

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Rhinoceros & Tiger Conservation Act

Summary Report





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Summary Report
1996-1998

Cover

Tiger

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Introduction

*The word
rhinoceros
means
“horn-nosed”.
These horns,
tools to the
rhino, are
prized by
some for their
symbolic and
alleged
medicinal
value.
Poaching,
habitat
destruction,
agriculture,
and
development
have severely
reduced
rhinoceros
populations.*

This report highlights accomplishments of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund administered by the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Fund seeks to strengthen the conservation activities of range countries, as the ultimate survival of the rhinoceros and tiger rests with the managers, scientists and local communities of these countries. By doing so, the Fund forges another link in the worldwide effort to save rapidly disappearing rhinoceros and tiger populations.

Opposite:

White Rhino

© Corel Professional Photo

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act

Rhinoceroses, formerly common through Asia and Africa, have dwindled by 90% since 1970. Today, fewer than 14,000 exist. A century ago, perhaps up to 80,000 tigers roamed India alone. Today, fewer than 8,000 exist worldwide. Some sub-species of rhinoceros and tiger are already extinct or close to this fate.

Rhinoceroses and tigers are protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), an agreement among 144 nations to eliminate illegal trade in CITES listed animals and plants, and their parts and associated products. They are also protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, which imposes restrictions on trade.

Still, many rhinoceros and tiger populations continue their steep decline under combined pressures from habitat loss and growing markets for medicines and souvenirs derived from them. Conflicts with humans and livestock have generated even more conservation challenges.

Congress, recognizing the need to do more to save these magnificent and very endangered species, passed the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act in 1994, and reauthorized it in 1998. The Act reaches beyond U.S. borders and existing international trade agreements to support critical international conservation efforts in nations whose activities directly affect rhinoceros and tiger populations.

There are five species of rhinoceros, two African (White or Square-lipped and Black) and three Asian (Indian, Sumatran and Javan). The Javan rhino is the rarest, with fewer than 100 remaining.

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund

Through the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, Congress created the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund (Fund) to strengthen habitat and ecosystem management, create protected areas, and assist local communities in buffer zones surrounding rhino or tiger habitat. The Fund also supports surveys, monitoring, inspection, law enforcement, and forensic analyses. It promotes education to increase public awareness of the plight of these creatures.

The Fund achieves these goals by developing partnerships with government and non-government entities in Asia and Africa, through matching grants that support these and other activities. Management of the Fund began in July 1996 with a request for proposals from FWS to more than 160 government and non-government entities in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America. Since then 166 proposals have been received, and 56 grants (totaling \$970,000) awarded in 12 countries from the available 1996, 1997, and 1998 appropriated funding. These appropriated funds have generated \$1,748,616 in matching funds and in-kind contributions (a 180 percent return).

To ensure the best use of limited resources, all Fund projects must address critical needs in rhinoceros and tiger conservation, include local matching funds, present a well-defined budget, and aim for practical, sustainable results. To encourage project diversity, proposals are thoroughly evaluated by a team of scientists and managers, including a U.S. Agency for International Development representative.



Black Rhino © Carol Professional Photo

On-the-Ground Results

The Fund is young, but already it is encouraging conservation efforts at the local level, where they matter most. Through careful review of proposals and close collaboration with on-the-ground resource managers, FWS targets grant funds to projects that help rhinoceroses and tigers flourish in their natural habitats. Each of the funded projects blends local resources (matching funds and in-kind contributions) with grant funds to produce a strong effort with local ownership. Here are examples of just a few of the many projects that have benefited.

Three of the eight tiger subspecies (Bali, Javan and Caspian) are extinct. Five subspecies, including the Indian or Bengal, Indo-Chinese, South Chinese, Sumatran, and Siberian tigers remain.



Siberian Tiger © Corel Professional Photo

Conservation in Northeast India

Rhinoceroses' acute senses of hearing and smell compensate for poor eyesight, enabling them to identify other rhinos, keep track of their young, and identify predators.

The Fund has produced immediate results in the form of clothing, equipment and up-to-date wireless networks to help protected-area guards stop the poaching of the great Indian one-horned rhino in Kaziranga National Park and the Pobitora, Orang and Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuaries in Assam, India. While Assam's rhinoceros conservation program is considered one of the best-managed in the region, the lack of basic equipment such as field clothing for guards indicates the great shortage of resources for waging the war against poaching in India and other countries.

Anne Wright, manager of the equipment project, reports that it provides hope and encouragement for guards working in difficult terrain, and intends to broaden this initial effort by obtaining critical transportation equipment and developing programs to increase awareness and encourage reporting of illegal activity.



Indian Rhino & calf © Salim Javed-Aligarh

Community Education in Sumatra, Indonesia

The Fund has helped the Sumatran Tiger Project and the Indonesian government develop community education strategies and provide materials for villages surrounding Way Kambas National Park.

Philip Nyhus, who manages the project, views people living near protected habitat as critical stakeholders in long-term tiger conservation. Through this project, Indonesia's conservation strategy is enlisted to encourage conservation in these villages and eventually others near protected tiger habitat in Sumatra. Resulting research on conflicts, attitudes, resource use, and demographic changes will be helpful to any areas shared by humans and wildlife.

According to Ron Tilson, Sumatran Tiger Project, "Evaluating human resource use patterns and wildlife resource needs is an important step to establishing criteria to resolve future conflicts between tiger populations and human settlements in Way Kambas National Park and other tiger protected areas."

Tigers evolved in eastern Asia and, while some of the earliest tiger fossils have been found in Siberia and China, the tiger's exact place of origin is unknown.



© Sumatran Tiger Project/Philip Nyhus

Interviews of families living adjacent to tiger habitat are important to understanding tiger/human interactions.

Establishment of Sumatran Rhino Protection Units and Sanctuary

*The elephant
is the only
land animal
larger than
the
rhinoceros.*



Fred Bagley

*Agoes Sriyanto, Ujung Kulon National Park Director,
standing in the Javan rhino's dense forest habitat.*

Other funding partners and FWS are helping project managers at Way Kambas National Park with innovative ways to reduce poaching and establish a managed breeding center in a natural habitat.

Way Kambas does not have the personnel or funds to deter poachers, who have already destroyed much of the critically endangered Sumatran rhinoceros population. As a first strike at preventing poachers from gaining a foothold in the Park, the Asian Rhino Specialist Group established and operates three rhino protection units (RPUs) to patrol the park, destroy traps and snares, arrest intruders, and conduct community outreach and intelligence operations to identify poachers in the local area.

Breeding programs are a challenging yet important component of conservation. The program in Way Kambas National Park will provide an alternative to troubled captive breeding programs by enabling rhinoceroses to breed under managed yet natural conditions. The International Rhino Foundation and Park managers have created large enclosures within rain forest habitat connected by a central corridor that allows controlled breeding with encouraging results.

The project will also return captive rhinoceroses to their natural habitat in the hope that they may have a higher chance of survival and reproduction. Ultimately, project managers will develop a conservation and tourism facility program that will serve as a model for others.

Fighting Poaching and Illegal Trade

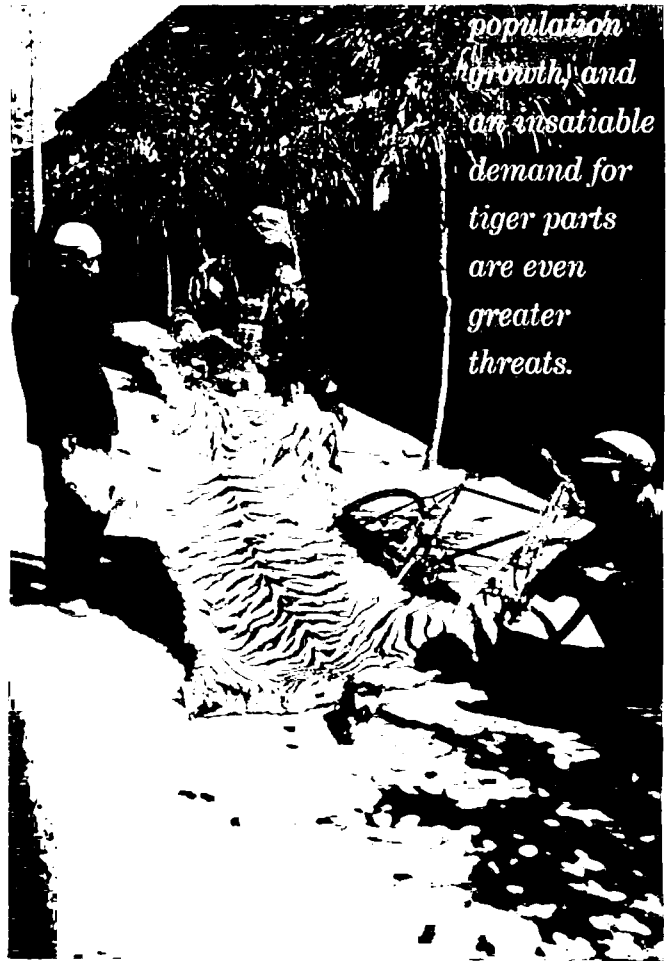
Wild tigers in India have become victims of their image of strength and agility. Poachers fuel the demands for tiger parts and products. Unfortunately, the magnitude of this illegal and devastating trade is largely unknown.

FWS, a longstanding partner in combating the tiger trade, now provides additional resources that help the Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI) strengthen efforts to halt illegal activities. According to Executive Director Belinda Wright, WPSI has documented hundreds of poaching and trade cases since 1994, and invigorated tiger conservation efforts throughout India.

Because much of the battle to save the tiger is fought at the local level, the Fund also enables WPSI to provide anti-poaching and educational resources to communities in tiger habitat.

WPSI intends to use grant funds to strengthen small yet critical non-government organizations in these communities to protect tigers and to guide national conservation policy. Finally, WPSI will sponsor workshops to help law enforcement authorities improve detection and prevention of illegal wildlife (particularly tiger) trade and implement wildlife protection legislation.

Until it was banned, trophy hunting and a market for tiger rugs and coats threatened the tiger's survival. Today, habitat destruction, population growth, and an insatiable demand for tiger parts are even greater threats.



Richard Mitchell

Nepali villagers displaying poached tiger.

Tiger Conservation in Vietnam

A male tiger's territory may cover up to 25 square miles, while a female's range is 8 to 10 square miles. Tigers may live up to 15 years in the wild, most of it alone.

While we know that tiger habitats in Vietnam are highly fragmented and degraded, little information on tiger distribution and numbers exists. The Fund is helping researchers map areas such as Phuoc Son/Tra My Reserve. This collaborative project will assess the tigers' presence in the Reserve and surrounding forest, and develop a strategy for reducing conflicts between human land use and tiger conservation.



Rhino/Tiger Habitat, Nepal Fred Bagley

Conservation Action for the Rarest of the Rhinos

The Fund supports both cooperative efforts and on-the-ground projects to save the Javan Rhino, a critically endangered species with fewer than 70 animals scattered through Indonesia and Vietnam. The Fund and the International Rhino Foundation brought together 30 organizations at a colloquium in Bogor, Indonesia, to set priorities for Javan Rhino conservation. The Fund also helped implement the highest priority actions for conservation of the Indonesian rhino population, including specially trained teams to continuously protect rhinos at Ujung Kulon National Park, and a management review of the park.

In addition, the Fund supported a survey of the Vietnamese rhino population by Vietnamese, Indonesian, Dutch and American scientists who established a collaborative initiative at the colloquium. The survey found that only a handful of rhinos remain in Vietnam, which led the Vietnamese Government to produce a high-priority action plan to rescue its rhino population from the brink of extinction.



Javan Rhino © Alain Compost

Black Rhino Preservation in Tanzania

*A rhinoceros
may live up
to 40 years in
captivity or
30-35 years in
the wild, most
of it alone.*

Extensive poaching has fragmented and reduced the Tanzanian black rhinoceros population to less than 100. Selous Game Reserve, with its large area, may be the last hope for survival of the black rhinoceros in that country. The Fund enabled monitoring and surveillance training for field staff and a survey of the Selous rhinoceros population that will be used to produce specific recommendations for establishing potential Intensive Protection Zones in the reserve.





Looking Toward the Future

*Tigers were
once found
across Asia
from Eastern
Turkey to the
Sea of
Okhotsk.
Today, 5,000
to 8,000
remain in
scattered
populations
from India to
Vietnam, and
in Sumatra,
China, and
the Far East.*

Demands on the Fund indicate that conservation needs are great. However, current funding, while an important catalyst to new conservation programs across Asia and Africa, is only part of the solution to reverse the decline of the rhinoceros and tiger.

While the many innovative initiatives of the past three years indicate the Fund is off to a good start, much remains to be done to ensure they are sustained. FWS is now gearing up for review of new proposals and assessing results of past and ongoing projects so that the best of these efforts may be replicated elsewhere. In addition, FWS is actively encouraging expanded participation by new groups and countries with rhinoceros and tiger conservation needs.

Most importantly, FWS will continue to cultivate partnerships with other organizations to share ideas and resources, encourage projects that enable trainees to educate their communities, continue requiring grant applicants to invest local resources in their projects, and encourage governments to devote resources and seek corporate sponsorship for rhinoceros and tiger conservation efforts.

For more information on the Fund, please contact:

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Opposite :

Tiger

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Projects Funded By Program Area

Appropriated Funds:

\$970,000

*Matching Funds
and In-Kind*

Contributions:

\$1,748,616

Surveys and Monitoring

*Training Program For Game Scouts
Involved In Rhino Population
Monitoring, South Africa*
IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist
Group, \$5,105 + \$8,250 —Revision and
implementation of a new edition of a
proven training program.

*Aerial Monitoring Of The Northern
White Rhinoceros In Garamba
National Park, Democratic
Republic of Congo*
World Wide Fund for Nature—U.S.,
\$19,680 + \$53,520—Aerial monitoring
of rhinoceroses for population data
and security purposes.

*Workshop On Tiger Field
Assessment, Nepal*
University of Minnesota and Nepal's
Department of National Parks and
Wildlife Conservation, \$5,000 +
\$30,150—Workshop on development
of a tiger field assessment manual.

*Study for Enhancing Rhino
Conservation in Cat Loc Nature
Reserve, Vietnam*
Institute of Ecology and Biological

*Bold/italic type
indicates project
matching funds.*

** Indicates approved
projects not yet funded.*



© AfRSG/Richard Emslie

*Field rangers learning to identify rhinos using ear notches
and tears.*

Resources. \$25,740 + \$3,000—Survey Javan rhino numbers, distribution and age structure at Cat Loc Nature Reserve.

Technical Assistance to Vietnam on Census Techniques for Javan Rhinoceros in Cat Loc Nature Reserve

International Rhino Foundation and IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group. \$13,490 + \$23,000—Participation of Indonesian and Dutch rhinoceros specialists in Javan rhino survey.

Staff Training and Survey of Four Black Rhino Populations in the Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania
WWF-Tanzania. \$30,480 + \$89,695—Information to help establish Intensive Protection Zones.

To Assess the Distribution and Status of Tigers at Phuoc Son/Tra My, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam (a joint project with the University of Minnesota). Forest Protection Department of Vietnam. \$21,100 + \$2,600—Data will determine factors that limit tiger population size and identify management needed to alleviate conflicts between human land use practices and tiger conservation.

To Assess the Distribution and Status of Tigers at Phuoc Son/Tra My, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam (a joint project with the Forest Protection Department of Vietnam). University of Minnesota, \$12,740 + \$6,500—Participation of U.S. and Nepali tiger specialists in Vietnam's Phuoc Son/Tra My tiger survey.

**Indo-U.S. Training Workshop on Sampling Based Methods for Monitoring Tiger and Prey Populations in Indian Reserves*
Center for Wildlife Studies. \$18,250 + \$15,000—Workshop for Indian Forestry Department officers.

Survey, Assessment and Conservation of the Sumatran Tiger in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Indonesia
Wildlife Conservation Society. \$26,070 + \$93,050—Study on tiger prey ecology, tiger population dynamics and tiger/human conflicts.

“The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund is an important component of the entire package of partnerships. Many had origins before (the Fund) but it helps them flourish, and stimulates matching requirements.”

*Thomas Foose,
International
Rhino Foundation
U.S.A.*

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

Tigers descended from civet-like animals that lived with the dinosaurs about 60 million years ago. These small mammals, with long bodies and short flexible limbs, are the ancestors of several hundred different species, including cats, bears, dogs and weasels.

**Monitoring of the Amur Tiger Population in Khabarovsk Krai, Russia*

Wildlife Management Institute-Far Eastern Branch. \$18,000 + \$14,660—Periodic monitoring of tigers, tiger prey and their habitat on select study sites within this Region's tiger habitat.

Conduct of a Wet Season Tiger Assessment in Phuoc Son and Tra My Nature Reserves, Vietnam
Forest Protection Department. \$5,268 + \$1,218—A wet season survey to determine the distribution and density of tigers and their prey.

**Monitoring of a Newly Established Sub-population of Great One-horned Rhinoceros in the Royal Bardia National park, Western Lowland in Nepal*

King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation. \$25,404 + \$20,954

**Black Rhinoceros Monitoring Tembe Ndumo Complex, South Africa*

Wildlands Trust. \$10,400 + \$12,183—Recruitment, training, and support for a rhino monitor to assess survival and breeding success of black and white rhinoceros in the Tembe and Ndumo game reserves.

**White Rhino Ear Notching for Population Monitoring in Itala Game Reserve, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*

KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service. \$8,125 + \$8,125—Capture, sedation, and ear notching of white rhino to improve studies of reproductive performance, habitat use, and movements.

**Black Rhino Ear Notching for Population Monitoring in Itala Game Reserve, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*

KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service. \$6,625 + \$6,625—Capture, sedation, and ear notching of black rhino to improve studies of reproductive performance, habitat use, and movements.

The Management of a Black Rhino Population and Proposals to Enhance the Effectiveness Thereof

Eastern Cape Nature Conservation, South Africa \$1,342—Pilot study to evaluate the feasibility of using a microlight aircraft for aerial surveillance and monitoring of black rhinoceros.

**Purchase of Equipment and Supplies for the Masai Mara National Reserve Radio Telemetry Rhino Monitoring Project*
Friends of Conservation, Kenya, \$12,405 + \$21,265—Radio telemetry study of black rhinoceros to improve their survival and expansion in the Masai Mara National Reserve.

**Assistance with the Training Project of the Naikarra/Laleta Community Rhino Scout Program*
Friends of Conservation, Kenya \$12,660 + \$16,907—Training of community rhino scouts to improve their ability to monitor population dynamics and movements of black rhinoceros.

**Rhino Management Group Black Rhino Status Report Summary for 1997 and 1998*
Rhino Management Group, South Africa, \$3,300 + \$11,978—A strategic

The name of the white rhinoceros comes from the Afrikaans word describing its mouth: weit, meaning "wide."



White Rhino © R.G. Ruggiero

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

planning document that summarizes black rhino population sizes, trends, and management issues in South Africa and Namibia.

Conservation Education

Conservation Education And Awareness Training Program For The Protection And Preservation Of The Tiger And Rhinoceros, India
The Green's Movement, \$14,420 + \$13,580—Public awareness and conservation education on rhinoceros and tigers for villagers, forest guards and the general public in Assam.

Naikarra/Laleta Community Rhino Scout Program For Survival Of The Black Rhino Population, Kenya
Friends of Conservation, \$5,690 + \$14,700—Community rhino scout program to guard black rhinoceroses, collect ecological data, and increase awareness of need for wildlife conservation among local people at Naikarra and Laleta.

Tiger Community Education Program At Way Kambas National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia
Minnesota Zoo Foundation, \$21,900 +



© Sumatran Tiger Project/Philip Nyhus

Long term tiger and rhinoceros conservation depends upon today's efforts to develop support among young people.

\$13,850—Tiger education program in villages surrounding Way Kambas National Park.

*Community Outreach Program
Malaysia*

International Rhino Foundation to receive funds for the Wildlife Department Sabah, \$26,680 + \$25,776—Rhinoceros conservation education for villagers, school children, plantation managers and workers.

Conservation Awareness Project for Rural Communities in Huai Kha Khaeng Buffer Zone, Thailand
Wildlife Research Division, Royal Forest Department, \$9,637 + \$9,777—Project to strengthen relationships between park personnel and communities of the buffer zone.

Support Network for Grass-Root NGOs for Better Protection of Wild Tigers in India
Wildlife Protection Society of India, \$18,900 + \$15,060—Program to strengthen smaller non-government organizations near Indian tiger habitats so that they can help protect the tiger in the field.

Tigers eat whatever they can find—from fish and birds to large game animals—but generally avoid human contact. They are well equipped for hunting by great strength and keen senses of sight, smell, and hearing.



© Fiona Sunquist

Tigers are immobilized and fitted with radio transmitters so their movements can be studied.
Projects Funded, RTCA Summary Report

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

Siberian tigers are the biggest of the big cats. Males average 11 feet from nose to the tip of their tail, and weigh 600 pounds. Females are smaller, averaging just more than 8 feet and 350 pounds.

Education, Training and Law Enforcement Equipment for Phuoc Son-Tra My Reserves of Quang Nam Province, Vietnam
Forest Protection Department of Vietnam. \$20,130 + \$1,590—Tiger conservation workshops for local people, forest guards and provincial management authorities, plus equipment to be used in training and law enforcement.

Strengthening Conservation Education Activities and Management of Human Behavior and Livestock to Decrease Conflicts with Tigers and Rhinoceros. Nepal
Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness, \$13,874 + \$5,800—Environmental education camps with emphasis on tiger conservation for village children living around Royal Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve.

Save The Amur Tiger: Ecological Education Activities on Amur Tiger Conservation. Khabarovsk, Russia
The Wildlife Foundation. \$19,500 + \$13,100—Environmental education to increase local population's understanding and support for tiger conservation.

The Year of the Tiger. Russia
Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, \$19,967 + \$6,013—Conservation education to develop support for tiger conservation and the programs of the Reserve.

**Information Campaign on Vietnamese Rhinoceros*
Cat Tien National Park. \$24,015 + \$7,802—Conservation education for village people around the Park to raise awareness of the importance of conserving Vietnam's rhinos. (*Rhinoceros sondaicus annamiticus*).

Environmental Education at the Khama Rhino Sanctuary, Botswana
Khama Rhino Sanctuary Trust, \$20,818 + \$28,333—White rhinoceros conservation education for members of gateway communities surrounding the Khama rhino sanctuary.

Law Enforcement

Establishment Of Sumatran Rhino Protection Units (RPU) For Way Kambas National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia

International Rhino Foundation,
\$32,400 + \$38,900.

Adopt-A-Warden, Indonesia

Minnesota Conservation Officers Association, \$40,600 + \$96,800—
Equipment and training for park personnel to strengthen protection of the Javan rhinoceros at Ujung Kulon National Park and the Sumatran rhinoceros and tiger at Way Kambas National Park.

Conservation of the Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros in North East India

Rhino Foundation for Nature in North East India, \$34,060 + \$40,386—Raincoats, wool jerseys, hunting boots and haversacks for Assam's forest guards.

Conservation of the Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros In North East India-Wireless Systems

Rhino Foundation for Nature in North East India, \$21,407 + \$44,635—Communications equipment for Assam's forest guards.

Rhino Security Appeal, Kenya

Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, \$20,960 + \$20,960—Training and equipment for game guards of Il Ngwesi and Namunyak Wildlife Conservation Trust lands to strengthen anti-poaching protection for black rhinoceroses.

Establishment of Rhinoceros Protection Units in Ujung Kulon National Park, Java, Indonesia

International Rhinoceros Foundation and IUCN Asian Rhinoceros Specialist Group, \$32,109 + \$21,664.

**Conservation Of Rhinoceroses In Kaziranga National Park, India*

Wildlife Area Development and Welfare Trust (Assam), \$30,000 + \$41,584—Construction of 10 permanent camps on the edge of Assam's Kaziranga National Park for security patrols protecting rhinoceroses and tigers.



© AsRSG

Well trained rhino protection units have been formed in Way Kambas and Ujung Kulon National Parks.

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

Preservation of Unique Coastal Group of Amur Tigers, Russia
Lazovsky State Nature Reserve-Preobrazhenie Forestry, \$19,998 + \$10,982—Support for anti-poaching patrols and identification of local routes used to transport tiger parts.

Investigation Into Poaching and Illegal Trade Of Wild Tigers in India

Wildlife Protection Society of India, \$30,900 + \$65,783—Documentation and monitoring of the extent of tiger poaching and illegal trade in tiger parts to assist Indian government enforcement agencies and raise public awareness.

Conservation of One Horned Rhinoceros in Assam: Strengthening of Enforcement and Legal Proceedings in Illegal Trade and Other Offences, India

Office for Conservation of the One-horned Rhinoceros in Assam. Forest Department of Assam. \$19,730 + \$21,012—Gathering information on Indian rhinoceros poaching and trade in rhinoceros parts in Assam, and organization of legal experts and project staff to quickly prosecute pending cases.

**Training of Law Enforcement Personnel in Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Identification of Wildlife Products, India*

Wildlife Protection Society of India, \$16,840 + \$18,000—Workshops for law enforcement authorities of six Indian states to advance detection and prevention of illegal wildlife trade (particularly tigers and rhinoceroses).

Training Workshop on CITES Implementation for Vietnamese Boundary Customs Officers

Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, \$12,790 + \$1,000—CITES training workshop for Customs Officers working along Vietnam's China border to develop skills for inspection, identification of CITES listed species (with emphasis on rhinoceroses and tigers) and confiscation and prosecution of appropriate cases.

Development of Legislative Acts for Management of Human and Domestic Animal Behavior in Amur Tiger Habitats, Russia
Institute of Geoecology, \$17,840 + \$2,000—Development of procedures for assessment of tiger/human conflict and damage compensation.

**Training Workshop on CITES Implementation for Vietnamese Boundary Customs Officers and Forest Guards (on the border with Laos).*
Forestry College of Vietnam, \$12,390 + \$1,000

**Training Workshop on CITES Implementation for Wildlife Exporters, Customs Officers and Forestry Officials, Vietnam*
Forest Protection Department, \$4,703 + \$1,700

Proposed National Research Project Regarding Suspects Involved in the Organized Poaching of Rhinoceros Endangered Species Protection Unit.
South African Police Service \$21,096 + \$56,655—Development of a database to manage information concerning the poaching and illegal trade in rhinoceros.

**Passive Transponder System Equipment for Rhinoceros in KwaZulu-Natal*
KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service, South Africa \$10,182 + \$9,962—Training of personnel and provision of equipment to fit transponders (electronic identification tags) to every rhinoceros that is sedated for whatever reason in KwaZulu-Natal.

**Inspection of a Wild Nature with the Purpose of the Amur Tiger Conservation, Russia*
Wildlife Management Department-Khabarovsk Territory, \$19,400 + \$16,540—Law enforcement patrols to protect tigers and their prey; and tiger conservation education for local people.

A Habitat Protection Plan for Amur Tigers in Northeast Primorye Krai, Russia
Tigers, Taiga, Terney: Hornocker Wildlife Institute; and Sikhote-Alin

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

*Daily mud
baths shade
rhinos in
colors from
gray to red.
The mud
provides
protection
from insects,
keeps their
skin in good
condition
and keeps
them cool.*

Zapovednik, \$17,940 + \$27,050—A program to decrease public access to certain significant tiger habitat, reimburse livestock owners for tiger depredation, and provide information to the public on tiger conservation.

Protected Area Management

Establishment Of Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary In Way Kambas National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia

International Rhino Foundation, \$24,044 + \$174,000—Electrical components for the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, Way Kambas National Park, a managed breeding center in natural habitat.

Colloquium On Conservation Action And Coordination For Javan Rhino In Ujung Kulon National Park, Java, Indonesia

International Rhino Foundation, \$5,900 + \$13,000—Colloquium on conservation action and coordination for Javan rhinoceroses in Ujung Kulon National Park (addressed Vietnam's Javan rhinoceros population to a limited extent).



Participative Review of the Protected Area Management Planning and Implementation at Ujung Kulon National Park, Java, Indonesia

Fauna and Flora International. \$5,100 + \$22,350—A comprehensive review directed at increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of existing conservation efforts.

**Fencing of Weenen Nature Reserve KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service, South Africa \$4,716.10 + \$29,520.20—Construction of a boundary fence to improve security of black and white rhinoceros.*

Sustainable Development in Buffer Zones Surrounding Tiger/Rhinoceros Habitat

Community-Based Javan Rhino Conservation Program, Indonesia Lembaga Alam Tropica Indonesia, \$18,180 + \$19,062—Public awareness and economic development training to support Javan rhinoceros conservation and strengthen buffer zone community relationships with Ujung Kulon National Park.

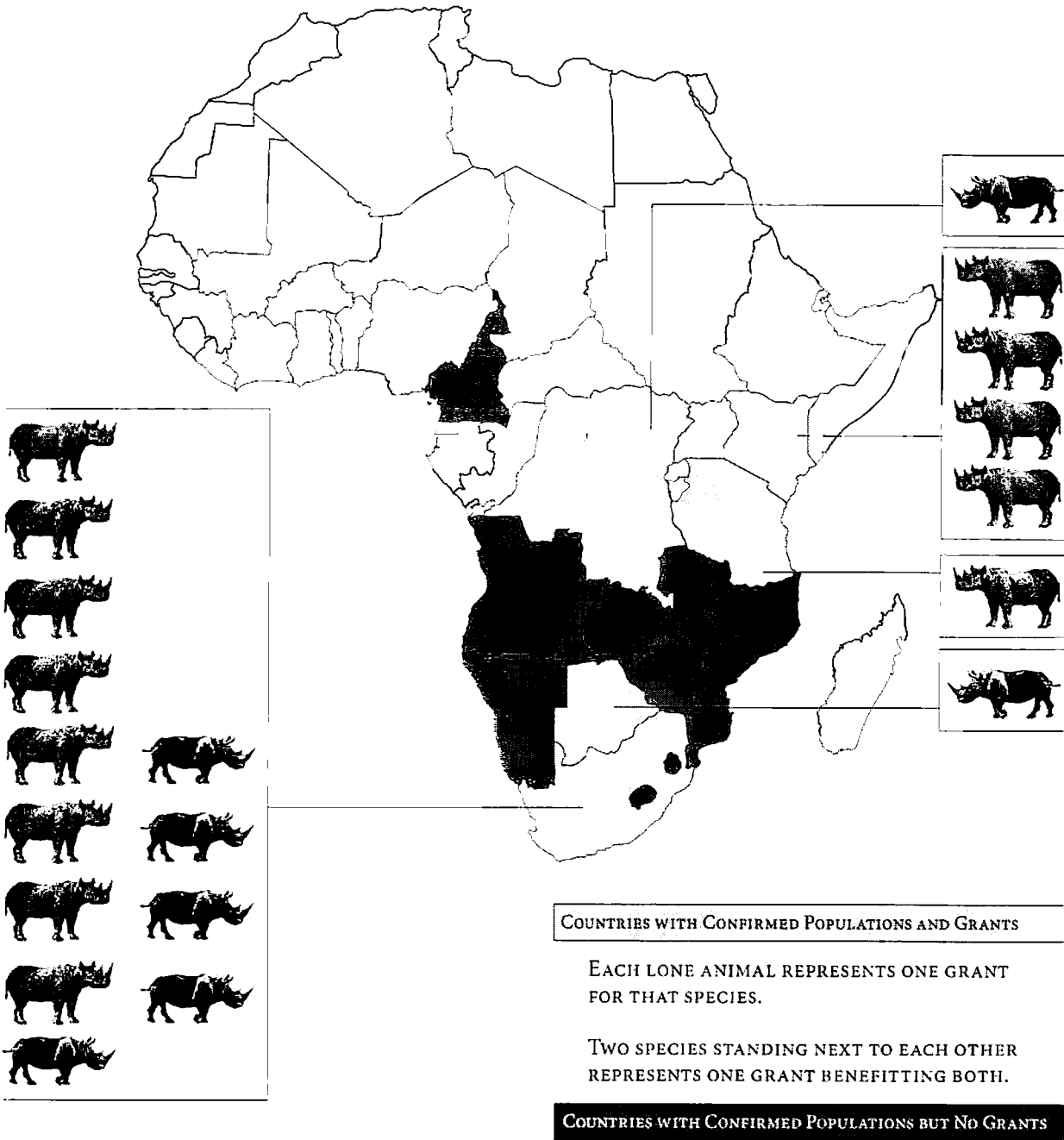
Rhinoceroses are all plant eaters, but every species prefers something different, from grasses to bushes to trees. Javan and Sumatran rhinos will reach high into trees to devour the upper branches, leaving uneaten lower limbs.



Sumatran Rhinoceros © AsRSG

Grants — Africa

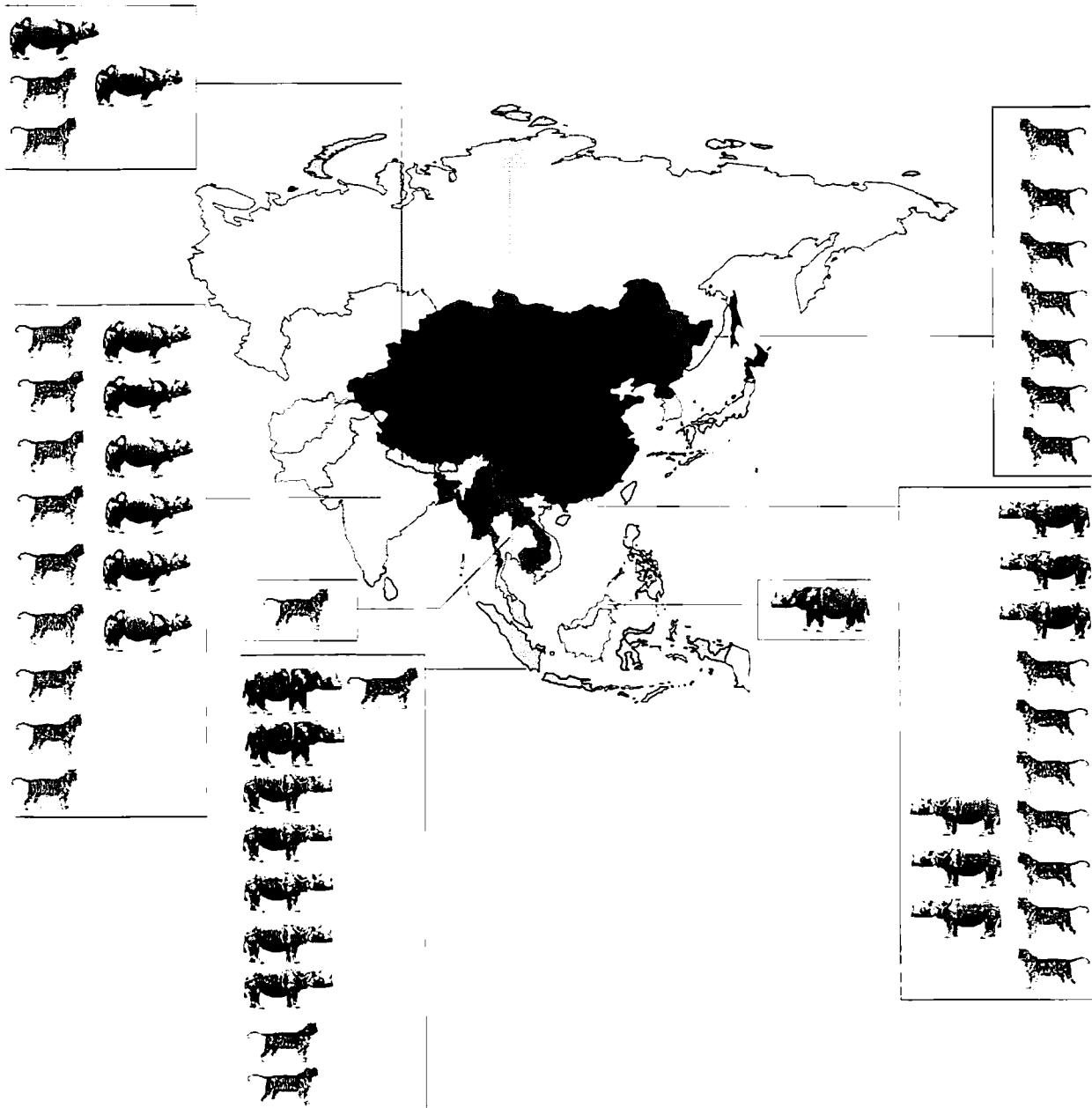
Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, and 1998



© Indian, Javan, Sumatran, and White rhino images courtesy of Dr. Nico Van Strien/IUCN/SSC AsRSG and IRF

Grants — Asia

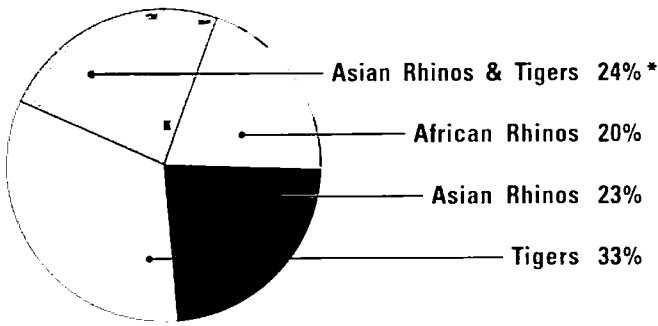
Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, and 1998



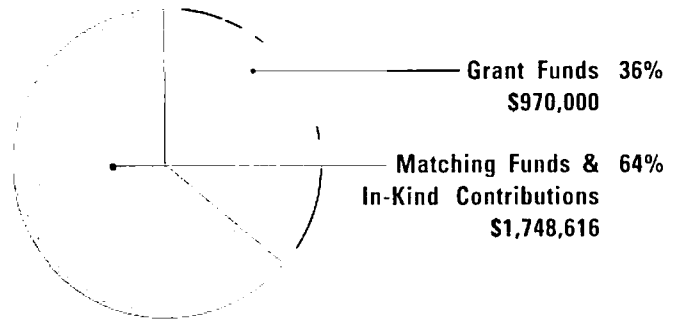
Distribution of Funds

Fiscal Years 1996, 1997, and 1998

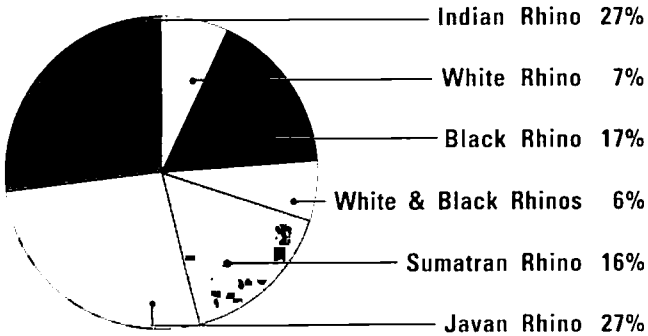
Among Target Species



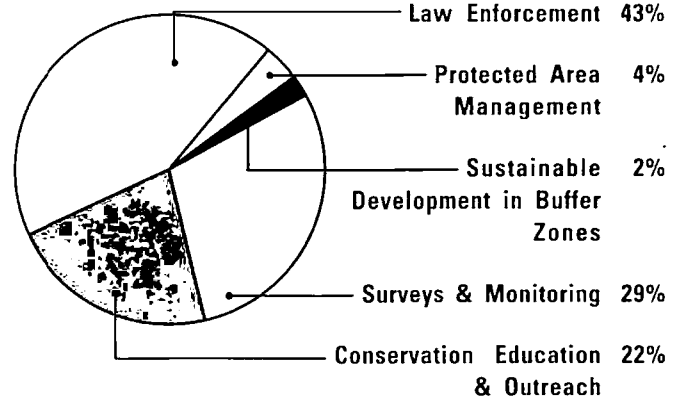
Grant and Matching Funds



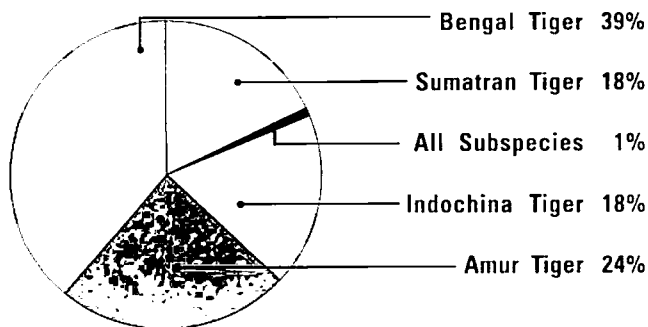
Among Rhinoceros Species



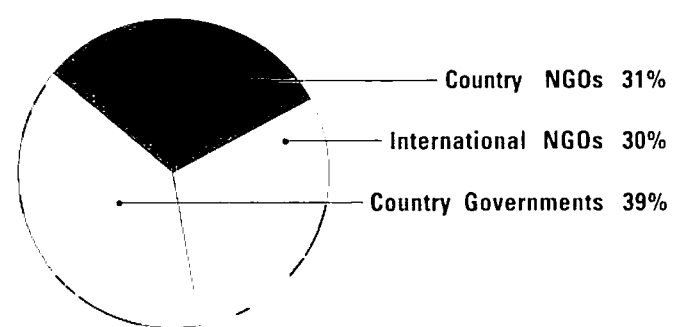
Program Areas Funded



Among Tiger Species



Organizational Funding



*These funds benefited both Asian Rhinoceros and Tigers

Notes

Notes