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

Edited and Compiled By :

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ORGANISED BY

ASIAN RHINO SPECIALIST GROUP

&

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Supported by



Asian Rhino Specialist Group (South East Asia) Regional Meeting

March 13-14, 2012

Held at

Taman Safari, Cisarua Bogor,
West Java, Indonesia

Report Edited and Compiled by:

Bibhab Kumar Talukdar, Sectionov and Clare Campbell

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

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Annex-1: Population Working Group

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Sitting from Left at the inaugural session: Widodo Ramaono, Abdul Hamid, Bibhab Talukdar, Ir. Darori, Tony Sumampau and Mohammad Samsudin

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INTRODUCTION

The meeting of Asian Rhino Specialist Group (AsRSG) for South East Asia was convened by the Chair of the AsRSG in Taman Safari, Cisarua Bogor, West Java, Indonesia on 13 and 14 March 2012 to assess the current state of critically endangered Javan and Sumatran rhino in its range states in South East Asia.

The Meeting Objectives were to:

- Review and assess current status of Javan and Sumatran rhino in SE Asia,
- encourage networking among managers and researchers working in rhino bearing Protected Areas in South East Asia, and
- create a future road map towards enhancing Javan and Sumatran rhino conservation in SE Asia.

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

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

This report contains papers and supporting documents presented at the meeting as well as the summaries and data produced during the working group sessions.

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AGENDA OF THE MEETING:

Time	Programme	Lead
Day 1 Tuesday 13th March Venue: Safari Lounge Taman Safari, Cisarua, Bogor, Indonesia		
Inauguration		
8.00 - 9:00	Registration of participants and delegates	Sectionov/YABI
9.00 - 9.10	Welcome Address	Widodo Romono, Executive Director, YABI
9.10 - 9.15	Objective of the meeting	Dr. Bibhab Kr Talukdar Chair: AsRSG
9:15 - 9:30	Inaugural Speech from officials of Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia	DG or officials deputed by the DG PHKA
9:30 - 9:40	WWF AREAS Remarks	Dr. A.C. Williams
9.40 - 9:50	IRF Remarks	Dr. Susie Ellis
9:50 - 10:00	Remarks from Malaysian Delegates	Prof. Abdul Hamid
10:00 - 10:10	Remarks from RTCF Grant Manager of USFWS	Fred Bagley
10:10 - 10:20	Vote of Thanks	Tony Sumampau from Taman Safari
10:20 - 10:40	High Tea	
Day 1 Tuesday 13th March Venue: Safari Lounge Taman Safari, Cisarua, Bogor, Indonesia		
Session 1: Sumatran Rhino		
Current Status, threats and Challenges in Conservation of Sumatran Rhino in SE Asia		
Chair of the Session: Dr. Bibhab Kr Talukdar, Chair, AsRSG		
10:40 - 11:00	Status of Sumatran Rhino in Indonesia	Ministry of Forestry
11:00 - 11:20	Status of Sumatran Rhino in Sabah, Malaysia	Sabah Wildlife Department
11.20 - 1300	Identification of Priorities and Actions	Prof. Abdul Hamid and Dr. Widodo Ramono
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 16:00	Identification of Priorities and Actions	Prof. Abdul Hamid and Dr. Widodo Ramono
16:00 - 16:15	Tea Break	
16:15 - 17:30	Identification of Priorities and Actions including who will do what	
19:30 - 21:30	Dinner	
Day 2 Wednesday, 14th March Venue: Safari Lounge Taman Safari, Cisarua, Bogor, Indonesia		
Session 3		
Current Status, threats and Challenges in Conservation of Javan Rhino in SE Asia		
Chair of the Session: Dr. Bibhab Kr Talukdar, Chair, AsRSG		
09:00 - 09:20	Status of Javan Rhino in Indonesia	Director UKNP
09.20 - 1300	Identification of Priorities and Actions	Agus Priambudi, Dr. Susie Ellis and Dr. A Christy Williams
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 16:00	Identification of Priorities and Actions including who will do what	Agus Priambudi, Dr. Susie Ellis and Dr. A Christy Williams
16:00 - 16:30	Conclusion and Vote of Thanks	Dr. Bibhab Talukdar

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INAUGURAL SESSION

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. In his welcome address he discussed the challenges the critically endangered Javan rhinos are facing in the wild and emphasised that a holistic and time bound policy is needed to manage the remaining habitat and population of the Javan rhinos in Indonesia. He also discussed the preference of Javan rhino for low land forests and that most of the low land forests previously used by this species are currently occupied by humans, isolating the Javan rhino to the western tip of Java, Indonesia.

Dr. Bibhab Kumar Talukdar, Chair of IUCN/SSC; Asian Rhino Specialist Group while welcoming the participants and delegates, discussed the objectives of the meeting. He mentioned that realising the critical situation the Asian rhino species are facing, the AsRSG has met both in South and South East Asia at least once every two years. Further to this, in 2010, the full meeting of AsRSG was organised in Kaziranga National Park in India to review the current status of three Asian Rhino species in the same forum. He hoped that this meeting on Sumatran and Javan rhinos would further assist the group to plan and move forward its strategies and action to ensure the future of the remaining population and habitat of the critically endangered Javan and Sumatran rhinos in South East Asia.

Dr. Susie Ellis, Executive Director of the International Rhino Foundation highlighted that in the past 3 years in Indonesia, there have been many changes in population monitoring and habitat management. She stated that some progress has been made in overall conservation and monitoring of rhinos in Indonesia and appreciated the collaboration among IRF, WWF and YABI along with WCS in monitoring and surveying of rhinos. She mentioned that the rhino dung DNA analysis will be supported by IRF. Dr Ellis also highlighted the loss of 11% of rhino in two years from our planet which she termed as significant. Habitat management seems crucial and as such, priority must be placed on proper habitat management with scientific intervention to assist in building rhino populations.

Dr. A. Christy Williams from WWF-Areas programme stressed that in this meeting we really need to find what our focus is and what we have done so far towards conservation of Javan and Sumatran rhinos. He mentioned that at the beginning of the year 2000, we still had about 350 Sumatran rhinos, including locations such in Kalimantan, but now they have declined to less than 200 and become extinct from other habitats which is a significant cause of concern.

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Prof. Abdul Hamid from Borneo Rhino Alliance (BORA) discussed progress in Sabah, Malaysia since 2009 and that their breeding facility currently houses three Sumatran rhinos. He appreciated the assistance rendered by IRF, YABI, Taman Safari Indonesia and the Ministry of Forestry, Republic of Indonesia.

Dr. Fred Bagley, Coordinator of Rhino and Tiger Conservation Fund of US Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) discussed the support being given by USFWS to promote Javan and Sumatran rhino conservation since 1999 and their support of rhino protection units in Way Kambas and Ujung Kulon National Parks in Indonesia. He also mentioned that USFWS is supporting the Sumatran rhino conservation projects in Gunung Leuser National Park in North Sumatra. He also stressed the need to make the Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area to usher a new era of hope for the species in Indonesia.

Mr. Tony Sumampau of Taman Safari Indonesia offered his thanks to the Asian Rhino Specialist Group for choosing Taman Safari as the meeting venue and offered a warm welcome to participants coming from various countries. He mentioned the extinction of Javan rhino from Vietnam and as such, special action is needed to ensure the survival of the only living Javan rhino population in Indonesia.

The inaugural Speech from officials of Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia - delivered by Director General of PHKA, Ir.Darori, MM is pasted below-

Assalamualaikum, Wr. Wb.

Salam sejahtera bagi kita semua

Ladies and Gentlemen

Chairman Asian Rhino Specialist Group, Dr. Bibhab Talukdar

Executive Director of International Rhino Foundation, Dr. Susie Ellis

Director of WWF AREAS, Dr. Christy William

RTCF Grant Manager of US Fish and Wildlife Services, Dr. Fred Bagley

Dr. Mohammad Syamsudin dari Perhilitan, Malaysia

Dr. Mohd Khan, Previous Director General of Perhilitan,

Distinguished participants of the Asian Rhino Specialist Group meeting,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Participants of AsRSG meeting and all attendees.

May we praised to God Allah Allmightiest for His blessings to us the opportunity to gather at this Taman Safari Lodge for the IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group of South East Asia meeting.

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

Reading to the data provided by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) it is said that the condition of rhino populations in Indonesia, the Javan and Sumatran, are perhaps falls to the world's most endangered species which are most probable toward extinction. Sumatran rhino population was allegedly no more than 150 individuals (from various sources) and the Javan rhinoceros is only about 35-47 individuals (report from the Head of Ujung Kulon National Park). While habitat of Sumatran rhino is spread across three national parks in Sumatra, the Way Kambas, Bukit Barisan Selatan, and Gunung Leuser, the Javan habitat is only confined in some part of Ujung Kulon National Park.

Recently the International Rhino Foundation and the WWF announced that the the population of Javan that was distributed within one of Vietnam's national parks have been declared to extinct, resulting to the only population of the Javan resides in the National Park Ujung Kulon, Indonesia .

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Protecting the rhino with their habitat also means of reducing global warming that threatens the world today.

Out of several publications we learn that rhino forages more than 250 species of plants, it implies that in order to save the rhinos we must protect the diversity of plant species meaning that we also save the biodiversity of the forest. Thus, we also help to maintain the forest biodiversity while also reducing impact of global warming.

In Indonesia, the Indonesian Rhino Conservation Strategy of 2007- 2017 is set in order to over-come the declines of rhinos in Indonesia. Time has gone so fast deriving to the time for us to speed up our conservation measures, along the same steps to protect and manage natural habitats to maintain and improve its quality by always managing, planting and growing trees as well that will have important value as to reducing human-generated carbon emissions. Particularly to the conservation of rhinos is by succeeding of the programs that are contained in the Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Rhinos in Indonesia.

Ladies and Gentlemen

The year of 2012 has been proposed as the International Year of the rhinoceros and a proposal has been forwarded to the President of the Republic of Indonesia to launch in 2012 as The Year of The Rhinos in Indonesia. In planning this, IUCN Director General, Dr. Simon Stuart had met Vice President (VP) Dr. Boediono in his office, in October 2011.

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There have been many efforts and programs that have been made in maintaining the populations of the species was nearly extinct, either by the government of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia, India, Nepal, Bhutan, etc. that are supported by international and national conservation organizations as well as local communities. It is no doubt that in practice there are pros and cons to the program that are being taken to save the rhinos in each location this need to be solved for the sake of rhino conservation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the mandate of the Law No. 5/90 on Conservation of Biodiversity and Its Ecosystem falls under the responsibility of the government, how ever explanation of the Law stated that in implementing conservation the Government is in partner with the people.

Which is why in this occasion, I would like to continue to encourage the rhino conservation specialists to take the role of conservation stakeholders in supporting and helping the realization of the Javan and Sumatran rhino conservation activities as part of conservation of living natural resources and ecosystems that in results to support for the life of us all.

By studying the current conditions of rhino species, threats, challenges we face, and the opportunities we have, I wish that the forum of the meeting of Asian Rhino Specialists be able to formulate rhino conservation measures that is more advanced, and measurable achievements primarily to catch up targets for rhino conservation strategies Indonesia, Malaysia (and India and others), in the efforts to save the Indonesia and the world's rhino species. Thererfore in Indonesia, we need to develop Javan and Sumatran rhino sanctuary and need all support from all stakeholder.

Terima kasih.

“Wassalamualaikum, Wr.Wb.”

Dirjen PHKA

Ir. Darori, MM

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TECHNICAL SESSION

SESSION 1: SUMATRAN RHINO

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

***Chaired by: Prof Abdul Hamid, BORA and Drs. Widodo S Ramono,
Executive Director YABI***

In this session, information on current status of Sumatran rhinos was presented by several delegates. The first presentation was given by the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) about the progress of Sumatran Rhino conservation in Indonesia. Mr. Awen Supranata, Head of Way Kambas NP, on behalf of MoF presented the status report. He mentioned that the global population of Sumatran rhino is ~300 individuals (now below 200). The challenges faced in Sumatran rhino conservation include Illegal logging, poaching, human encroachment, degradation of rhino habitat, and developmental activities to improve infrastructure in the country. In Way Kambas NP the population of Sumatran rhino, based on camera trap and surveys by RPU, has been found to be increasing. Annual growth rates of 3% and 4 % have been used for the population growth projections for both Javan and Sumatran rhino populations.

The second presentation, a progress report from Sabah, was delivered by Dr. Abdul Hamid. Dr Hamid reported that based on an Agreement in 2009, there had been some actions and progress such as, protection, breeding and rescue of isolated rhinos. There is no issue in mixing subspecies of Sumatran rhino. In terms of the population estimate in Sabah, Dr Hamid confirmed that this is likely to be very low. Dr Hamid presented a slide show about the capture of Sumatran rhino 'Puntung'. For Puntung's rescue, the team used both helicopter and truck to transport. He also mentioned about the efforts being made to raise the funding from government, RSPO - BORA in Kuala Lumpur and also under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). He also mentioned that the funding has been secured for 2012 - 2015, but beyond 2015 was unconfirmed. Dr Hamid stated that none of the captive female rhinos in Sabah were likely prospects for pregnancy.

The third Presentation was given by Mohd Samsudin Mohd Suri from Department of Wildlife and National Park of Peninsula Malaysia. Mohd Samsudin reported about the numbers and distribution of Sumatran rhino in Peninsular Malaysia. The population trend in Peninsular Malaysia was presented as follows;

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Estimated number:

Year	Number of Rhino
1993	77 - 130
2009	52-69
2012	?

This last official estimated numbers of Sumatran rhino in Peninsular Malaysia (52-69) were presented at the AsRSG Meeting 2009 held in Bogor. In 2011, a survey was carried out for Sumatran rhino in Tuh Besut and Temenggor and the team could not detect evidence of existence of any Sumatran rhino in these areas. In addition, a survey was conducted in Taman Negara (2002 - 2009) in 17 locations. Mohd Samsudin stated that they combined some activities such as Habitat patrolling and Monitoring (MIST), biodiversity inventories (OS Study) and camera trapping for tiger study that could also be useful to get information about rhino presence. During this survey they found major threats such as poaching, habitat destruction and fragmentation. Rhino survey in Taman Negara started in March 2012 and would be completed by end of the year 2013.

For a conservation plan, Peninsular Malaysia have established a new Sumatran Rhino Unit and hope that this initiative will guide them to take the next steps forward, including determining a suitable location for release / fencing rhino. The possible locations for a rhino sanctuary in Peninsular Malaysia include;

1. Sungkai Wild Reserve
2. Sungkai Dusun Wild Reserve
3. Endau Rompin State Park

Taman Negara National Park is also feasible, for which financial & technical collaboration can be looked at.

The fourth presentation was delivered by Jamal Gawi, the Executive Director from Leuser International Foundation & Tarmizi, Staff LIF. They reported about their survey of Sumatran rhino in the Leuser Ecosystem. The Leuser Ecosystem covers an area of 2.6 million Ha. There has been 9 locations (sites) identified for rhino since 2006-2007. The predicted size of the habitat at these 9 locations is 41,984 ha. This is based on LIF data from 2000 and WCS in 2007/2009. For the survey of Sumatran rhino in Leuser, LIF used Grid Mammals survey : 3.612.500 ha. Based on a survey in South Aceh there has 21 grid (6x6 km), with 75.600 ha and length track 245,3 km. Meanwhile, the camera trap survey in North Aceh , has 28 - 30 good quality camera traps and has produced 700 slide pictures from these locations. According to the camera trap results there is some indication of Sumatran

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rhino in Southeast Aceh. For all activity, LIF work in collaboration with Gunung Leuser NP.

Discussion Session regarding Conversation and Focus of Rhino Issues.

Population Issues

Jamal Gawi, from LIF, discussed that the Indonesian government has to be more proactive to conservation efforts of species like Sumatran rhinos and this needs to be addressed. We need someone as facilitator between government and rhino expert.

M. Khan from Malaysia commented that we need to figure out rhino density and its population size from exploration capability. At Taman Negara Malaysia, a rhino could explore 80-100 Km.

The Moderator of this session agreed with this method to figure out population and density from home ranges because there are currently too many methods used in the field.

Marcellus Adi from Alert reported that in July 2008 estimation of Sumatran rhino population at BBS is 50-70 individual. Sumatran rhino at Way Kambas is estimated to be 23-27 individuals. Mr Anwar from WWF felt the rhino estimation may be done based on average population. Marcel asked what method used to collect the data?

Jamal Gawi, commented that based on the South Aceh and South east Aceh survey using occupancy approximate (rhino sign) and camera trap there are 5 known rhinos (1 male, 4 female). Dr Susie Ellis from IRF asked how to interpret GLNP ? Are Leuser and Aceh separated or not? On the other hand Mike Griffith from BPKEL mentioned that Aceh conservation area is divided into Leuser ecosystem including Leuser National Park. There are about 600 ha to the North. Ulumasan conservation area is included in the survey area but the data is still insufficient.

Dr. Hamid commented that Sabah have 3 reservation areas, Tabin wild reserve, Danum valley, and another area that contains 2 females. Meanwhile M Syamsudin from Peninsular Malaysia stated that in the last 3 years, there were no new births and deaths, just monitoring. Many questions and comments were made during the discussion about population, including whether any rhinos remain in Kerinci Seblat and Kalimantan? Dr Susi stated that there was no evidence of rhino in Kerinci Seblat and Inov from IRF also mentioned that according to Heart of Borneo program survey in 2005, there was no evidence of rhino in that area. Several other group members provided information to support these statements.

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Dr Christy Williams from WWF Areas suggested that we stop discussing the possibility of rhino in Kerinci Seblat as it is highly likely they are already extinct.

Discussion Session about Habitat Issues.

Below are summary notes from the discussion related to habitat issues for rhino populations;

- Dr Hamid gave a suggestion that we should know the density for a huge ecosystem such as Indonesia like used on Sabah.
- Mr Widodo from YABI mentioned that in Indonesia, there is a constitutional court decision regarding permanent forest areas however it is not clear about the deforestation associated with rhino habitat. The problem is that decision makers in the region often put the interests of society first. He thinks this group can provide input to the government as a recommendation to encourage regulations that consider the interests of rhino.
- Mr. Timer Manurung from WWF Indonesia informed that based on the decision of the Constitutional Court and Article 15 of Law 41, how do they drive on the good performance of the forest so that the presence of rhinoceros could be immediately confirmed.
- Dr. Hamid suggested that YABI should collect information about legal forest areas.
- Mr. Widodo Ramono from YABI answered the question from Dr Hamid and stated that it is very difficult, we only can provide advice to the government about legal forest areas.
- Dr. Susie Ellis from IRF said that we should make a timeline for government advice. To move forward we can give advice to the IUCN and ask the President to discuss this advice.
- Dr. Hamid said that the next problem is domination of one species in habitat, for example *Mantangan* or *Miremmia* in BBS.
- Mr. Widodo Ramono said that *Miremmia peltata* is very dominant in BBS, but outside rhino habitat. Dr Hamid asked: What should we do about it??
- Mr. Waladi from YABI informed that an experimental area of 2ha has been used to try and eradicate these invasive species. Mr Widodo suggested to propose the activity to world bank.
- Dr. Christy Williams suggested that our group should provide a workshop about Javan and Sumatran rhino projects to find additional funding sources.
- Dr. Hamid : Yabi and IPB should lead the project.
- How about RSPO (Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil)? Can we get funding from them?

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- Prof. Alikodra from IPB and WWF mentioned that there is no explicit audit on RSPO, so we can answer about the benefit for the company. We must commit with President and Governor.
- Mr. Mike Griffith also stated that he did not know about the possibilities of rhino habitat in palm oil plantation areas. Dr Christy stated that we must share information about RSPO to NGO.
- Mr. Barita Manulang: The problem is that we don't have any organization and structure inside palm plantations.
- Sectionov : we must identify which areas have rhinos present, and give advice to the government about its management.
- Prof Alikodra inform that : We have RIMBA to protect animals and ecosystem.
- Dr. Hamid : Make networks with NGOs and government through Mr. Alikodra

Another Problem

As well as the population and habitat issues, we also discussed another issue we face with the conservation of Sumatran and Javan rhino. Conflict between rhino conservation policy and local economic development is another issue we face. We need to develop a Strategy and Action plan similar to Sabah.

Mr. Adi Rahmat from WWF suggested that with multi cooperation, WWF, LIF, YABI we can monitor conflict and that some activities are already done. Dr Hamid suggested to make a timeline about multi cooperation work. Dr Harini from IPB said that we have to decide which methods to use on population surveys for each organization. He also mentioned that in regards to habitat problems, it is not only *Mantangan* or *mirremia peltata*, there is also another dominant species.

Mr. Herry Susilo said that in BBS National Park, the problem is about rhino habitat. There are still considerable people living inside the park. Mr Widodo said that reminding government to do something in National Park as our support is very important.

Mr. Mike Griffith then asked what can the authorities do? Way Kambas is an important rhino conservation area and it has a difficult task in managing local communities however if we don't stop illegal logging activity, the forest will run out.

Dr. Susie Ellis suggested that we propose to government and local NGOs to support rhino conservation. Mr. Widodo Ramono suggested we propose a specific project like RPU, to be supported by government. For international NGO this is not easy, but I will make proposal.

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Dr Hamid informed that in Sabah, the government already provides funding support until 2015. After this time they will need to secure another funding source. Mr. M Khan said that Protection Project is very important and he will support funding. We will work together with IRF as leadership and communication are important to get funding.

Dr. Susie Ellis: We tried to push the Vice President in 2009, when we talked with Indonesian government.

Mr. Widodo Ramono said that the YABI has already received funding from the government to identify umbrella species. We have already provided a report, but might be better if we get a new policy.

Mr. Effendi Sumardja, board of YABI : Regarding this issue, the Director of Global Eco Rescue is still preparing the rules and regulation. It is good to start and do something like forest restoration but don't depend on carbon trade. If we just do forest rehabilitation activities we hope they are going to fund us and we will contribute on carbon record.

Dr. Hamid asked what is added economic value for areas that have rhino inside? Mr Awen head of Waykambas NP said there is no direct benefit, but indirectly there is a connection between visitors and local people.

Dr. Hamid asked: What happen if the rhino are gone from that area?

- Effendi Sumardja : Need resource valuation studies. For private sector, they don't know how to support the rhino. They don't know what to do, so, we must be proactive to communicate with private sector.
- Dr. Hamid : It is very difficult to get close with private sector. For example on palm oil plantation in Bora, they ask the government where the money is going.
- WWF Malaysia is an RSPO member. Maybe WWF Indonesia, YABI and any other organization can join as member on RSPO.
- Effendi Sumardja said that: In fact Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation is already member, and we hope YABI can join also. We should figure what is the connection between rhino habitat and palm oil.
- Dr. Susie Ellis : Does anyone know the content on RSPO contract?
- Dr. Hamid asked about whether they can increase the price to enter National Parks if they contain Endangered species? In Indonesia there are regulations that the rate to enter NP is determined by the Central government and approved by the Minister of Finance.
- Dr. Susie said that we need support from all stakeholders to make the suggestion to the government about ticketing.

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- In another issue Mr. Marcel informed that there is a big gap of information between rhino death because of human than disease.
- M Khan said that: A long time ago, rhinos were captured from doomed habitat (Emi and Ipuh). If we try to mix rhino from Sumatra and Malaysia we still need DNA test.
- Dr. Hamid : Need to discuss seriously about mixing the rhino, even though Bornean rhino and Sumatra/Malaysia is closer. At present there are no concerns about mixing rhino from Borneo and Sumatra. We cannot progress because we don't have any good rhino and therefore have not been able to progress a pregnancy.
- Dr. Bibhab Talukdar asked about: What is our suggestion to find good female and mate?

- Mr. Moh. Khan said that : A lot of females can't join with the same male or they will fight.
- Dr. Susie Ellis informed that for Sumatran rhino we need to match them to maximize the species.
- Dr. Hamid : In Malaysia, we only have old rhino, or young rhino that can't give birth, so we have no options.
- Dr. M. Agil: There are 2 focus activities for Sumatran rhino conservation. Protection and habitat management are very important but captive breeding is also important. Widodo said that for Sumatran rhino, there are only 1-4 days for fertile period. This short period must be managed well.
- Mr Khan suggested to put them in selected area. Our Global Management and Propagation Board (GMPB) for Sumatran rhino must discuss it. We start protection activity with RPU.

Dr. Marcel said that current state of the doomed Sumatran rhinos should be evaluated, if there is sufficient quota, they should be released to the wild. However, Dr Hamid said it couldn't be done. There are no good males in Sabah. Mr Khan : If there is no doomed animal in Sabah, what will you do? Hamid: We don't have another option.

Mr. Hamid : Sabah prefers to bring the rhinos in captivity. The condition is very critical and is different to Indonesia. Dr Susie suggested we need more key information on the wild rhinos. Make timeline, when can we do this? Mr. Hamid : We probably can't do it. Dr Susie : Global captive breeding management program will require a new animal to avoid inbreeding.

Robin Radcliffe, Cornell University: The captive program needs an important place like SRS. If we are going to take animals from the wild and put them in captivity, we must take care of them and not let them die. Widodo said that in the last decade we lost about 50% of the captive rhino. We must provide a security system like SRS, so we can have new blood. Dr. Agil : We have to undertake monitoring like with "Rosa". If she is pregnant, we have

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to progress to get new blood. Rosa is still young, we need more to do something. SRS is good for monitoring so we should work together.

Dr. Hamid mentioned that the gamete preservation study is in progress in Sabah. Taking gametes from existing captive rhinos will be used to increase reproduction. Robin said: I am not sure. It needs more discussion.

Dr. Bibhab Talukdar based on the available information on Sumatran rhinos prepared the following information table-

Name	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum Breeding female	Minimum Calf born	Minimum Rhino death/harvest
BBS NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 (RPU) • 20 (occupancy survey, WCS, RPU) • 20 (all agreed) 	50 (RPU) 50 (all agreed)	3	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 • 1 removed to SRS Way Kambas NP
Way Kambas NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 (WKNP) • 25 (RPU) • 20 (all agreed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 (WKNP) • 30 (RPU) • 30 (all agreed) 	3 (WKNP)	7 (RPU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (RPU) • 1 removed to SRS
Kerinci Sebelat NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient data • Possibility extinct 	Insufficient data			
Leuser NP	8 (LIF) 60 (BPKEL)	25 (LIF) 70 (BPKEL)	1 (LIF)		
Leuser Ecosystem (Including Leuser NP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 (BPKEL) 	100 (BPKEL)		17	
Kalimantan (eastern Kalimantan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient data • No survey the last year 				
Outside NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 (BPKEL) 	30 (BPKEL)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulu Masin • Samar kilang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient data 				
Sabah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 (Tabin Wildlife reserve) • 8 (Danum Valley) • 2 in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 (Tabin Wildlife reserve) • 12 (danum Valley) • Other areas 5 	2	2 (danum valley and other areas)	1 (in Other areas) 1 taken from tabin and 1 from other areas
Peninsular Malaysia	52 Insufficient data	69 Insufficient data			

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

SESSION 1: JAVAN RHINO

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

Chair by: Dr Susie Ellis, Executive Director IRF, Agus Priambudi, Head of Halimun NP and former Head of Ujung Kulon NP, and Dr. Christy William, Coordinator WWF-Areas

During this session Dr. Moh Hariyono (Head of Ujung Kulon NP) and Mr. Dodi Sumardi (Staff of Ujung Kulon NP) gave presentations about the progress of Javan rhino projects in Ujung Kulon National Park. In the introduction presentation Dr Haryono mentioned that UKNP focus on species status of Javan rhino (Appendix 1) and on supporting programs for rhino conservation. They follow the Strategy and Action Plan for Javan Rhino Conservation in 2007 - 2017. According to camera trap surveys that UKNP are working on, there are 35 rhinoceros present (22 male and 13 female).

Dr. Haryono mentioned about internal treats of Javan rhino including:

1. Inbreeding
2. Space and food competition
3. Parasitic & disease
4. Invasion of arenga palm

And about external treats such as:

1. Illegal human activities
2. National disasters
3. Global warming

For monitoring Javan rhino in UKNP they have used video camera traps. This allowed them to also study behaviour Dodi explained in his presentation.

During the discussion session, Mike Griffith from BPKEL said that based on this presentation, this is very good news and encouraged those involved. Mr. Agus Priambudi gave more information on the discussion, regarding his experience in UKNP. UKNP is a good option for creating a second habitat for Javan rhino, particularly in Gunung Honje Area. The government is concerned for Javan rhino and the local people are also supportive. Mr. Widodo, Executive Director YABI offered congratulations to Mr. Agus Priambudi and agreed to support the efforts to make UKNP a 2nd habitat for Javan rhino.

After the discussion session the chair of the Javan rhino session divided participants into two groups to discuss the two main problems; Population and Habitat management.

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

POPULATION MONITORING

Participants for the Population Working Group were -

A Christy Williams, Mohd Khan, Adhi Rahmat, Moh Haryono, Dodi Sumardi, Robin Radcliffe, Marcellus Adi, Arief Rubianto, Fred Bagley, Abdul Hamid, Mohd Samsudin, Wulan Pusparini, Bibhab Talukdar, Hariyo T. Wibisono, Bill Konstant, Andjar Rafiastanto, Mike Griffith, Tarmizi, Clare Campbell, Andriansyah, M.Agil, Dedi Candra and Waladi Isnani

The working group assessed the following areas -

1. Aceh - surveyed
2. North Sumatra - not surveyed
3. Riau - probably not surveyed (camera trap for tigers)
4. 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

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

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

- Camera/video trapping
- Use of DNA techniques
- Action point - compare between these methods and RPU and develop protocol for other areas (1-3 years)

Danum

- DNA, area too large for camera trapping

Javan

Ujung Kulon NP - Video traps/DNA

CatTien NP - DNA, 1 year time frame

Action point: Mike and team to help write camera trapping protocol

In Northern Sumatra, RPU surveys face difficult topography

In Gunung Leuser NP the priority areas to be surveyed within the next 3 years (RPU/occupancy) are Ulu Masen, Batang Gadis and Leuser ecosystem (North Sumatra)

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

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

The Participants for Habitat Management working Group were-

Susie Ellis, Widodo Ramono, Effendy Sumardja, Hadi Alikodra, Jamal Gawi, Herry Susilo, Agus Priambudi, Barita Manulang, Sectionov, Rusdianto, Lili Sadikin, Timer Manurung, Rudi Putra and Harini Muntasib

The working group stressed the following points -

1. Encourage management to know exact problem to be solved and link with researcher.
2. Government support to manage Arenga to come from DG PHKA.
3. GIS time maps Arenga Palm:
Research ecology of Arenga - spread priorities for management.
4. IPB already mapping about Arenga palm distribution in 1997 and Aaranyak in 2011. Based on IPB map 60% UKNP occupied by Arenga palm
5. Javan Rhino Study Conservation Area or JRSCA have already tried to control arenga plot on 41 plots : 50x50 m out of 1 ha and IRF and YABI 1 plot in Peninsulas UK : 100x100 m out of 1 ha
6. According to the results mentioned, rhino are now visiting areas where plots are.
7. Re-zoning ok to change for rhino Endangered species. 2.5% - 10% Arenga Palm Area can be managed. 1300 ha of 3000 JRSCA occupied by Arenga Palm
8. Recommended 50% (IPB) cutting only - not all AP in one area. With cutting method Arenga Palm re-grows root, grain & bid. 2 month period - needs results
9. Another method is using Round Up. Using 4cc injection, 99% of arenga palms died and rhino visited the area within 4 months. This method also has the least effect on micro organism.
10. This group recommends Arenga Palm management.
 - Group of experts to determine best method (chemicals VS hand or cutting method)
 - Potential for local employment to manage by hand or cutting method .
11. How do we connect pockets of habitat within peninsular. - need to manage bamboo.
12. Legal review
 - wilderness zone can do management.
 - core management - 10 areas (in 100 ha- manage 10) corridors.

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

13. Time series mapping - 2012 WWF buying maps (NP, WWF, IPB, YABI) in Aug 2012.
14. North to South transects in UKNP in Pondok Salak (C. Penus) - also need to manage *Salacca* species.
15. Priority for management - Arenga palm (overlaid by rhino areas) + replanting rhino food plants.

The areas in North UKNP :

1. Cigeunteur
2. Cicangkeutek
3. Cicangkok
4. Jamang
5. Nyawaan
6. Rorah Kawung
7. Cijung Kulon

The areas in South :

1. Citadahan
2. Cikeusik
3. Cibandawoh
4. Cigeunteur

There is a 2 year time line.

16. According to the Government of Indonesia Rules # 7 about habitat management (2011 - 68) the steps to approval are:
 - a. Layout habitat management in context of Rule #7
 - b. Submit from WWF, YABI, NP to UKNP to Ministry.
 - c. Obtain letter of approval from Ministry.
 - d. Manage Arenga Palm in priority areas of UKNP.
 - e. Use Arenga Palm management data for adaptive management plan and also integrate into JRSCA management plan.
17. Competition Rhino/Banteng issue.
 - we need to manage grazing grounds.
 - need to enlarge management area for grazing.
 - the data from 1983 -2012 mentioned that the population of Banteng was more than 1000.

There are grazing areas in UKNP such as:

- Cidaon
- Cibunar
- Nyawaan

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

- Nyiur
- Jamang
- Cigeunter
- Kalajetan
- Cicangkok
- Citelang
- Cikuay

All in wilderness zone. All need to be re established and/or more intensively managed or enlarged (existing 2012). 20 ha per each area.

- map grazing areas- time series (NP, WWF, IPB, YABI august 2012)
- reduce of Banteng in UKNP. Consult with WACSG.
- translocation to Sancang, Cikepuh and Pangandaran
(~600 needed for viable captive population worldwide).
- Disease in Banteng, transmission to rhino?

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

Resolution adopted by the AsRSG meeting held at Taman Safari, Cisarua, Bogor on 13-14 March 2012 with regards to Sumatran and Javan Rhino Conservation

The meeting of AsRSG held at Taman Safari, Cisarua, Bogor, attended by 40+ participants representing over six countries have realised the need to strengthen the adaptive conservation approach to further strengthen conservation and protection of Sumatran and Javan rhino along with key habitats to ensure the future of the species in the wild in their range countries.

The meeting recommends to the range country government and non-government agencies and international donor agencies to -

- Assist in rapid survey of key habitats of having isolated and small (less than 10) populations of Sumatran rhino in Indonesia and Malaysia to assess the current status and suggest further how these confirmed small populations could be used to maximize the chance of survival of the Sumatran rhinos .
- AsRSG encourages the Government of Malaysia and Indonesia to strengthen their rhino conservation initiative through the formation of ministerial led National Rhino Task Force engaging relevant experts from diverse fields to speed up active conservation of rhino and its habitats.
- Increase resource allocation towards active protection, management and monitoring of Sumatran and Javan rhinos in range countries.
- AsRSG encourages active habitat management practises to halt and reverse the spread of invasive plant species in rhino areas in Indonesia.
- AsRSG encourages the Government of Indonesia to take necessary steps to recover Javan rhino from further possible decline through its existing effort of creating JaRhiSCA to enhance knowledge base on the species and take all key stakeholders into confidence to facilitate future translocation of Javan rhinos to a second habitat within Indonesia. AsRSG encourages the Ministry of Forestry to disseminate key information related to Javan Rhino Recovery initiative through its web site to enable key stakeholders to put comments and participate in the whole effort to make such initiative as successful as possible.
- AsRSG supports the harvesting of gametes from existing captive individuals and strongly urges the exchange of gametes between institutions as a means to increase reproductive options in captivity.

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

- Understanding that only a managed breeding effort will save the Sumatran rhinos in Malaysia, the AsRSG encourages the management authorities to consolidate the remaining rhinos in the wild immediately to maximise the chance of success of the managed breeding effort.
- Strengthen intelligence and protection mechanisms to reduce/halt further poaching of rhinos and encroachment within the rhino bearing sites through capacity building and enhanced network of stakeholders.
- AsRSG welcomes the continued effort by Malaysia's Department of Wildlife and National Parks to survey areas that have previous records of populations of Sumatran rhino in Peninsula Malaysia. Updated data on the changes in the distribution of populations in the last 20 years will be useful to assess the status of this species.
- AsRSG recognizes the importance of animal disease as a factor limiting the growth of small populations of Asian rhinos and leading to their extirpation. Research of disease and ecosystem-wide health, especially at the wildlife-domestic animal interface along protected area boundaries, deserves careful consideration by rhino conservation stakeholders. Understanding disease dynamics and mitigating its effects by creating buffer zones should be incorporated into plans for preserving small populations of Javan and Sumatran rhinos.

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

List of Participants AsRSG Meeting 2012

1. Abdul Hamid (BORA)
2. Adhi Rahmat (WWF-Indonesia)
3. Agus Budi Sutito (Ministry of forestry)
4. Agus Priambudi (Head of Gunung Halimun NP)
5. Andjar R (FFI)
6. Andriyansyah (YABI)
7. Anwar (WWF)
8. Arief Rubianto (YABI)
9. Awen Supranata (Head of Way Kambas NP)
10. Barita Manulang (ZSL)
11. Bibhab Talukdar (Chair AsRSG/IRF Asia Coordinator)
12. Bill Konstant (Program Officer IRF)
13. Christy Williams (WWF AREAS)
14. Clare Campbell (ARP)
15. Dedi Candra (YABI)
16. Dodi Sumardi (UKNP)
17. Effendy Sumardja (YABI board)
18. Fred Bagley (US FISH and Wildlife)
19. Hadi Alikodra (WWF/IPB/YABI board)
20. Harini Muntasib (IPB)
21. Hariyo T. Wibisono (WCS)
22. Haryono (Head of UKNP)
23. Herry Susilo (YABI Board)
24. Jamal Gawi (LIF)
25. Jansen Manansang (Director of TSI)
26. Lili Sadikin (ZSL)
27. M.Agil (IPB/YABI Board)
28. Marcellus Adi
29. Mike Griffith (BPKEL)
30. Mohd Khan
31. Mohd Samsudin Mohd Suri (Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Peninsula Malaysia)
32. Novianto Bambang (Director KKH)
33. Robin Radcliffe (Cornell University)
34. Rudi Putra (BPKEL)
35. Rusdianto (YABI)
36. Sectionov (IRF/YABI)
37. Susie Ellis (Executive Director YABI)
38. Tarmizi (LIF)
39. Timer Manurung (WWF)
40. Tony Sumampau (TSI)
41. Widodo Ramono (Executive Director of YABI)
42. Wulan Pusparini (WCS)
43. Waladi Isnani (YABI)

ANNEX-1: POPULATION WORKING GROUP

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
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?	<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 		Allow for habitat management to create conditions conducive to increase rhino populations	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of Ujung Kulon NP - Support by NGOs (YABI, IRF, WWF, IPB, ARP, etc)
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		
What is needed to study / reduce competition between banteng and domestic cattle?	-				
WHAT INFORMATION DO WE REALLY / MINIMALLY NEED BEFORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accurate survey about number of rhinos - sex ratio, age structure information - admit we know little existing on 	<u>Video traps</u> Independent Re-identifying team to verify video trap results (Marcel, Wulan, Mike,	STM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sanctuary first step for developing second population o Utilize the 		WWF, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - camera trapping - sex identification

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
<p>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>	<p>hand right now, identify the gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 sanctuary o Translocation should be related to IUCN translocation guideline o 	<p>Iwan) – 2 weeks</p> <p>Get additional 120 video traps</p> <p>Published reviewed paper</p> <p>CMR analysis (Beebach and Adhi)</p> <p><u>Genetics</u> Fecal sample collection to complement the video trap data.</p> <p><u>Ecology</u> Food availability and quality by early May (Adhi)</p> <p>Home range study (direct trajectory and possible radio collar)</p> <p>Justification paper on radio/GPS telemetry– Bibhab, Robin, Andjar, Marcell, Dedi by end of April</p> <p><u>Disease</u> Sub group task: Develop a comprehensive guidelines for disease surveillance and increase detection of</p>	<p>sanctuary to deeper our knowledge about basic biology and to identify the safest way to capture and translocate rhinos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Natural migration into sanctuary will be utilize as possible and a strategy/ process for individu selection also developed 		<p>YABI, NP, Javan Rhinos Task Force</p>

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
		<p>carcasses. (Pak Haryono, Adhi, Arief, Robin (person in charge), Dr. Agil, Dedi, Andri) by end of May</p> <p>Create proposal with a budget for guideline implementation</p> <p><u>Second habitat</u></p> <p>Develop and present TOR for second habitat to government and partners – Adhi by end of March</p> <p>Get government endorsement and socialization (local people included) – Pak Widdo, Pak Hadi, Pak Anwar, Bu Yani, by June 2012</p> <p>2nd habitat socialization plan by Timer, Andjar, Indra (TNUK), PHKA, Arief, Beebach → nominated grand ambassador for socialization</p> <p>Developing proposal and budget: Adhi, Bibhab, Beebach by</p>			

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
		<p>June 2012</p> <p>Develop Scenario Planning & Guidelines for the translocation (Impact for the source population) : Bibhab set up group by June</p>			
<p>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?</p>	<p>When do we stop the program?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		<p>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.</p>		<p>Javan Rhinos Task Force</p>

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
	<p>success, mortality, health, unnatural behaviour,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nb. Change the name of the 'sanctuary' to 'stop over place' 				
<p>LOCATION AND DESIGN OF TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY INSIDE UJONG KULON (Rhino Sanctuary)? WHEN START CONSTRUCTION?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Timetable 1 month: plan and budget start construction on April or May 2010</p>	<p><u>JRSCA</u></p> <p>Wait for P Hadi and P Wid explanations on JRSCA</p>	<p>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</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing design : SRS, TSI with inputs from JRTF technical team and UKNP Plan budget (UKNP) Fundrising: 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 - May need to move people - It cost Rp 250.000,- per meter (as in SRS) <p>IPB Directorate Biodiversity Conservation</p>
<p>WHO WILL ASSESS (WHEN) WHICH</p>					

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
<p>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)?</p>					
<p>HOW CAN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE RHINO TASK FORCE (INDONESIA) BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet quarterly – with regular meeting. Second week of each quarter. With agenda and invitations sent 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 decision so 	<p>Rhino Task Force President-appointed RTF will be the advisory body</p> <p>There will be technical body (Working group) and functions to advise the President-appointed RTF</p>	<p>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 stakeholders</p>		<p>RTF</p>

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 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"> - go to Sub Dit) - Share results of meeting with all NGOs working on project - 				
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?					

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 money - Defining habitat needs of animals - Management of RPUs - 		

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?
Which organisations can assist CTNP with implementing a rhino survey as quickly as possible to determine number of rhino & sex ratio so that Vietnam Gov can make a final decision on what the further strategy to conserve the species should be?			
WHAT ARE THE INFORMATION GAPS TO DECIDE THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTISE FOR JAVAN RHINOS IN CAT TIEN? WHO SHALL FILL THOSE GAPS? WHAT WILL BE THE PREFFERED RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES?			
HOW WOULD DIFFERENT OUTCOMES OF A RHINO SURVEY DETERMINE THE MANAGEMENT DECISION TO BE TAKEN?			
GIVEN CONTINUED (INFRASTRUCTURE) DEVELOPMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE RHINO RANGE IN CAT TIEN, WHAT MEASURES DO WE RECOMMEND TO MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS (e.g. closure of Tien Hoang – Village 4 road, turn state forest enterprises into areas for biodiversity conservation, demarcation of Village 4 and 5 boundaries)?			
Regarding encroachment, infrastructure development, hydro-electric dam plans of the Government an need for further financial & manpower support for rhino conservation			

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?
work, in what way can the Specialist Group and its members help the CTNP to make Gov realise the dangers for rhinos and suggest mitigating measures to ensure the survival of rhinos? (e.g. which organisations should write a letter to what Ministry?; who will provide the right wording and who shall coordinate & pursue this?)			
DO WE WANT TO CONSIDER THE OPTION OF BRINGING A MALE UJONG KULON RHINO TO VIETNAM OR THE CAT TIEN FEMALE TO INDONESIA'S SECOND POPULATION? WHICH ONE WOULD BE PREFERRED? WHAT ARE THE KEY DECISION-MAKING FACTORS?			
DO WE WANT TO CONSIDER THE OPTION OF TRANSLOCATING THE RHINOS FROM CAT LOC TO NAM CAT TIEN? WHAT ARE THE KEY DECISION-MAKING FACTORS?			
IDEAS TO GENERATE THE FUNDS FOR SUBSTANTIAL RHINO WORK REQUIRED (INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT)? WHO SHALL PURSUE WHICH IDEA?			

CROSS CUTTING JAVAN RHINOS between Indonesia and Vietnam

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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?			
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?			
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Population Group Working Group :

1. Christy Williams (AsRSG)
2. Mohamad Syamsudin (Perhilitan)
3. Fred Bagley (USFWS)
4. Drh. Dedi (SRS)
5. Drh. Andri (SRS)
6. Mike Griffiths (BPKEL)
7. Hariyo T. Wibisono (Beebach WCS)
8. Robin Radcliffe DVM (Cornell)
9. Tarmizi (LIF)
10. Andjar Rafiastanto (FFI)
11. Arief Rubianto (RPU)
12. Dodi (TNUK)
13. Muhammad Haryono (TNUK)
14. Drh. Riana Arief (CIVAS)
15. Bibhab Talukdar (AsRSG)
16. Abdul Hamid (BORA)
17. Drh. Marcellus Adi (Alert)
18. Adhi Rahmat (WWF)
19. Wulan Pusparini (WCS)
20. Claire (IRF)
21. Drh. M Agil (IPB)
22. Bill Konstant (IRF)

Annex-2: HABITAT WORKING GROUP

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
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?	<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 function of grazing grounds through cutting, - maintain secondary forest, create gaps for regrowth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management arenga palm • Time series mapping of arenga palm distribution • 	Allow for habitat modification to create conditions conducive to increase rhino populations	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of Ujung Kulon NP - Support by NGOs (YABI, WWF, IPB, august 2012)
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		
What is needed to study / reduce competition between banteng and domestic cattle?	-				
WHAT INFORMATION DO WE REALLY / MINIMALLY NEED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accurate survey about number of rhinos - sex ratio, age structure information 		STM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sanctuary first step for developing second population 		WWF, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - camera trapping - sex

ISSUE	CONCRETE ANSWERS & STEPS AND DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA	NEW RECOMMENDATIONS	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2009 MTG	WORDING FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM 2012 MEETING	WHO SHOULD TAKE ACTION / WHO HAS THE TASK TO TAKE THIS MATTER FORWARD AND REPORT BACK TO AsRSG?
<p>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"> - 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 sanctuary o Translocation should be related to IUCN translocation guideline o 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 selection also developed 		<p>identification</p> <p>YABI, NP, Javan Rhinos Task Force</p>
<p>ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE IS TO ESTABLISH A SECOND POPULATION, NOT A CAPTIVE BREEDING PROGRAMME, RIGHT? WHEN DO WE STOP THE PROGRAMME? WHAT ARE THE</p>	<p>When do we stop the program?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		<p>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.</p>		<p>Javan Rhinos Task Force</p>

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KEY DECISION-MAKING FACTORS?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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' 				
LOCATION AND DESIGN OF TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITY INSIDE UJONG KULON (Rhino Sanctuary)? WHEN START CONSTRUCTION?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>Timetable 1 month: plan and budget start construction on April or May 2010</p>		<p>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</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - May need to move people - It cost Rp 250.000,- per meter (as in SRS) <p>IPB Directorate Biodiversity</p>

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					Conservation
<p>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)?</p>					
<p>HOW CAN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE RHINO TASK FORCE (INDONESIA) BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet quarterly – with regular meeting. Second week of each quarter. With agenda and invitations sent 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 		<p>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 stakeholders</p>		RTF

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dir KKH schedule known within 2 weeks of each meeting (If Dir KKH is not available for decision so go to Sub Dit) - Share results of meeting with all NGOs working on project - 				
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?					

CROSS CUTTING JAVAN RHINOS between Indonesia and Vietnam

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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 money - Defining habitat needs of animals - Management of RPUs - 		