



Map of Way Kambas

in Sumatra. At least two enclosures of 25 acres each will be provided for each rhino. The enclosures will be configured to permit separation of the sexes except when females are in estrus. The initial breeding stock will be derived from rhino currently in captivity in Indonesia, probably supplemented by the repatriation of the male surviving at Port Lympne in the United Kingdom. This project is being developed as a joint venture by the Indonesian Department of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA), the Indonesian Friends of Rhino Foundation (Yayasan Mitra Rhino), and the International Rhino Foundation (IRF) with a growing number of other partners from the captive conservation community. Moreover, the SRS will comprise two major programs: the biological for the rhino but also a conservation tourist program that is envisioned as capable of generating revenue to support not only the SRS but also to contribute to rhino conservation elsewhere in Indonesia.

Human hunters probably caused the extinction of the woolly rhino (*Coelodonta antiquitatis*) in the late Pleistocene. The Sumatran or hairy rhino is a close relative of the woolly. Humans are within a hair's breadth of doing it again.

-- Tom Foose



Sumatran Rhino in captivity in Indonesia

RHINOCEROS GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP) & GLOBAL ANIMAL SURVIVAL PLANS (GASPs)

Attempts to develop more strategic and global programs for rhino conservation by the world zoo community commenced with a Global Captive Action Plan (GCAP) Workshop conducted at London Zoo in May 1992. A draft Plan was produced by mid-summer and circulated to all workshop participants as well as other leaders of rhino programs in various regions of the zoo world and to other significant members of the global conservation community. Based on feedback, a first edition of the Global Captive Action Plan was published in September 1992. As recommended by the GCAP, Global Animal Survival Plans (GASPs) were initiated for four of the five species of rhino that are maintained in captivity.

Iterative and interactive development of the GCAP and GASPs has continued since 1992 by the Regional Captive Propagation Programs and Taxon Advisory Groups.

In April, 1993 the International Rhino Foundation (IRF) established its Program Office and employed Dr. Tom Foose as its Program Officer. Tom has been serving as the Facilitator/Coordinator of the Rhino GCAP/GASP since its inception at the 1992 London Zoo Workshop. The IRF has agreed to support Tom to perform these functions as long as the GCAP/GASP Management Committee so desires.

A major meeting of the GCAP/GASP Management Committee was conducted at the CBSG Annual Meeting in Antwerp in September 1993 and a report was published in CBSG News Vol 4, No. 3 (December 1993). Although both *ex situ* and *in situ* programs have been considered as part of the GCAP/GASP from its inception, increased emphasis was placed on *in situ* programs, both protection in the wild as well as more intensive management in natural habitats.

An update on the GCAP/GASPs was prepared for the 1994 CBSG meeting in Sao Paulo in September 1994. Rather few members of the Rhino GCAP/GASP Management Committee were able to attend this meeting so not much further development of the GCAP/GASPs occurred. (The strongest recommendation from this meeting was for greater consolidation of the Sumatran rhino in captivity with the objective of facilitating reproduction.)

Hence, the remainder of this report represents, for the most part, the status of the GCAP/GASPs of September 1994. A few updates in the data in the tables have been incorporated.

The current status of the GCAP/GASP is summarized in three tables.

(1) Rhinoceros Populations: Protected *In Situ* (IPZ) and Under Intensive Management (IMP) on Both Global and Regional Levels at Current and Target Numbers

(2) A Strategic Approach to Support of *In Situ* Conservation, Research Activities and Program Coordination by the Global Captive Conservation Community

(3) The GCAP/GASP Management Committee

These tables incorporate some notable changes since the 1993 Antwerp Rhino GCAP/GASP meetings.

RHINOCEROS POPULATION TABLE:

The Australasian Region in particular has recommended a number of modifications:

-The previous terminology "wild" and "captive" has been changed to "intensively protected in situ (symbolized as IPZ) and "intensively managed population" (symbolized as IMP).

This change reflects the fact that all surviving rhino populations are now under some kind of intensive treatment. The "captive" community is moving towards larger and more naturalistic conditions for rhino under their management and this trend is occurring both outside (*ex situ*) and inside countries of origin (*in situ*).

-A time frame has now been added to population goals.

This addition emphasizes the greater recognition of the need for more performance measurement as well as achievable goals in rhino programs by the captive conservation community. Population target goals are therefore now presented for 7, 50, and 100 years into the future. The North American AZA SSP has also now adopted both shorter and longer term goals for its programs.

-Numbers presented in the Intensively Protected In Situ Population (IPZ) represents the latest figures from the IUCN SSC African (May 1994 figures) and Asian (December 1993 figures) Rhino Specialist Groups.

Recipients are requested to review this table and advise the GCAP/GASP Coordinator of further revisions needed.

IN SITU CONSERVATION, RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, PROGRAM COORDINATION TABLE:

This table is intended only as a discussion draft. Unlike earlier tables on this subject in GCAP/GASP documents, the table is no longer simply divided by regions but is organized according to organizational entities that are actually active in attempting to recruit funds for *in situ* rhino conservation efforts. At the moment there is more detail on the situation in North America because this office has more information on this Region. The table also incorporates the major initiative by the International Rhino Foundation. The total in the IRF column represents 50% of the total goal of \$ 3,000,000 over the next three years. The proposal is for IRF contributions to serve as matches or challenges to the other entities identified to generate the other 50% of the total. Hopefully, there will be strate-

gic selection of projects supported through collegial consultations among the global captive community. It should be noted that the goal of \$ 3,000,000 is considered modest by the editors in terms of the desperate need of rhinos, the importance they occupy in captive institutions, and the collective resources the world zoo community represent.

Recipients are requested to review this table in general and provide feedback to the GCAP/GASP Facilitator/Coordinator. In particular, suggestions for other entities to include will be welcome. The Facilitator/Coordinator will also be communicating directly with the entities indicated to discuss what they may be interested in doing.

RHINO GCAP/GASP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

There have been a number of changes since the last version and others are impending or may have occurred.

Recipients are requested to review this table and advise the GCAP/GASP Coordinator of further revisions needed.

NEW VERSION OF GCAP/GASP DOCUMENT:

A new version of the GCAP/GASP document including 1994 reports from all the Regional Programs will be compiled by July 1995 and distributed to all members of the GCAP/GASP Management Committee so the iterative and interactive process can continue. Another major meeting of the Rhino GCAP/GASP Management Committee is intended for the CBSG Annual Conference in Dublin, Ireland 28 September-1 October 1995.

In the meantime, Regional Species Coordinators and TAG Chairs are requested to provide a copy of their latest annual report on their programs to the GCAP/GASP Facilitator/Coordinator.

Finally, it will be noted that the world zoo rhino conservation community is continuing to use the term Global CaptiveAction Plan (GCAP) rather than GCAR (Global Captive Action Recommendations). Other than the recalcitrant, even atavistic, nature of people who work with rhinos, this convention is continued in the belief that the original global captive action plan recommendations have been sufficiently refined through the iterative and interactive process by the Regional Captive Propagation Programs that an embryonic global plan does indeed exist.

-- Tom Foose



RHINOCEROS POPULATIONS PROTECTED *IN SITU* (IPZ) AND UNDER INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT (IMP) ON BOTH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS AT CURRENT AND TARGET NUMBERS

1 March 1995

RHINO TAXON	WORLD			AFRICA		ASIA		AUSTRALASIA		EUROPE		N. AMERICA		C. & S. AMERICA	
	Intensively Protected Population (<i>In Situ</i>) (IPZ) Now	Intensively Managed Population (IMP) Now	IMP Target 7/50/100 Years	IMP Now	IMP Target 7/50/100 Years	IMP Now	IMP Target 7/50/100 Years	IMP Now	IMP Target 7/50/100 Years	IMP Now	IMP Target 7/50/100 Years	IMP Now	IMP Target 7/50/100 Years	IMP Now	IMP Target 7/50/100 Years
Eastern Black	470	163	200/240/240	2	10 ?	35	40/40/40	3	0	55	65*/100/100 * + fndr?	65	90/90/90	3	?
Southern Black	1,250	47	80/160/400	4	50	0 ?	0	9	20*/75/250 * + 6 fndr	3	0	29	50/80/80	0	?
Sthwstrn Black	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nrthwst Black	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern White	32	9	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	6	?	4	?	0	0
Southern White	6,740	630+	515/525/500 (20 Rsrch)	24	0	150	150/7/7	14	45*/125/250 * + 30 fndr	210	200/7/7	125	120/120/120 (20 Rsrch)	40	?
Indian/Nepalese	~ 1,900	129	145/250/250	0	0	52	55/80/80	0	0	33	40*/80/80 * + ? fndrs	44	50/90/90	1	?
Javan (Java)	< 75	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
Javan (Vietnam)	< 25	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
Mainland Sumatran	~ 100	8	12/40/100**	0	0	8	12/40/50	0	0	0	(50)*	0	0	0	?
Sumatran Sumatran	< 300	8	12/40/100**	0	0	4	12/40/50	0	0	1	0	3	10/20*/50 * + 10 fndr	0	0
Borneo Sumatran	< 100	5	8/25/100**	0	0	5	8/25/50	0	(50)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
African Rhino	~ 9,100	850	795/925/1140	33	60	187	140	16	65/200/500	266	220	230	290	46	?
Asian Rhino	~ 2,400	150	177/355/550	0	0	66	230	0	(50)*	34	130	47	140	1	?
All Rhino Taxa	~ 11,500	~ 1,000	1000/1300/1700	33	60	253	277/300/400	16	65/200/500	300	305/300/300	277	320/400/430	47	?

* The "+ number" indicates that the indicated target includes the acquisition of this number of new founders which are thus included in the target total.
 ** A desirable target if and when husbandry of this species can be mastered and sufficient founders for *ex situ* populations can be produced by captive propagation programs within the range states

