

Enforcement and Protection of Komodo National Park

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Komodo National Park) was established in 1980 and declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1991 after already being listed as a Man and Biosphere Reserve in 1977. KNP was initially established to conserve the unique Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*), and its habitat. Other terrestrial species of note include the orange-footed scrubfowl (*Megapodius reinwardt*), an endemic rat (*Rattus rintjanus*), and Timor deer (*Cervus timorensis*). Approximately 70% of the terrestrial area is open grass-woodland savanna. Tropical deciduous (monsoon) forest and quasi cloud-forest above 500 m on ridges and pinnacles are the other terrestrial habitat types.

Komodo National Park (KNP) includes one of the world's richest marine environments. The Park encompasses 1,214 square kilometers of highly diverse marine habitats, including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, seamounts, and semi-enclosed bays. These habitats harbor more than 1,000 species of fish, some 260 species of reef-building coral, and 70 species of sponges. Dugong (*Dugong dugon*), dolphins (10 species), whales (6 species), and hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and green (*Chelonia mydas*) turtles are all occurring within the Park. KNP lies in the Wallacea Region of Indonesia, identified by WWF and Conservation International as a global conservation priority area.

KNP is located between the islands of Sumbawa and Flores, at the border of the NTT and NTB provinces. KNP includes three major islands, Komodo, Rinca and Padar, and numerous smaller islands together totaling 603 km² of land. The total size of KNP is presently 1,817 km². Proposed extensions of 25 km² land (Banta island) and 479 km² marine waters will bring the total surface area up to 2,321 km². There were around 3,267 inhabitants living within the Park in 1999, spread out over four settlements (Komodo, Papagaran, Rinca and Kerora). An estimated 16,816 people were living in fishing villages directly surrounding the Park in 1998. Park inhabitants mainly derive their income from a pelagic lift net ('bagan') fishery that targets squid and small schooling pelagic fish.

Destructive fishing practices such as dynamite-, cyanide-, and compressor fishing severely threaten the Park's demersal (bottom dwelling) and sedentary marine resources by destroying both the habitat (coral reefs) and the resource itself (fish and invertebrate stocks). The present situation in KNP is characterized by reduced but continuing destructive fishing practices, primarily by non-Park inhabitants, and high pressure on

demersal stocks like lobsters, shellfish, groupers and napoleon wrasse. Terrestrial threats include the increasing pressure on forest cover for fuel-wood and water resources as the local human population has increased 800% over the past 60 years. In addition, the Timor deer population, the preferred prey source for the endangered Komodo dragon, is still being poached. Pollution inputs, ranging from raw sewage to chemicals, are increasing and may pose a major threat in the future.

1.2 Enforcement in KNP

As mandated by existing acts and regulations, the protection of both terrestrial and marine areas of KNP is the responsibility of the park authority. This assignment is specified in the 25 years management plan of the park. A long-term enforcement strategy deals with both terrestrial and marine infractions. Immediate steps need to be taken on land to prevent further degradation of the mangrove habitat and to halt poaching. A systematic patrol system similar to that developed for the marine sector needs to be developed. Rangers need to be provided with proper and adequate equipment, including communication materials, security devices (handcuffs, guns), and transportation. Protection of land and marine areas through the implementation of various regulations requires improved capacity, a high degree of coordination and specialized management. Physical features of the area and socio-economic status of the communities surrounding the park dictate specific approaches. General conditions, which have to be met by an effective park protection instrument, are:

- capacity to cover both land and marine areas,
- equipped with clear regulations and guidelines,
- supported by clean and efficient legal system,
- authority to enforce the regulations,
- supported by proper logistical and supplies backup,
- supported by reliable transportation means especially boats,
- manned by personnel with proper skills in guarding, sea life, heavy terrain, legal measures, and communication,
- equipped with reliable communication system,
- supported by sea safety means,
- equipped with adequate mapping capacity,
- equipped with adequate arms and self-defense materials,
- supported by adequate control system, and
- supported by proper welfare and health care systems.

While the marine patrols have successfully decreased the incidence of large-scale dynamite and cyanide fishing in recent years, considerable further protection is needed. The demersal fish stocks and coral reefs, already damaged, continue to be threatened by a variety of destructive methods, including the use of hookah compressors, reef gleaning, fish traps, gillnets, and bottom hook and lines. Banning the use of hookah compressors, used in both dynamite and cyanide fishing, is strongly recommended. Park authorities and other enforcement agencies need to become aware of the destructive impact of commonly practiced fishing methods like compressor fishing, reef gleaning, 'bubu' trap fishing, gillnetting and hook & line fishing.

The high frequency of boat patrols in the Park, including a monitoring program recording patterns in resource utilization, should be continued long-term. Between 1996 and 2000 the Park patrols have been mostly focusing on the combat of dynamite fishing in the Park, but this is not sufficient to protect the Park's marine resources. The following phases of increasingly strict law enforcement are planned for implementation in the marine environment:

- Remove blast- and cyanide fisheries from within the Park's borders.
- Remove blast- and cyanide fisheries from the Buffer Zones and adjacent areas.
- Prohibit key destructive gear types within the Park's borders. The most urgent need here is to ban the hookah compressor, the reef gleaning and the 'bubu' traps.
- Establish Traditional Use Zones with exclusive use rights for demersal fisheries in coastal areas, and a Pelagic Use Zone in the open waters of the Park.
- Close major parts of the Park for demersal gear types like gillnets, *bubu* traps and bottom hook and line. Allow certain demersal gear types such as bottom hook and line only in Traditional Use Zones.

2. REGULATIONS

2.1 Regulated Activities and Regulating Instruments

A large variety of activities will be regulated according to the Park's 25 year management plan. Detailed regulations have been designed for all the Park's terrestrial and marine zones, and include among others:

1. Prohibition on the use of explosives for fishing in and outside the park.
2. Prohibition on the use of poisons for fishing in and outside the park.
3. Ban on the use of hookah compressors and SCUBA gear for fishing in the park and its buffer zones.
4. Ban on various destructive fishing methods such as bubu, reef gleaning and gillnets throughout the park.
5. Prohibition on capture of any protected species throughout the Park.
6. Regulating fishing of milk-fish, and squids in the traditional use zones.
7. Fisheries regulations on specific species and gear types for specific zones.
8. Visitor management.
9. Fisher management (licensing).
10. Resident management in the park.
11. Regulating collection of tamarind and srikaya fruits.
12. Regulating sport fishing activity.
13. Management on waste and garbage.
14. Anchoring regulations.
15. Imposing minimum standard on boat equipment.
16. Regulating film making.
17. Regulating research and scientific activities.

18. Protection of ecologically critical sites, and
19. Regulating recreational dive activity.

Regulations will be clearly written and made accessible to all stakeholders. Dissimination of regulations will include their posting in all local and adjacent public places. The regulations and their legal basis will be made available in the form of:

1. Zoning map endorsed by Ministerial or DG PKA Decree(s).
2. DG Decrees concerning zones and their regulations.
3. Local Government regulations (Perda) concerning the uses of various fishing gears and concerning buffer zones.
4. Boundary marking of the park and its zones as endorsed by DG PKA Decree(s).
5. Signs and marks at ecologically critical sites, mooring buoys, recreation sites, etc.
6. Boat titles, ID cards, licenses.
7. Related decrees concerning minimum standards on boat equipment issued by DG of Marine Transportation, Harbor Master, Park Authority.
8. Entrance ticket, mooring ticket.
9. Acts, Government regulations.
10. Local community regulations co-endorsed by community leaders and park authority.

Instruments and documents (and their detailed sanctions) will be compiled in guidelines and manuals for the enforcement officers, other park rangers and community outreach personnel. They will be socialized with all stakeholders, such as police, district attorney, local parliament, local government agencies, communities, tour operators, hotels and restaurants, visitors, and other park users. The role of community outreach personnel will be crucial during this socialization phase. Regulating instruments include:

2.1.1 A zoning system with regulations for Komodo National Park

A zoning map is being developed and endorsed by the Ministry Of Forestry and DG PKA. The endorsement will include all the regulations pertaining to each of the zones as defined in the 25 year management plan. This process includes the detailing of the coordinates of the boundaries of zones. Specific follow-up activities include:

- consultation with the Forestry Planning and Mapping Division and PKA,
- finalization of the map and endorsement,
- physically marking the zones boundaries as appropriate, and
- socialization of the zones boundaries to the stakeholders (printing zoning maps and their regulations).

Since the park zoning and regulations will be complemented with local legislation endorsed by the district and provincial government, this activity will be closely coordinated with the local governments and parliaments.

2.1.2 Supporting local legislation on resource use and buffer zones

Local government and parliament have committed to issue regulations in support of the park's zoning system and management. These are regulations on sustainable use of resources (e.g. fisheries), buffer zones, park resident re-settlement. etc. The development of local legislation will be socialized with and supported by all stakeholders such as district and sub-district government, fisheries, KNP, local parliament and communities.

2.1.3 Regulations on tourism management

Other regulations concerning visitor services will be subject to the approval of concession permits by PKA. Since the approval of concession will be followed by EIA and other construction works on visitor service areas and sites of interests, it will be reasonable to project that their effective implementation at the earliest will be 6 months after the approval. Meanwhile the immediate regulations ready to be implemented are the above mentioned regulations plus the existing ones applied for visitor.

2.2 Timeline for Implementation

NO	ACTIVITY	QUARTER in 2001/2						REMARKS
		1	2	3	4	1	2	
1	Zoning							
	1.1. setting coordinates	V						
	1.2. consultation & endorsement	V	V					-
	1.3. physical marking		V	V	V			
	1.4. printing zoning sheets		V	V	V			-
	1.5. socialization			V	V	V	V	-
	1.6. enforcement			V	V	V	V	-
	-							
2.	Local regulations							-
	2.1. drafting & consultation	V	V	-				-
	2.2. socialization		V	V				-
	2.3. enforcement			V	V	V	V	-
								-
3.	Immediate regulations							-
	3.1. socialization	V	V	-				-
	3.2. enforcement	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
								-
4.	Other regulations							Concession subject to approval and terms set in the permit and agreements.
	4.1. concession consultation	V	V	V				
	4.2. concession approval			V				
	4.3. development of visitor regulations			V	V			
	4.4. infrastructure setting			V	V			
	4.5. socialization			V	V	V	V	
	4.6. enforcement					V	V	

3. THE ENFORCEMENT TEAM

All personnel on the park's enforcement team have to fit the following criteria:

- Knowledgeable on the imposed regulations
- Skilled in terrestrial and marine surveillance and survival
- Skilled in effective communication with communities and visitors
- Skilled in the use of arms and in self defense
- Skilled in operating radio communication systems
- Skilled in handling violations and rules of engagement in the field
- Skilled in filing charges and possessing authority of enforcement
- Skilled in forest/bush fire fighting

Enforcement personnel will be made available in adequate numbers, proportional to the area which needs to be covered and to potential problems as anticipated. All enforcement personnel will be part of a specialized Enforcement Task Force which will be managed solely for park protection purposes at all times. Task Force capacity and personnel skills will be maintained at high levels and evaluated regularly.

3.1 Operational Steps in the Development of the Enforcement Task Force

- a. **TOR.** Development of a special *TOR for the Enforcement Task Force*, coordination with other enforcement agencies and signing of agreements and MOUs. The Task Force TOR contains the objectives and work plan of the enforcement unit. Coordination will be undertaken in close cooperation with DG PKA who officially approves the development of the team and its plan. There will be agreements with other enforcement agencies on authority and responsibility over area coverage, standing operational procedures (SOPs), and entailing legal processes. The TOR will be socialized among local government, parliament, communities, enforcement agencies, tour operator and other stakeholders.
- b. **Recruitment.** Implementation of *recruitment and selection process*. Considering the special skills required for the team, all personnel has to be carefully selected. Candidates will meet the following requirements:
 1. physically fit for field assignment (general health check up),
 2. mentally fit for field challenges (via psychological test),
 3. adequate intelligence and emotion levels (IQ and EQ test),
 4. maximum 38 years of age,
 5. forest ranger training completed,
 6. English reading and speaking skills, and
 7. excellent swimming skills and strong field endurance.

Based on the size of the area to be covered and the condition of its terrain, the Task Force will have a minimum of 50 highly trained personnel. Personnel will

firstly be selected from the ranks of existing park rangers. If sufficient numbers of qualified personnel can not be obtained from the park, the selection will be extended to other PKA rangers elsewhere in Indonesia in coordination with PKA.

- c. **Training.** All candidates for the Enforcement Task Force have to go through a rigorous *training process in three phases*.
- c.1 Preliminary training. This training phase is designed to physically and mentally prepare the candidates. They will also be trained to upgrade their English and to better comprehend the basics of protected area management. This training phase will cover a two month period.
 - c.2 Core training. This will contain several rigorous modules on law enforcement, marine skills, communication skills, interpretation, and other related skills. This phase will cover a three month period.
 - c.3 On the job training. Immediately after successful completion of the preliminary and core training phases, the graduated personnel will be deployed in the field under the supervision of team trainers for another three months. This will be a first field test of their skills and readiness. On the job training sessions will be regularly conducted every year (for a month) in order to refresh the team and review their individual and team performance. This will also function as a remedial session as required.

Since surveillance and enforcement activities have to continue all year round and numbers of available rangers are limited, the training will be organized in three classes of 15 – 20 persons each.

- d. **Operation.** The enforcement team will be led by a supervisor, whose duty includes coordinating operations and post operation legal processes. An operational work plan will be implemented as a guideline for surveillance routines, communication, engagement rules, boat inspection, schedules, codes of conduct, equipment use and maintenance, and other related subjects. The plan will be endorsed by the park management. Operational Plan FY02 is laid out in chapter 4 of this document. In cases where violation charges need to be filed and legal procedures followed, the team will be supported by specially trained lawyers. A number of lawyers will enter agreements of cooperation with the enforcement team and receive special training under these agreements.
- e. **Post Operation.** Following the field arrest of any suspected violator, a coordination meeting will be promptly held, with police, district attorney office, and hospital (in case of injuries). Before the magistrate will produce a verdict, two procedures have to be followed. Filing charges, which is carried out by police and Park Authority in Labuan Bajo, and cross-examination in the court, which is carried out by district attorney and magistrate during the court session in Ruteng. The legal team has to deal with logistics, security of the suspects, security of proof of evidence, filing charges, producing expert witnesses, reconstruction of events at the site of the violation, etc. Three parties will be playing the key roles,

namely National Park Authority, Police and the District Attorney's offices in Labuan Bajo and Ruteng. The park is represented by PPNS. The complete process takes a considerable amount of time (approx. 3 months or more) which means the park has to be prepared to support the Labuan Bajo police office with logistics involved in detaining suspects. The park also has to support any medical/hospital cost of suspects if there is any injury or casualty during the operation. The present Labuan Bajo police office does not have the capacity to deal with more than 10 suspects at a time. Several components will be installed to ensure success:

1. PPNS personnel (minimum 20 persons),
2. informed (trained) legal officers / lawyers,
3. logistics for minimum 5 cases per year and emergencies (hospital),
4. office supplies, transportation, etc., and
5. immediately accessible financial resources in Labuan Bajo.

3.2 Equipment

The team will be equipped with effective tools which maximize their mobility, area coverage, and response efficiency in any field conditions. Since all park boundaries are situated in marine waters, boats will be the most suitable vehicle for patrolling the park. These boats will also function as mobile (floating) ranger stations and will be equipped with proper communication systems, armor, field observation instruments, tender speedboats, supplies, and personnel. The boats will be deployed especially to monitor the most sensitive sites in the park such as spawning aggregation sites, fragile dive sites, etc. Their operation will be controlled by Park Headquarter in Labuan Bajo via a reliable and secure radio communication systems. The main units of equipment are:

- 3.2.1 A total of 5 wooden vessels is required as Floating Ranger Stations. Each vessel will be manned by a crew of 4 to 5 persons. The vessels will be furnished with accommodation for rangers, kitchen, toilets and radio communication systems. The on-board facilities will be sufficient to enable 6-8 rangers to live on board during their full duty period. To support surveillance and enforcement operations, a small tender speedboat with outboard engine will be attached to each FRS.
- 3.2.2 There will be 12 fully equipped and furnished land-based ranger stations throughout the park, designed to monitor the park's terrestrial areas and to visually control specific coastal areas. Each post will be equipped with a basic living compound for 6 persons. Facilities will include beds, water installation, power generator, kitchen, office equipment, bush fire fighting gear, radio communication systems and fire arms. Each station is manned by at least 3 personnel at any time. A working map will be available in each individual station.
- 3.2.3 There will be at least two 30 feet speedboats all time available for regular patrols, transportation of personnel and supplies to FRS and land based ranger stations and for response to emergency situations. These two speedboats will be used for the implementation of 2 surveillance trips covering the entire park every week.

These patrols will take place on alternating days, including weekends and holidays. Armed enforcement personnel will be present on both these speedboats.

- 3.2.4 Radio Communication systems. A communication system will be designed and installed to serve the park management, including surveillance and enforcement activities. The system will cover the entire park in a reliable and secure way, and will be accessible to all park stations and boats 24 hours a day all year long. The system will be multi-layered, with SSB, VHF and marine band radios, to ensure accessibility and security. Mobile radios will only be used for connecting patrolling/on duty rangers within their group or station. Code protocols will be applied for all secure communication. The system will be managed by a radio communication coordinator and operators.

3.3 Logistics and maintenance

Logistics and supplies will be crucial components in the effective and efficient functioning of the overall enforcement system. Key elements are:

1. regular maintenance for boats and engines,
2. regular maintenance for radio communication system and related equipment,
3. maintenance and supplies for fire arms,
4. provisions for personal uses,
5. spare parts, batteries, fuel and food.

A logistical system will be developed, serving the entire park management. A workshop will be constructed for maintenance and repairs of engines and vehicles operated by park authorities and related projects. A professional team of mechanics will be employed.

3.4 Outreach, Awareness and Monitoring

During the park surveillance patrols, two additional tasks will be carried out by the Enforcement Task Force: 1) outreach, education and awareness, and 2) monitoring of resource utilization. The main person on board of each patrol, to carry out and be responsible for this task will be a specially trained Surveillance Officer who does not have any enforcement tasks.

This person will be working closely with the community development and awareness team of the park and will be responsible for constructive communication between the Task Force personnel and any persons encountered during patrols. The Surveillance Officer will be trained to explain issues of park management, zoning, regulations and enforcement to third parties.

This Surveillance Officer will also be working closely with the monitoring team of the park authority on the monitoring of resource utilization during the park patrols. During each of the 2 speedboat patrols per week. The Surveillance Officer stationed on the

speedboat will carry out the routine monitoring of marine resource use throughout the park. Each Surveillance Officer on board a Floating Ranger Station will be monitoring all night-time activity encountered in the sector they are patrolling. Similar systems of outreach and monitoring will be integrated in the terrestrial surveillance plans.

3.5 Incentives

The effectiveness of the Enforcement Task Force will be determined by its leadership, quality of personnel, level of dedication, motivation, supporting infrastructures and logistics. It is also dictated by the merit and incentive system in effect. Therefore, a special incentives system will be administered based on the ranks and performance of individual team members.

3.6 Timeline

By the end of 2001 the enforcement team will be fully operational. Development will be started early that year under the following tentative schedule:

No	Activity	m o n t h																Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Preparation																	
2	Selection & recruitment		■	■	■													
3.	Prelim. Training G1				■	■												KNP
4.	Core training G1						■	■	■									
5.	On the job training G1									■	■	■						KNP
6.	Prelim. Training G2						■	■										KNP
7.	Core training G2								■	■	■							
8.	On the job training G2											■	■	■				KNP
9.	Prelim. Training G3								■	■								KNP
10	Core training G3										■	■	■					
11	On the job training G3													■	■	■		KNP

4. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

An operational work-plan contains a series of guidelines, in effect for a given period of time, on patrolling, communication, engagement rules, boat inspection, schedules, codes of conduct, equipment maintenance, and other related subjects. The following will only cover patrol plan, which includes patrol mode, patrol team, patrol logistics, and legal back-up. Elaboration on others will be separately documented.

4.1 Patrol Mode

Komodo National Park and it's immediate surroundings consists of two realms, terrestrial and marine, which will be entirely covered by a comprehensive patrol system. System elements include terrestrial ranger stations (TRS), Floating Ranger Stations (FRS), terrestrial and marine regular circling patrols (CP) special deployment patrols (SDP) and surrounding park patrols (SPP).

Terrestrial Ranger Stations (TRS)

There are currently 9 TRS scattered in the KNP area (Loh Liang, Loh Buaya, Kampung Komodo, Kampung Rinca, Kerora, Sebita, Wenci, Loh Wau, Loh Tongker). Three additional TRS will be built in South Komodo, Loh Dasami, Loh Ginggo to bring the total to 12 TRS. Each TRS will be manned by a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6 enforcement personnel at any time. Loh Liang and Loh Buaya also function as visitor centers and are manned by more personnel than others. Ranger's duties (during their TRS session) include patrolling its territorial area, communication and reporting, terrestrial resource monitoring, and extension. Each ranger will be assigned to be on duty for 20 days. Logistics are regularly supplied every 10 days by the logistics boat, which also transports replacement personnel. The number and locations of the station may change subject to regular evaluation with the next additional TRS anticipated for SW Komodo.

Floating Ranger Stations (FRS)

There will be two FRSs operating in KNP by the end of June 2001 and two others will be bought and made operational before the end of June 2002. Five FRS will be fully operational by the end of 2002. Each FRS will function both as a ranger station as well as a surveillance vehicle. Each FRS will be manned by 4-5 crew and 4-8 enforcement personnel. Each FRS will also have one Surveillance Officer whose duties are to monitor the team operation, communicate with persons encountered on patrols, and carry out the resource use monitoring. The boats are equipped with complete radio communication equipment. A tender speedboat is attached to every FRS to enhance the mobility of the FRS patrol team. Each FRS covers and patrols its assigned sector of the park, which may change as required by circumstances, situation and availability of patrolling means. There are plans on sector coverage for each FRS depending on numbers of FRS deployed at a specific time. As on the TRS, each ranger is assigned to be on duty for 20 days. Logistics are regularly supplied every 10 days by the logistical boat, which also transports replacement personnel.

Circling Patrols (CP)

Twice every week an enforcement team will patrol the entire park's waters for 2 days by speedboat. This means speedboat patrols are out during 4 days per week. The enforcement team on the speedboats comprises 4 – 6 personnel and a Surveillance Officer assigned for monitoring the operation, to collect the park resource use data and to communicate with persons encountered. The CPs will cover all of the park's waters and function as back up for TRS and FRS. To optimize its effectiveness the CP surveillance schedule is randomly determined in terms of days in the week.

Special Deployment Patrols (SDP)

These are reactive patrol activities, deployed in cases where field situations call for additional reinforcement. To facilitate such capacity, a speedboat is stand-by and a complete enforcement team is assigned as stand-by in Labuan Bajo, under the coordination of the enforcement coordinator and enforcement advisor. In cooperation with other agency(ies) SDPs can be assigned to patrol areas outside the park, such as north of Flores island.

Surrounding Park Patrol (SPP)

These are preventive patrol activities which cover the buffer zones, immediate park surroundings and other areas outside the park which are covered by park and local government co-management activities. Examples are FAD (fish aggregation device) sites which are part of community development and alternative livelihood projects, and target villages with fishing grounds sensitive to destructive fishing practices. SPP surveillance will be mostly conducted with enforcement agencies personnel other than park rangers, such as police, fisheries and Navy. Sape Sub-district agencies in the district of Bima, NTB Province, have approached the Komodo enforcement team to cooperate in combating destructive fishing practices and wildlife poaching. The government of Manggarai District, NTT Province, also asked the team to cooperate in their effort to combat such practices in the islands outside the park boundaries.

4.2 Patrol Team

The Enforcement Task Force will be participating in a cross-sectoral enforcement team consisting of various enforcement agencies concerned about the protection of park resources and surroundings. The team will consist mainly of Park rangers, navy, coast guard and Police Mobile Brigade. Each patrol team/group (each TRS, FRS, CP, SDP) will at least be equipped with two handy talkies and two firearms (rifles or handguns). The number of active patrol personnel at any given time will depend on the deployment status of the teams. The anticipated average number of personnel per day after June 2001 is 61 enforcement personnel plus 18 boat crew. These numbers will be divided over 4 FRS, 9 TRS and 1 CP. It is assumed that 6-10 persons of those are from other agencies than the park. There should be at least 22 guns carried by the combined patrols. Training for the teams has a very high priority.

4.3 Patrol Logistics

Logistical support for the patrol teams comprises of fuel, food supplies, replacement personnel and other supplies. At least until 2002, TNC's Komodo Field Office (KFO) will be responsible for supplying FRS, CP, and SDP and some terrestrial patrol activities. Special logistical vessels will be made operational for this purpose. CP speedboats may also be assigned for logistical duties when their schedule permits this. Average fuel consumption per day is 1500 liters. The average number of personnel which has to be logistically supported is 80 persons per day.

4.4 Legal and Logistical Back-Up

An enforcement coordinator, an advisor and a lawyer will be assigned to assist the park rangers when the team arrests suspects and files charges. Other back up will be provided in terms of logistical needs, following arrest, for the detainee(s) prior to the court session in Ruteng. In previous years on average there were 8 – 12 cases involving 40 – 80 suspects each year to be handled by park authority. The drafting of district government legislation on the use of marine resources in the region is underway and anticipated to

materialize in the second half of 2001. Combination of such local legislation with specific park regulations will strengthen the legal mandate of the park authority and the team.

5. REPORT ON KNP FY 01 CASES

1. The case of deer poaching in KNP (P.Rinca) dated March 4, 2000.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 68/PID.B/2000/PN.RUT.
Suspect 1. Mr. Syarifudin Muhamad Anggu (37 yrs) from Tanjung Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 2. Ms. Siti Asia Muhamad Saleh (39 yrs) from Nae Village – Bima, NTB
Penalized under Act No. 5 of 1990 concerning KSDAH & E (Article 21 para 2.b and Article 40 para 2)
Sentenced for 6 months and 15 days jail effective December 4, 2000.
2. The case of deer poaching in KNP (P. Komodo) dated November 10, 2000.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 08/PID.B/2001/PN.RUT
Suspect 1. Mr. Muhammad Daud (29 yrs) from Soro Village – Bima., NTB
Suspect 2. Mr. Anwar Muhtar (23 yrs) from Simpasai Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 3. Mr. Muhamad Saleh (40 yrs) from Simpasai Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 4. Mr. Abdurahman Yusuf (40 yrs) from Simpasai Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 5. Mr. Mansyur Achmad (35 yrs) from Kleo Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 6. Mr. Kaharudin (35 yrs) from Simpasai Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 7. Mr. Ibrahim (29 yrs) from Simpasai Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 8. Mr. Abdurahman Hasnun (40 yrs) from Simpasai – Bima, NTB
Suspect 9. Mr. Muhsini Hadu (35 yrs) from Simpasai – Bima, NTB
Penalized under Act No. 5 of 1990 concerning KSDAH & E (Article 21 para 2.a) and KUHP (Article 55 para 1)
Sentenced for 1 year jail effective February 7, 2001.
3. The case of blast fishing in KNP (P. Siaba waters) dated November 5, 2000.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 10/PID.B/2001/PN.RUT
Suspect 1. Mr. Nunung Cocok (24 yrs) from Bajo Pulo Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 2. Mr. Yasin Nudad (30 yrs) from Bajo Pulo Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 3. Mr. Usman (23 yrs) from Pay Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 4. Mr. Sumardin (18 yrs) from Poja Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 5. Mr. Ridwan A. Wahab (18 yrs) from Poja Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 6. Mr. Imran Abdurahman (18 yrs) from Bajo Barat Village – Bima, NTB
Penalized under Act No. 12 of 1951 concerning Emergency (Article 55) and KUHP (Article 55 para 1)
Sentenced for 1 year and 4 months jail effective May 1, 2001.
4. The case of blast fishing in KNP (P. Siaba waters) dated November 5, 2000.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 11/PID.B/2001/PN.RUT
Suspect 1. Mr. Ermin Nuhung (19 yrs) from Bajo Pulo Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 2. Mr. Asrin Kelong (19 yrs) from Bajo Pulo Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 3. Mr. Dolong Kendari (56 yrs) from Bajo Pulo Village – Bima, NTB
Penalized under Act No. 12 of 1951 (Article 55) and KUHP (Article 55 para 1)
Sentenced for 1 year and 4 months jail effective May 1, 2001.
5. The case of blast fishing in KNP (P. Siaba waters) dated November 4, 2000.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 12/PID.B/2001/PN.RUT
Suspect 1. Mr. Dayung Mustara (37 yrs) from Bajo Pulo Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 2. Mr. Jamdin Dai (38 yrs) from Papagarang Village – Manggarai, NTT
Suspect 3. Mr. Haji Harung (55 yrs) from Pasir Putih Village – Manggarai, NTT
Suspect 4. Mr. Makin Azis (52 yrs) from Bajo Pulo Village – Bima, NTB

Suspect 5. Mr. Yasin Achmad (25 yrs) from Pay Village – Bima, NTB
Penalized under Act No. 12 of 1951 concerning Emergency (Article 55) and KUHP (Article 55 para 1 and Article 64 para 1)
Sentenced for 1 year and 4 months jail effective May 1, 2001.

6. The case of cyanide fishing in KNP (P. Rinca – Loh Gingga waters) dated January 31, 2001.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 26/PID.B/2001/PN.RUT
Suspect 1. Mr. Achmad Ali (32 yrs) from Mesa Village – Manggarai, NTT
Suspect 2. Mr. Mohamad Sukur (37 yrs) from Mesa Village – Manggarai, NTT
Suspect 3. Mr. Andi Umar Mustafa (19 yrs) from Mesa Village – Manggarai, NTT
Suspect 4. Mr. Amir Ko'o (20 yrs) from Mesa – Manggarai, NTT
Suspect 5. Mr. Achmad Jamil (32 yrs) from Mesa Village – Manggarai, NTT
Suspect 6. Mr. Jainudin (20 yrs) from Mesa Village – Manggarai, NTT
Penalized under Act No. 9 of 1985 (Article 6 para 1) and KUHP (Article 55 para 1)
Sentenced for 2 year and 6 months jail effective June 5, 2001
7. The case of blast fishing in KNP (P. Padar waters) dated March 1, 2001.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 31/PID.B/2001/PN.RUT
Suspect 1. Mr. Talib (56 yrs) from Aejet Village – Ende, NTT
Suspect 2. Mr. Mahrun Mahmud (25 yrs) from Aejeti Village – Ende, NTT
Suspect 3. Mr. Imran Idris (18 yrs) from Aejeti Village – Ende, NTT
Suspect 4. Mr. Pua Abdul Fetta (18 yrs) from Aejeti Village – Ende, NTT
Penalized under Act No. 12 of 1951 concerning Emergency (Article 55) and KUHP (Article 55 para 1)
Sentenced for 2 year and 6 months jail effective May 1, 2001.
8. The case of deer poaching in KNP (P. Komodo) dated February 20, 2001.
Ruteng Court Decision No. 32/PID.B/2001/PN.RUT
Suspect 1. Mr. Haerudin (30 yrs) from Sie Village – Bima., NTB
Suspect 2. Mr. Abdul Haris (32 yrs) from Sie Village – Bima, NTB
Suspect 3. Mr. Abdul Hamid (55 yrs) from Sie Village – Bima, NTB
Penalized under Act No. 12 of 1951 concerning Emergency (Article 55) and KUHP (Article 55 para 1 and article 363 para 1 to 4)
Sentenced for 3 year jail effective June 18, 2001.