



# **Pelestarian Harimau Sumatera Kerinci-Seblat & associated program activities**

**Kerinci-Seblat Tiger Protection &  
Conservation**

**2006**

## Acknowledgements

We are grateful to many individuals and organisations for their magnificent support whether direct to the PHS program or for the campaign to prevent construction of inter-provincial highways through this World Heritage Site National Park

The team particularly thanks National Fish & Wildlife Foundation Exxon-Mobil 'Save the Tiger' Fund, United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Tiger, Dreamworld and the late Steve Irwin and his colleagues at Australia Zoo Wildlife Warriors Worldwide.

Staff and friends from six Australian and New Zealand zoos gave the FFI team member wonderful hospitality during a tour organized by Giles Clarke and his Australia Zoo colleagues and made substantial donations to Sumatran Tiger conservation. Thank you, so much, everybody

IUCN Holland, Bosak & Kruger, a generous private donor and the UNESCO Rapid Response Fund provided vital support to local NGOs campaigning against roads building and for NGO led action against organized encroachment into the national park and its buffer zone in and around the Sipurak area..

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We are very grateful to a number of police officers around this national park: in particular, our old friend chief of detectives Heri Manurung of Polres Merangin who has now moved to provincial police headquarters but continues to offer support for tiger conservation, at a distance.

Finally, we thank all members of the PHS team - former PHS Field Manager Rudijanta Tjaha Nugraha now based in Jakarta, 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.

**Deborah J Martyr**  
**Fauna & Flora International** :  
**Indonesia Program**

**Nandang Gumilar**  
**Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat**

## Summary 2006 Activities

The primary purpose of this program is to support the Indonesian Government's commitment regarding protection of threatened species, particularly the critically endangered Sumatran tiger

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

Six Tiger Protection and Conservation Units (TPCU) were active over the course of 2006 mainly focused on the provinces of Bengkulu and Jambi but conducting some activities in South and West Sumatra provinces.

A total of 66 separate Sumatran tiger records were made by TPCU teams in the course of field patrols covering over 2100Km and 728 active deer snares and 17 active tiger snares destroyed.

Four law enforcement operations were conducted against suspected tiger poachers and traffickers leading to the arrests of seven men and seizure of Sumatran tiger skins and bone. All of these men, with one exception, had previously become known to the program and placed on the program data base

Three of these cases resulted in custodial sentences ranging from six months to one year: the fourth case is currently (January 2006) proceeding through the courts system.

Two further law enforcement operations (3 suspects) proceeded through or are currently going through the legal process.

A large number of arrests for more minor offences ranging from bird catching, illegal fishing methods, poaching offences where evidence was not sufficient for prosecution, encroachment and other forest crimes were dealt with by formal warnings (*surat pernyataan*).

PHS team members intervened directly in 27 separate cases of human-wildlife conflict: locations correlated strongly with new or on-going forest clearance.

More than 80 active intelligence investigations were conducted and as many reports were logged as 'for information only' (no immediate action required/possible).

Although illegal logging continued to reduce in most districts around the national park, encroachment escalated, correlated closely with confirmed or suspected incidents of tiger and deer poaching and human-wildlife conflict and is now the most critical problem facing this national park and its wild tigers.

On-the-job training was routinely provided to park rangers and a 3-day training seminar on wildlife crime investigation and law enforcement held for police detectives, forest rangers and public prosecutors and key local NGOs from park-edge districts in Bengkulu and South Sumatra provinces.

The program continued its partnership with three local NGOs in Kerinci and Merangin district and, in July 2006, assisted in the formation of the AKAR network of local NGOs..

FFI subsequently secured emergency funding for the AKAR network from the Rapid Response Fund of UNESCO to support the local NGO-led campaign against plans to drive inter-provincial highways through the national park and to identify and monitor other threats.

FFI and the Kerinci team leader are seeking continuation funding for AKAR and for its individual members whose networking and local contacts were immensely important in the initial defeat of road building plans.

Construction of a purpose-built program operating centre in the Bangko town forest at Sungai Misang, funded by the late Steve Irwin's Wildlife Warriors Worldwide, began, late, in September 2006: unfortunately, building work has been suspended since November pending clarification of legal issues (two individuals have come forward claiming the site belongs to them and not the local government so that there now appear to be three valid land ownership certificates for one 2ha plot of land).

## Program Components: Activities and Results

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

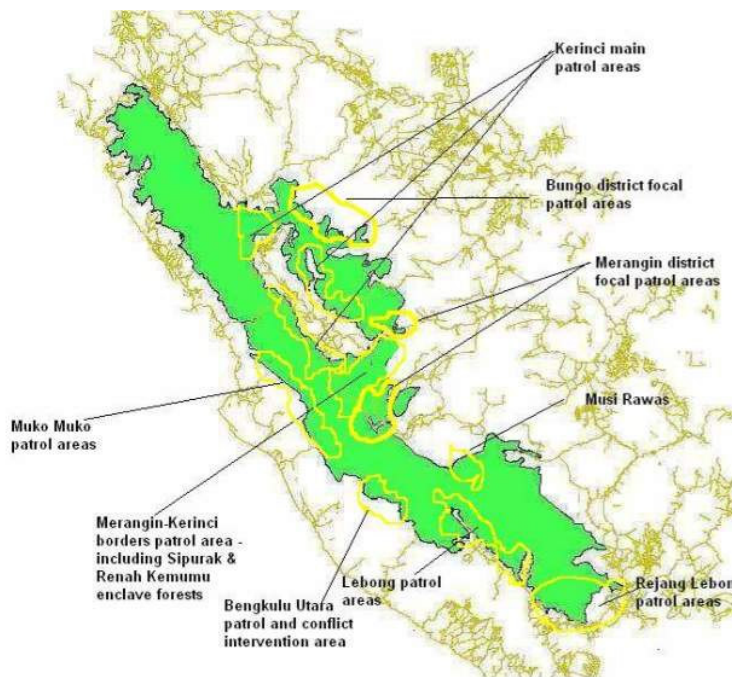
A total of 80 patrols were conducted in and bordering Kerinci-Seblat National Park covering a total distance (by GPS waypoint) of 2145Km.

Tiger Protection and Conservation Unit (TPCU) rangers recorded a total of 66 separate Sumatran tiger presence encounters likely to relate to not fewer than 44 individual Sumatran tigers.

Because very few patrol routes could be repeated on more than three occasions in 2006, a significant percentage of tigers resident in a patrol area are likely to have 'missed' during patrols and this issue is being addressed through the research and monitoring of the FFI/DICE Tiger Monitoring Program (MHS).

Distance walked to record tiger presence increased to 32.5Km in the course of 2006 compared with 27.5km in 2005 and 24.52Km in 2004: this reduction is mainly due to the team's patrol focus on protection of threatened habitat in the first six months of 2006 during the height of the roads building threat.

However there was also a clear correlation between encroachment and reduced Tiger encounter rates: this



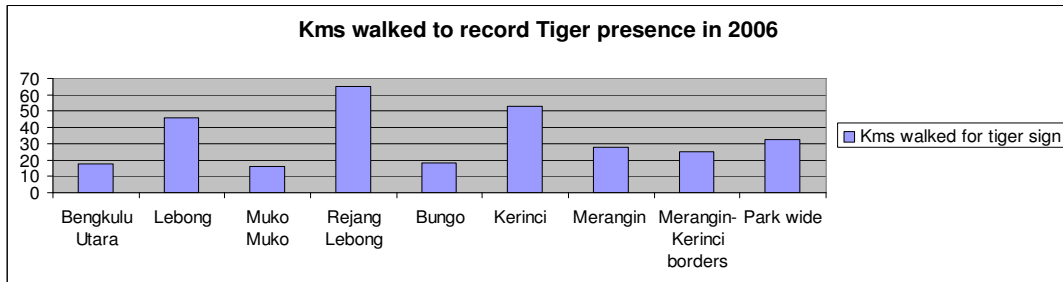
was particularly marked in the Renah Pemetik enclave area of Kerinci, where encroachment – triggered by construction of a road into the enclave and rumours of a local government transmigration project - was accompanied by orchestrated land grabbing, encroachment deep into the national park, poaching and other criminal activities including marijuana cultivation.

In Rejang Lebong district, Bengkulu to the extreme south of the park, there was no increase in individual tiger numbers recorded in spite of a greater patrol distance walked in 2006 and threat (poaching, illegal logging, encroachment reduced considerably compared with 2004 and 2005. Patrol activities in this area will therefore be diverted in 2007 to more important and threatened tiger populations and habitats however the team will maintain a watching brief and respond to any information on threat received.

However patrol distance walked to record tiger presence reduced in Merangin and Bungo districts of Jambi and in Muko-Muko and Bengkulu Utara districts of Bengkulu

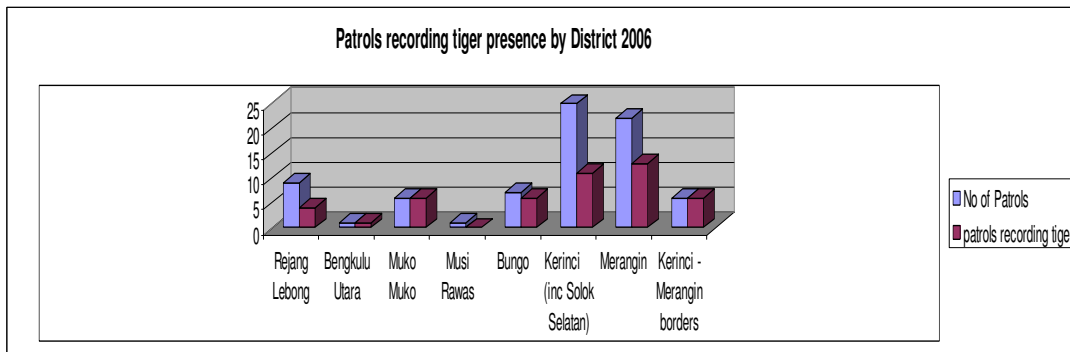
In December 2005, a Sumatran tiger was rescued and relocated from Pesisir Selatan district of West Sumatra to national park-edge forests in Bungo district of Jambi. Subsequent camera trapping and monitoring by the FFI/DICE Tiger Monitoring Program confirmed the importance of forest in this area both for tiger and biodiversity in general. Plans to commence a routine patrol program in Solok Selatan district of West Sumatra were therefore revised and patrols instead diverted to Bungo district

**Chart 1: Average distance walked to meet Tiger sign by District.**



Tiger presence was encountered on the majority of field patrols undertaken with the exception of patrols in Rejang Lebong district (see Chart 2). Tigers were recorded on all patrols made in Bungo and Muko-Muko districts.

**Chart 2 – Patrols recording tiger presence in 2006**



A total of 17 snares set specifically or primarily for Tiger (12 in 2005) were recovered by PHS rangers from 5 sites in Bungo, Kerinci and Merangin districts of Jambi and (1) Rejang Lebong district, Bengkulu.

Almost half of these snares were placed by one gang, , a further three snares were placed by opportunist poachers (now identified) following the relocation of a tiger to forest in Bungo district in December 2005.

Would-be poachers, both of deer and tiger, focused effort on areas where there was an abundance, or frequent presence, of the target species and where, additionally, TPCU teams have not previously patrolled or can only occasionally conduct patrols.

Patrol teams found three recently 'sprung' tiger snares during patrols – one of which was in response to information that snares might be active: two tigers died in these snares, a third tiger released itself and was subsequently monitored by TPCU rangers until she was able to hunt normally. A total of 728 active deer snares – some capable of holding a tiger – were destroyed by TPCU rangers.

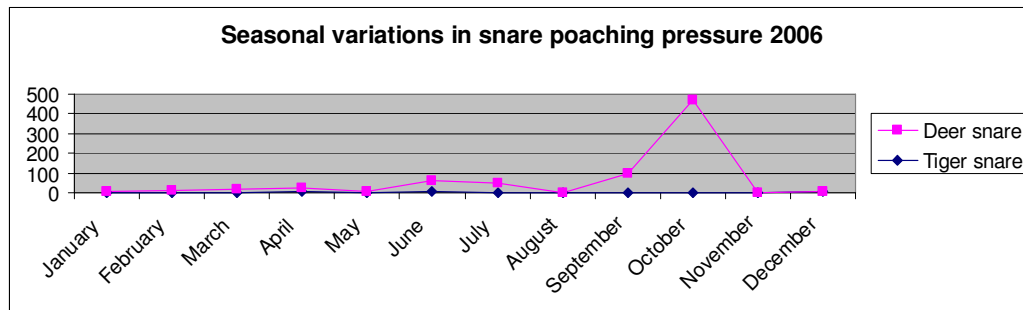
**Table: Poaching Pressure**

Snares destroyed by district and province in 2006	Tiger snares 2006	Deer snares 2006	Tiger snares 2005	Deer snares 2005
Kerinci, Jambi (including borders with Solok Selatan, West Sumatra)	4	212	1	83
Merangin, Jambi (including borders with Kerinci district)	9	426	3	392
Bungo, Jambi	3	15	2	48
Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	3	74	4	150
Lebong, Bengkulu	0	0	1	0
Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu	1	1	1	25
Bengkulu Utara, Bengkulu	0	0	n/a	n/a
Musi Rawas, South Sumatra	0	0	n/a	n/a

As in previous years, deer poaching peaked in the six weeks leading up to the festival of Hari Raya which marks the end of the fasting month of Ramadan: venison is popular because cheaper (wild-caught and requiring only an investment in poaching time and snare wires) than beef. No such seasonal peak is observed with tiger poaching pressure

The great majority of deer snares destroyed were intercepted during this six weeks period and, while poaching pressure on deer increased, slightly, as in previous years at the beginning of the dry season (June/July), ungulate snare poaching pressure reduced if the Ramadan hunting period is taken out of the equation.

*Chart III – Seasonal variations in poaching pressure*



Three poachers were caught ‘red-handed’ by PHS rangers in Kerinci district, one case is still (January) proceeding through the court system, in a fourth poaching-related case, investigations continue into the actual ownership of a gun confiscated from a farmhouse inside the national park at the mouth of the Sipurak river in an area where a reforestation project has caused some difficulties.

While year-round snare poaching continued to decline in all areas where a ranger presence has been established, a hardcore of deer poachers continue to operate, changing hunting *modus operandi* and moving to other areas. Reports, seizures and observations strongly suggest a rise in the number of poachers with access to firearms.

Safety concerns due to the hostility of some local community leaders due to the halting of construction of the Lempur, Kerinci- Sungai Ipuh trans-park road meant no TPCU patrols were conducted in an area where poachers have been previously active.

**See Appendix 1 for details of field patrol activities**

## 2: 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.

Some 80 investigations were launched during the course of 2006 while many more reports were logged with team coordinators or the program field manager as 'information only.'

'Information only' reports generally related to the identities or activities of suspect individuals or to incidents which could not be immediately verified because evidence was not available.

Active investigations were launched where it was believed that evidence existed that would support a law enforcement intervention immediately or subsequently or related to on-going infiltration of poaching or trafficking gangs.

As in previous years, PHS team members work to a strict code of conservation ethics and entrapment through proposing or encouraging an illegal activity which might endanger an animal or habitat is strictly not permitted.

In addition to collecting data and seeking evidence for a subsequent response, information and intelligence collection was also used to direct field patrols to areas of suspected active threat.

Three of the four successful tiger conservation law enforcement operations conducted in 2006 were a result of lengthy investigations - the important gaharu and swiftlet nest dealer 'E', arrested in Bangko in December 2006 in possession of two Sumatran tiger skins, had been under low-grade surveillance since June 2002.

A fifth arrest, made in Kerinci in October 2006, was conducted, opportunistically, by a TPCU team en route to a patrol but the arrested man had been known as a 'broker' of protected species since early 2003 and activities regularly monitored since that time.

Although opportunist poaching and trafficking of Sumatran tiger has much reduced around TNKS professional or semi-professional poachers and dealers remain active but very cautious, increasingly making use of brokers in other districts where not trading direct to provincial capitals.

In the course of tiger conservation and protection investigations, much additional data is collected regarding wildlife crime: the program is now deeply concerned regarding the scale of illegal trafficking of Malay pangolin *Manis javanica*.

The trade in pangolin, a species protected under Indonesia law, is mainly for the animals' scales although its flesh is increasingly marketed and is primarily for export to East Asia.

Urgent and effective law enforcement is needed in certain provincial capitals of Sumatra and in Java to act against the powerful businessmen men running the pangolin trade: law enforcement in park-edge districts is required but this will only result in action against local agents and dealers and not the businessmen driving the trade.

The program introduced a long-time NGO colleague and very able wildlife trade investigator to our colleagues at Conservation International who were able to provide short-term funding for the investigator to update information on the individuals running the pangolin trade in central-southern Sumatra.

In 2005, we advised of a very disturbing rise in demand for and price of tiger bone on the black market (a trade that is intimately linked with the trade in pangolins) with prices of up to US\$80 per Kg being offered.

In 2006 monitoring of the black market revealed a steep fall in black market tiger bone prices with the highest price (USD44) quoted by a dealer in West Sumatra province and prices of around US\$33-35 quoted elsewhere.

The reason for the subsequent very rapid fall in price (it occurred over a 4 months period in the first half of 2006) was unknown to park-edge dealer informants but is suspected to have been due to exporters stockpiling Tiger bone in 2005 in anticipation of the Republic of China relaxing rules on domestic tiger bone trafficking – a move which did not, or has *not yet*, occurred.

A detailed annex - omitting details which might permit identification of suspect individuals - is available upon request.



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

A total of four law enforcement operations relating to the trafficking or poaching of Sumatran tiger were conducted by PHS team members working in co-ordination with local police and resulting in the arrest of six tiger poachers or traffickers.

These operations resulted in the seizure of the pelts of five Sumatran tigers and the skeletons or partial skeletons of not fewer than seven individual animals.

In two cases, careful examination revealed the skins and skeletons seized were from different individuals and, in the case of a Bengkulu man arrested in April 2006, the 5 Kgs of tiger bone seized was from three different individuals. Examination of the bones indicated most were relatively old, however without reference material on water loss from bone, it is difficult to judge how old these bones were.

The tiger skin and tiger body parts seized in the April 2006 law enforcement operation in Curup, Rejang Lebong district are believed to have been poached in southern Bengkulu province and the animals did not come from KSNP.

The suspects, arrested in December 2006 in Bangko, Merangin district of Jambi subsequently claimed the tiger pelts they were planning to sell came from the Pauh area of Sarolangun district, Jambi, and not from KSNP forests: this is possible since the vendor is known to have links to gaharu collectors in this area and these tigers were shot and not snared and shot as is the usual MO in this national park.

Intelligence investigations by the team increasingly finds poachers and brokers seeking to market tiger skins and bones outside of the area in which they were poached; this may be an attempt to evade detection by this and other Tiger conservation programs as the 'point of sale' is the most dangerous period for the poacher/dealer.

Of the four law enforcement operations conducted, successfully, against tiger poachers/traffickers, one case is currently (January 2007) going through the legal process: custodial sentences were made in the other three tiger related cases.



*One of the 2 sub-adult Sumatran tiger pelts seized by the PHS team in a joint operation with local Police in Merangin district in Decemeber 2006. The case is proceeding through the courts*

Coffee wholesaler 'Ujang' aka Arifliani (see photograph below, left) the dealer, who is known



to have supplied tiger skins to rogue Bengkulu politician Rabiheh Kana, arrested by the PHS team in December 2003 and Acil aka Amsir (poacher) both received gaol sentences of 10 months following trial at Arga Makmuir, Bengkulu Utara district court;

Khoiri (dealer) was sentenced to six months in prison following his arrest in Curup, Rejang Lebong district of Bengkulu.

In mid July, the PHS team received a tip-off from a long-time informant who works as a scrap metal collector that a tiger had been poached in the

park buffer-zone in Muara Siau sub-district of Merangin: an initial check of the tip-off strongly indicated it was correct and two TPCU rangers from the Bengkulu team were called in to



*Pre-operational briefing – police & PHS rangers immediately before July’s arrest of Suhaimi*

make the final confirmation because it was feared the Jambi team TPCU rangers’ identities might have been compromised during routine patrols in the area.

Less than two weeks after the initial tip-off, a law enforcement operation was conducted with support from Merangin police. The poacher, Suhaimi, was subsequently sentenced to a one year gaol term at Bangko, Merangin district court .

Sentences in two of the three tiger cases heard in 2006 were lighter than might have been hoped, this was

because the suspects had no previous criminal record and data relating to their past tiger poaching/trafficking activities was not admissible in court so allowing the suspects to claim they were first-time offenders. The team is seeking ways to address this problem although, in our experience, detection and a law enforcement response is probably a greater deterrent than long gaol terms

In October 2006, a TPCU patrol team in the south of the Kerinci valley spotted a motorcyclist carrying two suspect packages: the man was followed and stopped and a gun and partial carcass of a freshly-killed sambar deer seized.

‘A’ was subsequently formally arrested by a joint police-PHS team (the arrest site was outside of national park legal jurisdiction) and the case is proceeding through the courts system on firearms charges with the poaching offence as a subsidiary, lesser charge.

This was a significant arrest: the suspect, previously a village headman, was, at the time, leader of the local government forestry protection team for his sub-district and long known to the program as a broker of protected species, a poacher and small-scale illegal logger.

In late October, a few days before the great religious festival of Hari Raya which marks the end of the holy fasting month of Ramadan, a TPCU patrol team arrested a Siulak poacher from the north of Kerinci in the forest in possession of the smoked carcasses of two muntjac deer. A second man escaped arrest and the two remaining members of the gang who had not been detected eventually returned to their village some days later having become lost as they ran away.

Although ample evidence existed for formal charges – both the muntjak carcasses and a total of more than 150 snares destroyed - the poacher was a very poor but highly-respected member of his community

A decision was taken not to prosecute after a legally-binding pledge that he would not reoffend and he was surrendered into the responsibility of his village leader and is receiving counseling from the LTA team.

In May, a TPCU patrol team arrested two men on illegal logging charges in national park forests in Rejang Lebong district, Bengkulu: both men were subsequently sentenced to one year in prison.

One case continues to be investigated to identify the actual ownership of a gun seized from a farmhouse within the national park borders: the owner of the farmhouse is in breach of a promise made to leave his farm made in 2000. but insisted the gun belonged to another, named individual.

More than 20 individuals were arrested and subsequently released ‘on parole’ after signing promissory letters in cases of more minor breaches of forestry law: most of these related to encroachment.

‘Surat pernyataan’ were also issued in wildlife crime cases where TPCU team leaders felt they did not have sufficient evidence for a subsequent prosecution or where the crime might be treated lightly or not deliver conservation benefit

In line with program policy, TPCU teams routinely burned or destroyed farmhouses and other illegal structures found within national park borders and, in December, in a joint operation with Kerinci police in the Renah Pemetik enclave which resulted in the discovery of more than 7000 marijuana seedlings, 17 farmhouses were destroyed.

Not all breaches of species law can be responded to openly and on two occasions, during investigations into poaching syndicates, team members had to secure the safety of live protected species through unorthodox means while maintaining their 'cover.'

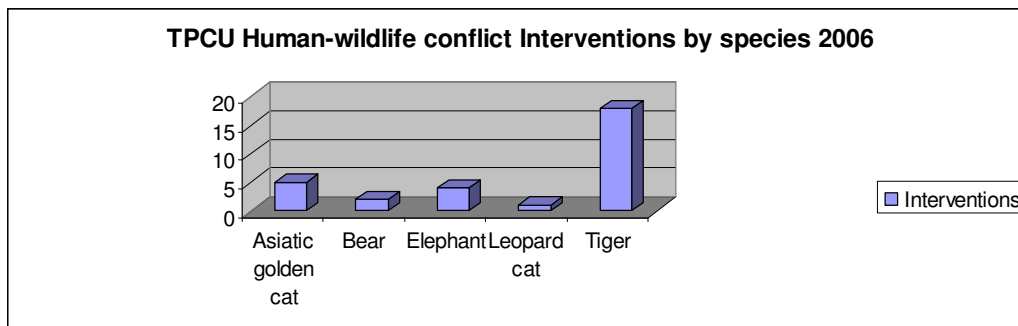
*For details please see Appendix III*

#### 4 Human-wildlife conflict

A total of 23 individual cases of human-wildlife conflict were logged for action requiring a total of 27 formal PHS field interventions ranging in time from one -12 days.

Local NGO partners in Kerinci provided additional valued support in recording and monitoring low-grade incidents of human-wildlife conflict, providing counseling and advice to communities on improved husbandry and the (very often) human triggers behind human-wildlife conflict.

*Chart IV – TPCU human-wildlife conflict interventions by species*



Although human-tiger and human-elephant conflict grabs the headlines and main research and intervention focus, low-grade conflict between villagers and wild pig is the most consistent and widespread form of human-wildlife conflict around this national park.

Because villagers respond by placing snares or by inviting often irresponsible wild pig hunting clubs – including the notorious Perbakin hunting club - to conduct mass pig hunts/culls, tigers and other rare carnivores may be accidental or incidental victims.

In Pesisir Selatan district, West Sumatra, two tigers are known to have been caught in the multiple-loop pig snares known as 'Pasaman snares' in the last six months of 2006

In December 2006, one tiger released itself from a wild pig snare in the Kumbang area however a second tiger died in October 2006, before veterinary aid could arrive on site.

In Solok Selatan district, to the north-west of Kerinci, another tiger is believed to have been accidentally killed in a wild pig snare and buried by farmers who feared prosecution.

A woman was killed by a Sumatran tiger on the Dharmas Raya-Sijunjung district borders close to the Trans Sumatra highway and approximately 70km east of TNKS forests in December: response to this incident was handled by KSDA West Sumatra,

Other species frequently coming into conflict with small farmers include sambar deer (frequently blamed for damaging rubber trees in village plantations and young vegetables) and macaques

As in previous years, rangers frequently found that incidents of livestock predation blamed on Sumatran tiger were due to predation by other, smaller carnivores

The most common misidentification was to blame Sumatran tiger for livestock predation (usually goats) by Asiatic Golden cat.

A total of 18 separate incidents of human-tiger conflict were logged as requiring field intervention by the PHS team in 2006 (a slight increase on 2005) – the majority required counseling, advice and monitoring rather than any active intervention.

One man – an illegal logger working inside the national park – died, in hospital in Java, following a tiger attack in national park forests on the West Sumatra-Bengkulu province borders.

A second incident, initially reported as a tiger attack on a fisherman, was subsequently found to have occurred when a Tapan poacher snared a tiger and, incorrectly, assumed it was dead or moribund. The poacher sustained injuries requiring 119 stitches, the tiger escaped, having already loosened the snare wires holding it before the poacher's arrival. Villagers advised that the attack was the fault of the poacher and that no retaliation or attempt to hunt the tiger would be made although the poacher's partner (a man already known to the program after a suspected poaching incident in the park to the north of Tapan in 2005) is believed to have returned to the location. The injured man was added to the program data base of suspects.

*For details, please see Appendix III*

## **5 Capacity raising and professional development**

The program has always been committed to a goal of building a cadre of forest rangers and young managers with the skills required to effectively manage species and habitat conservation whether in TNKS or elsewhere in Indonesia

Nine TNKS staff – three young managers and six forest rangers – were on full-time secondment to the program in 2006 – all have, or are developing, immense practical expertise in species management and protection interventions and issues.

In April, Rudijanta Tjaha Nugraha, who became field manager in late 2003 and oversaw expansion of TPCU activities into Bengkulu province was promoted, without notice, to a national level position in the Department of Forestry, Jakarta.

His new position has meant he has been able to supply advice and input to colleagues regarding practical species conservation issues and the team maintains close contact with him.

Nandang Gumilar, a young TNKS strategic planning specialist who returned in early 2005 to TNKS after a Masters degree program, subsequently agreed to take up the field manager position and it is hoped his involvement with PHS will assist in developing his expertise in species conservation as an integral part of protected areas management.

As part of the program's commitment to support professional development of PHKA staff working with the program, FFI facilitated support, through the BP Conservation Awards program, for the team's senior co-ordinator, Dian Risdianto to undertake a Masters degree program in Conservation Biology at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta from February 2007.

It is hoped Dian will be permitted to return to KSNP and subsequently take over leadership of the Tiger program in mid or late 2008. He will remain in close contact with the program while at university and his focus of study is intimately connected with the program's activities.

Upon Dian's return, it is hoped that similar support may be found to allow Nurhamidi, the Bengkulu team co-ordinator, to also undertake a further degree, so that the national park has access to a growing body of highly trained and experienced young managers

The FFI team leader is currently trying to identify part-time or distance-learning first degree courses which might support the career progression of PHS team rangers and some community members without impacting on program activities.

TNKS rangers regularly joined patrols and other activities with the PHS team so building navigation and other field skills and therefore their confidence.

TNKS rangers based in Merangin district also worked with our NGO partners, WALHI Simpul Merangin and members of the local community in three sub-districts in a program, funded through IUCN Holland and Bosak & Kruger Foundation to combat illegal land clearance in the Sipurak eco-system buffer zone.

Initially this was a tense and uncomfortable partnership: the young TNKS rangers were not used to working with NGOs activists while the NGO team tended to assume forest rangers were uncommitted to conservation or worse: following six months of joint field

activities, a close and effective partnership has been built in which all sides have learned from each other and become more effective for doing so.

A member of the Pro-Fauna network in West Sumatra joined the program for a period in November to gain practical experience of in-the-field anti-poaching and trafficking initiatives and to see how NGOs and forestry institutions can work together, constructively.

A visit to the team by the CI Cambodia team proved valuable for all concerned as the teams discussed common and individual problems and identified possible solutions.

In late August, the program ran a second training seminar on wildlife crime investigations and law enforcement, this time in Curup, district capital of Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu.

A total of 58 people, detectives, forest rangers from TNKS and Bukit Barisan Selatan NP and local KSDA units and public prosecutors from districts of Bengkulu province bordering TNKS and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and from districts bordering TNKS in South Sumatra attended.

Speakers included experts from forestry department headquarters in Jakarta, legal advocacy foundations, PHS team members and senior police officers as well as from key local NGOs expert in the wildlife black market.

The issue of the illegal pangolin trade, its scale and its integral connection with the trade in Sumatran tiger bone was among the major topics of discussion and many of those attending the seminar were not previously aware of this issue. Two arrests of pangolin dealers were subsequently made, one undoubtedly as a result of this issue being raised.

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

The program maintained friendly and constructive links – mainly by email - with many other NGOs and other organizations working in Sumatra and elsewhere in SE Asia.

During 2006, the team maintained contact and exchanged information with many organizations including Traffic SE Asia, Conservation International Cambodia program, Mycat in Malaysia, Zoological Society of London's Jambi Tiger Project, WWF tiger team in Riau, 'friends' of Perth Zoo in Australia, Frankfurt Zoological Society and Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Program in Bukit Tigapuluh NP, WCS, Rhino Protection Unit team leaders in Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, Program Konservasi Harimau Sumatera (PKHS) in Riau province and in Bukit Tigapuluh NP, Pro-Fauna in West Sumatra and LASA (species legal advocacy), World Conservation Monitoring Centre and researchers from LIPI and national and overseas universities.

Proposals for construction of inter-provincial and inter-district highways through this national park resulted in development of closer links between the PHS team and local NGOs opposed to the proposals.

TPCU rangers, working undercover, collected the first images and evidence of illegal road building between Kerinci and Muko-Muko district of Bengkulu to the west and lobbied villagers in the Renah Kemumu enclave between Kerinci and Merangin districts to reject plans for road building between Lempur and Jangkat sub-district in Merangin to the south of Kerinci.

FFI Kerinci assisted in the formation of the AKAR network of local conservation NGOs which now composes seven local NGOs from three provinces around the park and gave input on tactics.

AKAR network members provided practical support, using their local knowledge and contacts, at district and provincial level, to the National Park and, secured a legal statement by the Minister of Forestry, MS Kaban, that no road building through this park would be permitted.

The FFI team member and the program field manager attended an excellent workshop organized by Zoological Society of London (ZSL) in Jambi in July which discussed capture, radio collaring and relocation and release protocol issues.

During a visit to Australia and New Zealand in April 2006, discussions, facilitated by WWW, were held with the Free the Bears foundation regarding human-bear conflict, trafficking and ownership of Malay sunbears and rehabilitation and relocation issues.

This was of particular importance to the PHS team since human-bear conflict and illegal ownership of infant sun bears in a continuing and time-consuming problem around the national park and in recent months, PHS investigators and local NGO activists in southern Sumatra have begun to report a growing trade in bears paws in addition to an existing black market for bears' gall bladders.

## **Other associated activities associated with the PHS program**

### **Wildlife welfare & emergencies**

Although the primary focus of the program is protection and in-situ conservation of Sumatran tigers, prey species and habitat, TPCU rangers conducted rescues and confiscations of other protected species when feasible and always seek, where feasible, to relocate and release. In June 2006, a very young (<two weeks) Asiatic golden cat kitten (initially reported by community informants as a Clouded leopard) was retrieved from the hands of a bird catcher in the south of the Kerinci valley and subsequently successfully hand-raised.

Because successful releases of hand-raised carnivores are rare, it is expected 'Sijau' will subsequently move to Taman Safari Indonesia to join a captive breeding program..

A leopard cat kitten was also secured in the course of an investigation; it is hoped this animal may subsequently be released. TPCU rangers in Bengkulu rescued and immediately released an adult leopard cat caught accidentally in a wild pig snare while a juvenile clouded leopard caught by a farmer in Muko-Muko district of Bengkulu was confiscated and immediately released.

Unfortunately TPCU rangers were too late to rescue a Clouded Leopard cub which had been caught

by a mentally ill man and which died before the team could find out where it had been hidden. However a second, newly-caught Clouded Leopard (sub-adult) was found by a Bengkulu team TPCU ranger, confiscated and immediately released.

Three slow loris (*Nyctetibus coucang*) were released back into the wild – two after being handed in by villagers, one after being confiscated by a TPCU team who saw it tied to the outside wing-mirror of a truck on its way to Jambi city.

A young male Malay sun bear which had been in the care of the PHS team since October 2005 was handed, in October, to the FZS/KSDA orangutan rehabilitation program in Bukit Tigapuluh NP with initial supervision funded from donations made by Australian zoos.

Two female sun bears previously passed to the orangutan program in B.Tigapuluh for release were monitored, opportunistically, by the orangutan rehabilitation team and are known to have survived; the bear released in October is known to have survived its crucial first six weeks in the wild.



## Tiger Awareness in Kerinci

Lembaga Tumbuh Alami, a small NGO based in Kerinci, continued a third year of activities in and around Kerinci district in 2006 with support from the Bosak & Kruger Foundation.

The LTA team spent much of 2006 campaigning against proposals to construct inter-provincial highways through the core zone of this national park – a plan which would almost spell the extinction, in the medium to long term of tiger I this national park.

The LTA team's previous work in raising awareness among local government and customary law leaders, played a key role in winning the support of the Kerinci district leader, Hj Fauzi Si'in who ordered a stop to illegal construction of a road from Lempur to Muko Muko district in Bengkulu.

In addition to campaigning for tiger, habitat and prey base conservation in selected villages, LTA also supported conflict monitoring activities, collected information on poaching – including of tigers - and successfully lobbied farmers to reject proposals for a transmigration project in the Renah Pemetik enclave area.

LTA subsequently became a founder member of the AKAR network of local NGOs.

## By Take Intervention, human-wildlife conflict and protected wildlife conservation outside the national park borders

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

In 2006, Bosak & Kruger kindly provided continuation funding for Perak to maintain work in the Kerinci area and extend activities to areas bordering Kerinci in Pesisir Selatan district of West Sumatra and Merangin district.

The Perak team provided monitoring support to the TPCUs in cases of low-grade human-wildlife conflict in Kerinci and bordering areas and collected useful information on deer hunting syndicates operating in farmland, at forest edge in the south of the Kerinci valley.

In late 2006, the Perak team commenced establishing links with communities in Pesisir Selatan and Merangin districts and started to establish links with communities in the Tapan area to the immediate west of Kerinci

Perak's work plan in 2006 was affected by the urgent need to respond to and campaign against plans to construct roads through the national park and Perak became a founding member of the AKAR conservation alliance

## Conservation of Sipurak ecosystem and buffer zone

In January 2006, young activists from the Jambi branch of the national NGO network WALHI held a two-day workshop in Lembah Masurai sub-district of Merangin after seven months advocacy in villages bordering the Sipurak area aimed at protection of the key tiger habitat of Sipurak.

The two day meeting concluded with 11 villages from three sub-districts bordering the Sipurak area forming the 3 Kecamatan Team for forest monitoring and protection.

The major threat to these forests, which house one of the highest densities of tiger recorded in KSNP, is sponsored illegal conversion to coffee plantations by in-migrants from other areas of Sumatra

It is suspected the illegal clearances may be linked to proposals to construct a highway from Sarolangun district, through Merangin and to Kerinci: this plan first surfaced as a 'rumour' from informed sources in October 2005 and was subsequently openly backed (November 2006) by the deputy Governor of Jambi province.

Field work commenced with the 3 Kecamatan community team placing hundreds of warning notices warning the in-migrants that further forest clearance would not be tolerated by the local Customary Law (Adat) authorities.

From late March the 3 Kecamatan team subsequently moved to implement collaborative forest patrols accompanied by TNKS and Merangin forestry service rangers and with input from the PHS team and FFI Kerinci

Patrols initially focused on giving advice and informal warnings to farmers who had illegally cleared protected state forest and warning strongly against new clearances.

The collaborative community patrols were supported by TPCU activities who conducted patrols into the at-risk area but entering the area from the north (Kerinci)

From June the 3 Kecamatan team, took a more decisive stance, issuing, under the supervision of accompanying forest rangers, formal legal warnings, supporting demonstrations by local bus drivers against fleets of incoming buses, confiscating chainsaws and chainsaw equipment and demolishing or burning illegal structures.

This tougher stand began to work and by the end of July, no new clearances were being recorded by either the 3 Kecamatan or Tiger team in national park forests and the rate of new forest clearance in the park buffer zone had slowed sharply.

Law enforcement over and above issue of warning letters and confiscation of chainsaws and other equipment was stepped up in last four months of the year and in December formal arrests commenced when four men from southern Sumatra were arrested for illegally clearing forests: these are believed to be the first ever arrests of encroachers in Jambi for encroachment outside a strictly protected area.

In addition to maintaining twice-monthly patrols of the Sipurak buffer zone, towards the latter part of 2006, the young activists – who have now formed their own local NGO, Lembaga Tiga Beradik (the name is taken from three mountains, Mt Sumbing, Mt Nilo and Mt Masurai - conducted investigations, with forest rangers, into habitat threat elsewhere in Merangin district bordering TNKS.

Among important findings, was that a senior local politician had issued permits for conversion of more than 60,000 ha of protected state forests across the district, for palm oil plantations including within the national park buffer zone.

Although forest loss has (Dec) slowed sharply in the Sipurak-buffer zone and so reduced threat on the key tiger habitat in Sipurak, the situation is still serious and in—migrants have started to clear forest in the Jangkat sub-district area to the west.

In late December, 17 village leaders, facilitated by LTB, met Merangin district government to demand an end to illegal forest clearance in their area and this request was passed to central government with a request for a national led response.

The WALHI Simpul Merangin (now Lembaga Tiga Beradik) team is a founder member of the AKAR conservation network.

### AKAR Network – campaigning to stop Road Building through Kerinci-Seblat National Park

In late 2005, permission was given to for construction of a footpath to run approximately 40km east-west from Lempur village in Kerinci to the Sungai Ipuh village complex in Muko-Muko district of northern Bengkulu province.

By January 2006, it was clear that this permission, which had been hoped would build co-operation with two key local communities and support for the national park was likely to be seriously abused.

Furthermore, there were strong indications that other districts around the national park were preparing to announce plans for roads building.

In late January 2006 a road was built through an area of the national park in Lebong district, Bengkulu under orders of the district bupati (government leader) although campaigning by WALHI Bengkulu prevented completion.

In February 2006, bulldozers chartered by traditional law leaders of Lempur moved into the national park to begin clearing a road through a core zone crucial for tiger conservation.

National Park rangers were being threatened and could not enter the area – in order to obtain documentary evidence, PHS team members entered the area undercover, using handphone cameras to obtain images of bulldozers and excavators at work in the national park.



Other local NGOs who regularly work with the PHS team around the park began to collect information on roads feared likely to be formally proposed in the near future.

In March, after lobbying by Lembaga Tumbuh Alami, Perak and other key local NGOs, the Bupati of Kerinci announced he would veto construction of any roads through the national park.

Another local Kerinci NGO, Lahar, succeeded in lobbying and winning the support of senior *Adat* law leaders who advised the Minister of Forestry that claims by the Lempur *Adat* leaders that they represented the Kerinci *Adat* community were untrue.

FFI:IP meanwhile provided support through facilitation of a visit to Kerinci by the highly respected national news magazine Tempo who produced a special report on the roads building threat and what it would mean for this national park – and for tiger conservation. By this June, three more road proposals were in the drafting stage or had already been entered into district strategic planning documents.

In July, the program supported and assisted in the formation of a new NGO network around Kerinci-Seblat National Park: the AKAR (Grand Alliance for Conservation of Nature) currently composes seven local NGOs, some with national affiliations, committed to campaigning for conservation of TNKS and its globally important biodiversity including tigers.

By early October, the AKAR team had identified 28 separate proposals to build roads through the national park, some public, some still in the drafting process and had identified a former Government minister now with extensive oil palm plantation interests as among those heavily involved in pushing the roads agenda.

In October 2006, at a meeting to mark the signing of an MoU between TNKS, the Jambi unit for Conservation of Natural Resources and Nature (KSDA) and Merangin district in Bangko, AKAR members met the Direktur Jendral of Forestry, *bp* Arman Mallulang.

A week later, the Minister of Forestry MS Kaban issued a legal advisory statement to provinces throughout Indonesia that no roads building will be permitted through national parks under any circumstances.

Issue of this notice coincided with statements from Jambi province's deputy governor that it was proposed to build a road from Sarolangun to Kerinci crossing the national park in the Sipurak ecosystem.

The announcement of the proposed road was made in a deeply misleading press article regarding the condition of the Sipurak forests written by a public servant with personal links to a second Jambi civil servant whose father-in-law had been involved in the illegal clearances in the Sipurak buffer zone. In spite of approaches from both KSNP and FFI, the newspaper (Jambi Ekspres) which printed this grossly inaccurate statement refused to publish a correction.

Many problems remain and the political and financial interests behind the roads building proposals continue to lobby for permissions to build roads in Kerinci Seblat NP but the immediate threat to the future of this park and its globally important tiger population appears, for now, to have receded.

## Appendix 1

### Field Patrols 2006

No	Month	Area	District	Province	Tiger records	Tiger snares	Deer snares	Distance walked(KM)	Notes
1	January	PT. Sukses Maju Abadi – Batang Ule – Batang Pemunyan	Bungo	Jambi	2	0	0	30	Site of tiger relocation in December 2005
2	January	Birun Kec. Sungai Manau Kab	Merangin	Jambi	0	0	7	15	Deer poacher identified: Tiger snares reported active, searched for but not found: One month later found that one tiger was killed in a snare and sold to Lubuk Linggau (poacher and buyer identified, rogue government officer facilitated.)
3	January	Gunung Tujuh Kec. Pelompek,	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	10	2 chainsaws active near Mt Tujuh waterfall
4	January	Bandung Marga – Bangun Jaya. Kecamatan Bermani Hulu	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	1	0	0	46	
5	February	SPN - Cahaya Negeri.	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	1	1	1	35	Poachers believed from Curup and Lubuk Linggau
6	February	Bandung Marga – Kayu Manis.	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	30	3 men arrested on illegal logging charges
7	February	Birun, Langeh, Rantau Beringin. Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	2	2	9	30	Poachers identified - no evidence to charge
8	February	Sungai Lalang Kec. Lembah Masurai,	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	0	40	
9	February	Danau Payo Sepah – Sungai Lalang, Kec. Lembah Masurai	Merangin	Jambi	3	0	0	40	

10	February	Penetai – Sungai Langeh - Birun, Kec. Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	2	0	0	15	Tiger injured in snare in Birun: TPCU team seeking any additional tiger snares . Monitor safety of injured tiger
11	February	Birun – Sungai Langeh – Sungai Celau Kec. Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	0	15	Seek further reported tiger snares . Monitor safety of injured tiger 4 illegal gold mining sites.
12	February	Penetai Kec. Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	0	0	0	6	As above
13	February	Muara Penetai – Muara Sipurak, Kec. Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	0	0	0	7	As above. Two suspected poachers – including SK- met in the forest but no evidence to arrest
14	March	Renah Kayu Embun	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	30	Old deer snare placements found
15	March	Muara Sipurak – Teluk Kemang	Merangin	Jambi	0	0	0	35	Check report of encroachment: confirmed and reported.
16	March	Masgo - Sipurak- Sei. Tebal	Merangin, Kerinci	Jambi	2	0	0	40	Support action against encroachment by in-migrant coffee farmers.
17	March	S. Tebal – Sipurak	Merangin, Kerinci	Jambi	2	0	11	40	Support action against encroachment by in-migrant coffee farmers
18	March	S. Tebal – Sipurak	Merangin, Kerinci	Jambi	2	0	6	40	Support action against encroachment by in-migrant coffee farmers
19	March	Ladang Palembang- Ketenong	Lebong	Bengkulu	2	0	0	45	illegal gold mining
20	March	Pal VII - Siguring	Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	30	Remains of bird snaring
21	April	Desa Birun - Renah Durian Gedang Kec. Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	0	2	3	28	Respond to reports of tiger snares active. Confirmed
22	April	Nilo Dingin – Nilo – Sula - Desa Tuo Kec. Lembah Masurai	Merangin	Jambi	0	0	0	25	Collect identities of individuals encroaching in TNKS forest from Sei Tebal. Formal warnings issued.

23	April	PT. SMA – Bukit Ule – Bukit Pemunyan	Bungo	Jambi	2	3	4	35	Poachers local
24	April	Renah Alai – Tanjung Kasri Kec. Lembah Masurai	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	0	40	
25	April	PT Tidar Kerinci Agung– Sungai Kanau Kab. Bungo	Bungo	Jambi	1	0	11	20	Snares placed by Kerincinese settlers clearing protected buffer zone forests
26	April	PT. ALNO – Seblat Merah	Bengkulu Utara	Bengkulu	2	0	0	35	Large Indonesian-Nonwegian joint venture oil palm company is continuing expansion
27	May	Bandar Agung – Talang macang	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	1	0	0	30	
28	May	Bukit Tapan-Sungai Sirih	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	25	
29	May	Renah Kayu Embun – Pulau Tengah	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	30	Snares reported active not found
30	May	Rantau Kermas – Renah Kemumu– Tebat Jambi Lempur	Merangin, Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	40	Routine patrol and lobby enclave farmers to reject Kerinci businessmen's plans for road building from Kerinci to Jangkat, Merangin
31	May	Sungai Tebal – Sungai Ladi -Sipurak – Bedeng VII	Merangin, Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	40	Sambar deer seen and filmed at Padang Lebar salt licks. No new encroachment in Sula area hotspot (cf March)
32	May	Renah Kayu Embun – Koto Tuo Pulau tengah	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	20	Routine patrol
33	May	Pungut Hilir – Ambai Kec. Sitingjau Laut	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	20	Bird snaring has been occurring
34	May	Pekonina – Kebun Baru	Kerinci, Solok Selatan	Jambi	2	0	4	25	
35	June	Depati 4 dsk	Merangin	Jambi	0	3	53	0	Poachers identified, camp burned
36	June	Bukit Pandan dsk	Kerinci	Jambi	1	2	0	25	

37	June	Sei Manau	Merangin	Jambi	0	0	0	25	Conflict related patrol
38	June	Tebat Jambi - Renah Kemumu	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	60	Lobby enclave community to reject road building proposals by rogue Kerinci and Jambi government officials
39	June	Koto Ipuh - Kali Anggang	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	25	Routine patrol
40	June	Koto Ipuh - Kali Anggang	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	25	
41	June	Rimbo Pengadang - Bangun Jaya.	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	30	
42	June	Ketenong I - Air Batu Asah - Tebing Seratus	Lebong Utara Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	20	Routine patrol
43	June	Ketenong I - Air Batu Asah - Air kelumbu - Tebing Seratus	Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	23	
44	July	Sei Lintang-Renah Tengah - Sei Betung Mudik	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	43	16	3 men arrested and formally cautioned, snares confiscated, airgun confiscated. Very large scale (1000 ha plus to date) is occurring
45	July	Tarutung - Bkt Sangko - Sei Tabir - Tarutung	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	2	40	
46	July	Tanjung B3rugo - Bkt Sedingin	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	3	20	Poachers camp found and destroyed
47	July	Lubuk Beringin- Bkt Gedang - Pmt Panjang Kec. Batin III Ulu	Bungo	Jambi	1	0	0	10	Place camera to monitor movements of a tiger reported to have predated livestock
48	July	Gunung Solang - Air Berau	Muko Muko	Bengkulu	2	0	0	25	Encroachment by in-migrants from Lampung is occurring in NP buffer zone forests
49	July	Lubuk Panjang - Air Berau	Muko Muko	Bengkulu	1	0	0	20	Encroachment by in-migrants from Lampung is occurring in buffer zone forests

50	July	Air Lupo Teramang	Muko Muko	Bengkulu	1	0	0	18	
51	August	Desa Birun - Kec. Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	0	5	Escort visitors from STF. Illegal logging has recommenced
52	August	Lb Beringin- Bkt Gedang	Bungo	Jambi	0	0	0	16	Illegal logging is active in protected buffer zone forests
53	August	PT SMA - Batang Ule	Bungo	Jambi	1	0	0	16	New forest clearance in NP buffer zone
54	August	Desa Birun Kec Sungai Manau	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	0	15	routine patrol: illegal logging not occurring
55	August	Simpang Parit - Ujung Tanjung	Merangin	Jambi	0	0	0	10	routine patrol in area of recent tiger conflict
56	September	S Tebal - S Ladi- Sepurak - Bedeng VII	Merangin	Jambi	2	0	0	45	7 snared bird released, poachers camp burned down. Monitor and respond to any new illegal forest clearance
57	September	PT TKA - Batang Kemarau	Bungo	Jambi	1	0	0	19	Pre Ramadan anti poaching patrol in an area (2004 and 2005) where many snares found
58	September	S Lalang - S Inai - Peradun Siamang	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	26	20	10 Sumatran peacock pheasant found dead in snares, one quail and a peacock pheasant released. Deer snares destroyed
59	September	SP 8 - Sebelat Merah	Muko Muko	Bengkulu	2	0	0	40	
60	September	Gunung Solang - Berau	Muko Muko	Bengkulu	3	0	74	40	Ramadhan poaching patrol: snares possibly placed by encroachers in state forest buffer zone
61	October	Air Duku - Sekolar Polisi Negara,	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	15	Ramadhan anti poaching patrol
62	October	Renah Pemetik - Sungai Hitam	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	50	Much new illegal clearance of NP forests. Indications of illegal marijuana cultivation
63	October	Pungut Hilir - S Maliki - Bkt Terbakar - S Pisang Kec. Air Hangat Timur	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	53	35	2 Siulak poachers arrested, 4 suspected poachers not found. Two men cautioned for electro-fishing

64	October	Renah Kayu Embun - Bkt Pandan	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	15	Ramadhan poaching patrol
65	October	Pungut Hilir – Hulu Sungai Maliki – Bukit Terbakar – Hulu Sungai Pisang Kec. Air Hangat Timur	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	109	45	Follow-up patrol to ensure all snares removed
66	October	Koto Jayo - Koto Rawang – Muara Madras	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	220	30	1 poachers camp destroyed, 406 bird snares active and destroyed
67	October	Sungai Lalang – Sungai Perikan	Merangin	Jambi	1	0	87	35	Poachers' camp destroyed, two suspected poachers arrested and issued with formal legal warnings and ordered to leave and not return to NP forests
68	November	Kebun Baru – Belerang Mati – Ladeh Panjang – danau Sati Kec. Gn.Kerinci, Kab. Kerinci	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	30	
69	November	Batu Belekuk — Pasir Jaya Renah Pemetik	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	30	Anti poaching patrol: very large-scale illegal forest clearance extending into park's zona inti
70	November	Masgo – Sungai Lumayang – Sipurak – Bedeng VII	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	40	Routine patrol but check reports Kerinci poachers may have entered area: no sign of entry
71	November	Sungai Suruk — Jembatan II Bukit Tapan	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	20	Information snares active – not found

72	November	Renah Kayu Embun – Bukit Pandan	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	15	
73	November	Tarutung – Tebing Tinggi	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	15	Routine patrol
74	November	Bandung Marga – Kayu Manis	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	1	0	0	25	Routine patrol
75	November	Bandung Marga –Pal VIII	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	35	Encroachment into NP forests is occurring
76	November	Tes-Tabah Panjang	Lebong	Bengkulu	1	0	0	20	
77	November	SPN – Danau Mas	Rejang Lebong	Bengkulu	0	0	0	15	
78	December	Rantau Beringin – Sungai Kambu – S.Kuyang - Sipurak	Merangin, Kerinci	Jambi	1	2	1	25	Patrol to follow up intelligence investigation (cf arrest made on 19.12.06). Sprung tiger snare site found . Gun seized from encroacher's farmhouse. NP forest lands being sold, allegedly by owner of gun
79	December	Muara Sipurak – Perladangan Agus – Sungai Sipurak	Kerinci	Jambi	1	0	0	20	As above and document illegal forest clearance upstream for enforcement action by NP and local government.
80	December	Pasir Jaya – Batang Tebo – Air Pungut – Bukit Pendung	Kerinci	Jambi	0	0	0	30	Joint operation with Kerinci police: Marijuana 'nursery' found. 17 farmhouses inside NP burned down.: encroachment now extends 5km into national park . Local village headman suspected to be backing land grabs
					66	17	728	2145	



### Appendix III – Human-Wildlife Conflict incidents – PHS 2006

No	Conflict type and area	Initial incident report	Additional information
1.	Asiatic Golden cat Transmigration area Mangkurajo Kab. Lebong, Bengkulu	Tiger attacked goat, dogs in Local Transmigration Area farmland	Incident appears to have occurred but was Asiatic golden cat and not tiger. Animal attacked goat and dog. Goat survived.  Farmers counseled on livestock husbandry and using traditional (bamboo) noisemakers to deter animal(s) from entering area. Repeat visits by team
2.	Sumatran tiger Muara Siau, Merangin, Jambi	Man pursued and treed by a tiger	Farmer chased up a tree by a tiger. Eventually rescued by other local farmers, one of whom shot the tiger. Carcass allegedly surrendered to a local police officer but no report logged. Much illegal forest clearance active in neighbouring state forests in this area
3.	Sumatran tiger  Danau Tes Kec. Lebong Selatan Kab. Lebong	Tiger in farmland at forest edge	Farmers advise animal is Resident tiger, often moves through forest-farmland interface and is causing no problems. TPCU requests to be advised farmers are concerned or if strangers show inappropriate interest
4.	Sumatran tiger  PT. PATI GROUP Air Beras Gajah Mati Kec. Pondok Sugu Kab. Muko- Muko, Bengkulu	Palm oil company plantation reports tiger moving in plantation area	PHS team member enlisted plantation workers to drive tiger out of plantation area and back to logging forests of PT BAT which border national park.
5.	Sumatran elephant Perambah Hutan Talang Arah Kab. Muko-Muko, Bengkulu	Dry rice crops eaten by elephant	Reported to PLG for action: much elephant habitat lost in this area in the last decade.
6.	Sumatran elephant Tamiai Kec. Batang Merangin, Kab. Kerinci, Jambi	6 farmhouses knocked down by elephants	Elephants already returned to forest: farmhouses found (using GPS) to be within TNKS borders. In spite of this, farmers requested compensation from NPA:
7.	Sumatran tiger PT. PATI Kec. Pondok Sugu Kab. Muko- Muko.	Tiger present when PLG elephant conflict specialists commence driving elephants back into national park and protected logging forests	Tiger moving in oil palm plantation area when a human-elephant conflict issue occurring. Probably due to adjacent illegal state forest clearance

8.	Sumatran elephant PT. Pati Kec. Pondok Suguh kab. Muko- Muko.	Elephant again enter palm oil area and villagers farmland.	Checked, confirmed and reported to PLG elephant team
9.	Sumatran Tiger Birun, Kab Merangin, Jambi	Tiger snared but released itself, and moving in farmland close to the village causing great alarm.  Additional anxiety due to presence of two unknown, armed men, apparently looking for this tiger	Two and subsequently three TPCU teams deployed to control panic in village and to follow and monitor the injured tiger who, initially, did not have full use of the snared limb. TPCU also seeking additional snares feared active Two camera traps loaned by MHS team and placed in hope of securing images to allow assessment of the animal's condition so an informed decision could be taken. Identity of the poacher secured but no evidence for arrest: six sites where snares (previously searched for in January and February but not found) had been set. One site had caught and killed a tiger in/around February (thereby confirming previous intelligence)
10.	Asiatic golden cat  desa Bukit Berlian & Trans Tanjung Dalam kec. Napal Putih Bengkulu Utara	Tiger moving in farmland and close to village – field check	Site check, interviews with eyewitnesses and footmarks indicate Asiatic golden cat and not Sumatran tiger as reported. Farmers advise that a total of 14 goats injured or killed over past year or so. Forest clearance for oil palm expansion blamed on this incident.
11.	Sumatran tiger SP IV Muko Muko	Tiger in farmland	Report found to date to three months earlier: tiger had not predated livestock but caused alarm. The unusual movements of this tiger likely to have been caused by continuing forest clearance for oil palm by Norwegian-Indonesian oil joint venture company ALNO. Villagers advise that 2 years earlier, a tiger died (found decomposed and buried) in a wild pig snare in this area.
12.	Sumatran tiger Talang Arah Kab. Muko- Muko	Tiger moving in farmland bordering forest being cleared for expansion of an oil palm plantation (PT ALNO)	Repeat checks made: tiger appears to be an adult female with two sub-adult cubs hunting wild boar in the area: villagers advise tiger is 'training' her cubs to hunt
13.	Sumatran tiger  TNKS Air Manjuntio (site between Manjuntio and Selagan rivers in NP) in. Kab. Muko-Muko	Illegal logging chainsaw operator attacked by a tiger	Illegal logger suffered serious leg injuries and massive blood loss., taken out of the forest by his friends and subsequently sent to hospital in Java where he died. No revenge attacks planned by the illegal logging syndicates. This is the third such incident in this area since 2001 and another man (also an illegal logger) was killed here in 2004.
14.	Sumatran tiger  PT. PATI Kab. Muko- Muko	Monitoring tiger movements in plantation/farmland	Description strongly indicates same adult tigress as at Talang Arah (see No 12) and farmers advise saw younger tigers with this animal, witnesses said Tigress teaching her cubs to hunt. Prints of 2+ individual tigers support witness statements

15.	Asiatic Golden cat  Bukit Berlian & rans Tanjung Dalam. kab. Bengkulu Utara	Field check .	Team checked location and met villagers: no further predation of goats has occurred
16.	Sumatran tiger  Talang Arah Kec. Muko-Muko Selatan, Muko Muko.	3 Tigers seen in forest-edge farmland	Identified as almost certainly adult female and her cubs previously moving between Talang Arah and PT Pati. Villagers asked to monitor and advise if any aberrant behaviour occurs and to report any suspicious outsiders
17.	Malay sunbear  Air Hitam Kec. Pondok suguh Kab. Muko-Muko.	Sunbear destroying farmhouses and damaging crops and behaving strangely. .	Behaviour found to be a result of a villager 'stealing' the bear's cub. Support from local police sub-district office resulted in the villager that had taken the cub returning it to position bear last seen and no further problems reported
18.	Sumatran tiger  Dusun Parit and Dusun Kebun Desa Parit Ujung Tanjung, Sungai Manau, Merangin, Jambi	Three cattle killed by a tiger .	Tiger confirmed present and kills appear those of tiger. One cow badly injured, one cow killed, one goat killed over a three day period. TPCU destroyed one tiger snare and burned and buried tiger kill to deter it from returning and ensure carcass not poisoned. GPS positions suggest tiger may have retreated across Merangin river to this area as a result of illegal land clearance to the west in Sarestra II former logging concession. Teams remained on site for more than a week, providing counselling and advice on animal husbandry, safety and root causes of conflict.
19.	Sumatran tiger  Sungai Jering village Kec. Sungai Manau Kab. Merangin	Tiger (2) moving in farmland (village rubber), fragment forest and ricefields	Tiger present (by footmarks): No predation of livestock but at least two known poachers live in nearby Perentak area. Advice, counseling given and TPCU and community subsequently 'drove' tigers to forest bordering Birun area.
20.	Sumatran tiger  Desa Lubuk Beringin Kec. Batin III Ulu, Kab. Bungo, Jambi	Two waterbuffalo killed by tiger and community frightened to go to their farmland	One water buffalo killed, one injured. Tiger seems to have entered this area while hunting wild boar (migration of bearded pig was ongoing) and likely to have attacked water buffalo opportunistically Counselling and advice on animal husbandry given and community asked to report, urgently, if assistance needed in the future.
21.	Malay sunbear  Desa Sungai Telang, Kab. Bungo	Malay sunbear damaging crops and farmhouses. Animal shot at and injured by a farmer	TPCU immediately to the area: By the time team had reached the site, village informants advised bear was already dead having been attacked by a Sumatran tiger: Field check appeared to confirm this report. Advice to villagers on measures to deter bears, correct responses to conflict (request support and do not take law into own hands) and villagers advised team will always respond to problems

22.	Sumatran tiger  Desa Parit Ujung Tanjung Kec. Sungai Manau Kab. Merangin	Local parliamentarian reports a tiger killed a cow in Parit Ujung village	Site as per conflict area April 2006: team advised that a Sumatran tiger had killed a villager's cow because it had not returned to its shed for two days. After searching in undergrowth and scrubland, cow's carcass was found and team commenced search for tiger presence. Carcass was then re-examined and it was established that the cow had been killed by parang (machete) cuts and not tiger attack and that the owner had previously been asked not to allow his cow to roam unsupervised and damage young crops
23.	Sumatran tiger  Air Setapang, Penarik, Kab Muko-Muko.	Goat killed by tiger in forest edge farmland	Ongoing illegal forest clearance within National Park borders is occurring in this area: villagers advised that habitat loss and disturbance a major cause of conflict. Villagers requested to respect national park borders and to not allow livestock to roam unsupervised at forest edge
24.	Sumatran tiger  Tapan area, kec Pancung Soal, Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatra	Fisherman attacked by tiger in National Park forest in Nilau river area; evacuated with eight separate claw injuries requiring a total of 119 stitches	Investigation quickly revealed the 50 year-old 'victim' was not looking for gaharu and fishing as he claimed but had been poaching and caught (snared) a tiger. With a friend (previously recorded by the program as a suspected poacher), the 'victim' approached the snared tiger which appeared moribund. The animal then attacked having previously loosened snare ropes unknown to the poachers.. The 'victim' was saved by his friend who fired into the air prompting the attacking animal to retreat 'A.A' was carried to a safe distance, his friend then summoned help from nearest village (4 hours walk). Village leaders advised the incident was the fault of AA and that no revenge would be allowed against the tiger involved. AA has been placed on the program data base as a tiger poacher and his future activities monitored as possible
25.	Sumatran elephant  Air Mati river area, Gajah Mati kec. Pondok Suguh kab. Muko-Muko.	Large herd of Elephants (60 individuals) moving in village farmland for 2 days: 12 ha of crops damaged in area bordering PT. PATI plantation	PHS team member worked with villagers and PT PATI plantation staff to drive elephants back into PT BAT logging forests which border TNKS.
26.	Sumatran tiger  Rantau Pandan, Kab. Bungo	Report of tiger moving in farmland and possibly shot	Report of tiger moving in farmland confirmed: villagers advised animal was Resident and frequently present, causing no problems or anxiety as had never predated livestock or posed a threat. In spite of this, field checks confirmed that a rogue local government officer had shot at this tiger when it returned to a wild pig kill using a gun borrowed from a rogue police officer. No evidence found, at the site to confirm the tiger was injured even though shot at fairly close range: local farmers claimed the gunman had missed and the tiger fled. Legal evidence to allow prosecution of these two individuals not sufficiently strong but villagers in this area will be providing information on the activities of both men.

27.	Sumatran tiger Batang Langkup Pulau Tengah village, Jangkat Kab. Merangin	Tiger moving in forest- edge farmland frightening villagers who were reluctant to go to their rice fields in an area where conflict previously occurred in 2004.	Team called to this remote village (seven hours drive from Bangko) by a local informant: upon arrival, villagers expressed surprise at TPCU arrival and advised that no tiger was currently moving in the area, that there was no problem and that they were working in their rice fields normally TPCU used existing informants to check that there had been no problem already 'resolved' by killing a 'problem tiger' and concluded this was a false or hoax report
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