



**FROM DATA TO ACTION: CURBING WILDLIFE CRIMES
IN SUMATRA, INDONESIA**

A FINAL REPORT TO

21ST CENTURY TIGER

FROM THE

**WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY (WCS)
INDONESIA PROGRAM**

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SUMMARY

This report details activities of the WCS project '*From Data to Action: Curbing Wildlife Crime in Sumatra, Indonesia*' from June 2004 to November 2005. We give details of the outcomes against each objective and of ongoing work.

During this period the WCS-led '*Wildlife Crime Unit*' (WCU) of Lampung Province:

- Conducted investigation work both overtly and undercover resulting in the identification of 69 suspects and the knowledge of at least eight tiger skins and 240 kg of bones being sold;
- Conducted patrolling within Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, in villages around the park and major transport routes across the province. This has identified two further tiger poachers and nine cases of human-tiger conflict. Village visits in 16 hot-spot areas have reached 680 farmers and resulted in the construction of 24 safe livestock enclosures (a number that is growing daily as the knowledge spreads).
- Supported the prosecution of seven illegal poaching and trade cases, two cases involved three individual poachers who between them were responsible for the killing of two tigers in 2005 and seven tigers in 2004 – an estimated 20% of the annual trade in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National park.
- Conducted awareness and education activities resulting in: the distribution of 22,100 campaign products; visits to 39 elementary schools reaching at least 2,240 pupils; a 'Tiger Olympiad' that invited around 500 students from 32 elementary schools; a province-wide 'Tiger Day 1' opened by the Governor of Lampung that hosted exhibition stands, discussions and competition and collected more than 1,000 thousand signatures from people who attended; and, published more than 37 articles in local and national media.

The success of the WCU operation, supported almost entirely through the assistance of 21st Century Tiger, led to the formation of a national strategy for the expansion of the WCU network which is already underway, the formation of a joint collaborative team to tackle illegal hunting, logging and conflict mitigation in the Bukit Barisan Selatan buffer zone. The work of the Lampung WCU will continue in 2006 as funding permits.

Introduction and background

Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) were once widely distributed across forests and grasslands from Turkey to Siberia in the northeast and the Indonesian island of Java in the southeast. This vast historical range was greatly reduced over the last 200 years through habitat loss, depletion of the prey base, and tiger eradication campaigns. Tigers are categorized as Endangered with a declining trend (IUCN 2004). Vigorous conservation efforts are needed to protect the remaining tiger populations and reverse this trend. A failure to do so will mean the loss of one of the world's most ecologically important top predators, and one of conservation's most charismatic flagship species for biodiversity protection.

The southern Sumatran provinces of Lampung, Bengkulu South Sumatra and Jambi, are home to an estimated population of 200 remaining tigers (reviewed in Shepherd & Magnus 2004). These provinces include the major tiger population centers (Tiger Conservation Units) of Bukit Barisan Selatan, Way Kambas and Berbak national parks, and parts of Kerinci Seblat National Park. These parks include a range of habitats from upland montane forest to some of the most important remaining patches of lowland forest in Sumatra.

Despite the protection status of much of the remaining forest in southern Sumatra, the region's tiger population is seriously threatened by the following factors.

1) The hunting of tigers for the commercial sale of their parts. Between 1970 and 1993, Indonesia supplied nearly half (3394 kg, or 44.5%) of an estimated 8951 kg of tiger bones exported illegally to East Asian countries. Between 1998 and 2002 there were an estimated 253 tigers killed in Sumatra and sold into trade, 109 of these were in the four provinces of southern Sumatra (Shepherd & Magnus 2004). This rate of poaching is unsustainable given the small estimated population size.

(2) Conflict between humans and tigers, often concerning the predation of livestock by tigers in villages surrounding the park. These conflicts have led to both human and tiger deaths. Since 1997, at least 13 people have lost their lives from tiger attacks (WCS, BKSDA, BBSNP, unpublished data). Tigers are killed in retaliation for the loss of livestock or human lives, with 17 tigers known to have been killed between 1997 and 2002 (Shepherd & Magnus 2004), or purported retaliations are used as a cover for tiger poaching.

(3) Deforestation due to agricultural encroachment into the remaining forest areas. For example, in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park one-fifth of the park's total forest cover has been lost to encroachment, and the forest destruction continues at an average rate of 4.85 km² per month (D. Gaveau, WCS-IP, unpublished data). In the areas surrounding the park, the rate of deforestation is even greater with an estimated 50% reduction in forest areas over the period from 1972 to 2002 (D. Gaveau, unpublished data). A similar pattern of deforestation has been witnessed in adjacent provinces.

(4) As the stability of tiger populations is closely linked to the abundance of prey (O'Brien et al. 2003), the diminished populations of prey such as sambar deer and wild pigs, in areas of high human density near forest areas (for e.g. O'Brien et al. 1993) pose another major threat to the local tiger population.

With support from the Save the Tiger Fund (STF), USFWS, 21st Century Tiger and other donors, WCS has worked in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in Lampung and Bengkulu provinces since 1998. To date, our major focus has been the study of tiger ecology and habitat requirements, habitat protection by means of a multi-level approach to addressing park and buffer zone management, awareness and education activities in adjacent villages to promote human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and improved law enforcement through a collaborative Wildlife Crime Unit.

The Lampung Wildlife Crime Unit

Since 2002 WCS has operated a 'Wildlife Crimes Unit' (WCU) in Lampung Province. This is a collaboration of WCS, local NGOs, journalists, police and the Lampung Office of Conservation and Natural Resource Management (the 'BKSDA'; operated by the Department of Forestry and the prime agency responsible for the enforcement of wildlife law regionally). The work of this team in June 2004-July 2005 was almost entirely supported by 21st Century Tiger. This report summarised the work and results of that team in this period.

Project activities and outputs

The project had four major objectives. A narrative summary of progress against each is given below:

Objective 1: *To monitor, investigate and patrol tiger trade and conflicts, and facilitate law enforcement against Sumatran tiger sales.*

The Lampung Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) conducted monitoring and investigation work throughout Lampung during the project period, conducted some operations in the adjacent Bengkulu Province, and exchanged information with similar groups and projects in other regions.

WCU investigations, both overt and undercover, revealed the identity of 69 suspected poachers, traders and dealers in Lampung and Bengkulu Provinces. Of these, nine poachers and eight dealers are believed to specialise in tiger poaching and trade, with the remainder hunting and trading in rhino, elephant, and deer in addition to tigers. The geographic scope of these poachers and traders is not limited to Lampung and the nearby Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park but includes Way Kambas National park in eastern Lampung and Kerinci Seblat National Park in central Sumatra. Some syndicates are operating with strong onward-trade and financial backing networks in Malaysia, many using Medan in north Sumatra as an export route.

During this investigation work the WCU team collected evidence of three tiger skins being sold to buyers in Kota Agung (southern Lampung, adjacent to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park) from tigers trapped by two local poachers. Information on the identity of these poachers has been passed to police and forest rangers but they remain at large. One poacher was caught red-handed in Bengkulu province with a complete Tiger skin and 35 kg of tiger bones. The material has been confiscated and the poacher is being prosecuted.

Wider investigation of the illegal wildlife trade within Lampung indicated that around eight tiger skins and 240 kg bones has been sold in the last year. These skins and bones were mainly collected in Kerinci Seblat and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Parks. Investigations suggested that a complete tiger skin could fetch US\$ 700-1,000, while smaller section of tiger skin of around 10 cm² could be sold for around US\$ 20-40 per piece. Tiger tusk could be sold around US\$ 30-100 a piece and tiger bones for US\$ 25-50 per kg. This trade appears to be exclusively conducted behind closed doors. A survey of 31 gold traders around Lampung (the traditional vendors of such high value animal parts) revealed no tiger parts being openly sold. This suggests that *knowledge* of the law at least is high!

A complete dossier on the identity of all suspects revealed by the investigation work has been prepared and passed to police and forest rangers. In early 2006 an 'expose' of the extent of the wild animal trade in southern Sumatra is planned to be held to publicise and present the finding of the dossier and to lobby the authorities for more resources and action. Some poachers and traders have been arrested (see below), however many poachers identified by the investigation work remain at large.

In addition to investigation and market monitoring work, the WCU also sought to actively prevent poaching and illegal killing of tigers at source. This took three forms, firstly through direct patrolling of seaports, railway stations and major roads; secondly through the support and cooperation of the International Rhino Foundation's Tiger Patrol Unit (which was financially supported by WCS in early 2005 under a partner project); and thirdly through a campaign to tackle human-tiger conflict in villages adjacent to Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Human-tiger conflict can result in the killing of tigers (whose parts then may enter trade) and can also act as a cover for deliberate poaching.

WCU patrolling of transport routes between July 2004 and November 2005 included seven patrols in the Bakauheni seaport (the main route between Sumatra and Java) and 14 highway patrols around Bandar Lampung (the capital of Lampung Province) including bus and railway stations. These patrols did not reveal trade in tiger parts but frequently recorded illegal trade in primates and other protected species.

RPU patrolling within Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park between April and September 2005 (the beginning of the WCS support period) included 2,800 km of foot patrolling on almost 70 separate patrols. The patrols recorded around 18 tiger

footprints and arrested a number of suspects primarily for illegal timber collecting and encroachment but including two suspected tiger poachers (arrested outside of the park in Kota Agung, see below for details of prosecution support by WCU). WCS support for the RPU team will continue into 2006 with new measures being put into place to greater coordinate between WCU and RPU activities in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Human-tiger conflict prevention work was conducted between June 2004 and October 2005 by the WCU team directly and in coordination with another WCS tiger project focusing specifically on Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park. Combined these teams made ten patrols in high conflicts areas around the park, including the villages of Talang Enim, Padang Cermin, Pringsewu, Lampung Barat, Pulau Panggung, Batutegi, Merpas (Pekon Bukit Indah), Kecamatan Neglasari Tanggamus, Pengekahan (enclave), and Kiluan Bay. During these patrols the WCU facilitated sixteen consultative village meetings involving around 680 villagers living near the park boundary. These meetings were used to introduce wildlife conservation ideas and to promote alternative resolutions for wildlife-human conflict. Through a consultative process, we helped them developing simple low cost methods to drive out tigers that accidentally entered the villages. The partner WCS tiger project followed these visits up by promoting the building of livestock enclosures that safeguard livestock and prevent conflict. Twenty-four such enclosures have been built to date, each on a cost sharing basis with the villagers themselves and using volunteer labour from among the farming community. In five of the highest conflict areas 'community organisers' have been appointed (and paid a small stipend) to continue to promote conflict mitigation measures and to act as a two-way source of information between the conflict area and the WCU/tiger teams.

To highlight the scale of the conflict problem, the WCU and tiger teams recorded nine incidents of reported tiger conflict between July 2004 and September 2005 resulting in the deaths of three villagers and 115 goats. Investigation of each incident revealed that five of the reported conflicts involved tigers while four actually involved clouded leopards but tigers were being blamed.

A larger and coordinated approach to law enforcement, conflict prevention and education in the national park buffer zone is due to being in 2006. This will involve patrols/response teams being established to cover the entire perimeter of the national park. Each team will have a remit to investigate and enforce illegal hunting and logging, promote conflict mitigation and raise awareness through education activities. The teams will be backed by an expansion of the community organiser network. This work is being implemented as a collaborative effort between WCU, WCS-tiger team, RPU, WWF the National park authorities (BTNBBS) and the Forestry office in Lampung (BKSDA). It is being funded by the contributions of each partner and by a major WCS-UNESCO funded project.

Objective 2: *Facilitate law enforcement and support the prosecution of poachers and traders.*

In the period of June 2004 to November 2005, the WCU has supported the Lampung Forestry office (BKSDA) in processing seven illegal cases. Two of these cases involved tiger poaching in Bengkulu and Lampung Province. These two cases involved three individual poachers who between them were responsible for the killing of two tigers in 2005 and seven tigers in 2004. Based on an estimated total illegal off-take of tigers in the provinces of around 33 tigers per year, the removal of these three poachers could have the effect of a reduction in poaching rate of around 20%. Two of the poachers have already been jailed; prosecution of the third is still in progress.

Of the other five cases for WCU has supported the prosecution, four have involved wildlife smugglers and the remaining case related to an ivory collector in Bandar Lampung. A total of 135 live animals were confiscated from those operations, 26 of which were protected species (mostly primates).

Objective 3: *To promote public awareness of tiger trade prohibition*

The WCU continues to be highly visible in raising the awareness and profile of tiger conservation in the region. Awareness campaign activities have included the production of various education products, including posters (2 models), leaflet (3 models), pins (3 models), tiger footage, and a children's book story (1 model). WCU campaign targets have included people living around protected areas and cities, government officials, judges, politicians, NGOs, and students. Over 22,100 campaign products have been distributed in Bandar Lampung, and other cities across the province. To introduce our efforts to stop tiger killing into a larger audience outside Lampung, we have participated in various conservation exhibitions in Bandung and Bogor. Additionally, at the time of this reporting, five WCU newsletters have been published, with two special editions on the Sumatran tigers.

The primary target for the WCU tiger campaign continues to be students at elementary schools around Bandar Lampung. In collaboration with DAUN (Lampung Institute for Conservation), a local NGO focusing on environment education, we have now visited 39 elementary schools around this area. Through films, stage show, games, and interactive discussion, we have brought Sumatran tiger and its conservation needs into the attention of at least 2,240 students. The success of these school visits is evaluated by a questionnaire on completion of the visit. It is greatly encouraging to know that after the education activities the questionnaires indicate that 98% of students now know that the tiger is a legally protected species, now understand what tiger habitat and prey are, understand the threats to tigers and know that hunting and trading tiger's parts are prohibited.

As a final activity with 21st Century Tiger support the tiger school visits program conducted a 'Tiger Olympiad' that invited around 500 students from 32 elementary

schools in Bandar Lampung and Tanggamus districts. Tiger Olympiad activities consisted of tiger games and painting competitions, a science competition and a tiger puppet show. The Tiger Olympiad was opened by the Major of Bandar Lampung. The painting competition attracted 270 students, and science competition was held with 13 groups from 12 elementary schools. The tiger awareness campaign continues at full capacity now being supported through a partner project of WCS.

In June 2005 the WCU held 'Tiger Day 1' in Lampung University Recreation Park. Tiger Day activities included a tiger exhibition, tiger discussion with stakeholders, tiger face painting competition, students painting competition, music competition, and tiger games competition. Tiger Day was opened by the Governor of Lampung and exhibition stands included ZSL (Zoological Society London) Jambi Project, Conservation International Indonesia - Medan, and WWF Tesso Nilo Tiger Project. Key note speakers at the tiger discussion included the Head of Way Kambas National Park, Head of BKSDA Lampung, ZSL, WCS Tiger Project and were facilitated by the Director of WCS Indonesia. The painting competition attracted around 110 participants from Bandar Lampung elementary schools. Tiger Day also collected more than 1,000 thousand signatures from people who attended and were interested in tiger conservation.

Through the WCU collaboration with journalists, more than 37 articles have now been published in local and national newspapers bringing tigers conservation and other protected species to a wide audience. The articles covered patrolling and law enforcement activities carried out by WCU during June 2004 to November 2005 to combat wildlife trades in Lampung. Details are given in Appendix 1 and cuttings can be provided on request.

In addition to the printed media, stories on legal processes against tiger poachers were broadcasted nationwide three times to all Indonesia by the nations leading TV stations (SCTV, RCTI, Indosiar, TV7, and Trans TV). Similarly talk show programs have been hosted on local radio stations. The end of November, WCU will mount a billboard campaign at Lampung airport and alongside the nearby Trans-Sumatra Highway.

The success of the media campaign continues to have a significant effect in strengthening the resolve of the local enforcement agencies, particularly the forestry department. As media articles jointly credit the agencies with the project achievements it has increased both their motivation and pride. The success of this has led directly to our intention to adopt this media partnership approach at the national level as part of our new strategy.

We have prepared a CD-ROM with photos and film of some of the awareness activities. These will be sent by post together with examples of the awareness material itself.

Objective 4: *Creation of a long-term program at a regional or national scale to stop illegal sales of tigers and other key wildlife species.*

In the previous interim report we detailed the general strategy WCS is employing to conserve tigers and eliminate illegal wildlife trade. This report is reproduced here in Appendix 2 for reference. The implementation of this strategy is already underway. Some of the initiatives are detailed below:

Wildlife Crime: To build the national lobby for wildlife crime abolition.

The WCU has worked to expand its network through an informal alliance with the other major non-government stakeholders in wildlife crime law enforcement. To date visits have been made to the largest NGO partners and general agreement reached on the formation of such a network, based initially on an open channel of communication between partners. It is hoped that the increasing use of this channel (primarily an email group) that joint actions can be developed and greater publicity obtained for the cause of wildlife crime prevention. This will be a focus of future work and a main component of the potential UNDP-GEF project (hopefully online in 2006).

Wildlife Crime: To build national coordination and authority

Work to strengthen the coordination and enforcement capacity of the Department of Forestry centrally continues. We are making progress on the promotion of tackling of wildlife crime through money laundering and financial crime legislation and a series of stakeholder discussions are underway about the next steps and possible collaboration.

Wildlife Crime: To build regional coordination and enforcement

The success of the Lampung WCU as a low-cost collaborative approach to law enforcement is being promoted in other provinces. The Lampung team will shortly host stakeholder workshops in Bengkulu and South Sumatra with a view to facilitating the formation of similar WCU-style collaboration among local partners. These teams will create an integrated network spanning southern Sumatra and greatly enhance the ability to track and prosecute traders and poachers exploiting cross-border movement to avoid arrest.

We also plan to expand the WCU network in eastern Indonesia in 2006 with the expansion of the North Sulawesi WCU and the formation of a Maluku-wide WCU team with bases in Ternate (north Sulawesi) and Ambon (head office and south Maluku).

Wildlife Crime: To reduce national demand for illegal wildlife

In 2006 WCS is recruiting an experienced media communication officer. The intention behind this is to enhance our access to the mass media as a means to communicate more effectively with the 247 million people of Indonesia. A main focus of this work is likely to be wildlife trade issues.

Tiger Conservation: To address the illegal killing of tigers

As noted above in 2006 we will expand our programme of work in the boundaries of Bukit Barisan Selatan National park through a coordinated collaboration between the park authorities (BTNBBS) the Lampung and Bengkulu Forestry Offices (BKSDA), WCU, RPU and WWF. This will involve patrols/response teams being established to cover the entire perimeter of the national park. Each team will have a remit to investigate and enforce illegal hunting and logging law, promote conflict mitigation and raise awareness through education activities. The teams will be backed by an expansion of the community organiser network. The success of this operation will lead to attempts to expand it to new areas.

Tiger Conservation: To address the destruction of habitat and unsustainable hunting of tiger prey

We continue to be closely involved in the conservation of Bukit Barisan Selatan and Way Kambas National Parks. This work contains a massive variety of activities ranging from collaborative management, spatial and development planning reform, training, education and awareness and law enforcement. Full details are available on request.

A major new initiative we hope to undertake with partner support in 2006 is the setup of a Sumatra-wide survey of large mammals to highlight priority areas and threats, to assess current status and to allow conservation interventions to be monitored. The initial steps for this will hopefully involved the formation of a collaboration of tiger conservation stakeholders and the agreement on a monitoring protocol and design. This will be followed by testing the design and developing a strategy to implement the full survey.

Financial report

The following table details expenditures against the project in the period July 1st 2004 until September 30th 2005. Cost are shown in US\$ against cost category. No single expense exceeded US\$1000. All receipts are retained and are available on request.

Category	21st Century Tiger Funds (USD)
local labour	\$25,556
local/day-trip travel	\$5,108
other supplies (including field supplies)	\$2,385
Telephone & communications	\$1,994
Printing costs	\$1,738
Field equipment >\$250<\$5,000	\$1,583
Vehicle expenses (fuel and repairs)	\$1,510
Conferences, meetings & training	\$1,113
Office supplies	\$1,014
Sub-awards	\$980
Overnight travel	\$653
Purchased services	\$605
Utilities	\$282
Insurance	\$195
Couriers	\$104
Miscellaneous	\$30
Total	\$44,850
Original Grant (US\$ equivalent)	\$44,850

Appendix 1

List of articles published by WCU in local and national media to date (cuttings or translation will be sent by post). Those indicated in bold are national newspapers.

- Berdesakan, 2 Ekor Kera Sitaan Mati, Lampung Post, 5 June 2004.
- BKSDA Amankan 52 Satwa Langka, Radar Lampung, 5 June 2004.
- Bawa Satwa Dilindungi, Seorang Nenek Ditangkap, Lampung Post, 6 June 2004.
- **Illegal logging, Poaching, Threaten Sumatran Elephants, The Jakarta Post, 10 July 2004.**
- Lagi, Nenek Bawa Puluhan Satwa di KA, Lampung Post 19, July 2004.
- **Bawa Satwa Langka, Seorang Nenek Ditangkap, Republika, 20 July 2004.**
- Bawa Satwa Dilindungi, Nenek Ditangkap, Lampung Post, 25 July 2004.
- Nenek Pedagang Satwa Liar Ditangkap Aparat BKSDA Lampung, 25 July 2004.
- BKSDA Sita Siamang di Pendopo, Lampung Post, 7 August 2004
- BKSDA Lepas 18 Kura-kura dan 15 Perhutut, Lampung Post, 11 August 2004.
- BKSDA Perketat Pengawasan di Stasiun KA, Lampung Post, 15 August 2004.
- Harimau Sumatera Dikirim Ke BKSDA, Lampung Post, 26 August 2004.
- Aneh, Kain Jins di Perut Harimau, Lampung Post, 6 September 2004.
- BKSDA Amankan Satwa Dilindungi, Radar Lampung, 22 September 2004.
- **Mengawasi Bakauheni, Menekan Teror, Kompas, 22 September 2004.**
- BKSDA Sita Hewan Dilindungi, Lampung Post, 22 September 2004.
- Lima Satwa Sitaan Mati dan Hilang, Lampung Post, 24 September 2004.
- BKSDA Limpahkan Kasus Pengrajin Gading, Lampung Post, 5 October 2004.
- BKSDA Diminta Tindak Pedagang satwa, Lampung Post, 9 October 2004.
- BKSDA Usut Perburuan Kera, 21 Radar Lampung, 21 October 2004.
- Lindungi Hutan Kita Sekarang, Radar Lampung, 21 October 2004.
- **SBY Didesak Peduli Lingkungan, 21 October 2004.**
- Kepunahannya Tinggal Menghitung Hari, Lampung Post, 22 October 2004.
- Berkas Perajin Gading Sampai Ke PN, Lampung Post, 23 October 2004.
- Perlu Dikaji Ulang Rencana Kebun Binatang dan Atraksi Gajah, 25 October 2004.
- Rencana Kebun Binatang Terus Menuai Kritik, Lampung Post, 1 November 2004.
- Lima Gajah PLG Dipindah Ke Taman Wisata Batuputu, Lampung Post, 10 November 2004.
- Hakim Tanyakan Barang Bukti 102 Pipa Gading, Lampung Post, 2 January 2005.
- Atraksi Gajah FWK Dinilai Penyiksaan, Lampung Post, 7 January 2005.
- Selamatkan Harimau Sumatera, Radar Lampung, 29 March 2005.
- WCU – DAUN Roadshow Harimau Sumatera, Lampung Post, 29 March 2005.
- **Harimau Di Lampung Punah 2010, Kompas, 29 March 2005.**
- **Konflik Harimau Vs Penduduk Meningkat, Kompas, 2 May 2005.**
- Cuma 2 Bulan Penjara Bagi Perajin dan Pemilik Pipa Gading, Newsletter WCU, July 2004.

- **Perburuan Gajah Terjadi di Taman Nasional Way Kambas, Kompas, July 2005**
- Taman Wisata Kedaton Tak Punya Ijin Konservasi, Lampung Post, 27 September 2005.
- WCU – DAUN Gelar Olimpiade Tiger, 2 October 2005.
- SD Al-Kautsar Menangi Olimpiade Tiger, 3 October, 2005.
- **Lumba-Lumba Makin Marak Diburu di Teluk Kiluan, Kompas, 26 Oktober 2005.**
- **Lampung Park Critisized for Poor Wildlife Treatment, The Jakarta Post, 11 November 2005.**
- Harimau TNBBS Mati, Kain Jins dan Sandal Ada di Perutnya, Newsletter WCU, September 2004.
- Kisah Gila-Gilaan Kebun Binatang Lampung, Newsletter WCU, December 2004.
- Konflik Harimau Vs Manusia, Siapa Yang Menjadi Korban?, Newsletter WCU, Mei 2005.
- 6 Harimau Mati Lagi, Newsletter WCU, August 2005.

Appendix 2

(reproduced from Interim report)

Wildlife crime

We intend to build on the work establishing the Lampung WCU, kindly funded by 21st Century Tiger, to other regions and the national scale. This will be achieved by four main simultaneous themes of work in Indonesia and two further themes internationally (not detailed here):

To build the national lobby for wildlife crime abolition.

The Government of Indonesia has recently shown a commitment to tackling illegal logging through the adequate resourcing of a central coordination agency, but failed to address wildlife hunting and trade under the same initiative. By working in collaboration with other partners and media we hope to mount a national media and lobby campaign to raise the profile and impact of wildlife crime and seek a presidential decree to add wildlife crime to the illegal logging initiative or to create a new adequately resources lead agency role. It is hoped this work will be initiated in late 2005 under initial funding from UNDP-GEF.

To build national coordination and authority

Simultaneously to lobbying for greater national coordination, we intend to work with the most likely lead agency, the Department of Forestry, to develop their capacity to provide that coordination. We hope this will be done in partnership with TRAFFIC and with funding initially from UNDP-GEF. We will focus on the capacity of the law enforcement section of Department of Forestry and also on the relevant sections of the judiciary. A possibility being investigated now includes the tackling of wildlife crime through money laundering and financial crime legislation and talks are underway with the USAID Financial Crime Team about potential collaboration.

To build regional coordination and enforcement

We intend to build on the success of the Lampung WCU to promote similar low-cost collaborative approaches to law enforcement in other provinces. We intend to make visits in late 2005 to adjacent province authorities and to pilot a information database and network to enable cross-province coordination. It is our hope that as national coordination increases the national lead agency will be able to feed into and feed from these regional networks. We hope to fund this work under a variety of sources, including UNDP-GEF and smaller donors. We will seek to build on and integrate with other partners where they have already developed such networks locally, notably TRAFFIC.

To reduce national demand for illegal wildlife

By awareness raising activities, primarily through national media, we hope to bring about a cultural shift in peoples attitudes to wildlife crime. Though a tall order, we are undaunted. We intend to couple this activity in the first instance to the national media campaign, but to develop it further in the next two years through a national-level education campaign.

Tiger Conservation

We intend to build on the work of our current and previous projects and to integrate them into a coordinated plan of work, working to a single goal. We also intend to collaborate far more closely with other tiger conservation projects operating in Sumatra, a process we have begun already. In outline our strategy for tiger conservation will include the following elements:

To address the illegal killing of tigers

We recognize deliberate hunting and human-tiger conflict as the main sources of illegally killed tigers. We intend to tackle deliberate hunting through our Wildlife Crime strategy outlined above. We intend to tackle human-tiger conflict through the development of our existing initiatives in Bukit Barisan and expansion initially to adjacent provinces. We hope to start this process in late 2005 by arranging workshops with key stakeholders in these provinces to map areas of conflict and to work with other tiger conservation projects to pool our knowledge of the best solutions. We then hope to take conflict awareness activities to hot-spot areas, coupled with other activities outlined below.

To address the destruction of habitat and unsustainable hunting of tiger prey

As with human-tiger conflict, we hope to first expand our activities from Lampung to adjacent provinces and to work with the existing stakeholders in those provinces to pool our knowledge and resources. We hope to initiate activities in late 2005 to identify tiger distribution in southern Sumatra and highlight potential remaining populations. This will be followed, funding permitting, by rapid surveys (coupled to awareness and conflict mitigation work as above).

Simultaneous with this we intend to meet with other tiger conservation projects to pool knowledge about ecology, management and monitoring to allow local solutions to be developed for any areas highlighted as important and not currently the subject of conservation measures. In developing such solutions we will draw on the successes of others and of WCS's own experiences in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

To tackle the illegal or unsustainable hunting of tiger prey we will couple awareness raising activities with human-tiger conflict and site survey work and link the initiatives to new provincial WCU-like collaborative law enforcement teams.

Appendix 2 (graphic)

