

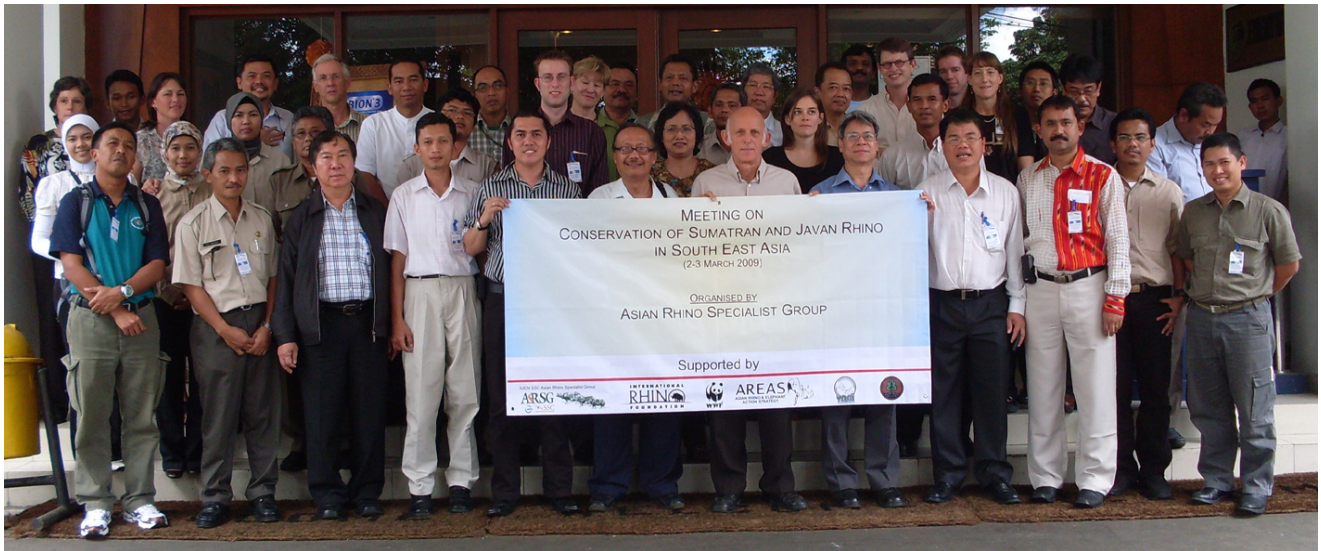
IUCN SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group



2009

PUBLISHED
BY ASIAN
RHINO
SPECIALIST
GROUP

REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA



Edited and Compiled By :

Bibhab Kumar Talukdar, Kerry Crosbie, Susie Ellis, Widodo S Ramono,
Amrithraj Christy Williams and Sectionov



Asian Rhino Specialist Group (South East Asia) Regional Meeting

March 2-3, 2009
Bogor, West Java, Indonesia

Report Edited and Compiled by:

Bibhab Kumar Talukdar, Kerry Crosbie, Susie Ellis,
Widodo S Ramono, Amrithraj Christy Williams and Sectionov

Suggested Citation:

Talukdar, B.K., K. Crosbie, S. Ellis, W.S. Ramono, A.C. Williams and Sectionov. 2009. Report on the meeting for conservation of Sumatran and Javan rhino in South East Asia. Asian Rhino Specialist Group. Guwahati, Assam, India. Page 1-38.

Organised by IUCN/SSC; Asian Rhino Specialist Group

Supported by: WWF-AREAS Programme, IRF, YABI and Ministry of Forestry - The Republic of Indonesia

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN
RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Introduction
- II. Agenda
- III. Inaugural Session
- IV. Technical Session
 - Sumatran Rhino Working Group Outcomes
 - Javan Rhino Working Group Outcomes
- V. Resolution adopted by the AsRSG meeting held at Bogor2009
- VI. Participants

INTRODUCTION

It has been over three decades when the 1st AsRSG met in Thailand and followed with the 2nd meeting in Fraser Hills Malaysia, the 3rd was held in Jakarta Indonesia then Sabah, followed with several other meetings among others the 1991 International Meeting on Conservation of Indonesian rhinos that also was back boned by AsRSG produced a result of Indonesian Rhino Conservation Action Plan.

Now we know that the Javan rhino is so depleted that confined to one habitat and one population in Ujung Kulon and the other small population in Vietnam, while the Sumatran that is believed not more then 300, propagation is still difficult and rhino habitat keeps on dwindling.

This meeting provided an opportunity to share management and conservation experiences and facilitated preparing a strategy for the conservation of rhinoceros in range countries. The Asian Rhino Specialist Group (AsRSG) organized a 2-day workshop in Venue Salak Hotel Bogor, West Java, Indonesia 2-3 March 2008.

The Meeting Objectives was to:

- To encourage networking among managers and researchers working in Rhino Bearing Protected Areas in South East Asia;
- To share experiences in current state of research on problems faced by small rhino populations, particularly with regard to in-breeding depression and scarcity of habitat.
- To assess current status threats and challenges in rhino conservation and explore trans-country cooperation on information sharing on rhino poaching as part of Crisis Management.
- Identification of key resource persons in the field of rhino research and conservation in South East Asia

The meeting organized by the AsRSG and supported by WWF Asian Rhino Elephant Action Strategy (AREAS), International Rhino Foundation (IRF), Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI) and Ministry of Forestry the Republic of Indonesia.

The AsRSG is very grateful for the generous support by the Ministry of Forestry the Republic of Indonesia, the Executive Director of International Rhino Foundation (IRF) Dr. Susie Ellis, The Coordinator of WWF AREAS Dr. Christy Williams and Executive Director of Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI), Drs. Widodo S. Ramono.

This report contains the documents and data sheets produced by the working groups and the papers and supporting documents presented during the working sessions of the AsRSG in meeting on conservation of Sumatran and Javan Rhino in South East Asia.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

AGENDA OF THE MEETING:

Day 1 Monday 2nd March Venue: Salak Hotel, Bogor, Indonesia Session 1: Sumatran Rhino Current Status, threats and Challenges in Conservation of Sumatran Rhino in SE Asia Chair of the Session: Officials from Indonesian Forestry Ministry (Dr. Didi Wuryanto) Assisted by: Dr. Bibhab Kr Talukdar, Chair, AsRSG		
10:30 - 10:50	Status of Sumatran Rhino in Indonesia	Ir. Suyatno Sukandar, MSc (Head of Kerinci Seblat NP)
10:50 - 11:10	Status of Sumatran Rhino in Sabah, Malaysia	Nathan Sen
11:10 - 11:30	Status of Sumatran Rhino in Peninsular Malaysia	Md. A B A Hashim
11:30 - 11:45	Presentation from RPU, Indonesia	Arief Rubianto
11:45 - 13:00	Discussion + Identification of key issues	Facilitator: Susie Ellis
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	
Session 2: Sumatran Rhino Working Groups on Priority issues related to Sumatran Rhino conservation		
14:00 - 16:00	Convene and Working GROUP instructions Working Group Sessions	Facilitator: Dr. Susie Ellis
16:00 - 16:15	Tea Break	
16:15 - 17:00	Presentation by Working Groups and Discussion to frame future road map for Sumatran Rhino Research and Conservation	Facilitator: Dr. Bambang Suprianto and Terri Roth
17:00 - 17:30	Next Step Forward	Facilitator: John Payne
19:30 - 21:30	Dinner	
Day 2 Tuesday, 3rd March 2009 Venue: Salak Hotel, Bogor Session 3 Current Status, threats and Challenges in Conservation of Javan Rhino in SE Asia Chair of the Session: Dr. Sukianto Lusli; Assisted by: Dr. Bibhab Kr Talukdar, Chair, AsRSG		
09:00 - 09:20	Status of Javan Rhino in Indonesia	Ir. Agus Piambudi, MSc (Head of Ujung Kulon NP)
09:20 - 09:35	Status of Javan Rhino in Vietnam	Tran Van Thanh, Director, Cat Tien NP
09:35 - 09:45	Presentation from WWF-Vietnam	Sarah Brook
09:45 - 10:00	Presentation from RPU, Indonesia	Arief Rubianto
10:00 - 10:15	Progress in Camera trapping of Javan Rhino in Ujung Kulon NP	Adhi Rahmat Hariyadi from WWF-Indonesia
10:15 - 12:00	Round Table on Indonesian and Vietnam Strategy on Javan Rhino Conservation	Facilitator - Gert Polet
12:00 - 12:30	Identification of key issues	Facilitator - Susie Ellis
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	
Day 2 Tuesday 3rd March 2009 Venue: Salak Hotel, Bogor Session 4: Javan Rhino Working Group on Priority Issues related to Javan Rhino		
13:30 - 15:30	Convene and Working GROUP instructions Working Group Sessions	Facilitator: Susie Ellis
15:30 - 15:45	Tea Break	
15:45 - 17:00	Presentation by Working Groups and Discussion to frame future road map for Javan Rhino Research and Conservation	Facilitator: Sukianto Lusli & Widodo Romono
17:00 - 17:30	Next Step Forward	Facilitator: A Christy Williams
17:30 - 17:40	<i>Conclusion and Vote of Thanks</i>	Dr. Bibhab Talukdar

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

2nd March 2009

Meeting opened: 9am

Inaugural Session:

At the beginning, Mr. Widodo Ramono, the Executive Director of Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI) as local organizer of the meeting welcomed all the participants to Bogor to attend the AsRSG meeting for conservation of Sumatran and Javan Rhino in South East Asia.

Dr. Bibhab Kumar Talukdar, Chair of IUCN/SSC; Asian Rhino Specialist Group while welcoming the participants and delegates has mentioned about the objectives of the meeting. He has mentioned that the AsRSG is planning to have yearly meeting among members of South East Asia in South East Asia and also among members from South Asia in South Asia. Further he has mentioned that in 2010 the full meeting of AsRSG is being planned to review the current status of three Asian Rhino in the same platform.

Dr. Susie Ellis, Executive Director of the International Rhino Foundation has briefed the participants about the IUCN and its role in global conservation scenario. She has mentioned the following key points about the IUCN-

- ❑ IUCN the oldest and largest global environmental network consisting of over 1,000 members, 10,000 scientists & experts in 6 Commissions. It's headquarters reside in Switzerland.
- ❑ The 6 commissions - Commission on Law, Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy, Commission on Education & Communication, Commission on Ecosystem Management, World Commission on Protected Areas and Species Survival Commission.
- ❑ Simon Stuart is Chairman Species Survival Commission and Jane Smart is Head of Species Program.
- ❑ The Species Survival Commission (SSC) has over 7,500 members and 115 specialist groups. Specialist Group Members include: researchers, government officials, wildlife veterinarians, zoo and botanical institute employees, marine biologists, protected area managers, experts on plants, birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and invertebrates.
- ❑ SSC's major role is to provide information to IUCN on biodiversity conservation, the inherent value of species, their role in ecosystem health and functioning, the provision of ecosystem services, and their support to human livelihoods.
- ❑ SSC members also provide scientific advice to conservation organizations, government agencies and other IUCN members, and support the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.
- ❑ Red List Assessments and data is available for download on the internet - www.redlist.org

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

Inaugural Speech from officials of Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia - DG PHKA, Ir. Darori, MM

The Director General of PHKA, ministry of Forestry, Indonesia, Ir. Darori has extended warm welcome to all the participants to this important meeting being organized by the Asian Rhino Specialist Group at Bogor, Indonesia. He has mentioned about the following key points in his deliberation -

- ❑ To save a rhinoceros will always be our highest priority even though population increase is not better than the previous years. As mandated by the protocol, evaluation on Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Rhinos in Indonesia.
- ❑ This document has received endorsement from highest political authorities and launch by the President of Government of Indonesia. The document is regarded as the blue print that can be use by various relevant national and international stakeholders who concern on rhino conservation.
- ❑ Populations of rhinos in Indonesia are not increasing yet. These situations occur as a consequence of rapid development and encroachment in rhino's natural habitat.
- ❑ Based on Indonesian Rhino Strategy and Action Plan, Javan rhinoceros population number estimation is settling on 40 to 60 animals since year 1980. If we refer to AsRSG's protocol which stated that the growth of rhino population, even in deprived condition is 7% per year, then the Javan rhinoceros population supposed to be around 325 animals by now. However, in reality the current population growth of Javan rhinoceros is only 0.7% a year.
- ❑ From 17 populations of Sumatran rhinoceros in Sumatra identified in the first Action Plan of Indonesian Rhino, currently 4 populations remain.
- ❑ We hope from this meeting to generate a pragmatic and achievable input, to be conducted by Government of Indonesia and other relevant stakeholders.
- ❑ Government will keep its commitment to saving both of this species in line with the target of rhino conservation in Indonesia which mandated in Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017.
- ❑ The foremost priority of the Action Plan is total protection of the wild rhinoceros population.

In the inaugural session, the Malaysian delegate Dr. A Kadir A Hashim, Dept of WL and NPs, Malaysia has appreciated the effort of AsRSG to hold this meeting and hope that the meeting will further strengthen the conservation planning and strategy of rhinos in South East Asia.

The Vietnamese Delegate led by Mr. Nguyen Huu Dung has mentioned about the presence of very few Javan Rhino in Cat Tien NP of Vietnam and as such this meeting organized by AsRSG would be a good opportunity to plan for the future of Javan Rhino in Cat Tien NP of Vietnam.

Dr. A. Christy Williams of WWF-AREAS Programme hope that this meeting will initiate some crucial action to ensure the future of rhinos in South East Asia.

Vote of Thanks -

- ❑ presentation of certificate and figurine to Ministry of Forestry by Widodo Ramono, YABI
- ❑ Presentation of mementos to Susie Ellis IRF, Bibhab Talukdar AsRSG and Christy Williams WWF-AREAS by Ministry of Forestry.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

TECHNICAL SESSION

SESSION 1: SUMATRAN RHINO

Current Status, threats and Challenges in Conservation of Sumatran Rhino in SE Asia

Chair: Didy Wurjanto, Head of Nature Conservation Agency in Jambi Province PHKA

Status of Sumatran Rhino in Indonesia - Ir.Suyatno Sukandar, MSc (Head of Kerinci Seblat NP)

- ❑ Historic Distribution - the Sumatran Rhino had a large distribution from the foothills of the Himalayas in Bhutan and India, through Burma, Thailand and Malaysia, and on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. Its occurrence in Indochina has never been confirmed beyond doubt.
- ❑ Current Distribution - only occurs in a few small conservation areas in Sumatra and Peninsula Malaysia, and in Sabah, north Borneo. A few animals are rumored to survive in remote corners of Thailand, Burma, and possible eastern most India
- ❑ Sumatran Population - The most important populations none of which number > 100, are in Sumatra: Bukit Barisan Selatan NP, Way Kambas NP and Gunung Leuser NP.
- ❑ Other viable populations are in Peninsula Malaysia (Taman Negara) and Sabah (Tabin).
- ❑ Distribution maps from RPU surveys shown.
- ❑ Problems for the Sumatran rhino - Illegal logging, poaching and trading, encroachment, Settlement, Infrastructure and development, plantation and mining.
- ❑ RPU activities - patrolling, removal of snares, recording of rhino signs (such as footprints, scraping, wallow, feeding etc),
- ❑ Poaching of rhino has been heavily reduced since the introduction of RPUs.
- ❑ Population trend dramatic decrease since 1980 however population has stabilized since the introduction of RPUs.
- ❑ Overview of Tiger protection units and their role in rhino protection in Kerinci Seblat NP - TPCUs activities are patrols, investigation, law enforcement, and wildlife conflict mitigation. Tiger Monitoring Program (MHS units) started in 2004 conducts survey and monitoring Sumatran Tiger population (Camera trap). Monitoring focused on Sumatran Tiger and other fauna such as bear, elephant, rhino, etc. Signs of Sumatran Rhino in study areas of both TPCUs and MHS (Jambi and Bengkulu Province, Musi Rawas district - South Sum. Prov. and Solok Selatan district - West Sum. Prov.) were not found.
- ❑ From the Indonesian Rhino Conservation and Strategy Action Plan
 - IUCN AsRSG global population target - 2,000 - 3,000 animals globally for the species, including at least two populations of at least 400 - 500 animals + at least five populations of at least 100 animals.
 - Habitat Available -
 - 800,000 ha in GL NP (80,000 ha secure)
 - 300,000 ha in BBS NP (150,000 ha secure)
 - 60,000 ha in WK NP (50,000 ha secure)
 - 800,000 ha in KS NP (partly secured by anti-poaching)
 - 2,000,000 ha in Kalimantan (some areas secured by anti-poaching)
 - Also suitable habitat in Bukit Tigapuluh NP 150.000 ha now, to 350.000 ha in the near future; expanding + secure.
 - Main conservation issue - Not enough *secure* habitat available for slowly recovering Sumatran rhino populations, but overall there is sufficient habitat available for target populations.
 - Targets for Indonesia (based on 3% annual growth rate)
 - Western Sumatran Rhino - total population 1,200, 4-500 populations x2, 100+ populations 2-3, less than 100 population 0-2

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- Eastern Sumatran Rhino - total population 600, 4-500 populations x1, 100+ populations 2, less than 100 population 0.
 - Until now stabilise population of ~ 200 in GLNP, BBSNP and WKNP (3 sites) + 1 sanctuary (SRS)
 - By 2015 have a population of 290 - 310 in Above (4 sites: + Kerinci Seblat NP + 1 sanctuary)
 - By 2025 have a population of 400 - 480 in Above + (4 sites + 1 sanctuary)
 - By 2035 have a population of 560 - 740 in As above + Kalimantan (5 sites + 2 sanctuaries)
 - By 2045 have a population of 790 - 1,150 in As above + 1 additional site (6 sites + 2 sanctuaries)
 - White Rhinoceros' population in South Africa has grown at about 6% after recovering from about 50 animals in 1900 to 1,700 in 2000.
- Not enough is known of the breeding biology of the Javan or of the Sumatran rhino to reliably estimate the potential annual growth rate for these species. It is safe to assume that it is not likely that these forest species will be able to sustain very high levels of growth, even under ideal circumstances. Therefore for the projection of the potential future population size for the Javan and the Sumatran rhino in Indonesia annual growth rates of 3% and 4% have been used for the population growth projections.
 - Important notes to the survival of the Sumatran rhino - intensify RPU activities, improve forest protection effectiveness, law enforcement, promote rhino's importance value, Co-existence management, attempt to include rhino conservation issue in regional planning, increase source of funding, increase research activities, intensify survey and monitoring population.

Status of Sumatran Rhino in Sabah, Malaysia - Dr. Sen Nathan

- Borneo (Kalimantan) island is 75,000 km². It comprises of 3 countries - Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia. Malaysia states - Sarawak & Sabah. Sabah makes up 10% of the island.
- Records suggest rather small scattered populations 100 years ago. Mainly east coast and central area.
- 25 years ago 1982 Faunal Survey report concludes:
 - Tabin area has largest rhino population - at least 7 rhino which includes 2 immature rhino. Population less than 12.
 - Recommends 100,000 ha conservation area
 - 1983 : estimated 12-20 rhinos in Tabin (2 young)
 - Danum Valley numbers less than 10 rhinos in scattered sites
- Threats for the Borneo rhino - Oil Palm Development and Forest Conversion into Industrial Tree Plantation which caused population fragmentation and access for poaching/hunting activities.
- In 2000: Most "doomed rhinos" which were scattered over eastern Sabah, in 1980s, have died & not contributed to species survival. SOS Rhino (NGO) established in Sabah, at Tabin. RPU Formed.
- May 2005 - Danum Valley survey found less than 13 rhinos in and around the conservation area, in about 60,000 hectares of forest.
- March 2007: Tabin Wildlife Reserve (120,000 ha), > 5 rhinos found (12 teams, 9 days) actual numbers known to be greater but despite periodic evidence of breeding, numbers of rhinos in Tabin seem to be less than the 1982 estimate.
- July 2007: Sabah rhino workshop concludes that isolated rhinos need to be concentrated into one area ("Borneo Rhino Sanctuary", BRS) to improve chances of breeding.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- ❑ June 2008: SOS Rhino concluded operation in Sabah. Tasks taken over by Borneo Rhino Alliance (BORA) with the support from Sabah Wildlife Department, WWF-Malaysia, Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation (ITBC) University Malaysia Sabah and LEAP.
- ❑ General consensus that Tabin population much larger.
- ❑ A rhino was poached 2001 - found decapitated.
- ❑ Rhino population trend graph states that population trend in decline. Why?
 - Bad habitat? Unlikely
 - Poaching? Probably occasional, although no direct evidence,
 - Too few breeding adults that rarely or never meet? Very likely
 - Inbreeding? Probably
- ❑ November 2007-February 2008: Eight sites considered for Borneo Rhino Sanctuary; Tabin Wildlife Reserve chosen.
- ❑ 2007-08: design and size of BRS debated
- ❑ 2007-08: surveys show about 7 rhinos in scattered sites outside the Tabin and Danum populations (but only 3 rhinos are currently monitored).
- ❑ 3 August 2008: One of the isolated rhinos (A Mature Male, tracked and monitored by WWF since early 2007 using RPU and Camera Trap), enters oil palm plantation & refuses to come to the forest.
- ❑ 13 August habituated and taken to Tabin enclosure by Sabah Wildlife Department.
- ❑ In Summary up to 15 scattered rhinos are thought to be in Tabin and 15 more in and around Danum Valley. Both populations are stagnant. Probably due to lack of meeting, lack of mating and inbreeding in both sites and some poaching. A few (maybe 7) scattered rhinos in other wild sites - not contributing to species survival. Captive Population: 1 old female at Lok Kawi, 1 healthy male at Tabin.
- ❑ Basics of Sabah Rhino Plan -
 - **Goal** - To prevent the extinction of the Borneo rhino in Sabah, and increase the species' population size.
 - **Main Methods** - **No 1.** Zero poaching and trapping of rhinos, anywhere in Sabah. **No 2.** Establishment of a fenced Borneo Rhino Sanctuary inside Tabin Wildlife Reserve, to be populated by rhinos translocated from other, isolated sites elsewhere in Sabah.
- ❑ RPUs on the ground = 3 in Tabin, 1 in Danum and one to monitor isolated populations.
- ❑ Borneo Rhino Sanctuary plan:
 - Fence 4,500ha inside Tabin Wildlife Reserve (TWR) under forest. A 33km perimeter will be bounded by road & electric fence following old (1970s-80s) logging roads.
 - TWR (120,000 Hectares) located 40 km north-east & 75 minutes drive from Lahad Datu township and was established under forestry legislation in 1984 for rhinos.
 - Existing road will be extended for a further 19 km through forest.
 - Almost all of Tabin is regenerated logged forest.
 - Operate BRS as a company contracted by government
- ❑ Fence concept - electrified fence along gravel road. Fence visibility (to rhinos) is critical. Fence will be patrolled by vehicles daily. Appropriate bridges will be constructed over creeks and rivers. Based on African concept.
- ❑ Future Challenges -
 - (i) capture isolated rhinos and (ii) establish adequate protection in the surrounding area of BRS.
 - Tracking and capturing the isolated rhino (current funding from WWF-Netherlands will end on coming June 2009. Financial support is needed for another 2-3 years).
 - Long term financial support is needed to maintain the RPUs team in BRS/Tabin
- ❑ Invitation forwarded to all AsRSG members to visit Borneo projects and become more involved.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- ❑ Video presentation shown on capture and habituation of Kretam (Tam).

Status of Sumatran Rhino in Peninsular Malaysia - Md. A B A Hashim (Kadir)

- ❑ Background - Dept. of Wildlife & National Parks (DWNP) is the principal wildlife conservation agency in Peninsular Malaysia who's overall aim is to conserve wildlife species from extinction. The Sumatran rhinoceros is priority species.
- ❑ RPU (Rhino Protection Unit) established in 1975.
- ❑ 1977 - 1994: RPUs in HQ, Selangor, Perak, Pahang, Taman Negara NP (Kelantan, Terengganu & Pahang) with 30 personnel. In 1995 (GEF funding) RPU activities vigorously stepped-up.
- ❑ 1995 - 2005: Expanded to 13 RPUs in P'sular Malaysia consisting of 62 personnel.
- ❑ RPUs come under the control of a committee chaired by the DG and assisted by 7 State Directors and 1 RCO.
- ❑ The RPU program became inactive in 2005 but was reactivated in 2008.
- ❑ The current main rhino habitats in P'sular Malaysia are Taman Negara NP, Royal Belum State Park.
- ❑ Population estimate is 52-69.
- ❑ Main threats are: Poaching, habitat destruction & fragmentation resulting in isolation of population, logging, land conversion for agriculture and unplanned development.
- ❑ Current RPU activities include habitat patrolling and monitoring, biodiversity inventories, camera trapping, capture and translocation program, and full time patrolling & surveillance program in Taman Negara National Parks.
- ❑ 72 encroachers have been arrested.

➤ Role of Rhino Protection Units (RPU), Indonesia - Arief Rubianto

- ❑ Main task of RPUs - Patrol inside the National Park, Carry out intelligence activities to prevent poaching, survey and monitor rhinoceros population.
- ❑ RPUs Operate in Bukit Barisan Selatan and Way Kambas NP.
- ❑ Bukit Barisan
 - Consists of 356.800 Ha. The topography is hilly and it sits > 2000 above sea level. The park is >200km long and has >700 km boundary. It is crossed by 4 Inter-Provincial Roads and has many villages surrounding the park.
 - BBSNP has 8 RPUs consisting of one forest ranger and three local 'trained' people as well as 1 field coordinator, a person for finance and administration and 2 drivers.
 - Surveys are carried out with the aim to identify individual rhino from tracks, tree twist, wallow, etc.
 - Spatial distribution maps shown. Appeared that the population has become fragmented in areas however main rhino population habituating southern half or park.
 - Graph on rhino calf sign over the past ten years. Showed a peak in calves during 2000 and 2001 (3 calves each year) however 2007 and 2008 there has only been records of 1 each year.
 - 1 rhino was poached in 2001 and another 2 in 2002 - all trapped by snares.
 - BBSNP estimates shows decline in population however Arief felt that different methods used in the past which does not give true understanding of actual numbers.
 - Patch Occupancy Method (MacKenzie et al 2006) currently used now. BBSNP PRU completed 55 grids (8,5x8,5 km) of survey area Dec 2007- July 2008 (206 survey days) and estimate 32% of the area occupied by Sumatran rhino. Population estimated between 50-70 rhino.
- ❑ Way Kambas

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- 5 RPU consist of one forest ranger and three local 'trained' people plus 1 field coordinator, 1 finance and administration and 1 driver.
- The park is 1.235 km² with flat topography. Much of the park is adjacent to agricultural land with no buffer zone.
- Survey Methods are the same as BBSNP
- In 1999 Spatial distribution showed rhinos were found in most areas of the park - now rhino primarily habituate the central area.
- WKNP Population trend appears to be on the increase.
- In 2000; 1 rhinoceros was found dead, probably of natural causes. In 2006; 1 was found shot dead by poachers.
- In 2008 the Patch Occupancy Method was used to compile 29 grids (8,5x8,5 km) between Jan-March 2008 (83 survey days). It is estimated 43% of the area is occupied by Sumatran rhino.
- Sumatran rhino population in WKNP estimated to be between 27-33 rhino.
- Problems faced:
 - Decrease of rhinos around "*Sanggi-Bengkunat Cross road*" BBSNP
 - Consistency Survey Method
 - Livestock inside NP (Space & Feeding conflict, Surveillances)
 - Forest fires
 - Limited fresh water in dry season
 - Wells from abandoned villages in the NPs.
 - No information of rhino status in other NP (G. Leuser NP, Kerinci Seblat NP in Jambi Province, Bukit Tiga Puluh NP & Borneo).

➤ Intelligence and Law Enforcement Unit (ILEU) in Bukit Barisan Selatan NP - Arief Rubianto

- Established in 2003 to collect information on illegal activity and arrest suspects. ILEU works outside the National Park in collaboration with National Park, Police, Military, Local Government, Press, and other stakeholders.
- The ILEU has found that trade in parts it trafficked from NPs to local towns (Bandarlampung, Palembang, Pekanbaru and then onto Singapore).
- In 2007 the value of rhino horn was estimated at \$2,000/ounce. Parts used other than horns are hooves, bones, skin and rhino oil.
- ILEU have made arrests for poaching activities on rhino plus elephant, tiger and others. Graph provided on amount of arrests along with poaching and encroachment verdicts.
- ILEU also works in with the local community teaching sustainable farming practices, protecting them from animal human conflict, educating on value of conservation of the park and so on.
- Problems faced by ILEU:
 - Not enough buffer zone surrounding NP
 - Human Encroachment
 - Wildlife/human conflict
 - Development of economic income for local people surrounding NP
 - Challenge of changing agricultural mindset.

➤ Question Time

- Question - Mohammad Kahn - comments on difficulties for rhino conservation in Indonesia compared with conservation programs in India and Africa - the rhinos are harder to see/find/monitor in jungle. Indonesia and Malaysia have fewer personnel on the ground. He feels RPUs are not adequate. Asks how can we improve? Malaysian rhino are the most threatened species - he feels this species needs much focus.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- Responses:
 - Sen Nathan - agreed RPU are inadequate but feels it boils down to funding - we need more funding to increase RPU on the ground. He agrees that Sabah rhino needs focus.
 - Ir.Suyatno Sukandar - has the same opinion - funding must very strong. We also have to collaborate with police, army and government to reduce the number of the poachers.
 - Kadir - in the case of Malaysia Peninsula the issues are that forest reserves are open to encroachment - we need to curb logging and encroachment as well as increase law enforcement.
- Question: - John Payne - would a program focusing on forest restoration be beneficial where by the local people would be paid to protect the forest.
- Responses:
 - Arief - some of the encroachment comes from local people. Rather than pay local people we support them through a community program - for example we help them have more sustainable agricultural practices which benefit them - this training brings in better finances and success as such a reward.
 - Dedi - compensation should not be provided for encroachers
- Question/Suggestion: Effendy - suggests the group consider putting all doomed rhino into one area. Regarding the RPU he suggests an increase sharing of experience between teams/parks.
- Response:
 - Sen - clarified doomed rhino explanation as *rhinos which biologically are not contributing to population*. It is part of our plan to rescue these animals and take to the BRS.
 - Widodo - expressed concern regarding how easy the rhino are tamed making it easy to capture rhino. How does this affect the safety of the rhino eg: poachers taming then poaching rhino? He also expressed concern regarding domestic livestock introducing disease to the rhino as a major threat. Stated we don't know sex ratio from these scattered populations. We need to find out how to move these rhino populations and have further collaboration between Malaysia and Indonesia.
 - Ir.Suyatno Sukandar - We must include local government in all planning and ensure they understand all concerns and issues facing the survival of the rhino. In his experience rhino numbers can be stabilized by increasing protection. Increase awareness, government involvement and support as well as protection.
- Question/Suggestion - Christy Williams - have 2 action points. 1) the presentations suggest no rhino in Kerinci and Endo Rompin. We need to make a decision as a group on whether we have reached a stage where the taxon is no longer a boundary. We need to make a decision on this as a group. 2) can we please clarify the role of the Borneo Rhino Sanctuary.
- Responses:
 - John Payne response - BRS function is rescue doomed rhinos (rhinos that will not contribute to the population) and house with a hands off approach (placed in the sanctuary and left to their own devices).
- Question/Statement - Bambang - request clarification from RPU - rhino populations are decreasing habitat loss is increasing. Need to improve awareness and create agreements with local people. Create partnerships with the local people. Create incentives to increase income sustainably. Habitat loss is not only from local people but also from government (eg: forest concessions).

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- Responses:
 - Ir.Suyatno Sukandar - In my experience if handled properly the illegal encroachers will leave the forest. I agree that habitat encroachment is not only by local people - it is also the need for development but it should be done in State Forests not NPs.
 - Kadir - agrees more collaboration is important. Regarding Christy's comments - Endau Rompin - a study in 2002 found sign of rhino however since then there has been no sign. Hunters are in some cases using helicopters! We need the support of the politicians - for this we need to lobby. Also noted that politicians change every 5 yrs so need to keep focused.
- Question/Statement - Nan Schaffer - would like to answer some questions up front - SOS Rhino discontinued operations 1 yr ago from there BORA started and took over all SOS Rhino responsibilities.
- **Identification of key issues - Facilitator: Susie Ellis**
- The group outlined what the burning issues (current or emerging) are for Sumatran Rhino conservation. From this six working groups were identified:
 1. Population Monitoring
 2. Habitat issues
 3. Stakeholders and Government
 4. Sustainable funding
 5. Trade and poaching
 6. Conservation units/doomed rhino

SESSION 2: SUMATRAN RHINO

Working Groups on Priority issues related to Sumatran Rhino conservation - Facilitator: Dr. Susie Ellis

- Working groups gathered separately for 2hr discussion.
- Presentation of Outcomes of Working Groups - please see *Sumatran Rhino Working Group Outcomes in page -13*
- **Overall Summary by Terri Roth**
- I am pleased that the population monitoring group is going to develop a standardized protocol in a manual form. We have been discussing the need for standardization for many years and it would be wonderful to see it implemented. The potential of fecal DNA is a very exciting development and, although it has its challenges, it could become a very useful, supplemental tool for learning more about the wild populations.
- Defining a "doomed rhino" is not easy but the conservation unit working group has done a very nice job in defining it. There could be more discussion about this issue and what to do with "doomed" rhinos given more time. Perhaps one of the most important recommendations coming out of this group is the recommendation that the Sumatran rhino should be managed as a single population and not divided into sub-species. Given the demographic of this species, its best chance of survival is to manage all surviving rhinos as a single species.
- Habitat issues are ever present and we all know that it is most important to preserve remaining habitat but also may be necessary and important to restore habitat that was once destroyed. In addition, the importance of buffer zones is growing as we are realizing that livestock bring with them a serious threat of disease to the rhinos.
- The government working group focused on the importance of local governments and people in helping to protect rhinos in the forests and this is one of the areas with great

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

potential for growth. Providing incentives to the local folks will help tremendously and should be a part of the plan moving forward.

- Sustainable funding is imperative for long-term conservation efforts. It was exciting to hear from that group some new, creative ideas like carbon credits and extra taxes on visitor visas for generating more revenue for funding endangered species conservation. We need to develop more revenue streams in-country that are reliable long-term so we are not continually going back to the same well.
- The illegal trade and poaching group has a big task as these issues are very big problems and have been for quite some time. In addition to knowing where the rhinos are and where the poachers are, it is important that we realize the poachers will study RPU patterns and we need to be more unpredictable to catch the poachers when they least expect it. Again, village networks and relationships are critical to our success and we need to continue to build upon that.

SUMATRAN RHINO WORKING GROUP OUTCOMES

Working Groups

1. Population Monitoring
2. Habitat issues
3. Stakeholders and Government
4. Sustainable funding
5. Conservation units/doomed rhino
6. Trade and poaching

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

1. POPULATION MONITORING

Aceh - surveyed
Su Mut - not surveyed
Riau - probably not surveyed (camera trap for tigers)
Jambi - probably not surveyed

Methods used so far:

Aceh - p/a of tracks and signs, standardized?/RPUs

- camera trapping
- plaster casts of tracks
- occupancy (WCS)
- video trapping
- DNA (primer development, standardized field methods not developed yet)
- Secondary information from villagers

Population estimates:

- Camera/video trapping in a C-M-R framework, needs to be developed
- RPU p/a methods should be standardized, simple effective method of detecting population change - produce a manual
- DNA analysis, scat-detection dogs - produce an educational video

DNA issues

- finding the dung (detect ability) - dogs
- finding usable samples (humid conditions, need to be collected quickly)
- sampling units, more standardized, size of grids
- dogs can be trained to identify between individuals

Action point - group to define grid size

- learn from experience in Vietnam - technology demonstrator
Action point: Sarah to write protocol
- primers, standardize the primers being used/share primer (Javan, Queens University to standardize and share)
- develop a protocol document

Casting of middle toe (front or rear foot?)

- Method of last resort

Aerial surveys and thermal imaging

- Mike to follow up

Population estimates

Priority places:

Sumatra - WK, BBS, Leuser ecosystem, Danum, Tabin

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

WK - camera/video trapping
Use of DNA techniques

Action point - compare between these methods and RPUs and develop protocol for other areas (1-3 years)
Danum - DNA, too large for camera trapping

Javan

UJK - Video traps/DNA
CTNP - DNA, 1 year time frame

Action point: Mike/Pusporin to help write camera trapping protocol

Su Mut (northern Sumatra)
RPU surveys, difficult topography

Mamas

Priority areas to be surveyed within the next 3 years (RPU/occupancy):

- Ulu Masen
- Batang gadis
- Leuser ecosystem (North Sumatra)

PROTOCOL DOCUMENT TIMELINE

- RPU/patch occupancy/recce survey (Pusparini, end of April 09)
- Camera trapping (Mike/Pusparini/Adhi, end of April 09)
- DNA/dogs/field (Sarah, end of May), primers (Adhi - Sumatran, April 09; Peter - Javan)

Draft monitoring protocol ready for circulation (Christy, August 09)

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

2. HABITAT ISSUES

Participants: Widodo Ramono, Sen Nathan, Dedi Candra, Kurnia Rauf, Mr. Dung, Dede Kaniawati, Kurnia Oktavia K

As Much as possible avoid degradation and encroachment of prime rhino habitat

1. Forest conversion
In national forest land → Government should be consistent with its policy on forest land use plan
In private forest → government shall negotiate in order to save the habitat such as exchange with ecotourism values
2. Habitat expansive species *Miriana peltata* (matangan)
Invasive species suppressed rhino habitat in lowland forest → HABITAT MANAGEMENT
Habitat management: Mechanically, chemically or biologically depending on severity of the invasive species
3. Conservation Medicine
Infectious diseases and habitat competition may endanger habitat as well as the rhino.

The cause is lack of knowledge and unaware of the impact

Need to:

1. Have a clear buffer zone
2. Increase awareness efforts
3. Research on the danger of the diseases in order to prevent its spreading (Surveillance program as a tool).
4. Road development if unavoidable:
 - EIA study is a must
 - Minimize impact
 - Provide animal corridors
 - Provide land bridge for wildlife
5. If oil palm development is unavoidable : Consider the high Conservation value forest guide lines (part of certificate under RSPO-Round table for Sustainable Palm Oil).

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

3. STAKE HOLDERS

General Problems:

1. Conflict between rhino conservation policy and the locally economic oriented development to maintain the habitat of rhino and its conservation
 - local people poverty, so that they do poaching, illegal logging, encroachment → habitat loss
 - Local government does not recognize the rhino conservation → no direct benefit, no incentive and rewards.
2. The Fact: Home range of rhino or habitat which are located in the protected area as well as outside protected area, while The spatial land use plan do not match with the exciting habitat
3. The buffer zone activity of rhino conservation areas do not have positive impact to the rhino conservation

STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Short term:

1. We need to create forum of multi stakeholders consisting of local government , local people, NGOs and private sectors to conduct the following activities:
 - Participatory rhino management plan which allow partnership
 - Joint implementation and Monitoring
 - Within the next 2 years, SO THAT rhino conservation good governance existed
2. We need to increase the public awareness and local government perception concerning Rhino conservation within the next 2 years SO THAT people will more respect on Rhino conservation
3. We need to work in harmony by respecting the rhino habitat in side PA as well as outside PA in term of HCVF within the next 2 years SO THAT the rhino habitat will be conserved
4. We need to do law enforcement to prevent the rhino habitat loss to prevent illegal logging and poaching within 2 years SO THAT habitat loss will be halted
5. We need to enhance the Rhino protection unit by involving LG, LP and Private sectors within 2 years SO THAT Rhino could be protected effectively

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN
RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

LONG TERM

1. We need to do inventory HCVF for the Rhino habitat within 5 years SO THAT the rhino-human conflict avoided
2. We need to synergize the land use plan to cover the rhino conservation including HCVF into conservation area within the next 5 years SO THAT Rhino conservation secure
3. We need to establish the international incentive and CSR from private sectors as an incentive for the local people and LG who aware the rhino conservation linkage with the carbon trading, PES (payment of environmental Services) within 5 years SO THAT local people and LG will benefit directly from rhino conservation

Participants:

1. TRAN VAN THANH (Vietnam)
2. NURHADI UTOMO (Indonesia)
3. YATNO SUKANDAR
4. BAMBANG SUPRIYANTO
5. AGUS PRIAMBUDI
6. ABU BAKAR
7. DADANG SUGANDA
8. SECTIONOV INOV
9. IKEU
10. ABDUL MUIN

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

4. SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

Participants: Gert Polet, Susie Ellis, Marcel Adi, Adji Santoso, John Payne

ISSUE:

Significant reliance on external NGO support for essential conservation work such as wildlife law enforcement, rhino protection, captive breeding, etc., is a risk for long-term sustainability for Indonesian biodiversity.

NEEDS/ACTIONS:

1. Encourage governments to provide adequate budgets for wildlife law enforcement so that NGOs are not the sole source of support for rhino protection.
 - Vietnam: Forest Protection Department
 - Sabah: Director of Sabah Wildlife Department
 - Peninsular Malaysia: Department of Wildlife and National Parks
 - Indonesia: Director of Biodiversity Conservation, PHKA
2. Law enforcement should be eligible for support under carbon credit schemes.
 - We need to find out who is setting up the mechanics of these schemes so that we know how best to influence the process
3. We need to make areas with rhinos have a competitive economic value so that the governments are willing to allow private investments and private sector engagement in management of protected areas.
 - NGOs can help this move ahead, but only if the range country governments put into place the appropriate legislation.
4. Corporations working in rhino habitat need to pay for environmental services so that they can help fund rhino conservation.
 - Resource valuation studies
 - Cost-benefit analyses
5. Make proposal that since rhinos are so rare and need help, tentative testing of offsets for the Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) would be for rhinos.
 - Sabah: BORA in alliance with Sabah Wildlife Department
 - Indonesia: YABI in alliance with Biodiversity Conservation, PHKA
 - Peninsular Malaysia:?? in alliance with Department of Wildlife and National Parks
6. Add an endangered species surcharge to existing tourist visa fees that would be used to support conservation, with the additional income would be added on to existing budgets (not used as part of existing budgets).

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

5. CONSERVATION UNIT/DOOMED RHINO

Participants:

Nan Schaffer, Terri Roth, Abdul Hamid Ahmad, Tony Sumampau, Muhammad Agil, Remco van Merm, Robin Radcliffe

Initial Discussion:

Two issues - Doomed rhino issue and Conservation Unit issue

Doomed Rhino

Definitions of Doomed Rhino:

Historically (1980s-1990s) doomed rhinos in Sabah defined as rhinos that are going to be doomed because their land is being converted to oil palm plantations. Tabin was designed to take in those rhinos. **Habitat destruction issue.**

Currently "doomed" means isolated in small pocketed areas where they cannot contribute to the reproduction of the population. **Small population issue.**

Doomed rhino populations based on age, numbers, and habitat issues. **Isolated rhino issue.**

Summary/Consensus

Doomed rhino = a rhino or population of rhinos that will no longer contribute genetically to the wild population (Can be due to: very low numbers, same sex groups, imminent threats, and tameness)

Recommendation for doomed rhinos:

Captured and moved into secure location (sanctuary or secured habitat)

Rationale: extremely difficult to safely capture/transport rhinos without habituating them to humans

Conservation Unit

Define "captive" population - Is a 4,500 hectare enclosure a "breeding center" or "semi-free ranging" population?

Captive rhinos are restricted from roaming and humans manage or intervene with the population.

Recommendation for Rhinos in breeding programs/sanctuaries:

All rhinos in "managed breeding programs" (i.e., zoo, sanctuary, breeding center, etc.,) should be under the umbrella of the GMPB.

Sub-species Issue:

Two papers have been published with similar results:

- 1) Both suggest that the Borneo rhino has some genetic variability compared to the Malaysian/Sumatran rhino.
- 2) Both suggest that the sub-species are not so different that they could not be crossed.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- 3) Both suggest that population demographics may require the sub-species be managed as a single population.

Recent discussions with geneticists indicate agreement with the need and feasibility of combining the sub-species.

Recommendation: Manage Sumatran rhino as a single population combining sub-species

Rationale Summary

Reasons to combine sub-species:

Low numbers

Population trends

Inbreeding concerns

Limited options for breeding programs

No known barriers to re-introducing "hybrid" animals to available habitats in the future

Don't have the luxury to be purists

Reasons not to combine the sub-species:

- There are some slight morphological differences between sub-species that should be preserved
- Human intervention will be wiping out years of nature's work (geographical separation of populations)
- (However, the environment has already been altered by humans.)
- There may be some rhinos in Kalimantan that have not been identified (but currently there is no hard evidence and we have to make decisions based on what we know)

Summary:

- 1) Every effort should be made to protect those wild rhinos that are breeding and not considered doomed
- 2) Truly doomed rhinos should be captured and moved into secure location (sanctuary or secured habitat)
- 3) All rhinos in "managed breeding programs" (i.e., zoo, sanctuary, breeding center, etc.,) should be under the umbrella of the GMPB.
- 4) Manage Sumatran rhino as a single population combining sub-species

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

6. TRADE AND POACHING

Participants: Arief Rubianto, Rudi H Putra, Mohammad Kahn, Kerry Crosbie, Kadir Hashim, Bibhab Talukdar.

Issue	How to Solve
We need to always know where the rhino are. Basic information population numbers, distribution, activity and protect them there.	Standardize RPU patrolling areas and techniques – ensure rhino habitat well protected- if larger area have more RPU members eg: average of 1 RPU team per 25,000ha. WKNP 4 RPU teams/125,000ha but BBSNP 6 RPU/125,000ha due to topography. Suggestion: 100km ² /RPU/10 days
We need to know who the poachers are and where they are as well as their activity patterns and techniques eg: in Arief's experience the poachers work in pairs and move frequently. In Malaysia they have come in by helicopter.	Create official data base identifying poachers and buyers (preferably with photos as well), their habits, the material used, activity (when they are operating)
Who is the middle person – the people funding the poachers?	As above
Fitness of poachers extreme and RPU often not able to chase down. RPU fitness verses poacher fitness. Poachers has more experienced than RPU and their survival skill are excellent.	It is easier to catch the poachers on the outside of the park – collaborate with police to capture them outside. Provide pepper sprays, or look into the use of tazers.
Concern that information on poaching busts can be leaked.	RPU leaders withhold information on busts until last minute.
When traps are found and destroyed – need troops on standby with police on alert to catch poachers returning to the trap and make an arrest. Must investigate the frequency of poachers setting and resetting traps. However people may not return for days.	Prepare coordination and informer network.
To prevent and eliminate poaching – need build strong networks with villagers and informers and provide reimbursement for items such as fuel to travel to the RPU's to report.	Support returned in community programs and activities. RPU is valued by community for resources made available to them. RPU help community with conflict of wildlife.
Poachers not necessarily hunting rhino – they are opportunistically taking what they can – eg: wild boar hunter comes across rhino or tiger and will take it.	Thorough monitoring of all activity within the rhino ranges.
Poachers network and communicate about improving and how to poach. In conservation there is a lack of collaboration, information sharing and understanding between many groups working to achieve the same goals.	Work on better collaboration, understanding, and information sharing between organisations working in the same field. Form an alliance with like-minded organisations to achieve the same goals. Increase the networking capacity by open communication and regular information sharing. Work together.
Poachers use special times for activity eg: holidays, fasting month, after farming is finished.	Try to pre-empt and Increase monitoring at these peak times.
TRADE	
Rhino horn small – hard to detect.	Train authorities such as police, army and customs on what to look for with smuggled parts etc. For example: teach customs exactly what rhino horn looks like and how easy it can be to hide - combine forces/capacity build.
Exported by boat mostly	Train authorities such as customs on what to look for.
We need to gain a better understanding of how the parts are transported eg: Mixed with items such as coffee stock	Work on informer network and shared data base between relevant organisations. Employ sniffer dogs trained to detect horn.
Poachers and traders arrested but often escape punishment – better law enforcement needed.	Collaboration of organisations lobby law enforcers such as judges to enforce the law – put pressure on law enforcement to work.
We know where the rhino parts are going – what can we do about it?	Collaborate with police, army, customs etc – educate, inform and provide the support to help them find the perpetrators.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

3 March 2009

SESSION 3 JAVAN RHINO

Current Status, threats and Challenges in Conservation of Javan Rhino in SE Asia

Chair of the Session: Dr. Sukianto Lusli Assisted by: Dr. Bibhab Kr Talukdar, Chair, AsRSG

- Status of Javan Rhino in Indonesia - Ir. Agus Piambudi, MSc (Head of Ujung Kulon NP)
- ❑ Current world population around 46-54
- ❑ Current Indonesian population 38-54
- ❑ IUCN-AsRSG global target - 2,000 - 3,000 animals globally for the species, including at least two populations of at least 400 - 500 animals + at least five populations of at least 100 animals.
- ❑ Habitat available - 40,000 ha (Ujung Kulon National Park)
- ❑ Main conservation issue - Small and stagnating/declining Javan rhino population in UKNP which is small and of finite circumference.
- ❑ Targets based on 3% annual growth rate (Southern White Rhino recovery was 6%)
 - A total population of 1,000 - Populations of 400 - 500 = 1, 100+ populations = 2-3, <100 populations = 2-3
 - 1. Maintain UKNP population - by maintaining protection units, reducing area with arenga palm *and* creating ecotones for improved feeding, and genetic studies
 - 2. Establish new populations - identify & secure new habitat, formulate and agree a detailed translocation, capture the founding population from UKNP, translocate rhinos, *Javan rhino sanctuary?*
- ❑ Some of the major and common conclusions of the PHVA process for various rhino species are:
 1. Any rhino population under 10 individuals is at high risk of extinction even under ideal conditions;
 2. To maximize probability of survival under all kinds of identifiable risks, populations of 100 or populations that can be rapidly expanded to 100 or more individuals, are advisable;
 3. To avoid the risks of having "all the eggs in one basket", at least five or more populations of 100 or more individuals are recommended for each regional variety of rhino considered distinct enough to be conserved as a separate taxon.
 4. For long-term viability a total population of at least 2,000 to 3,000 rhinos of each taxon is highly desirable.
- ❑ Rhino populations, under ideal conditions, can increase around 7% per year. → a doubling of the population approximately every 10 years.
- ❑ The Javan rhino population in Ujung Kulon grew by about 7% annually from 1967 (*the year of the first census and start of the protection program under the guidance of Prof. Rudy Schenkel*).
- ❑ In 1980 the catastrophic disease that killed at least 5 animals.
- ❑ If this level of growth had been maintained the current population could have been about 325 individuals.
- ❑ In Ujung Kulon the population, based on the census results, remained stagnant after the period of rapid growth from 1967 till 1980, and in fact may have declined by about 0.7% annually.
- ❑ The Southern white Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) recovered in a period of about 100 years from < 50 to ± 13,000 today. Average annual growth 6%. Due to good protection of the single remaining population and an active program of translocation,

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

the subspecies has staged a spectacular recovery, and is now by far the most numerous rhino.

- ❑ The Indian rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) recovered in Kaziranga (India) in about the same period from probably as few as 20 - 30 to 1,700 today. Average annual growth 3.5%.
- ❑ Strategy of Javan rhinos.
 - maintain the population - we have to motivate the RPU's to protect and report what they found in field
 - establish the new population through translocation - make the Javan rhino sanctuary.
- ❑ Javan rhino utilize all of the lower lying area of UKNP however most rhino sign is in Southern coastline area of park
- ❑ Constraints Identified
 - Based on Statistical analysis, the census method so far does not fall under criteria of census (Y. Santosa *pers comm*);
 - Record of tracks does not cover all information of all foot prints (*distribution is not resembling a normal curve, thus a correction factor should be added*);
 - Management of its habitat have to be improved;
 - The need of Arenga palm eradication and improvement of grazing area management;
 - Ecological competition between rhino and banteng;
 - Human encroachment is an issue.
- **Status of Javan Rhino in Vietnam - Director, Cat Tien NP**
- ❑ Cat Tien National Park is in the South Vietnam, consisting of 71.350ha of lowland forest within the provinces of Dong Nai, Lam Dong and Binh Phuoc. 30 yrs ago 30-40 million people lived in Vietnam - today 90 million. Forest cover was 60% now only 30%.
- ❑ Cat Tien has human populations living inside the park in rhino areas. They destroy forest and interrupt rhino conservation however it remains a hot spot for biodiversity with gaur, crocodile, gibbons, and many bird and plant species.
- ❑ Before 1960 two species of rhinos were found in Vietnam (Sumatran and Javan). Some scientists believed that no rhino remained in 1960.
- ❑ After scientific surveys were carried out in 1980 Javan rhino were reconfirmed in Cat Loc NP.
- ❑ Cat Tien NP started its focus on rhinos in 1998.
- ❑ Two teams have patrolled and monitored rhino since 2001, under the elephant and Javan rhino action strategy, financed by WWF, Tiger and the Rhino Conservation Fund of the U.S Fish and Wildlife Organization. The purpose of the patrolling unit, is to use the experienced and skilled officers to collect information on present population status and habitat, enabling the development of an effective long-term management plan.
- ❑ A village has been relocated from an area near the rhino salt lick and a fence has been constructed to stop the domestic cattle from entering the area.
- ❑ Rhino patrolling and monitoring teams have been trained in camera trap use by an international expert.
 - Initial surveys succeeded in taking 7 photographs of Vietnam rhino in June 1999.
 - In March 2001 the Park scientific staff captured 4 more images of rhino.
 - In 2005, 3 camera trap photographs were taken of rhino having a wallow. Surprisingly these photo's were taken during the day.
 - In 2006 a 5 minute film of rhinoceros was recorded during the day. This confirms the continued presence of rhinoceros in CTNP.
 - Currently CTNP still maintains the monitoring activities of the rhino monthly, updating data on the behavioral ecology of the rhino.
- ❑ Threats to the rhino:

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- The population of rhino is very small, only 3 - 5 individuals, with no confirmation of the presence of a breeding male.
- Population structure is not yet known, but with such few individuals genetic diversity will be low, with a high likelihood of inbreeding. This may hamper any population recovery.
- The rhino's area of use is only an estimated 5000ha, with connectivity to other areas slowly being reduced by human disturbance. The habitat is being fragmented by roads and agriculture from 2 indigenous villages, (67 households) living on the edge of the rhino area.
- With high human population density nearby, the threats of illegal hunting are high. Rhino are shy and easily disturbed by the noise of people, agricultural and sand extraction machinery, affecting rhino movements and hampering population recovery.
- Domestic cattle encroach the Park boundary into the rhino area.
- Construction of hydroelectric projects on the Dong Nai river, may reduce water flow and totally destroy the habitat necessary to maintain rhino.
- Recommendations:
 - Use the latest and most appropriate survey methods to establish the present rhino population and sex structure. (trained dogs to find fresh rhino dung for DNA-quick and effective!)
 - Provide advanced training in monitoring and evaluation of rhino for forest ranger staff and technical staff, especially the Rhino Patrol Unit, enabling effective monthly monitoring and understanding rhino needs.
 - Improve equipment for ranger stations neighboring the rhino area and the Rhino Patrol Unit for improved protection.
 - Reforestation of degraded forest in the rhino area.
 - Help local people to develop more environmentally friendly livelihood practices; reducing the negative impact on rhino.
 - Raise awareness of rhino conservation to people locally, nationally and internationally.
 - Work with local people to help govern the rhino population
 - Discuss the possibility of translocating Javan Rhino from Indonesia to CTNP? (or artificial insemination?)
- **Presentation from WWF-Vietnam - Sarah Brook**
- Immediate action required:
 - Population assessment (population estimate and sex structure) is urgently required - to establish whether the population is viable and then...
 - Design appropriate interventions/course of action
 - Motivate the government to take decisive action
 - Increase enforcement to provide protection (joint patrols - community and RPUs)
- Population Assessment:
 - Enforcement patrols will collect all dung encountered.
 - Rhino core area is divided into grid cells and surveyed for wallows and saltlicks, new saltlicks established in each cell. These licks will be surveyed frequently and all dung collected - keep disturbance minimal
 - Capture-mark-recapture analysis will be conducted on the basis of DNA analysis of dung collected at the hotspots
 - Hormone analysis carried out on dung to investigate breeding status of rhinos
 - The wider area (outside core zone) will be surveyed by scat detection dog and handler to ensure all individuals are detected
 - Video traps will be established over selected 'hotspots'

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- Decisions:
 - WWF and stakeholders will need to decide the next course of action and achieve political support
 - We need to find an objective, collective, scientific and justifiable course of action
 - Decision process needs to be begun before we get the survey results to ensure we are ready for action!
- Drivers of the strategy:
 - ECOLOGICAL
 - Is the population viable?
 - How much habitat does the rhino population require to persist and expand?
 - FINANCIAL
 - What finances are available to support the options and are these sustainable?
 - POLITICAL
 - What is the government's position on the strategies?
- Possible strategies IF the rhino population is viable...
 - Erect a large game park-style fence around the rhino area for protection and prevention of further encroachment
 - Relocation of the rhinos to a secure facility in Cat Tien sector (captive breeding)
 - Relocation of rhinos into Cat Tien sector (free ranging)
 - Relocation of all human inhabitants from Cat Loc and habitat restoration
- Presentation from RPUs, Indonesia - Arief Rubianto
- Ujung Kulon has 4 Rhino Protection Units consisting of 16 personnel, 1 field co-ordinator, 1 Database, and 1 person for finance and administration
- Surveys
 - Carried out with the Transect method
 - Individual identification
 - Plaster cast
- Patrols done - both routine and mobile.
- A database is used for records and mapping
- Records of rhino births indicated a high in 1981 of 7 calves, nothing between 1982 and 1991 with a peak of 5 calves in 1993. No records of calves from 1995 to 2001 but then 3 calves were noted in 2001. Nothing further was reported until 2006 when 4 calves were recorded.
- 9 rhino have been found dead since 1981 - In 1982 = 5 deceased from possible disease or poison, 1984-85 = 1 death, 1986-87 = 1 death, 2000 = 1 death, 2003 = 1 death.
- Illegal activities such as encroachment and timber theft have increased dramatically in 2008. Highest records shown since 1999 on graph provided.
- Questions are raised on quality of data and the analysis from the 'census' method, is it accurate?
- Stagnancy population - why?
- Information has been delivered about sex ratio is 3:2 (male : female). Data from camera trapping exercises shows population skewed to male.
- Most of the incidences of rhino death causes are unconfirmed.
- The primary issues within the park are:
 - Encroachment
 - Livestock grassing inside the park
 - Non Timber Forest Product Theft (shrimp, etc)
 - Pilgrimage

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- Progress in Camera trapping of Javan Rhino in Ujung Kulon NP - Adi Rahmat Hariyadi from WWF-Indonesia
- ❑ The aim is to have:
 - 2015: 70 - 80 rhinos in 2 sites and 1 sanctuary
 - 2025: 100 - 120 rhinos (in 2 sites and 1 sanctuary)
 - 2075: 550 - 1,100 rhinos in 6 sites and 2 sanctuaries
- ❑ Issues to be addressed
 - Ensure rhino's survival in Ujung Kulon NP and additional sites (second habitat)
 - Select and secure additional sites (second habitat) and sanctuary
 - Carrying capacity in Ujung Kulon NP
- ❑ Camera traps are used for
 - Individual identification
 - Mark-recapture calculation
 - Monitoring birth
 - Behavior
 - Publication materials
 - Fundraising (Rhino Care program)
- ❑ Rhinos identified include 3 mothers, 3 calves, 1 adult female, 2 adult males
- ❑ Genetic studies are carried out using rhino dung with the aim to identify individuals
- ❑ WWF Indonesia also carried out Arenga Palm control encouraging new growth of rhino food plant species.
- ❑ Rhino visitation in the controlled plot has found 2 rhinos feeding on 9 species of newly growing food plants.
- ❑ Grass management - 4.8ha has been cleared in Cigenter Grazing ground, 4ha in Cidaon Grazing ground, Nyiur Grazing ground has received attention and Banteng visitation in these sites has been doubled.
- ❑ Second Habitat - WWF Indonesia attend Rhino Task Force meetings and have assisted with:
 - TOR for second habitat
 - Data from Halimun-Salak NP
 - Data from Honje Mountain region
 - Data from Harapan forest (desk)
 - Funding from USFWS for field assessment in Harapan Forest, Halimun-Salak (surroundings), and Way Kambas
- ❑ Ways forward:
 - Proximate analysis of food plant (nutrition)
 - Formalise methods for Javan Rhino translocation
 - Prevent disease transmission from livestock and other wildlife (YABI)
 - Create health monitoring tools based on: stress indicator (stress hormone-cortisol), and detection of malnutrition / poisoning from feces / urine (non-invasive method)
- Question and Answer
- ❑ Question: Didy - interested in mission/actions done by NP management on how to protect the rhinos - law enforcement - is there any data to assess achievements or results of forest police or RPU. How many cases? How many sentenced? How many still in process?
- ❑ Answer: Pak Agus in 2008 6 cases of encroachment logging poaching. 1 yr sentence was given for one logging case. 3 cases received less than 1 yr sentence. One case of encroachment received a high penalty of 1yr 4mths sentence. The judge was actually pressured to release men but did not. Yesterday information came in that we just arrested some people as well.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- Question/Statement: Christy - I have some action points 1) issue of banteng - am concern that as in the case with African elephants, by time it is decided to do something it might be too late. We need to make a recommendation on what to do. 2) we need to point out if we support Indonesian rhino going to Vietnam - we need to make a consensus on if sub species is an issue anymore.
- Question: John - salt licks - I feel large animals are more interested in sodium and clay. What is everyones opion on this.
- Answer: Sarah - regarding the kaylan clay content - it is possible in the rhino area
- Answer: Adhi - habitat management alone is not enough to save the rhino. We have also scientifically proven rhinos like high levels of salt sodium. A paper was produced last year. This may prove an issue with translocation if to an area not surrounded by sea but could be overcome with salt licks.
- Question: Mr.Dung to Head UKNP - do you have any scientific data on salt licks and tannin plant consumption?
- Question: Ibu Harini - questioned the methods of transects?
- Widodo presented satellite images showing habitat change in UKNP over past 10 yrs - I would like to point out that forest cover in UKNP has become thicker and is becoming primary forest BUT Javan rhino need secondary forest. He recommends we must focus on habitat management to increase rhino food source. He is disappointed with rhino estimates produced and questions if rhino tracks are being overlooked. Recommends more thorough surveys.
- Round Table on Indonesian and Vietnam Strategy on Javan Rhino Conservation - Facilitator Gert Polet
- Suggestion for goals of working groups. Agreed to by all.

SESSION 4: JAVAN RHINO

Working Group on Javan Rhino

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM THIS MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
<p>What is needed in terms of habitat management in UKNP (e.g. eradication of Arenga palm, reducing competition between banteng and rhino)? What should NOT be done?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction Arenga - implement recommendation from IPB - Translocate banteng to others area (how many to remove, where?) - Translocate people from prime rhino habitat - maintain large grazing ground (restore fiction of grazing grounds trough cutting, maintain secondary forest, create gaps for regrowth) 	<p>Allow for habitat mod to create conditions conducive to increase rhino populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of Ujung Kulon NP - Support by NGOs (YABI, IRF, WWF, IPB, ARP, etc)
<p>What is needed to study / reduce competition between banteng and domestic cattle?</p>	<p>- typo - skipped - think meant rhino instead of cattle.</p>		
<p>WHAT INFORMATION DO WE REALLY / MINIMALLY NEED BEFORE CAPTURING JAVAN RHINOS TO ESTABLISH A SECOND POPULATION (e.g. possible rhino-banteng competition, arenga palm infestation & eradication)? AND WHO SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN OBTAINING THOSE?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accurate survey about number of rhinos - sex ratio, age structure information - admit we know little existing on hand right now, identify the gaps - habitat survey for others translocation sites in future outside of UKNP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o objective process o parallel to activities in UKNP o safe/ possible number of rhino to secure - genetic provenance - Two Things for second habitat <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sanctuary in UKNP 2. Second habitat outside of UKNP - For second habitat, look at Social considerations for site - See Action Plan pp 35 - Action : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop process/ criteria to select animals for 	<p>STM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sanctuary first step for developing second population o Utilize the sanctuary to deepen our knowledge about basic biology and to identify the safest way to capture and translocate rhinos o Natural migration into sanctuary will be utilize as possible and a strategy/ process for individual 	<p>WWF,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - camera trapping - sex identification <p>YABI, NP, Javan Rhinos Task Force</p>

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM THIS MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
	sanctuary o Translocation should be related to IUCN translocation guideline	selection also developed	
ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IS TO ESTABLISH A SECOND POPULATION, NOT A CAPTIVE BREEDING PROGRAMME, RIGHT? WHEN DO WE STOP THE PROGRAMME? WHAT ARE THE KEY DECISION-MAKING FACTORS?	When do we stop the program? - Identify Rhinos density of the sanctuary can accommodate (carrying capacity of the sanctuary), once reach carrying capacity then move to others areas - When second population is thriving, breeding, appear viable - When the monitoring shows that the population in the sanctuary is at capacity ie. they are moved to second habitat. - Consideration: population growth, reproduction success, mortality, health, unnatural behaviour, - Nb. Change the name of the ' sanctuary' to 'stop over place'	We are unable anticipate when the program should end. It will be evaluated annually by the JRTF and the criteria discussed will be considered. The sanctuary program should be in place for 5 years minimally.	Javan Rhinos Task Force
LOCATION AND DESIGN OF TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY INSIDE UJONG KULON (Rhino Sanctuary)? WHEN START CONSTRUCTION?	- Kalejetan - Aer Mokla (south of Gunung Honje), enlarge area from Nico drawing - 3.000 - 4.000 ha minimum (as in Borneo) - consider movement needs others species? - socialise to local government Timetable 1 month: plan and budget start construction on April or May 2010	Javan Rhinos Sanctuary to contain 3000-4000 ha including south of Gunung Honje with a plan + budget in place by April 2009. Construction to begin in April/ May 2010 with parallel socialization process with local communities and government	- Fencing design : SRS, TSI with inputs from JRTF technical team and UKNP Plan budget (UKNP) Fundraising: IRF, ARP, KKH (YABI to liaise with MoF) - NP with input determine path and length of fence (NEXT MONTH) - Need to know length of fence and route cost/ m - Head of UK NP socialise to local communities

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM THIS MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
			- May need to move people - It cost Rp 250.000,- per meter (as in SRS) IPB Directorate Biodiversity Conservation
WHO WILL ASSESS (WHEN) WHICH LANDSCAPES FOR SUITABILITY FOR A SECOND JAVAN RHINO POPULATION IN INDONESIA? WHAT ARE THE KEY CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF A SECOND SITE (INPUTS FOR ToR SECOND HABITAT ASSESSMENT)?			
HOW CAN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE RHINO TASK FORCE (INDONESIA) BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet quarterly - with regular meeting. Second week of each quarter. With agenda and invitations sent out ahead out ahead of time (contact person: Head of Sub Directorate of KJG) - Permission Dir KKH if he isn't - Develop a reporting system on a regular and as needed basis with update of activities - Exchange info with other places that hold rhinos, e.g. Sabah, India - Press releases needed to update the world - Dir KKH schedule known within 2 weeks of each meeting (If Dir KKH is not available for 	The Rhinos Task Force is responsible for moving the Javan Rhinos conservation forward , and will meet the second week of each quarter and will develop a reporting/ information sharing mechanism. Results of each meeting will share with all relevant	RTF

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM THIS MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decision so go to Sub Dit) - Share results of meeting with all NGOs working on project 	stakeholders	
Define steps required to get the Indonesian rhino strategy & action plan actually implemented. Time schedules, funding requirements			
For what issues is further Government endorsement needed. Who is tasked to obtain these endorsements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designation of second habitat - need designation of government for Javan Rhino Sanctuary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Clearing land o Fencing o Demarcation of sanctuary - Assessment team ToR 	Government endorsement need for Javan Rhino Strategic Plan and for detail if identifying the second habitat	RTF
IDEAS TO GENERATE THE FUNDS FOR THIS VERY EXPENSIVE OPERATION (INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT)? WHO SHALL PURSUE WHICH IDEA?			

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

CROSS CUTTING JAVAN RHINOS between Indonesia and Vietnam

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWER	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM THIS MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
Do we agree to treat Javan rhino as 1 species rather than 2 sub-species so that exchange of rhinos between Vietnam and Indonesia (i.e. male to Vietnam or female to Indonesia) can receive a no-objection from the AsRSG?	One species Endorse movement of animals or sperm between Indonesia and Vietnam	AsRSG endorse managing Javan Rhino as one species and endorses movement of animals or sperm between Indonesia and Vietnam	AsRSG
If Governments would not want to exchange rhinos, do we as AsRSG recommend to allow for the exchange of sperm (i.e. to Vietnam)?			
Specific needs for exchange of expertise, experiences between Indonesia and Vietnam regarding conservation work on Javan rhinos?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and evaluations on habitat and populations (population dynamics) - Standardize methods for move - Defining habitat needs of animals - Management of RPUs 		

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWER	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM THIS MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
Do we agree to treat Javan rhino as 1 species rather than 2 sub-species so that exchange of rhinos between Vietnam and Indonesia (i.e. male to Vietnam or female to Indonesia) can receive a no-objection from the AsRSG?	We agree to treat them as one species		
If Governments would not want to exchange rhinos, do we as AsRSG recommend to allow for the exchange of sperm (i.e. to Vietnam)?			
Specific needs for exchange of expertise, experiences between Indonesia and Vietnam regarding conservation work on Javan rhinos?			

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASRSG AT BOGOR, INDONESIA:

We, the participants of the IUCN/SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group, meeting in Bogor, Indonesia on 2-3 March 2009,

Recognizing the need to strengthen adaptive conservation to further strengthen conservation,

Examining the needs of on-the-ground, intensive management to save the remaining Sumatran and Javan rhino populations,

Recognizing further that Sumatran and Javan rhinoceros are fully protected under national and international laws and that actions damaging to rhino populations or their habitat are against these laws,

Convinced of the need to take urgent measures to prevent the continued fragmentation and eventual extinction of this Sumatran and Javan rhinoceros populations,

Urge range country government and non-governmental agencies and international donor to implement Sabah, Indonesia and Vietnam rhino action plans and to:

- Increase awareness efforts and resource allocation to protection efforts of all known populations of Javan and Sumatran rhinos in SE Asia.
- To urgently set in motion, the steps needed to create a second population of Javan rhinos in Indonesia.
- To actively use relevant region cooperative initiatives (eg. ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) to strengthen information sharing and intelligence to close illegal cross border rhino horn trade.

Noting that *in situ* conservation and protection of Sumatran and Javan rhino, along with key habitats, is essential to ensure the future of the species in wild in its range countries,

Recognizing that where populations are seen to be declining, or there is an absence of breeding, that it is necessary to:

- consider all Sumatran rhinos as members of a single global population; individual animals and their germplasm may be exchanged between range countries for breeding purposes.
- consider a formal dialogue between the Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia (Federal and Sabah) on a possible Sumatran rhino exchange programme to strengthen the Sumatran rhino populations.

[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN
RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]

- consider a formal dialogue between the Governments of Indonesia and Vietnam on a possible Javan rhino exchange programme to strengthen the Javan rhino populations.

Invite other members of the international community, including donor states, the private sector, the corporate sector, academic and scientific institutions, to provide effective and united support, including funding, to assist these efforts.

We, the participants of the Rhino Specialist Group meeting, pledge to do everything in our power to ensure the long-term viability of the Sumatran and Javan rhinoceros, and to encourage all sectors to assist and support these efforts.

Adopted at Bogor, West Java, Indonesia, on 3 March 2009

**[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN
RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]**

CONTACT DETAILS OF THE PARTICIPANTS:

No	Name	Organization	Mail Address
1	Kerry Crosbie	Asian Rhino Project	kerry.crosbie@asianrhinos.org.au
2	Abdul Kadir Hashim	PERHILITAN	kadir@wildlife.gov.my
3	Andri Hamid Ahmad	University Malaysia Sabah	midahmad@gmail.com
4	Andri Novi S	TNUK	andriphe@yahoo.com
5	Adji Santoso	WWF-Indonesia	asantoso@wwf.or.id
6	Gert Polet	WWF-Netherland	gpolet@wwf.nl
7	Nguyen Hun Dzung	FPD Vietnam	hundzung@gmail.com
8	Than van thanh	Cat tien NP Vietnam	thanhppmudu@yahoo.com
9	Remco van Merm	Guest IRF	remcovanmerm@gmail.com
10	Terri L. Roth	Cincinnati Zoo/IRF	terri.roth@cincinnati-zoo.org
11	Sukianto Lusli	Burung Indonesia	slusli@burung.org
12	Itno Itoyo	TN Way Kambas	program@waykambas.or.id
13	Mike Griffiths	BPKEL	mikeleuser@gmail.com
14	Tony Sumampau	YABI/TSI	TSumampau@hotmail.com
15	Herry D. Susilo	YABI	herrysusilo@yahoo.com
16	Ikeu Sri Rejeki	KKH	ikeusrirejeki@yahoo.com
17	Nan Schaffer	SOS Rhino	nan@sosrhino.org
18	Abu Bakar Chekmat	BKSDA NAD	abuchekmat@yahoo.co.id
19	A. Suyanto	Puslit Biologi LIPI	asujan2002@yahoo.com
20	A. C. William	WWF	acwill69@yahoo.com
21	Robin Radcliff	IRF	RobinR@fossilrim.org
22	Sarah Brook	WWF	sarah.brook@wwfgreatermekong.org
23	Siti Chadijah Kaniawati	Dit.KKH PHKA	audea2206@yahoo.com
24	E.K.S. Harini	IPB	eksrini@indo.net.id
25	Arief R	RPU-YABI	Ariefyabi@yahoo.com
26	Kurnia Oktavia K	YABI	kurnia_okh@yahoo.com
27	Kurnia Rauf	BBTN BBS	lrakrauf@yahoo.com
28	Rudi H. Putra	BPKTL-ACEH	rhinoleuser@yahoo.com
29	M. Thohari	IPB	mthohari@yahoo.co.id
30	Wulan Pusparini	YABI	wpusparini@yahoo.co.id
31	Dedi Chandra	SRS YABI	derhino04@yahoo.com
32	Junaedi (John) Payne	WWF Malaysia	jpayne@wwf.org.my
33	Jansen Manansang	TSI/SEAZA/PAKBI	
34	Widodo Ramono	YABI	widodoramono@yahoo.com
35	Bibhab Kumar Talukdar	AsRSG	bibhab@aaranyak.org
36	Didy Wurjanto	BKSDA Jambi	dwu112001@yahoo.com
37	Susie Ellis	IRF	s.ellis@rhinos.irf.org
38	Yanky Agung	YABI	gg_rhino@yahoo.com
39	Nurhadi Utomo	BBTN	nha_utm@yahoo.com
40	Suyatno Sukandar	TNKS	suyatno.sukandar@gmail.com
41	Marcellus Adi C.T.R.	YABI	rhinomar22@yahoo.com
42	Rustandi	YABI	juss_rustandi@yahoo.com
43	Inov Sectionov	IRF/YABI	inov@rhinos-irf.org

**[REPORT ON THE MEETING FOR CONSERVATION OF SUMATRAN AND JAVAN
RHINO IN SOUTH EAST ASIA]**

44	Moh. Bin Khan	Malaysia	
45	M. Agil	YABI/IPB	rhinogil@indo.net.id
46	Agus Priambudi	Ujung Kulon NP	Agus_priambudi@yahoo.co.id
47	Bambang Supriyanto	Halimun NP	
48	Steve Romo	LA Zoo	
49	Effendy A Sumardja	YABI	eas@menlh.co.id
50	Adhi Rahmat	WWF Indonesia	Ahariyadi@wwf.or.id