February	4	Air hangat Timor, Kerinci	2	0	0	0	10	Check report Human-Tiger conflict. Indications of marijuana cultivation ongoing
10.	February	2	Kec. Jangkat Kab. Merangin Prop. Jambi	3	0	0	0	6	Conflict tiger returned to farmland and reported killed after attacking a cow
11.	February	4	Batang Merangin, Kerinci	6	1	0	0	30	
12.	March	5	Batang Merangin, Kerinci	2	0	0	0	18	
13.	March	4	Jangkat, merangin, Jambi	5	1	0	0	21	Hunt for reported elephant poachers in the forest
14.	March	8	Teramang dsk, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	20	1	0	0	25	2 TPCU supporting Police & NP operation re logging company working in KSNP
15.	March	10	Batang Merangin, Kerinci	6	1	0	0	18	Routine patrol: check report that Tapan men have entered forest

16.	March	4	Bangko, Merangin, Kerinci	1	1	0	0	18	Tiger moving in village rubber plantations
17.	March	4	Bangko, Merangin, Kerinci	5	1	0	0	13	Tiger moving in village rubber plantations
18.	March	5	Sungai Penuh, Kerinci,	4	1	0	0	15	
19.	April	6	Tanah Tumbuh, Muara Bungo, Jambi	5	0	0	0	20	
20.	April	6	Tapus, Lebong Utara, Bengkulu	5	1	0	0	18	
21.	April	6	Katenong, Lebong Utara, Bengkulu	4	0	0	0	6	
22.	April	8	Air Ipuh, Muko-Muko to Gunung Raya, Kerinci	4	1	0	25	18	
23.	May	4	Jangkat, Merangin, Jambi	6	1	0	0	25	Try to catch alleged elephant poachers
24.	May	4	Sepurak	6	1	0	0	24	
25.	May	8	Curup, Bengkulu	4	0	0	0	10	2 chainsaws seized, 2 men arrested,, 3 water buffalo, timber
26.	June	8	Batang Merangin, Kerinci	6	0	0	0	15	
27.	June	6	Sungai Penuh, Kerinci,	5	0	0	0	18	Maintain PHS presence in former problem area
28.	June	4	Gunung Raya, Kerinci, Jambi	5	0	0	0	15	
29.	June	8	Batang Merangin, Kerinci	5	2	0	0	30	
30.	June	8	Lubuk Pinang Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	6	2	0	0	42	
31.	June	8	Gunung Kerinci, Kerinci	4	1	0	0	6	Tiger filmed at forest edge: patrol aborted to monitor this animal until it returned to forest
32.	July	12	Muara Siau, Merangin	7	1	0	15	30	Search for elephant and tiger poachers: ?men from South Bengkulu?
33.	July	8	Lebong Utara, Bengkulu	4	1	0	0	20	4 men clearing NP forests, formal warnings and ordered out of the park
34.	July	4	Gunung Raya, Kerinci, Jambi	4	0	0	0	25	No active threat observed but concern over lack of tiger records
35.	July	4	Gunung Kerinci, Kerinci	4	1	0	0	20	

36.	July	5	Solok Selatan-Kerinci (West Sumatra-Jambi)	5	1	0	10	25	Routine patrol from Solok Selatan to Kerinci
37.	July	5	Air hangat timor, Kerinci	5	0	0	0	25	
38.	August	6	Air hangat timor, Kerinci	8	2	0	0	30	Large scale illegal clearances. Many old snares. Marijuana is being planted (seedlings found)
39.	August	4	Gunung Raya, Kerinci, Jambi	4	1	0	0	16	
40.	August	4	Lebong Utara, Bengkulu	4	1	0	0	12	
41.	September	4	Tanah Tumbuh, Muara Bungo, Jambi	5	0	0	48	20	Chainsaw seized. Illegal loggers ran away. Many many chainsaws in this area. No tiger sign in former important area
42.	September	5	Jangkat, Merangin, Jambi	5	1	0	148	15	Poachers from Kerinci
43.	September	4	Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	3	0	0	0	12	Many deer. No snares in former problem area but patrol team warned a deer poacher seen in the area possibly reconnoitering
44.	September	4	Gunung Kerinci, Kerinci	4	0	0	0	16	Monitor a young male tiger moving in forest edge farmland. Check reports of clearances
45.	September	4	Gunung Kerinci, Kerinci	3	2	0	0	16	Check former problem poaching ridge and monitor young tiger moving outside of forest
46.	September	6	Gunung Raya, Kerinci, Jambi	4	1	0	18	16	Poachers from Siulak area of north Kerinci
47.	October	8	Lebong Utara, Bengkulu	4	1	0	0	20	No snares: in this former major problem area where a tiger was killed in July 2004
48.	October	4	Berau river area Muko Muko, Bengkulu	4	2	2	61	24	Two Tiger cable snares active. Poachers not yet identified.
49.	October	5	Sepurak, Kerinci	6	2	0	11	40	Poachers identified - from Siulak, North Kerinci
50.	October	9	Jangkat, Merangin, Jambi	6	0	3	200	40	2 chainsaws seized. Poachers from Kerinci and West Sumatra: warning letters issued. 3 Tiger cable snares confiscated (not yet placed)

51.	October	4	Jangkat, Merangin	2	0	0	29	10	Poachers suspected from Kerinci (Siulak)
52.	October	9	Jangkat, Merangin, Jambi	6	1	0	0	30	Routine patrol
53.	October	5	Gunung Kerinci, Kerinci	4	1	0	0	15	No snares but illegal forest clearance ongoing
54.	October	8	Berau, , Muko Muko, Bengkulu	5	1	2	61	60	Anti poaching patrol. Active snares destroyed: Informants advised poachers were not local. Poachers not found.
55.	November	4	Air Duku, Kec Selupuh Rejang, Rejang Lebong	4	1	1	25	30	25 active deer and serow snares destroyed, 16 bird snares destroyed. Formal warning letters issued to three men encountered in the forest and to a man clearing national park forests
56.	November	8	SPN-Air Duku, Kec Selupuh Rejang, Rejang Lebong	4	1	0	0	30	Three non-active snare sites found and destroyed. Illegal logging active. Police training school in the process of constructing a water pipeline without national park permission in the forest. Land clearance underway.
57.	November	6	Renah Pematik, Air Hangat Timor, Kerinci	7	0	0	49	40	Trans-migration project planned at Renah Pematik: site borders key area for tiger conservation. Marijuana found. Serious issue with forest clearance by farmers from West Sumatra province
58.	November	6	Tarutung, Batang Merangin, Kerinci	6	0	0	0	36	Remains of 2 tiger snares: one of which caught a tiger at some point in 2004. Elephant present.
59.	November	4	Rejang, Bengkulu	7	1	0	0	24	3 guns seized from poachers by TPCU IV from poachers camps and farmhouses on South Sumatra-Bengkulu borders. Support Kerinci police in operation to search out marijuana plantations in National Park forests. Use local contacts to support the investigation
60.	November	8	Renah Pematik, Air Hangat Timor, Kerinci	10	0	0	0	20	3.5 tonnes of marijuana found and seized. 10 men arrested Many deer snares found concealed in a poachers' camp (camp and snares destroyed)
61.	November	4	Renah Pematik-Gunung Tujuh, Renah Pematik	0	0	0	5	30	3 bird poachers arrested: formal warning letters issued: 15 birds released and poachers' trapping gear destroyed.

62.	Dec	4	Batang Ule river, Tanah Tumbuh, Muara Bungo, Jambi	4	1	0	0	10	Check current forest and safety condition in preparation for release of a Sumatran tigress. Adult male resident present (as usual). Small-scale illegal logging observed. Site concluded as suitable for release.
63.	Dec	5	SP4, Kec Pondok Suguh, Muko Muko	8	1	0	3	45	Tiger present, footmarks and Aum calls. Snares placed by illegal loggers from Tapan, West Sumatra.
64.	Dec	6	Gunung Solang, Kec Pondok Suguh, Muko Muko,	5	1	0	0	48	Gunfire heard (home-made rifle). – team failed to make contact with poachers but found poachers' camp. Farmers from Lampung clearing national park forests to sell to a proposed palm oil plantation. Illegal logging underway by men from Tapan, West Sumatra. Note: this area is dangerous for <i>falciparum</i> malaria
65.	Dec	4	Sungai Lintang, Kec Gunung Kerinci, Jambi	5	1	0	0	20	Monitoring safety and behaviour of a young sub-adult male tiger which has been repeatedly come out of forest and moved for long periods in farmland since June 05. Team warned that a group of armed men had been looking for this tiger – no evidence of this was observed. Chain saw sound heard (illegal logger from Semerup village) but not possible to apprehend.
66.	Dec	4	Masego – Bedeng 7, Kec Gunung Raya and Batang Merangin Kerinci	5	0	0	0	20	Patrol check reports a tiger killed a goat. Site check indicated Asian golden cat. Team advised a tiger killed a dog early in December – no subsequent problems. A road asphalted and bridge built in direction of National Park. Farmers advised a roads contractor had paid for two surveys in national park forests in Sipurak preparatory to building a road through the national park in Sipurak to Sei Ladi in Muara Siau, Merangin district.
67.	Dec	5	Batang Ule, Kec Tanah Tumbuh, Muara Bungo	5	2	2	0	12	Monitoring released Sumatran tiger: Active tiger snare found – investigations subsequently indicated placed by a local illegal logger. Monitoring team (FFI/DICE) placed camera traps: subsequent images

									obtained of two (2) male Sumatran tiger but not of the released tigress .
	Total	369 man days		331	54	12	708	1485	

Appendix II

Representative Intelligence data collection 2005

No	Month	Case	Species	Area	Details	Grade/ comment
1.	Jan 2005	Poaching	Tiger	Kerinci, Jambi	Tiger caught in deer (?) snare in Nov 2004. Shot with borrowed gun and sold to Sarolangun, Jambi. Buyer sells pesticides and fertilizers	A2
2.	Jan	Trafficking, poaching	Tiger	Jangkat, Merangin, Jambi	Tiger allegedly poached on Bengkulu-Jambi borders	A4
3.	Jan	Trafficking, possession	Tiger & Clouded leopard	Central Kerinci area, south Kerinci (lempur) area	Two tiger pelts, one with skeleton (dating to ?2003?) and a stuffed clouded leopard seen by PHS undercover ranger . Stuffed tiger also seen. Three different individuals involved plus two brokers, Two attempts at law enforcement failed. Rogue army officer peripherally involved	A1
4.	Jan	Trafficking	Golden cat emas Tiger	Rejang, Bengkulu	Retired army officer offering stuffed golden cat and claiming to be able to source tiger skins from North Bengkulu. Suspect died of natural causes in April	Golden cat A1 Tiger A4
5.	Jan	Poaching	Tiger. Tapir	Tapan area, Pesisir Selatan West Sumatra	Tiger poisoned using snared tapir and sold to Bangko	A2
6.	Jan	Trafficking	Tiger	Ipuh area, Muko Muko Bengkulu	Tiger pelt being concealed at unknown location. Information from Ipuh and from Curup	A3.
7.	Jan	Poaching	Sambar	Muara Siau sub district, Merangin	Identity of a deer poacher	A2
8.	Jan	Trafficking	Tiger	Curup, Rejang	Bank manager claimed to have two stuffed tigers for sale	.A4
9.	Jan	Trafficking	Tiger	Ipuh area, Muko-Muko	Tiger skin sold to Curup in Jan 2004	A3

10.	Jan	Trafficking	Sumatran rhinoceros	Arga Makmuir area North Bengkulu, Bengkulu	3.8 on Rhino horn being offered at. @ Rp6 jt per 100g	A1/4 – Operation. Horn was fake
11.	Jan	Possession	Malay sun bear	Lempur area, Kerinci	Being kept as pet by pig hunter. Secured and later released at TN B.Tigapuluh	A1.
12.	Jan	Poaching	Tiger	Ipuh area, Muko Muko,	Poacher Belani scouting for snare locations	A2
13.	Feb	Poaching/ trafficking	Tiger	Pancung Soal, Pesisir Selatan	Tapan poachers – being offered for sale by brokers involved in the antiques trade. Skin 197cm Rp14m Skin 80cm+ Rp3jt	A3
14.	Feb	Trafficking	Tiger. Rhino	Muara Siau, Merangin	Tiger skin and rhino horn	Not true
15.	Feb	Poaching Trafficking (Conflict)	Tiger	Muara Siau, Merangin	Skin of a headless (?) tiger killed in a conflict sold to Bangko for USD775. Incident almost certainly occurred: other details untrue.	A3
16.	Feb	Poaching	Tiger, elephant	Jangkat, Merangin	Armed poachers from Bengkulu entering KSNP forest	A2
17.	Feb	Trafficking	Tiger	Pau, Sarolangun district Jambi	ID of man suspected as a regular buyer	A2
18.	Feb	Poaching	Tiger	Ipuh area, Muko Muko Bengkulu	Poacher 'B' planning to go to the forest to hunt tiger	A2
19.	March	Poaching	Tiger	Pau sub district, Sarolangun,	Two men looking for tiger in logging forests bordering palm oil plantation and Bukit Duabelas NP	
20.	March	Poaching	Tiger	Ipuh area, Muko Muko Bengkulu	Ongoing surveillance of 'B' (Belani, "JMD" et al)	
21.	March	Poaching	Tiger. Elephant	Jangkat, Merangin	Four + armed poachers (2 named) from Sarolangun & known since 2001) and 2 from South Bengkulu	A2
22.	March	Trafficking	Sumatran elephant	Kerinci & Muko-Muko	Antiques Broker in Kerinci offering 20kg of elephant ivory in 2 different locations (Tapan, West Sumatra and Bengkulu)	A3 -
23.	March	Trafficking	Sumatran elephant	Muko Muko & North Bengkulu	29kg of elephant ivory (see 27)	A4
24.	March	Possession/ trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Unnamed army officer holding a tiger skin (no teeth)	A4; believed
25.	March	Poaching	Deer. Tiger	Sungai Penuh Kerinci	Two men suspected of poaching a tiger in October 2000 who fled to Malaysia seen back in Kerinci.	A1
26.	March	Trafficking	Tiger	Muara Aman Lebong Utara	Contractor bought a tiger skin for USD110 in 2003 (animal killed as a result of conflict)	A3
27.	March	Poaching	Tiger	Pauh, Sarolangun,	2 tigers killed in November 2004 on borders of Bukit Duabelas NP, Pau sub-district and sold to Sarolangun	A3 – no action possible: evidence lost
28.	March	Poaching	Elephant	Jangkat, Merangin	5 Tapan poachers, 2 named, one previously placed on database, armed, hunting elephant and tiger.	A2

29.	March	Trafficking	Elephant	Kerinci, Padang City, West Sumatra and Pekanbaru, Riau	Retired bank manager from Riau province seeking to buy elephant ivory and 'antiques': Syndicate includes a Forestry dept officer	A1 – signed contract seen
30.	March	Trafficking	Tiger	Sarolangun	Bank manager offering a stuffed tiger for sale bought from Lubuk Linggau area (<i>cf No.13</i>)	A4 – unproven
31.	March	Trafficking	Elephant	North Kerinci, Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra Muko Muko	Garage mechanic offering to act as a broker for elephant ivory in North Bengkulu, Tapan and Kerinci (<i>see No 27</i>)	A4
32.	March	Trafficking	Tiger	Jambi city	Rogue forestry officer allegedly offering 2 tiger skins (old) for sale. Informant unreliable	A4 -
33.	March	Trafficking	Elephant. Tiger	Padang city, West Sumatra	Identities of two men (one Batak, one Melayu) heading an ivory trafficking syndicate selling ivory overseas (<i>cf No 32</i>)	A2
34.	March	Trafficking. Taxidermy	Tiger	Solok, West Sumatra	Identity of a Taxidermist and wholesaler for tiger bone; Tigers from north Sumatra	A2: Case Active
35.	April	Poaching	Tiger	Pauh, Sarolangun	Maintain surveillance of poaching syndicate. Tiger canine seen	A1
36.	April	Poaching	Elephant	Jangkat Merangin	Tapan elephant hunters – entered forest again (<i>see No 33</i>)	-
37.	April	Trafficking	Tiger	Bangko Merangin	Illegal sawmill owner related to powerful local politician seeking to sell four (old) tiger skins @ USD1450 each (broker's price with commission)	A3
38.	April	Support police	Narcotics	South Kerinci area	Support police in identifying location of a marijuana plantation	A1
39.	April	Poaching, trafficking	Tiger	North Bengkulu and Muko- Muko	Tiger poached and sold for USD550 (140cm plus bones) to unknown individual in Bengkulu	A2
40.	April	Trafficking	Clouded leopard etc	Kepahiang district Bengkulu	Clouded leopard, bear, deer skins being offered for sale by taxidermist	A1 – Man arrested in May
41.	May	Poaching	Tiger	Sarolangun, Jambi	Tiger snared and shot in logging forests	A1 – Man arrested
42.	May	Poaching	Elephant. Tiger	Merangin	Four armed men (Bengkulu) looking for elephant, tiger (<i>cf No 26</i>)	A2
43.	May	Trafficking, possession	Tiger	Arga Makmuir North Bengkulu	Broker *introduced investigator to coffee wholesaler owns 2 stuffed tiger. Wants to sell them but scared following arrests in Bengkulu city and elsewhere. Investigator withdrew – focus to broker.	A2 *Dealer arrested in January 2006
44.	May	Possession	Tiger	Bengkulu city	Retired senior politician burned his stuffed tiger because frightened he would be arrested or reputation damaged	A2
45.	May	Poaching, trafficking	Clouded leopard	Kerinci	Poachers caught clouded leopard in deer snare Nov 04. Sold to an army officer moving to a new posting	A2
46.	May	Poaching, trafficking	Malay sunbear. Tiger	Gunung Raya, Kerinci	Tiger poacher offering bear cub for sale. Tiger skin sold in April 05 (to a senior army officer (named.) <i>Cf No 9, cf 71</i>)	A1, A2

47.	May	Trafficking	Elephant	Jangkat, Merangin	Man offering 80kg of elephant ivory for sale @ USD70000	Not true
48.	May	Poaching	Sumatran rhino, Tiger	Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra & Muko-Muko	Tapan poachers hunting a rhino caught a tiger. Sold to a Tapan fertiliser salesman	A2
49.	May	Poaching	Elephant	Sungai Manau, Merangin	Elephant carcass seen in forest by informant (<i>cf</i> 26, 47). Tusks missing.	A3 (not found)* - similar report made in Oct 2005 by informant
50.	May	Trafficking	Tiger	Muko Muko	A village headman is concealing 2 tiger skins	A3
51.	May	Trafficking	Elephant	Bengkulu city	Identity of a man brokering elephant ivory	A3
52.	May	Poaching	Tiger	Lubuk linggau South Sumatra	Identity of a suspected tiger poacher	A2
53.	May	Poaching	Tiger, deer	Kepahiang,	Identity of a suspected poacher	A2
54.	May	Poaching	Tiger	Kerinci	Suspected deer poacher allegedly concealing 4kg of old tiger bone	A3
55.	May	Trafficking/poaching	Tiger	North Bengkulu	Tiger skin concealed in a village near Ipuh. Believed connected with poacher Belani	A3
56.	May	Poaching	Tiger	Solok Selatan	Identity of a tiger and deer poacher	A3
57.	May	Trafficking	Tiger	Muara Bungo Jambi	Dealer also buys tiger skins from TN Bukit Tigapuluh	A3
58.	May	Trafficking	Fresh water Turtles	Kerinci	South Kerinci man has dealings with notorious tiger dealer in Merangin	A2
59.	May	Trafficking	Sumatran tiger	North Bengkulu	Village headman offering to trade a tiger skin. Man is connected to poacher 'B'	A2 Impossible to proceed safely to enforcement
60.	May	Trafficking	Elephant	Muko Muko & Bengkulu city	51kg of elephant ivory offered for sale in Bengkulu city	A3
61.	June	Poaching, trafficking	Elephant	Merangin, Jambi, Bengkulu City, South Bengkulu district	+/- 30kg of elephant ivory from Jangkat, Merangin district of Jambi (<i>see reports</i> 26, 47,54, 56), being offered for sale in Bengkulu City. Ivory hidden in south Bengkulu.	A2. Not possible to proceed to operation. Poachers shot dead by police in August 2005 in Riau province. Two police shot and seriously injured
62.	June	Trafficking	Elephant	North Bengkulu district	Elephant ivory being offered for sale by employee of a forestry institution (believed offcuts of trimmed tusks)	A3
63.	June	Poaching	Tiger	Muko Muko Bengkulu	Poacher 'Belani' confirms he killed a tiger in May. Tiger skin sold to unknown individual in Bengkulu city. Complains his regular buyer (XX) caught by police	A2
64.	June	Poaching	Tiger	South Solok, West Sumatra	Identity of 3 hunters, 1 of whom has sold tiger pelts to dealer 'S' in Muara Bungo (S first identified in 2004 as a significant dealer in Sumatran tiger)	A2

65.	June	Poaching	Tiger	Merangin	Tiger poached in ex-logging forest south of KSNP and sold through rogue village headman	A3
66.	June	Poaching	Tiger	Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Tiger poisoned post conflict	A3
67.	June	Poaching, trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci & Pekanbaru, Riau	Hunter advises he has a Boss (buyer) for tiger skins in Pekanbaru, Riau	A3
68.	July	Trafficking	Tiger	Merangin	Police report 3 tiger skins for sale: See No 42 . Police report tiger skin for sale: Leopard cat.	A3
69.	July	Trafficking	Tiger	Merangin	Two tiger skins sold to pak Tris in Lubuklinggau (see No 42). Pak Tris died, unlamented, in August	A3
70.	July	Poaching, trafficking	Tiger	Merangin and Kerinci	Tiger skin brought to Kerinci from RKM then passed to a dealer from Bengkulu	A4
71.	July	Trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Kerinci man has thriving trade in making fake tiger canines (from foot bones of cattle) for sale to eastern Sumatra and to Batam island (onward sale to Singapore)	A1
72.	July	Trafficking	Elephant	Muko-Muko, Padang City and Kerinci	Failed transaction between a group of senior army officers and district level dealer (one army officer previously bought a tiger skin in Kerinci: cf No 51)	A3
73.	July	Poaching (conflict related)	Tiger	Kerinci	2 nd hand report a Tiger killed after attacking a goat in illegal logging hotspot. Village headman denied incident	A4
74.	July	Poaching (conflict related)	Tiger	Kerinci	Tiger caught in a pignare in farmland. Sold to a teacher in Kerinci valley.	A4
75.	Aug	Trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Local government official has live tiger cub.	Not true
76.	Aug	Poaching	Tiger	Kerinci	Deer poacher has tiger bone in his possession: Tiger died in deer snare. Skin rotten. Bone concealed at friend's house	A2
77.	Aug	Possession	Tiger	Kerinci	Gold merchant has a stuffed tiger in his house. Driver 's hobby is hunting	Untrue
78.	August	Poaching	Tiger	Kerinci	Known deer poacher and associate of tiger poacher(s) (see No 9) killed a tiger and plans to sell it to Bangko.	Untrue
79.	Aug	Trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Recidivist 'P' brokering two tiger skins for sale (suspected as Report 72 and 73). P on police wanted list and been subject of two attempted arrest operations by PHS	A2
80.	Aug	Poaching	Tiger, deer	Lebong Utara	Police officer likes hunting & once shot a tiger	A3
81.	Aug	Poaching	Tiger	Muko Muko	Belani snared and killed a tiger.	A1: Arrested
82.	Aug	Trafficking	Elephant (Tiger??)	North Bengkulu,	Reptile dealer offering ivory for sale: man suspected as a buyer of tiger bone reported but not named in 2001.	
83.	Aug	Poaching	Tiger	Merangin	Tiger snared on Bengkulu-Jambi borders	A3
84.	Sept	Trafficking	Bear. Trenggiling	Muara Bungo	Soliciting to buy bears gall bladders	A1

85.	Sept	Poaching	Asian golden cat. Deer	Kerinci	Farm machinery dealer who hunts deer with suspected tiger poachers (No 63) has gun and two Asian golden cat skins concealed in his house	A2
86.	Sept	Poaching	Elephant	Riau, South Bengkulu, Bengkulu City	2 elephant poachers from South Bengkulu (Bukit Barisan Selatan NP) shot dead in shootout with police in Riau province. A third seriously injured. Two police officers shot and seriously injured. Two sets of elephant tusks seized. <i>See reports see reports 26, 47,54, 56, 63</i>	A1
87.	Sept	Trafficking	Tiger	Merangin	Fauzi negotiating with a doctor to sell tiger skin on to Jakarta (?No 83)	A1
88.	Sept	Poacher	Tiger	Kerinci	Poacher accomplice of Belani hiding out in village in Kerinci after arrest of Belani and accomplices	A1
89.	Sept	Trafficking	Tiger, elephant	Padang city, Jakarta, Jambi city, Pekanbaru,	Identities and telephone numbers of five alleged dealers who have previously bought tiger skins from Kerinci and surrounding districts	A3
90.	Sept	Trafficking	Tiger. Clouded leopard Stuffed tigers (2)	Solak	Broker/dealer known since 2003 offering skins of one tiger and two clouded leopard (all poisoned) : believed killed on West Sumatra/Riau border in watershed forest NE of KSNP. Broker is accomplice of taxidermist (see No 37) and also offering 2 stuffed tigers probably from North Sumatra province No immediate response possible	A1 A2
91.	Sept	Trafficking	Tiger	Pesisir Selatan	Broker/dealer (see no 70) offering two tiger skins and 8kg bone for sale: Poacher is a serving police officer	A4
92.	Sept	Taxidermist	Tiger	Jambi city	Identity of an illegal taxidermist	A2
93.	Sept	Trafficking	Tiger	Rejang	Wildlife broker and pangolin dealer under longtime PHS surveillance offering a tiger skin, source unknown	A3
94.	Sept	Trafficking/ poaching	Tiger	Solak Selatan	Broker seeking to sell skins of an adult and sub-adult tiger: poacher(s) illegal loggers operating in Muara Bungo.	A2: Arrest Operation failed
95.	Oct	Trafficking	Tiger	Merangin	Dealers reported to be paying up to USD80 per kg for tiger bone	A3
96.	Oct	Poaching	Tiger	Kerinci	Poachers from Tapan caught a tiger in south Kerinci area. Information from local NGO. Not true. No Tapan hunters entered this area in Sept/Oct.	Not true
97.	Oct	Trafficking	Tiger	Medan, North Sumatra and Kerinci	Batak (Medan) man visits Kerinci 4 or more times a year to look for antiques and bought two tiger skins in September (see 68, 69) from *P*	A2
98.	Oct	Poaching	Deer	Kerinci	Man arrested by police but escaped to Bengkulu (see Oct 04) back in Kerinci.	A1

99.	Oct	Trafficking	Tiger	Solok Selatan	'Owner' of tiger pelts (see 86) offers two tiger skins (see No 86) to community informant of PHS. Believed to be a broker	A2
100.	Oct	Trafficking, poaching	Elephant	Merangin and South Bengkulu district	Elephant tusks from elephants shot by South Bengkulu poachers hidden in South Bengkulu area	A3
101.	Oct	Trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Very large Tiger skin complete with bones offered to PHS community informant by family member of deer poacher in central Kerinci (No 86) in hiding Oct 04-Sept 05 in Bengkulu. Skull allegedly seen. Price USD1960	A3/A2
102.	Nov	Poaching	Deer	Kerinci	Deer snares active at farmland edge placed by two men returned from Malaysia (See No 30)	
103.	Nov	Trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Tiger skin (allegedly 2m length) offered to PHS community informant by known broker and dealer in South Kerinci..	A3
104.	Nov	Poaching	Tiger	Kerinci/Merangin	Tapan (West Sumatra) poachers killed a tiger in Renah Kemumu enclave between Kerinci & Merangin districts	A3
105.	Nov	Poaching, trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Known (since 2001) deer poacher, tiger broker and dealer offering very large tiger skin for sale at USD1960. Suspect also offering second, smaller (145cm) skin @ USD780: See No 95	A3 A2
106.	Nov	Trafficking, poaching	Tiger	Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Tapan man offering pelt of a female tiger, 150cm length, for sale. Subsequently claimed sold to a police officer in West Sumatra	A3
107.	Nov	Poaching, trafficking	Tiger	Kerinci	Son of broker (no 87, No 91) advises tiger skin is in father's possession . not tiger but Malay sunbear	A2
108.	Nov	Trafficking	Tiger	Jambi city	Dealer identified in 2001 still willing to buy tiger skins	A2
109.	Dec	Trafficking	Sumatran elephant	Kebun Sirih Jakarta Pusat	Unidentified individual in Palembang city offering 100kg plus of elephant ivory. Quantities of apparently genuine small carved ivory items observed. Vendor advised he no longer deals in tiger products since this is 'dangerous like drugs' but that he has access to diplomatic personnel who can import and export ivory freely through 'Diplomatic Bag'	A2
110.	Dec	Road building – Kerinci-Bengkulu	-	Kerinci & Muko-Muko provinces	Villagers plan to use National park permit to re-establish a traditional footpath through core zone of park to build a road.	Identify paymasters behind this plan
111.	Dec	Trafficking	Tiger	Bengkulu city	Information on activities of two dealers in Sumatran tiger skins and bone: one previously known & confirmed, one identify new	A2/A1

112.	Dec	Trafficking/Poaching	Tiger	Muko-Muko district, Bengkulu	Individual reported as a deer poacher (2001) sold a tiger (home stuffed) to East Java province	A2
113.	Dec	Trafficking	Tiger	Arga Makmuir, North Bengkulu district	Wealthy coffee wholesaler and suspected tiger dealer (see No 43) in possession of the pelt of a freshly killed Sumatran tiger	A1: Poacher and dealer arrested on Jan 5, 2006

Appendix III

No	Sumatran tiger-related law enforcement activities			Details	Outcome
	Offence	District & province. Date	Evidence		
1.	Trafficking, poaching Sumatran tiger	Kerinci, Jambi, January 2005	Pelts of two adult Sumatran tigers seen as a result of undercover investigation . One complete with bones (4kg+). One animal dating from 2002-3 . Both offered for sale @ USD1263 A stuffed tiger seen . A stuffed clouded leopard seen	Tigers snared and shot. Offered by broker acting for poachers. Hunters part of an armed gang, working out of south Kerinci valley.	Sting operation designed to draw men into an area where an arrest could be safely conducted failed and police & PHS team withdrew Both poachers identified
2.	Trafficking Sumatran tiger	Bengkulu City, January 2005	Taxidermised Tiger offered for sale @ USD975	Offered by long-time dealer buying mainly from poachers in north Bengkulu area including Belani (see No 7)	Dealers Bambang and Edi sentenced to six months imprisonment at Bengkulu City court
3.	Trafficking Sumatran rhinoceros	Arga Makmuir area, January 2005	Sumatran rhino horn offered @ USD3920 per 100gs (total weight 0.5kg)	Horn identified as fake after examination by Indonesian Rhino Conservation Program expert	Alleged Rhino horn vendor released under formal police warning
4.	Poaching, trafficking Sumatran tiger	Sarolangun district, Jambi May 2005	Pelt (181cm) and bones (5.1kg ex skull) of a freshly killed adult male tiger offered at USD 780 (Market price from Jambi dealer *SO*	Semi-professional tiger poacher working with professional poacher (Daud). Tiger snared and shot in logging	Arrested in Bangko, Merangin district. Heri bin M.Dia sentenced to 1 year in gaol and Rp5m fine (Sept 2005). Partner Daud placed on police Wanted List.

			USD488)	forests east of KSNP This poacher and his partner normally sold Tigers to a dealer in Sarolangun town or to *SO* in Jambi City.	<i>Note: Attempted intimidation of PHS staff and attempted inappropriate lobbying of judiciary by a Sarolangun district parliamentarian occurred after this arrest.</i>
5.	Trafficking Protected species	Kepahiang district, Bengkulu May 2005	Stuffed Sumatran clouded leopard, stuffed Malay sunbear, stuffed juvenile sambar deer, various tanned but unmounted pelts of sambar and muntjak and 2 sambar deer heads.	District level taxidermist and poacher. Self-admitted (during undercover investigation) tiger poacher. Examination of pelts suggest use of poison	Rodian bin Ismael arrested in Curup, Rejang district on May 5.. Sentenced to three (3) months in gaol and USD28 fine
6.	Poaching Sumatran tiger	Pesisir Selatan district, West Sumatra June 2005	Pelt of a sub-adult male Sumatran tiger, snared and then shot	Illegal logger and poacher arrested by sub-district police. 'acting on information received' Police proposed case as 'natural death' or poisoning by 'person or persons unknown' PHS conducted forensic examination and proved this was a deliberate poaching incident.	Preliminary case against poacher returned by prosecutors to police for redrafting (October 05). Case active and expected to go to court in December 05 NB: this is only the second case in five years in which a tiger pelt has been seen prepared as as a 'rug' or wall-hanging and not for subsequent taxidermy. Previous case also from Painan area
7.	Poaching, trafficking, Firearms Sumatran tiger	Muko-Muko and North Bengkulu districts, August 2005	Adult female Sumatran tiger pelt and bones offered for sale @ USD769	Tiger snared and shot by Belani in KSNP forests in SP8 area. Poacher previously sold to Bambang in Bengkulu and the stuffed tiger seized in January had been killed by Belani (see No 4)	Case passed from Police to Prosecutors. Suspects also charged with firearms offences (armed at time of arrest)
8.	Trafficking Sumatran tiger	Solok Selatan district, West Sumatra October 2005	Adult Sumatran tiger – USD731 (150cm body length) and sub-adult – USD243 (110cm+/-) offered by illegal logger acting as broker for 2 poachers	Tigers snared in national park forest adjoining Tegal Kerinci Agung palm oil plantation Tigers killed in snares set by illegal loggers.	Law enforcement failed - broker & poacher could not be brought into a safe arena for law enforcement. Police and PHS team withdrew at 0300H. Case still active

Other law enforcement or related activities					
	Case	District, province and date	Evidence	Details	Outcome
9.	Illegal Logging	Merangin district, Jambi December 2005	5 men and chainsaw arrested in Sula river area. Subsequently released by mob	TPCU II attacked by mob co-ordinated by illegal logging 'boss' and his 'enforcer'. Team held hostage. Released after intervention by a sympathetic village headman and second TPCU. Loggers released by mob. Chainsaw released by mob.	'Enforcer' for logging boss summonsed as a witness in Merangin court hearing but not charged. Logging boss placed on police Wanted List. No action by authorities although whereabouts known
10.	Land clearance in National Park	Kerinci district, Jambi March 2005	5 ha of NP forest cleared	Two farmers present and ordered to leave immediately	Formal legal warning issued
11.	Illegal logging	Muko-Muko district Bengkulu March 2005	Illegal logging in the Teramang river area	3 men ran away, 2 apprehended	Formal legal warnings issued
12.	Possession of a protected species Malay sunbear	Kerinci, Jambi March 2005	Juvenile female Malay sunbear	Secured through persuasion	Subsequently passed to Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Program for rehabilitation at Bukit Tigapuluh NP
13.	Illegal logging	Rejang district Bengkulu May 2005	Two men arrested, 2 chainsaws seized, 3 water buffalo, 2.5 cubic metres of timber	Arrested during a routine patrol (tiger, 1, present)	Suspects sentenced to 1 year in prison at Rejang district court, Curup.
14.	NTFP in National Park forests	Muko-Muko, Bengkulu June 2005	6 Gaharu hunters from Tapan	Encountered during routine patrol	Formal legal warnings (Surat Penyatahan) and instructed to leave NP
15.	Land clearance in National Park	Lebong Utara district, Bengkulu July 2005	4 men clearing NP forests	Encountered during routine anti-poaching patrol	Formal legal warnings issued to four men.

16.	Possession of a protected species. Trafficking Malay sunbear	Kerinci, Jambi July 2005	Juvenile female Malay sunbear	Obtained through unorthodox means (<i>barang pertemuan</i>) : ongoing Intelligence Operation against a suspected Tiger poacher (see No.3)	Subsequently passed to Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Program for rehabilitation at Bukit Tigapuluh NP
17.	Trafficking Aves	Merangin district Jambi October 2005	2 laughing thrushes, one red-billed partridge	Confiscated from forest-edge bird dealer by TPCU patrol team	Formal legal warning. Birds released
18.	Illegal logging	Muara Bungo district, Jambi September 2005	Chainsaw	Confiscated from four illegal loggers	Formal warning letter (impossible to take suspects out of forest due to many loggers)
19.	Illegal logging	Merangin district, Jambi October 2005	Chainsaw (2)	Confiscated from illegal loggers	Formal warning letters.
20. 2	Illegal firearms	Rejang district, Bengkulu November 2005	3 home-made or illegally made rifles	Seized from 3 different poachers and/or from poachers' camp	Under investigation (Nov 2005)
Individuals arrested and charged or arrested and paroled or arrested and escaped subsequently: 39					
Individuals successfully prosecuted or case in progress: 10					
Individuals posted as fugitives on Police 'Wanted' List : 2					

Appendix IV – Human-Wildlife Conflict

No	Area	Species	Month	Incident	Comment
1.	Muara Siau, Merangin, Jambi	Sumatran tiger	January	Tiger moving in village rubber plantation and causing alarm to farmers	Tiger moved back into forest without incident
2.	Muara Manderas Jangkat, Merangin,	Sumatran tiger	January	Tiger killed two cattle: believed same animal as causing problems since September 2004	Two teams patrolled area and offered counselling and support
3.	Talang Lindung Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Malay sunbear	January	Sunbear breaking into empty village houses/raiding stores	This animal has been causing problems for at least a year
4.	Pematang Linkung, Batang Merangin, Kerinci,	Sumatran tiger	January	Adult female and cub moving in farmland close to forest edge	No sign of tiger in the area when patrol team checked location
5.	Renah Pematik, Kerinci	Sumatran tiger	February	Tiger predated goat. Villagers denied incident had occurred.	Highly likely this animal was killed by poachers exploiting this problem. Marijuana cultivation is rife in this area and PHS rangers not welcomed
6.	Muara Madras, Jangkat, Merangin	Sumatran tiger	February	Return visit to check no further problems with tiger (January)	
7.	Tanjung Dalam, Jangkat, Merangin,	Sumatran tiger	February	Tiger killed (shot) after attacking a horse. Animal believed same individual as from Manderas. Pelt immediately transported to Bangko and an unknown buyer	All indications are that this tiger was the animal which had been intermittently causing problems since September 2004

8.	Birun,	Malay sunbear		Bear breaking into farmhouses (initially proposed to be an orangpendek) and taking frying oil and sugar	Villagers accepted situation but requested advice on how to deter bears from burglarising farmhouses
9.	Sungai Manau, Merangin	Sumatran Tiger	February	Tiger moving through forest edge farmland: A Perentak poacher known to have shot and snared tiger reportedly monitoring animal's movements	One known tiger poacher is still active in this area and so TPCU rangers and villagers monitored the situation until this tiger moved back into the forest
10.	Muara Panco, Bangko, Merangin	Sumatran tiger	March	Tiger moving through isolated fragment forest and village rubber plantations and alarming rubber tappers	Farmland and fragment forest far (20km ++) from KSNP edge. TPCUs joined with TNKS rangers as a capacity building exercise for the park
11.	Sungai Asam, Kerinci, Jambi	Sumatran tiger	March	Tiger in sugar cane plantation and farmland in an area where a man died in a tiger attack in 2003 and a second man was injured	A very large adult tiger intermittently moves through this area. On this occasion no tiger sign was found when TPCU responded to the report.
12.	Talang Lindung, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Malay sunbear	April	Bear breaking into farmhouses at village edge	Presumed same bear as causing problems since 2004. TPCU rangers joined villagers in nighttime patrols
13.	Birun, Sungai Manau, Merangin Jambi	Sumatran tiger	April	Adult and sub-adult Tiger in farmland and close to village	Need for caution due to poachers in this area. Monitored
14.	Batang Merangin, Kerinci, Jambi	Malay sunbear	May	Two bears breaking into farmhouses, taking sugar etc moving through village and crossing the main Bangko-Kerinci road in daylight	Counselling and advice to local community and village leaders
15.	Renah Pematik, Kerinci Jambi	Sumatran tiger	May	Tiger moving close to a village in forest enclave. TPCU and KSNP rangers attended. Villagers advised animal already moved back into the forest. Footprints confirmed a tiger had been in the area	Team concerned due to presence of many farmers from Siulak area of Kerinci in this enclave

16.	Renah Pemetik, Kerinci, Jambi	Sumatran tiger	June	Initial information from local NGO: farmers frightened to go to their farmland due to a tiger moving in the area. Tiger had been present (footmarks) and eaten a dog but information occurred in May	Team concerned that community economical with the truth regarding this incident. Intelligence subsequently suggested this tiger was killed in late May
17.	Batang Merangin Kab. Kerinci	Malay sunbear	June	Culvert trap placed to catch a bear repeatedly burglarising village and farmhouses (see May) and relocate. Animal caught but broke out of box trap while relocation and vet team en route to village	No further reports of bear problems in this village
18.	Desa Talang Lindung, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Malay sunbear	July	Malay sunbear breaking into farmhouses at night and predating corn and fruit orchards	National park box trap placed, again, advice on protecting fruit trees given
19.	Perikan-Lempur Kec. Gunung Raya Kab. Kerinci	Tiger	July	A young (?) tiger regularly moving through farmland (cinammon plantations and fragment forest) from NP forest edge to Perikan and Masego. Caught in pignare but released itself.	Animal's movements monitored by PHS and local NGOs for much of August due to presence of a poaching syndicate in nearby Lempur village
20.	Pulau Tengah Jangkat, Merangin	Tiger	August	Tiger attacked cow in farmland close to forest edge. Cow injured but survived so could be butchered according to religious rules. Information passed to team by letter and TPCU arrived within 48 hours of incident.	Animal believed safe but concern raised in Sept due to intelligence report of a tiger killed approximately 20km west of this village
21.	Sungai Ampuh, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Malay sunbear	August	Farmhouses close to PHS Mess, Sungai Penuh broken into by a Malay sunbear over a four day period. NP box trap placed but bear not secured.	See previous reports
22.	SP8, Ipuh, Bengkulu	Tiger	Sept	Tiger moving in farmland. Monitored by local team member	Animal moved away unharmed. Local hunters unnerved by arrest, in August, of tiger hunter Belani

23.	Bedeng 8, Bedeng 5 villages, Batang Merangin, Kerinci	Asian golden cat	Sept	Golden cat (<i>Catopuma temmincki</i>) killed 3 or more goats . Counselling and request to villagers to keep TPCU advised	TPCU community member who lives nearby organised a network of community informants to provide information if this animal predated livestock again
24.	Pondok Sugu, Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	Elephant	Sept	Two TPCU Bengkulu teams supported KSDA Bengkulu teams in dealing with a large group of crop-raiding elephants	Palm oil plantation workers admitted crop raiding has been ongoing for some time but they had not reported as they received overtime payments for dealing with the problem
25.	Siulak Deras, Gunung Kerinci, Kerinci	Malay sunbear	October	One or more bears breaking into farmhouses.	Counselling. Passed to local NGO to monitor
26.	Bedeng 8, Batang Merangin, Kerinci	Asian golden cat	Nov	Golden cat killed a goat approximately 4km from national park and 5km from forest edge.	Information received within 12 hours of incident. TPCU placed box trap. Caught goat owner's dog which ate the bait.
27.	Sungai Jernih, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Malay sunbear	Nov	Bear breaking into farmhouses to take sugar etc. Crop raiding (fruit and corn)	TPCU placed culvert trap. No result at time of this report
28.	Sungai Lintang Kayu Aro	Sumatran tiger	Dec	Young transient male tiger moving in farmland.	Monitoring and counseling, patrol in response to reports of armed men looking for this animal which has not predated livestock but which has caused alarm to forest edge farmers
29.	Bungus	Sumatran tiger	Dec		Support for KSDA Padang. Tiger relocated to park edge forests in Muara Bungo
30.	Sungai Jernih, Sungai Penuh, Kerinci	Malay sunbear	Dec	Bear breaking into farmhouses to take sugar etc. Crop raiding (fruit and corn) throughout 2005. Bear finally caught in mid December 2005 and relocated to a more suitable environment	Bear relocated to national park forests in northern Kerinci area