

INTERNATIONAL RHINO FOUNDATION  
2008 ANNUAL REPORT



*The International Rhino Foundation is dedicated to the survival of the world's rhino species through conservation and research.*



John Lukas  
IRF President



Susie Ellis, Ph.D.,  
Executive Director

For the past 16 years, the International Rhino Foundation has protected and conserved rhinos in areas where they are most in need of attention and where conservation will have the greatest impact. We do this by maintaining a hard-working presence in rhino range countries, and by partnering with like-minded organizations. All of us at IRF passionately believe that what we do will help save these magnificent creatures from extinction. These three things – hard work, partnership, and passion – are cornerstones of everything we do.

Highlights of the past year include the first translocations of greater one-horned rhinos in India, and the species' downlisting to Vulnerable status by the IUCN. We are learning more and more about the secretive and Critically Endangered Javan rhino through surveys and video camera traps in Ujung Kulon National Park. In Zimbabwe, the Lowveld Rhino Trust's operations team anesthetized and treated 115 rhinos, removing wire snares, pre-emptively removing horns to reduce the risk of poaching, and translocating animals from high-risk poaching areas to safer conservancies. In Indonesia, the first Sumatran rhino born in a zoo in more than 112 years, Andalus, has reached puberty and will hopefully begin breeding with his female counterparts at the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary soon.

Unfortunately though, threats to rhinos are increasing in many parts of the world. In Africa and India, poaching has doubled since 2007. We've experienced losses. But, we've also had tremendous successes. All five rhino species are in better shape than might be expected because of IRF's work. Despite the challenges we face, we remain optimistic that together, through hard work, partnership, and passion, we will ensure that rhinos survive for future generations.

Over the past two years, we have worked hard to reach out to wider audiences – in particular, the general public. IRF has made tremendous strides in this area, increasing our e-newsletter subscriptions and online donors significantly. But, as we grow, we are committed to remaining lean and agile, and ensuring that at least 85 percent of funds raised go directly to field programs.

Our success continues because you share our vision. We are grateful to the ever-growing circle of supporters who believe in our work and value the continued existence of rhinos in their natural habitats. On behalf of the Board of Directors and staff, thank you for your support of the International Rhino Foundation. We hope that you find this report interesting and informative.

All of us at IRF **passionately** believe that what we do will help **save** these magnificent creatures from **extinction**.



*At the heart of IRF's vision is the belief that these magnificent species should endure for future generations, and that protecting rhinos ensures the survival of many other species that share their habitat, including people.*





# IRF PROJECT SITES



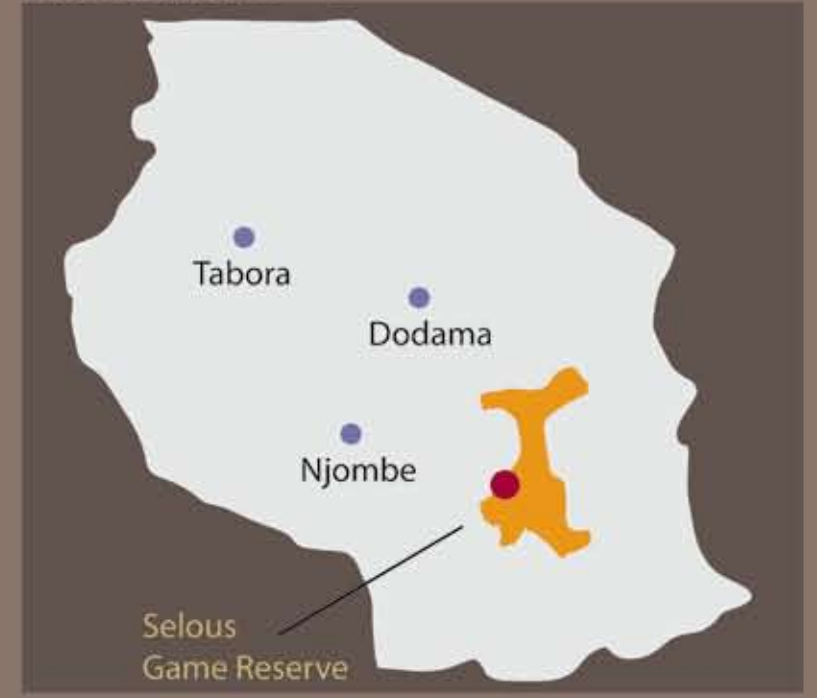
## INDONESIA



## ZIMBABWE



## TANZANIA



## INDIA



● IRF PROJECT SITES  
■ IRF PROJECT AREA





## 2008 HIGHLIGHTS

*Hard work, partnership and passion drive all of IRF's initiatives. While four of the five rhino species remain in peril from poaching, habitat loss and land conversion, all are in better shape than might be expected because of IRF's investment in their protection.*



**SOMETIMES BEING DOWNGRADED IS A GOOD THING!** In October, the IUCN downgraded the greater one-horned rhino from Endangered to Vulnerable on its Red List of Threatened Species – a success story for a species that once numbered fewer than 20 individuals.

### A "BIG" MOVE IN INDIA

In April, two male greater one-horned rhinos (also called Indian rhinos) were successfully translocated from Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary to Manas National Park in Assam – the first time any wild rhinos have been translocated in India! Translocation forms the backbone of Indian Rhino Vision 2020 – a joint effort by the Government of Assam, the Worldwide Fund for Nature-India, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the International Rhino Foundation. The project aims to attain a population of 3,000 wild rhinos in seven of Assam's protected areas by the year 2020.

Meticulous planning for the first translocation spanned several years and was carried out under tight security. With the guidance of veterinarians, conservationists and forest department officials, the two animals were darted with tranquilizers and transported 250 km (155 miles) in specially-designed crates.

### Implementing Partners

Government of Assam  
WWF-India, US Fish & Wildlife Service

To ensure that adequate security was in place before the move, IRF and partners built community support by providing vehicles, wireless sets, and other equipment to guards, as well as helping to build watch towers, bridges, and roads.

The arrival of the two rhinos was heralded by local communities near the Park. A UNESCO-designated World Heritage site, Manas National Park is one of the nine biodiversity hotspots in India, and was home to several endangered species, including rhinos before local political unrest in the late 1980s and early 1990s led to their eradication.

More than 100 guards have since been hired and rigorously trained to protect and monitor the park and its wildlife. Their challenge is heightened by the curiosity of the two translocated males who frequently venture into the park's fringe areas.

**WHY IT MATTERS:** More than 85 percent of the world's greater one-horned rhino population inhabits Kaziranga National Park in Assam, India. Having most of the animals in one population presents risks from catastrophes such as floods or disease outbreaks, which could lead to a serious population decrease. Pabitora National Park holds about 100 rhinos. The park's carrying capacity has been exceeded, which also leads to an increased risk of rhino-human conflict, as animals move out of the park and into agricultural areas to forage for food. This initial translocation was the first of many planned to reduce risks to India's rhino population, ensuring that the animals are spread throughout multiple parks with enough habitat to encourage population growth. Indian Rhino Vision 2020 partners plan to move a total of 20-30 animals within the next two years.

## PARTNERSHIP

"Indian Rhino Vision 2020 is the result of more than 100 years of conservation efforts in Assam, during which the Indian rhino population recovered to more than 2,800 today. Our challenge now is to maintain rhinos in their historical range while at the same time restoring populations in former sites, such as Manas and Laokhowa. Indian Rhino Vision 2020's strength lies in the partnership among the key agencies – the Assam Forest Department, IRF, WWF, and the USFWS - with active cooperation and support from local NGOs and communities."

– Dr. Bibhab Kumar Talukdar,  
IRF Asian Rhino Program Coordinator





# RESURGENT POACHING THREATS IN AFRICA



*Rhino poaching in Zimbabwe – home to the fourth largest population of Critically Endangered black rhinos in the world – has doubled in the past year.*

Illegal wildlife trade is second only to illegal drug trade, and is ahead of illicit international arms dealing in terms of value, according to TRAFFIC-UK. And now, as the economic crisis in Zimbabwe worsens, we are witnessing a significant increase in poaching. Rhino poaching in Zimbabwe, home to the fourth largest population of Critically Endangered black rhinos in the world, has doubled in the past year. Eighty-eight of the country's nearly 800 rhinos – more than ten percent of the population – were brutally killed by organized gangs of poachers in 2008, solely for their horn. These are only the documented poaching incidents, actual losses are likely higher. Even in the rainy season, when wildlife does not remain near waterholes and hunting is difficult in the thick brush, poachers persist.

The IRF-supported Lowveld Rhino Trust manages rhino monitoring and anti-poaching units in Zimbabwe. Its rhino operations team anesthetized and treated 115 rhinos in 2008. Treatments ranged from wire snare removal and pre-emptive horn removal to reduce the risk of poaching, to translocations of animals from high-risk poaching areas to safer conservancies. As poaching has increased, the Trust is increasingly being forced to undertake emergency operations to rescue rhinos. These emergency translocations are the only way to curb the rate of loss and save Zimbabwe's vulnerable rhino population.

One of the challenging side effects of the poaching crisis has been an increase in the number of orphaned rhino calves. Poachers generally target adults because they have large horns that provide a bigger profit. Rhino calves, still nursing and too young to survive on their own, are often left behind in the slaughter, sometimes with life-threatening injuries. Increasingly, injured and orphaned calves have to be rescued and bottle-reared until they are old enough to be released back into the wild. The Lowveld Rhino Trust is currently raising five calves.

**WHY IT MATTERS:** Zimbabwe's economy has all but collapsed in the last several years. Cholera has killed more than 4,000 people. Food is scarce and many people are starving, largely due to fast-track land reformation that has decimated the country's farming industry. Hyperinflation has caused Zimbabwe to abandon its dollar in favor of other international currencies. In addition to losing its hard currency value, Zimbabwe is now in danger of losing its biological currency – rhinos and other wildlife. If we act now, this high-value biological currency could be a key factor in turning around the economy through tourism, previously one of Zimbabwe's major industries.

*fourth largest population of Critically Endangered black rhinos in the world – has doubled in the past year.*

## HARD WORK

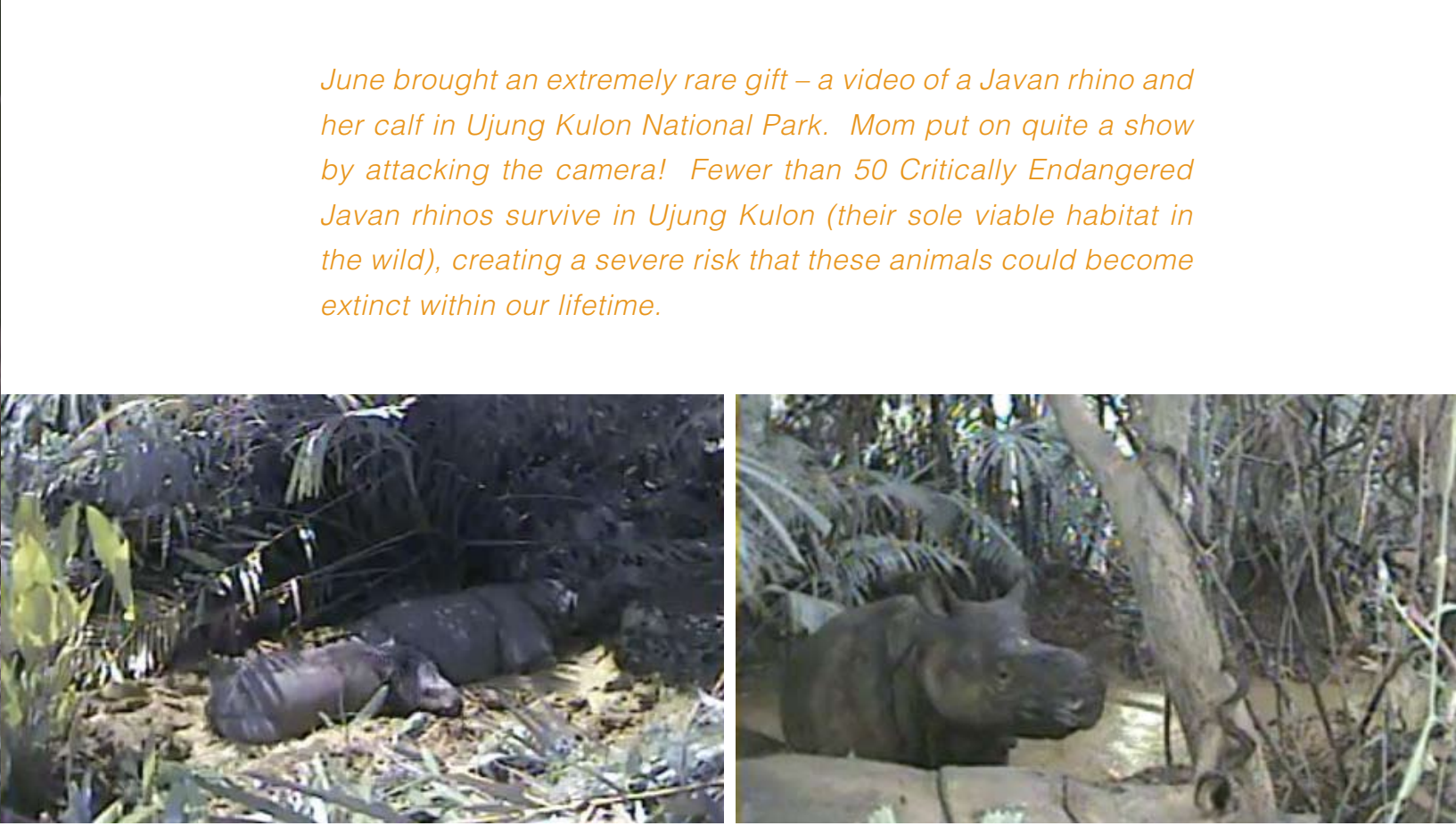
"We must attach an economic value to rhinos, so that local people have a financial incentive for protecting them and will benefit over the long term from their survival. It is our best hope for the future."

– Raoul du Toit,  
IRF Africa Rhino Program Advisor



Implementing Partner  
WWF-SARPO





June brought an extremely rare gift – a video of a Javan rhino and her calf in Ujung Kulon National Park. Mom put on quite a show by attacking the camera! Fewer than 50 Critically Endangered Javan rhinos survive in Ujung Kulon (their sole viable habitat in the wild), creating a severe risk that these animals could become extinct within our lifetime.

### Implementing Partners

Yayasan Badak Indonesia  
Indonesian Ministry of Forestry  
WWF-Indonesia

## VITAL EFFORTS TO SAVE JAVAN RHINOS

*Rhino Protection Units (RPU) safeguard rhinos from local threats and aid park authorities in responding to encroachment and other problems.*

The heart of IRF's work with Javan rhinos focuses on preventing loss at the hands of poachers. At the same time we are working with local partners to develop strategies to increase Javan rhino numbers. But first we need to know what we are dealing with.

In December, a census along transects, part of a long-term effort to monitor the Javan rhino population, was conducted in Ujung Kulon National Park. This census estimated the population to be no more than 44 animals. In late 2008, with new video camera traps provided by IRF and the Asian Rhino Project, WWF-Indonesia resumed intensive camera-trapping to determine population demographics.

As the human population and its demands on the environment around Ujung Kulon grow, people in the numerous villages along the eastern buffer zone of the park are converting land for agriculture and other activities. This reduces the amount of suitable rhino habitat in the already limited area and exposes

rhinos to disease from domestic livestock. Rhino Protection Units (RPU) safeguard rhinos from local threats and aid park authorities in responding to encroachment and other problems. This year a fourth RPU was recruited and trained to protect two male rhinos that strayed into Gunung Honje in the southeastern part of the park.

**WHY IT MATTERS:** Ongoing protection has prevented rhino poaching in Ujung Kulon for almost a decade, but it is not enough to help the population grow. Ujung Kulon is unable to support a larger rhino population. IRF and partners are engaged in active and careful planning to establish a second, 'insurance' population of Javan rhinos within their historic range over the next few years. Our current efforts are limited by a lack of data and scientific knowledge about this extremely shy and rarely-observed species. New data generated by video camera traps, combined with on-the-ground surveys and observations of RPUs, will help us gain critical population and habitat information needed to save this species.

### PASSION

"I am proud to have been with the Ujung Kulon Rhino Protection Unit program since the beginning. I am lucky to be part of an elite team that studies and protects one of the rarest mammals in the world. "

– Otong Sontani, Ujung Kulon Rhino Protection Unit Coordinator, Yayasan Badak Indonesia







## Implementing Partners

Yayasan Badak Indonesia  
 Indonesian Ministry of Forestry

# REACHING OUT: COMMUNITIES IN SUMATRA

IRF-funded Rhino Protection Units (RPUs) in Indonesia – elite anti-poaching teams who continuously patrol rhino habitat, remove snares and traps, apprehend poachers, and monitor wildlife – have virtually eliminated poaching of Critically Endangered Sumatran rhinos in Indonesia’s national parks. Unfortunately, however, the population of Sumatran rhinos (now numbering only around 200 animals) continues to decline due to growing human encroachment. Sumatran rhinos require large tracts of jungle to survive, but in the three national parks in Sumatra where the animals exist, up to 30 percent of park land has already been illegally logged or converted for agriculture, destroying habitat for rhinos and other species.

Local communities in the areas around Sumatra’s parks farm coffee in extensive plantations. Because world coffee prices are low, and because coffee depletes soil quickly, leading to decreased productivity, farmers have been forced to continuously expand their plantations to maintain their income. These expansions have led to increased encroachment and habitat destruction in protected areas. Within the parks, overstretched rangers are often unable to prevent encroachment.

In Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBS - home to the second largest population of Sumatran rhinos), RPUs, well-known and trusted by local people, have been asked by park authorities to help reach out to local communities by educating them about the importance of protecting biodiversity, working with them to

replant trees, and helping to develop alternative sources of income that will not require forest encroachment or destruction. The BBS National Park Authority has undertaken a development program primarily focused on cacao production (which has higher yields, higher prices, and is more environmentally-friendly and sustainable than coffee), for local villages within the park’s buffer zone. RPU members have assisted with this effort and have helped provide training to nearly 50 farming groups from 15 buffer zone villages.

**WHY IT MATTERS:** Farmers who participate in the BBS development program receive cacao and other seedlings along with training on planting and care of trees, integrated pest management, harvesting, and marketing. In return, they sign community agreements pledging not to encroach into the parks, as well as provide information to the RPUs that lead to apprehensions of poachers and encroachers. This program has helped to decrease, and even slightly turn back, encroachment in the southwest portion of the park. Expanding our efforts around BBS to improve current buffer area development activities will improve people’s livelihoods and reduce pressure on the National Park. Combined with our traditional anti-poaching efforts, this approach holds great potential in strengthening our work to conserve BBS’s rhinos and other wildlife species over the long term.



## PARTNERSHIP

“As a result of the community development program in Bukit Barisan Selatan, participating farmers have seen their incomes increase by 15 to 30 percent. They have also provided more information to RPUs about illegal activities in the park, have abandoned four major encroachment sites, and have surrendered 87 guns to local authorities.”

– Arief Rubianto, Field Supervisor, Indonesian Rhino Protection Unit Program  
 Yayasan Badak Indonesia







## ANDALAS COMES OF AGE

Cincinnati Zoo-born Andalus, the first Sumatran rhino born in captivity in 112 years, was transferred from the United States to the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary (SRS) in early 2007. It's now official – Andalus reached sexual maturity sometime in early 2008! Researchers at the Cincinnati Zoo's Center for the Reproduction of Endangered Wildlife analyzed testosterone levels from more than a year's worth of fecal samples collected at the SRS and the Los Angeles Zoo, where Andalus resided prior to being moved to Indonesia. These data show that Andalus' testosterone levels are now similar to other males of breeding age.

Since his arrival at the SRS, Andalus has been gradually introduced to Ratu, a young, but presumably experienced female living at the Sanctuary. Through daily ultrasounds, the veterinary staff closely monitors the reproductive status of all three SRS females in hopes of successfully timing breeding opportunities. Over the next few years, as Andalus gains experience, he will become the primary breeding male at the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary. This targeted initiative will utilize all of the reproductive science technologies at our disposal, including those already proven successful at the Cincinnati Zoo.



### Implementing Partner

Yayasan Badak Indonesia

The SRS, operated by our partner Yayasan Badak Indonesia (the Indonesian Rhino Foundation), receives technical support from IRF's Rhino Conservation Medicine Program (RCMP), a unique collaboration between the IRE, Fossil Rim Wildlife Center, and the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine. RCMP staff visit the SRS quarterly to examine animals, provide routine veterinary care, treat the rhinos for any diseases, infections or injuries, and supervise nutrition and breeding plans. During these regular visits, RCMP staff provides advanced training on rhino veterinary knowledge and skills for SRS veterinarians and Indonesian students. The RCMP also provides training opportunities for Cornell University students, residents and faculty in field conservation medicine, melding medicine principles with global health and conservation issues to link wildlife health, ecology, domestic animals, and people.

**WHY IT MATTERS:** Fewer than 200 Sumatran rhinos are believed to remain on Earth. The population declined by 50 percent in the 1980s and 1990s because of deforestation and habitat fragmentation. Given its Critically Endangered status, we need to learn as much as possible about the Sumatran rhino to help it survive. This includes its basic biology, disease risks, and food and habitat requirements. The five rhinos living at the SRS serve as ambassadors for their wild counterparts, as well as instruments for education for local communities and the general public. The population is also 'insurance' that can be used to reestablish or revitalize wild populations that have been eliminated or debilitated. In the future, once threats have been eliminated in their natural habitat, this invaluable resource for biological research could hopefully be a source population for reintroductions.

### HARD WORK

“With new hope from Andalas, the SRS team is poised to contribute significantly to the global captive population of the Sumatran rhino. However, they need our help to make the most of their work. The best science is not stored in a thesis or book for posterity, but instead is adapted to meet real-world problems. The Rhino Conservation Medicine Program is helping bring solutions—with input from the leading scientists of our day—to enable positive change for the rhinoceros, the rainforest, and the people who rely on them for their livelihoods.

– Dr. Robin Radcliffe,  
Coordinator, Rhino Conservation Medicine Program







HARD WORK PARTNERSHIP PASSION







### Sumatran Rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*)

**Critically Endangered**

*200 individuals – population decreasing*

As few as 200 Sumatran rhinos survive in fragmented populations on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. In early 2008, surveys in Sumatra's Bukit Barisan Selatan found that there are from 50 to 70 animals in the park. Way Kambas National Park holds an estimated 27 to 35 adult rhinos, plus four to six juveniles. In 2009, surveys will be conducted in northern Sumatra's



Gunung Leuser National Park – the only other major site in Indonesia where Sumatran rhinos exist. In Sabah, Malaysia, there are approximately 30 Sumatran rhinos remaining in fragmented populations with questionable viability. Peninsular Malaysia's rhino populations have experienced severe losses over the past few years; and their existence is now questionable. Throughout their range, Sumatran rhinos face escalating threats of human encroachment into their habitats. The future of this species depends on protection by highly trained, anti-poaching teams that effectively protect rhinos, their habitat, and other wildlife in the species' range.

### Greater One-Horned Rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)

**Vulnerable**

*2,800 to 2,850 individuals – population increasing*

This year, the greater one-horned rhino was downgraded to Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, largely due to population growth in Assam's Kaziranga National Park.



Although the greater one-horned rhino population now numbers between 2,800 and 2,850, poaching pressure is increasing throughout its range. In 2008, 26 rhinos died at the hands of poachers in Assam, and at least eight were poached in Nepal, where populations are highly fragmented and

difficult to protect. Despite these losses, the species' population is stable. However, current protection and conservation measures must continue and intensify to maintain population growth.

### Black Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)

**Critically Endangered**

*4,240 individuals – population increasing*

Black rhino populations, despite increased poaching pressure, increased to 4,240 in early 2008 – a 75 percent increase since 1995, when numbers were as low as 2,410. Throughout their range, including in Zimbabwe, where IRF concentrates its work, black rhino poaching has at least doubled in the past year. Rhinos are specifically targeted and killed by poachers for their horns, often leaving behind calves that are still nursing and cannot survive on their own. To

address the poaching crisis, security must be increased, poachers must be effectively prosecuted and requires concerted action by the government of Zimbabwe and international agencies that are mandated to tackle poaching of endangered species and to regulate trade in wildlife products.



### White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum*)

**Near Threatened**

*17,500 individuals – population increasing*

White rhinos continue to recover – population numbers now are about 17,500, up from 14,540 in 2006. Surveys undertaken in 2008 failed to confirm the existence of the Northern white rhino, which previously survived only in a small fragment of Garamba National Park, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The subspecies is now

believed to be extinct in the wild. The stronghold of the Southern white rhino is in South Africa, where numbers are increasing despite exponential increases in poaching pressure this year. IRF does not operate any white rhino programs, instead putting its emphasis on the other four, more threatened rhino species.



## STATE OF THE RHINO 2008

*This year, rhinos in Africa, India, and Nepal were virtually under attack by well-organized gangs of poachers that sell rhino horn on the black market. In South Africa, an estimated 100 rhinos were gunned down for their horns – a staggering 1,000 percent increase in poaching from 2007. Nonetheless, there was some good news. Despite poaching losses, black, white, and greater one-horned rhino numbers continued to increase.*



### Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*)

**Critically Endangered**

*40 to 50 individuals – population stable*

The rarest of the rhino species and the most endangered large land mammal in the world, the Javan rhino exists only in Indonesia's Ujung Kulon National Park and Viet Nam's Cat Loc Reserve. Surveys in Ujung Kulon in December confirmed that between 38 and 44 animals inhabit the park. The Viet Nam population is believed to contain no more than three to five individuals, and the age structure and sex ratio of the population is unknown. Continuing anti-poaching efforts by Rhino Protection Units are the backbone of defense for Javan rhinos in both countries. The primary threat to the species is limited habitat, which is continuously being encroached upon by human settlements.



Everything  
bumpy roads  
park guards  
tions have  
but the guards  
anti-poaching  
We met  
Council to  
engaged  
restored  
hired a  
and more

### January

Way Kambas National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia: Hiking with the Rhino Protection Units as they hacked through overgrown rain forest, I am humbled by the difficult conditions under which they work. In the 90-degree heat and dense humidity, I'm drenched before even going half a kilometer. And I'm only carrying a light backpack in contrast to their 50-pound packs. I have such respect for these teams, patrolling the rainforest in full gear for 7-10 days at a time, and putting their lives on the line to keep rhinos safe.



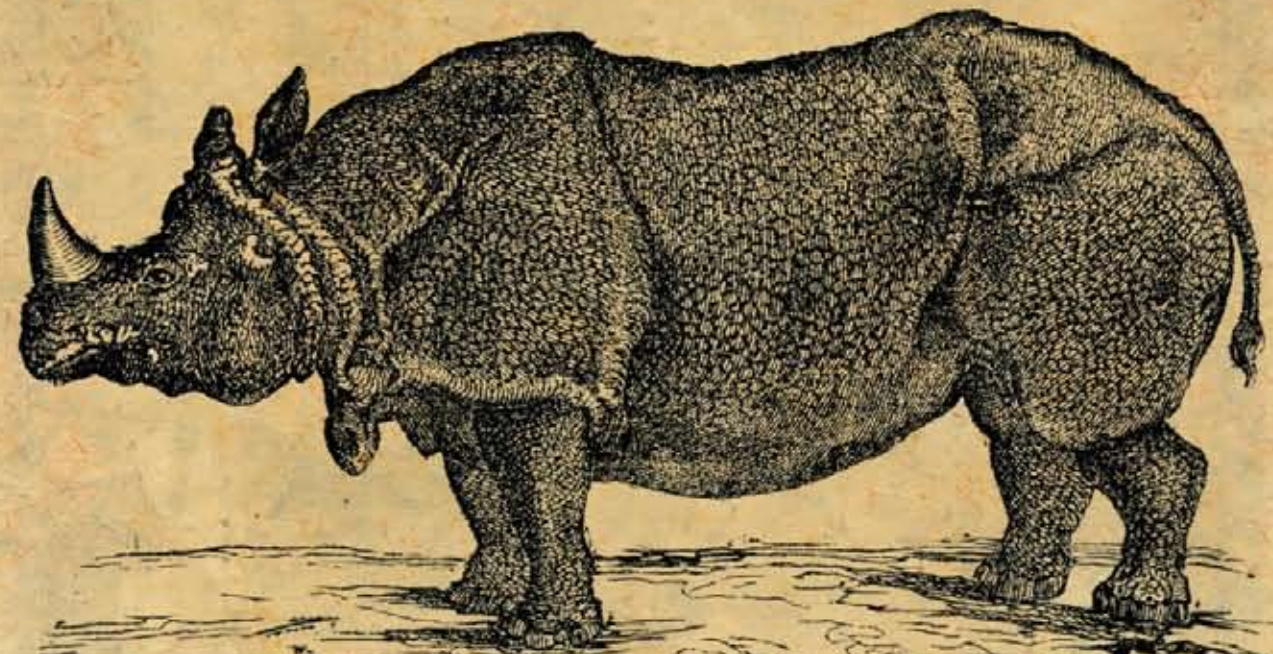
### March

Manas National Park, India: Everything aches after a long day on bumpy roads, visiting ten of the new park guard posts. Rhino translocations have been delayed until April, but the guard posts are ready and anti-poaching staff is in place and trained. We met with the head of the Bodo Territorial Council tonight local communities are fully engaged and want to see the park's wildlife restored. A number of Bodo men have been hired and trained for the rhino anti-poaching and monitoring units.

Orang National Park, India: On an elephant-back safari, we came upon a female rhino. Her calf saw us, but mom didn't and when she did, she charged full-speed. Our elephant turned to check on her own calf, who was with us. As we turned around to face the rhino, the mahout fired several shots in the air. Our elephant turned and ran, joining the other elephants. The saddle slipped with each galloping step and by the time she stopped, dismounting was easy we were tilting sideways anyway!

### May

Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, Indonesia: Ratu and Torgamba successfully mated for the first time! Snuggling together in a muddy wallow, their playful and rough courtship was a joy to watch. Later, we walked in Rosa's large pens, and she became a little rambunctious. As we left, a couple of us got bogged down in a really muddy area and fell. I can now ~~personally~~ personally confirm that wallowing in mud really does have a cooling effect but I broke my arm in the fall. After consulting doctors in Jakarta, I'm heading home for surgery.





# 2008 Donors

*We are grateful to all of our donors, whose support allowed us to accomplish so much in 2008.*

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Mrs. Hutchison's 2nd Period World  
History Class  
Ms. Stephanie Garcia's  
Kindergarten Class  
Kara Mullin  
Sasha and Gina Murphy  
Sarah Ogden  
Robert Parker  
Kathryn Pasternak  
Signa Pendegraft  
Ryan Perisin  
Louise T. Perry

Kenneth Peters  
Anne Peterson  
Gretchen Peterson  
Karen and Pat Pitcavage  
Jacqueline Price  
Jamie Raaum  
Richard Raymond  
Mike Reardon  
John Rogers  
Philip Rutty  
Lesley Seale  
Gregory Sells  
Kent Shih  
Chandu Siram  
Starbucks Matching Gift – Douglas Major  
Cohen  
Beverly Stickles  
Rochelle Stoddard  
Craig Sundstrom  
The Roger and Joyce Nussbaum  
Foundation  
Brian M. Thoma  
Dawn Tripp  
Ridgely Trufant  
Caroline Tsui  
UPS Foundation  
Joaquin Valdez  
Martin and Julia Vannatter  
Tommy Voit  
Eric Von Horstman  
Erik Wagner  
Barbara Watson  
Chris Webb  
Susan Weinman  
David Wildt  
Allison Willis  
April Winchester  
Shawn Woolley  
Judy Yu



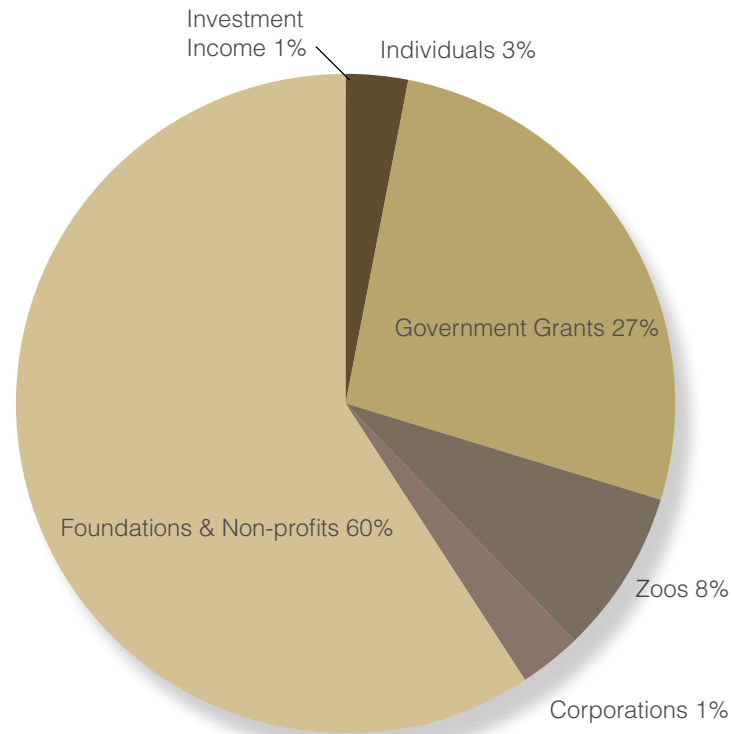


# 2008 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## Annual Support & Revenue

Individuals	\$61,333
Foundations & Non-profits	\$1,195,869
Corporations	\$15,494
Zoos	\$155,807
Government Grants	\$536,539
Investment Income	\$10,378

Total New Annual Support	\$1,975,420
Rollover Funds from 2007	\$836,217
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b>	<b>\$2,811,637</b>



## Annual Expenses

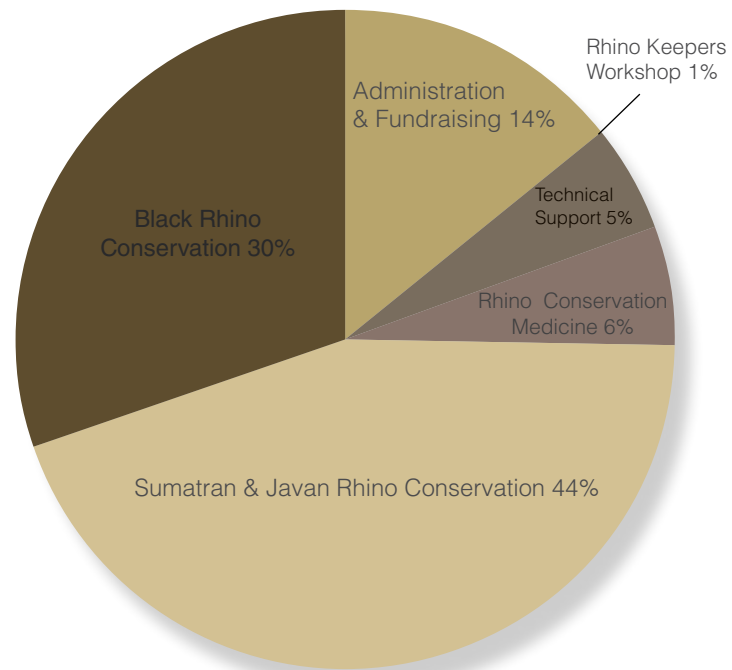
### Black Rhino Conservation

Zimbabwe	\$351,603
Tanzania	\$81,439
Kenya	\$67,803
South Africa	\$75,000
Uganda	\$12,280
Africa Black Rhino Program	\$200

### Sumatran & Javan Rhino Conservation

Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary	\$198,229
Indonesia Rhino Protection Units	\$515,339
Javan Rhino Conservation	\$21,000
Indonesian Rhino Foundation	\$124,779
Indian Rhino Conservation	\$500
Rhino Conservation Medicine	\$111,500
Research	\$269
Rhino Keepers Workshop	\$22,796
Technical Support	\$105,457
Administration & Fundraising	\$279,857

<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,968,051</b>
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## HELP US SAVE RHINOS FROM EXTINCTION!

To make a tax-deductible contribution, please complete and mail this form with your check to the International Rhino Foundation, 581705 White Oak Road, Yulee, FL, 32097-2145. To use your credit card, please visit our website at [www.rhinos-irf.org](http://www.rhinos-irf.org) or call 571-312-4313.

Yes, I want to support rhino conservation with a gift of:  \$25  \$50  \$100  \$250  \$500  \$1,000  Other \_\_\_\_\_

You may earmark your contribution for one of the following funds if you choose:

- Black Rhinos
- Greater One-Horned (Indian) Rhinos
- Sumatran Rhinos
- Javan Rhinos
- General Program Support  
(This is the most important type of support IRF can receive because it allows us to direct funds to programs with the most urgent need.)

Please list your name as you would like it to be reflected in IRF's annual report, and include your address and email to ensure that you will receive IRF publications and updates on your donation. (IRF will not release your contact information to any other organizations.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State and Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ Email Address \_\_\_\_\_



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