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The 5th Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of SRWCC will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday 11th and 12th November, 1986 commencing at 9.30 am in the SRWCC Secretariat, Block 1, No.25, Expo Likas.

A G E N D A

1. Confirmation of Minutes of the 4th Meeting held on 22nd August 1986.
2. Matters arising of Minutes of 4th Meeting.
3. Confirmation of Minutes of Special Meeting held on 7th October 1986.
4. Matters Arising of Minutes of Special Meeting.
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5. Review Progress of Field Teams (Reports of Team Leaders, attached).
6. Revise Field programmes.
7. Discussion of trapping.
8. Consideration of employment of Rangers.
9. Any Other Business.

30th October 1986

LAPURAN TINJAUAN BADAK SUMBU DI HUTAN
KRETAM (LINBAR) LAHAD DATU-----

Bentuk Muka Bumi

Bukit di kawasan ini adalah 100 kaki hingga 400 kaki tinggi sahaja. Hutannya terlalu semak dengan tumbuhan berduri. Kawasan ini adalah bekas pembalakan.

Pengaliran

Tiada sungai besar yang berhampiran kecuali sungai Segama. Terdapat beberapa pengaliran air seperti parit tetapi kebanyakannya airnya tidak mengalir.

Cuaca

Menurut pekerja-pekerja Ladang Linbar dan Amalania (KPD) hujan selalunya turun pada bulan Oktober hingga Januari.

Perhubungan Jalan Raya

Jalan Raya tidak begitu baik terutama bila hujan turun. Jalannya kebanyakan rata tetapi tidak berbatu (tanah liat). Terdapat dua jalan ke tempat ini. Satu melalui jalan Jeroco dan yang satu lagi melalui jalan Ladang Zuba.

Perjalanan mengambil masa lebih kurang sejam ke Hutan Kretam (Linbar). Jarak dari bandar Lahad Datu ke tempat ini adalah lebih kurang 90 km.

Ladang dan kawasan pembalakan yang Berhampiran

Ladang Linbar, Zuba dan Kemaju serta lain-lain lagi adalah Ladang yang berhampiran dengan tempat menangkap badak.

Terdapat pembalakan berhampiran dengan khemah kami. Pembalakan kayu belian sedang giat dijalankan. Pembalakan ini baru sahaja bermula kira-kira dua minggu yang lalu dari kehadiran kami ke tempat ini.

Anggota Yang Menjalankan tinjauan di Hutan
Kretam (Linbar) Lahad Datu-----

Jumlah anggota yang terlibat dalam tinjauan adalah seramai 9 orang termasuk 2 orang anggota dari Jabatan Hutan (bahagian Maragastua).

Tinjauan dibahagikan kepada 3 kumpulan:

- Kumpulan A - Jimli (Ketua), Arsid & Mohammad
- Kumpulan B - Abraham (Ketua, Maragastua) dan Jaffar Mandog
- Kumpulan C - Simon Ambi (Ketua, Margastua) dan Kasturi
- Penjaga Khemah - Lamansah
- Pemandu - Zeno

Aktiviti dari 8/10/86 - 24/10/86

8/10/86 - 10/10/86 Sandakan.

Pada 8/10/86, saya dan Zeno (Pemandu) bertolak dari Kota Kinabalu ke Sandakan untuk mengambil anggota maragastua serta kanvas mereka.

Di Sandakan kami menghadapi masalah bateri kenderaan SG 9553. Batterinya tidak boleh digunakan dan dengan bantuan Encik Mahedi Andau kami memperolehi sebuah bateri baru dari sebuah kedai.

Pada 10/10/86 kami bertolak dari Sandakan ke Lahad Datu.

11/10/86 - 20/10/86, Lahad Datu

Kira-kira jam 11.00 pagi kami bertolak ke Hutan Kretam (Linbar) dan tiba di situ pada jam 1.30 petang.

12/10/86 - kami mulai membuat khemah

- pada hari ini juga arsid and Zeno ternampak tapak baru (sehari lama) yang berukuran 21.5cm dan 23 cm di jalan Linbar dan Zuba ketika mereka sedang mengambil plywood dari bekas khemah Syarikat Yong Bersaudara.
* Sebutir Kelongsong peluru 'buck shot' ditemui berhampiran dengan kawasan tapak tersebut.

15/10/86 - Kumpulan meninjau di bahagi kepada 2 kumpulan sahaja.

Kumpulan A - Jimli, (Ketua) Arsid dan Jaffar membuat tinjau di tempat kami ternampak tapak baru pada

pada 21/9/86 yang berukuran 24 cm.

- Tiada tapak baru yang kami jumpai pada hari itu. Besar kemungkinan badak ini sudah berpindah ke tempat lain. Perpindahan ini disebabkan oleh pembalakan kayu belian yang giat di jalankan berhampiran.
- Terdapat juga kesan yang menandakan tempat ini telah dimasuki oleh pemburu.

Kumpulan B - Abraham (Ketua), Kesturi dan Lamanshah buat tinjauan di sebelah timur. Mereka menjejaki tapak yang kami jumpa pada 21/9/86 tetapi tidak berhasil.

* Zeno dan Simon pergi ke bandar Lahad Datu untuk membuat salinan peta hutan Ladang Linbar dan Zuba

16/10/86 - Tinjauan di bahagikan kepada 3 kumpulan. Kumpulan A meninjau di sebelah barat jalan antara Linbar dan Zuba manakala kumpulan B dan C meninjau di sebelah Timur.

- Kumpulan A - Menjumpai tahi badak di anak sungai yang airnya hanya terdapat ditempat tertentu sahaja. Lama tahi badak tersebut lebih kurang 3 hari yang lalu.

Kesan tapak yang dijumpai adalah putus-putus. Ini disebabkan dedaun yang gugur terlalu tebal.

Kumpulan B - Tiada tapak baru dijumpai
Kumpulan C

*Steven (Maragastua) dan Pemandunya tiba di khemah kami.

17/10/86 - Tinjauan dibahagikan kepada 3 kumpulan

Kumpulan A - meninjau di bahagian barat ladang Linbar. Di kawasan ini kami menjumpai tapak baru (2 hari yang lalu) yang berukuran 21.5 cm dan juga kubang sebanyak 2 buah.

Badak tersebut hanya bergerak di sekitar kawasan ini (berdasarkan tapak yang di jumpai). Jauh kawasan badak ini dari ladang Linbar adalah lebih kurang $\frac{1}{2}$ batu. Perjalanan mengambil masa lebih kurang $\frac{1}{2}$ jam.

Terdapat tanda-tanda kawasan ini sudah dimasuki oleh pemburu. (berdasarkan kesan kasut).

Hutan dibahagian ini agak semak. Tanah tingginya adalah diantara 400 hingga 1000 kaki.

Kumpulan B - meninjau di bahagian utara Ladang Linbar. Tiada tapak badak dijumpai.

Kumpulan C - meninjau di bahagian utara-barat. Mereka hanya menjumpai tapak lama (21.5 cm) kebanyakan daripada kawasan ini adalah tanah rata.

18/10/86

Kumpulan A) meninjau di bahagian kiri jalan
Kumpulan B) antara Linbar dan Zuba. Tiada kesan badak ditempat ini. Hutannya terlalu semak.

Kumpulan C - meninjau di Bahagian kanan jalan antara Linbar dan Zuba. Tiada tapak baru dijumpai.

* 5.00 pm - Saya, Zeno, Abraham, Kasturi, Lamanshah dan Jaffar keluar ke bandar Lahad Datu. Arsid dan Mohammad tinggal di khemah.

19/10/86 (Ahad) - Rehat minggu

20/10/86

Kumpulan A - meninjau semula di tempat mana kami menjumpai kubang pada 17/10/86. Badak ini menggunakan banyak jalan. Kami juga menjumpai satu lagi kubang badak. Terdapat banyak tapak di sekeliling kubang tersebut dan juga tapak binatang lain seperti temadau, payau dan babi.

Kumpulan B) meninjau di bahagian selatan Ladang
Kumpulan C) Linbar. Tiada tapak yang dijumpai di kawasan ini.

21/10/86

Semua kumpulan meninjau di bahagian utara Ladang Linbar.

Laporan Kumpulan A - tiada tapak badak baru di dijumpai. Cuma tapak lama (24 cm). Tapak ini menuju ke arah timur (Jeroco).

Laporan Kumpulan B - tiada menjumpai tapak.

Laporan Kumpulan C - hanya menjumpai tapak lama (24 cm). Tapak badak ini juga menuju ke arah Jeroco.

22/10/86

Semua kumpulan meronda dari arah yang sama iaitu dari jalan Jeroco (berhampiran dengan Ladang PertaSa) utara-barat dari khemah kami.

Laporan tinjauan - Tiada tapak baru mahupun lama dijumpai. Kemungkinan badak tidak sampai ke kawasan ini.

Hanya menjumpai bekas khemah yang disyaki pondok pemburu. Pondok itu letaknya kira-kira $\frac{1}{2}$ dan $\frac{1}{2}$ batu dari jalan Jeroco. Lama bekas pondok ini lebih kurang sebulan yang lalu.

23/10/86

Tinjauan tidak dapat dijalankan memandangkan hujan mulai turun pada awal pagi lagi hingga jam 10.30 pagi.

Kira-kira jam 10.50 pagi saya dengan beberapa anggota yang lain pergi ke ladang Amalania (KPD) untuk mengambil peta yang telah dijanjikan oleh Encik Rahman.

Pada jam 12.00 tengah hari hujan turun dengan lebatnya di seluruh kawasan Kretam.

* Menurut Encik Lawrence (Pegawai Ladang Amalania) hujan mulai turun sejak 2 hari yang lepas.

24/10/86

Saya mengambil keputusan untuk keluar dari hutan Kretam kerana hutan turun tidak berhenti. Tinjauan tidak berhasil jika dijalankan pada musim hujan. Tapak agak sukar dilihat dan pengukuran tapak tidak begitu tepat.

Tambahan pula kenderaan yang kami pakai SG 9553 perlu diperbaiki.

11.30 a.m. - Pekerja dari Lahad Datu dihantar balik ke rumah masing-masing.

Saya, Zeno dan Simon Ambi (Maragastua) bermalam di Lahad Datu.

25/10/86

Pada petangnya saya dan Zeno bertolak dari Lahad Datu ke Sandakan untuk menghantar anggota dari Maragastua (Simon Ambi) dan seterusnya balik ke Kota Kinabalu (8.00 pm)

Ulasan Tinjauan

Pada keseluruhannya tinjauan mengambil masa selama seminggu untuk menghabiskan kawasan Hutan Kretam yang berhampiran dengan Ladang Linbar, Zuba dan lain-lain lagi Ladang yang berhampiran.

Dalam masa tinjauan 3 buah kubang dijumpai oleh Kumpulan A pada 17/10/86. Terdapat tanda-tanda kubang ini telah digunakan oleh badak tersebut. Beberapa tapak dijumpai sekeliling ketiga-tiga kubang tersebut. Ukuran tapak badak - 21.5 cm. Tapak baru telah dijumpai pada 14/10/86 oleh Zeno dan Arsid - 21.5 cm dan 23 cm. Kesan tapak badak ini seperti berjalan sambil berganding. Pada 17/10/86 Kumpulan A telah juga menjumpai tapak lama dan baru berukuran 21.5 cm di sekitar kawasan kubang.

Tapak baru berukuran 24 cm yang dijumpai pada bulan September tidak kelihatan lagi. Kemungkinan badak ini sudah beredar ke kawasan ladang Jeroco. Pada 21/10/86 Kumpulan A dan C telah menjumpai tapak (24 cm) yang menuju ke arah kawasan Ladang Jeroco (Timur).

Lain binatang yang dijumpai

1. monyet
2. Burung Kenyalang
3. Babi hutan
4. Pelanduk
5. Kijang
6. Orang Hutan

Pemburu

Terdapat beberapa bukti yang kawasan ini telah di masuk oleh pemburu.

- A. Sebutir keloncong peluru jenis 'buck shot' dijumpai.
- B. Perangkap jera*.
- C. Pondok

Komen

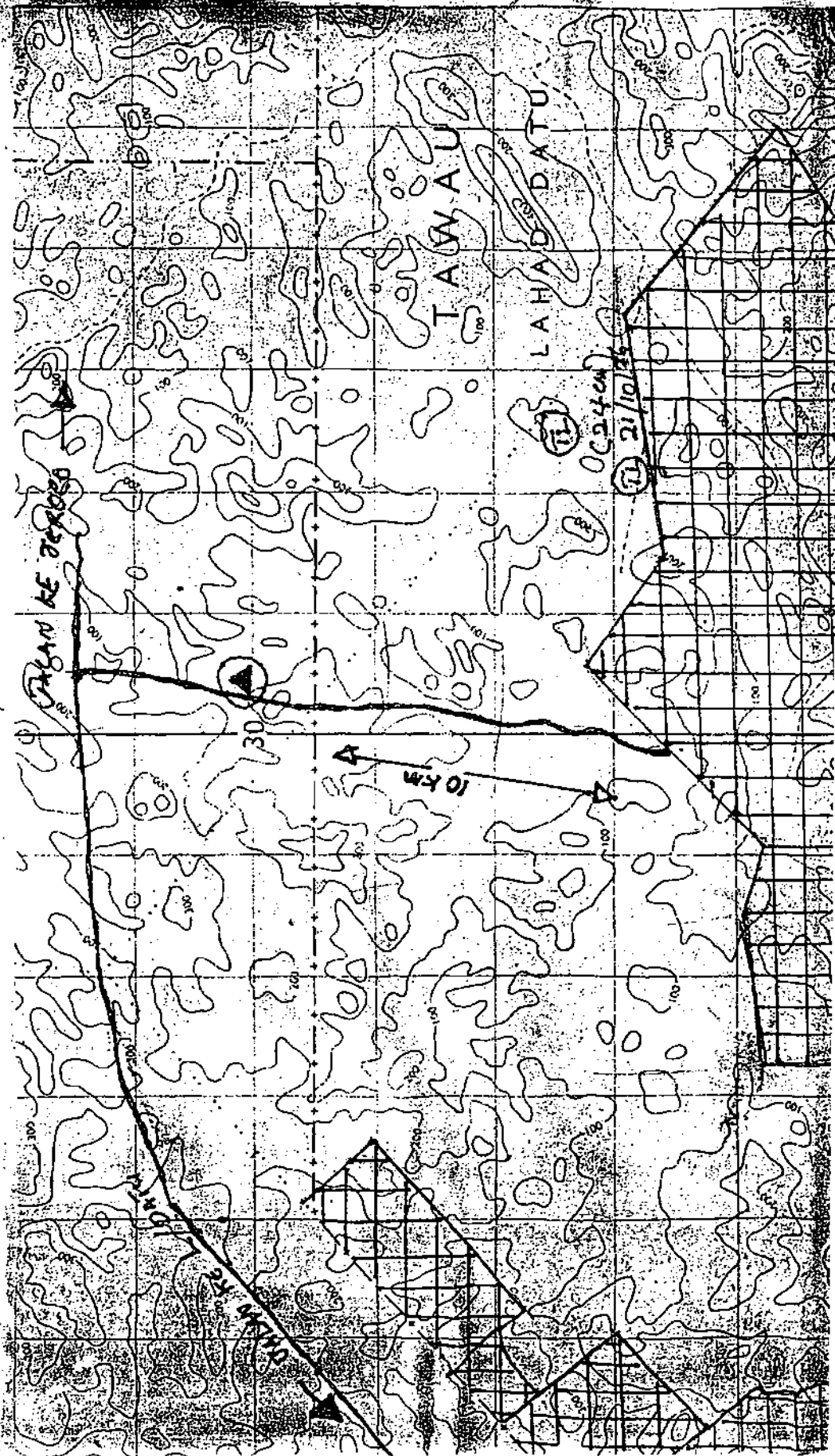
Tempat ini perlu dijaga oleh pihak yang berkenaan. Jika tidak badak yang ada di kawasan ini akan menjadi mangsa pemburu. Tambahan pula badak ini kerap melintas jalanraya yang digunakan oleh orang ramai.

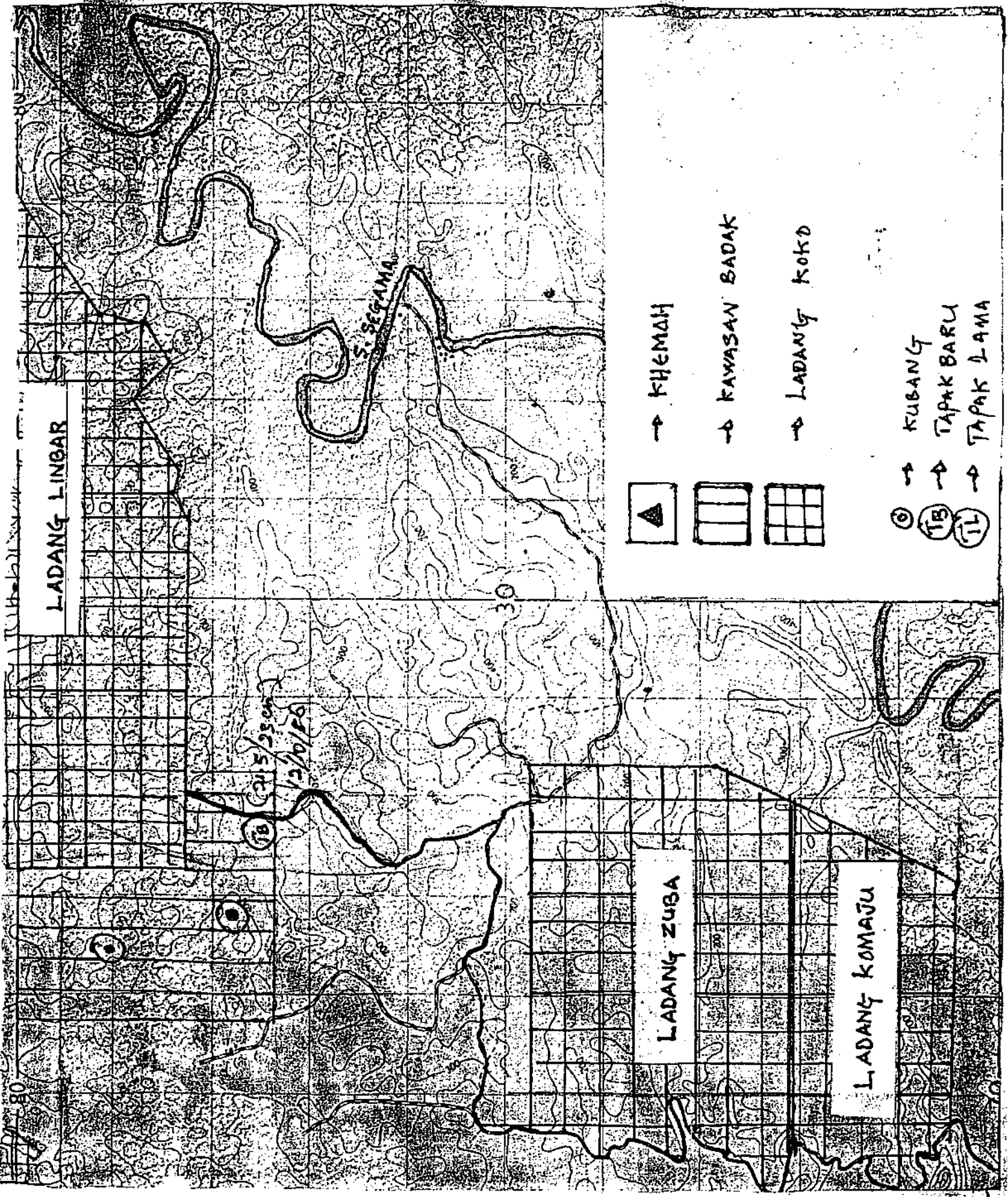
Laporan oleh
Ketua Kumpulan



(JIMLI PERIJIN)
30/10/86

TINJAUAN DI HUTAN BREITAN - PADA BULAN OKTOBER 1986





LADANG LINGAR

S. SEGAMA

→ KHEMAH

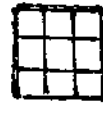
→ KAWASAN BADAK

→ LADANG KOKO

→ KUBANG

→ TAPAK BARU

→ TAPAK LAMA



LADANG ZUBA

LADANG KOMAJU

21/5/55
12/10/60
TB

Preliminary Rhino Survey Report

At Tulid Keningau

Wednesday, 8th Oct. 1986

Six of us left for Keningau at 10.00 am. Two from Forest Department and four from SRWCC i.e. Fedilis and Lawrence (Forestry), Walter, Paul, Joseph and I using vehicle SG 9575. Lawrence was our driver. We reached Keningau at 3.00 pm. We spent our night at Hotel Ria.

Thursday, 9th Oct. 1986

8.00 a.m. we went to Forestry Office at Keningau. We met Rahim Ismail. After a brief discussion with Rahim we left the office and went to the JKR to get diesel. At 11.30 am we bought our foodstuffs, checked out from the Hotel and off we go to Sook. We reached Sook around 12.30 pm. We went to see Benjamin Siur and get the map from him. As we go on we passed through all these villages and are listed below.

1. Kabatan Baru
2. Rampaian
3. Tiong
4. Sugulihan
5. Pauh
6. Tulid Station
7. Kg. Batu Lunguyan
8. Kg. Penipi
9. Kg. Kiulu
10. Lembaga Tabung Getah Sabah
11. Sosolongan
12. Lalapakon
13. Mansiat
14. Tuawon
15. Sinuah

At 4.30 pm we reached Sinua and stayed at the Ketua Kampong's house. He is Saidi Jounti. In our discussion with the Ketua Kampong, he once heard a story about a Rhino at Mt. Trusmadi but it was ten years ago. At present they had never seen one nor found a Rhino track.

Friday, 10th Oct. 1986

6.30 am. we met a hunter who usually go for hunting at Trusmadi. He informed us that the only animals found at Trusmadi were Macaque, Long Tailed Macaque, Grey Leaf Monkey, Red Leaf Monkey, Borneo Gibbon, Wild Pig Barking Deer and Sambar Deer or Rusa.

At 8.00 am, our group left for Kg. Lanas about 25 km from Sinua not far from Trusmadi Forest Reserve. We reached Lanas at 10.00 am and met a man named Buwie. According to Buwie they had never seen nor found rhino tracks at Trusmadi before.

At 10.30 am we left for Kiras about forty miles from Tulid Station. At 12.30 pm, we reached Kiras Timber Camp. We went to see the Camp Manager named Mr. Puah. He told us that ever since before they had never seen rhino nor its track. At 1.45 pm we left for Keningau to contact office in Kota Kinabalu. At 5.00 pm we reached Keningau and spent the night at Hotel Ria.

Saturday, 11th Oct. 1986

9.00 am. we went to JKR to get diesel. Due to bad weather we stayed another night at Keningau.

Sunday, 12th Oct. 1986

8.00 am, we checked out from the Hotel and left for Hagisan. According to Jamil Tansi there was a rhino about six years ago but at present no more. At 12.45 pm we reached Hagisan former camp and kept all our things and we enter to the jungle for survey. We found nothing and we went back to the camp at 5.30 pm.

Monday, 13th Oct. 1986

At 8.30 am we left for Bornian Timber Camp and met the Assistant Manager Mr. Ting Ken Yau at Labou. In our brief discussion he told us that there was no rhino in their area. We proceed on again for another 25 km and spent the night at Bornion former camp.

Tuesday, 14th Oct. 1986

At 8.30 am we left for Sanlian Camp and met a Chinese man and we were told that they had never seen rhino nor its track in their area. At 3.30 pm we left for Keningau. We reached Keningau at 5.15 pm and stayed at Hotel Ria.

Wednesday, 15th Oct. 1986

8.00 am we left for Kota Kinabalu. We reached SRWCC's office around 12.00 noon.

Preliminary Rhino Survey Report

At Sipitang

Monday, 20th Oct. 1986

Six of us left for Sipitang at 9.30 am. Two of them are from Forest Department and four from SRWCC i.e. Fedilis and Lawrence (Forestry), Walter, Paul, Joseph and I using vehicle No. SG 9575. Lawrence was our driver. We reached Sipitang around 4.30 pm. We stayed at the Balai Raya.

Tuesday, 21st Oct. 1986

At 8.00 am we left for SRK Kuala Mengalong to see Cikgu Dahlan. We reached Kuala Mengalong around 10.30 am. In our discussion Dahlan told us that once he saw four rhinos at Maligan before he was transferred to Kuala Mengalong. Dahlan told us that if we want to go to Maligan we have to see George Undoi Anam and Francis Lakai at Mondolong. We stayed for a night at Kuala Mengalong in the Balai Raya.

Wednesday, 22nd Oct. 1986

8.00 am we left for Mendolong and went to see Francis Lakai. Francis told us that there is no Rhino at Mondolong as claimed by Dahlan. He also told us that he had been to the jungle for many times but never happened to see rhino nor its track. We spent our night at Mondolong.

Thursday, 23rd Oct. 1986

From Mandolong we left for Maligan. We reached Maligan around 12.30 pm. We went to see Cikgu George Undoi Anam in the school. We introduce ourselves to George and Lawrence told him about our intention of meeting him. We asked him whether there was a rhino around Maligan as claimed by Cikgu Dahlan. George told us that he has grown up in Maligan and now a teacher at SRK Maligan but never heard any stories regarding rhino around maligan. So the four rhinos seen by Dahlan about three years ago was a story of exaggeration said George. He took us to the Balai Raya where we stayed for a night.

Friday, 24th Oct. 1986

From Maligan we left for Kawang Sindumin. We reached Kawang around 3.00 pm and went to see Encik Sadaat. We asked him whether rhino tracks were found in the jungle whenever they go for hunting. He said that he had never seen any. We stayed at the Balai Raya for a night.

Saturday, 25th Oct. 1986

From Kawang Sindumin we left for Ulu Sipitang. We went to see Misak. He informed us that there was no rhino since before. Since most of the people we met said no rhino were found nor seen anywhere around Sipitang we concluded that it was just a folk story and set up our camp near Lukutan river and spent the night here.

Sunday, 26th Oct. 1986

10.00 am from Ulu Sipitang we left for Kota Kinabalu. We reached Kota Kinabalu around 5.30 pm.

Villages that we passed as we go on to Maligan are as follow:

1. Sindumin
2. Kg. Bharu
3. Kg. Sri Menenti
4. Kg. Bhagia
5. Ranau Ranau Pantai
6. Pantai
7. Bangsal
8. Lubang Buaya
9. Kabaan
10. Ulau
11. Malamam
12. Marau
13. Muaya
14. Bamban
15. Mondolong
16. Bole
17. Maligan

c.c. File

Compiled by:

David Anthonius

29/10/86

Kretam & Tingkayu Rhino Survey Report

Friday, Sept. 5th 1986

At 8.00 am we left for Lahad Datu. There were five of us, i.e. Jimly, Walter, Paul, Zeno (Driver) and I. We reached Ranau at 11.30 am. Joseph was waiting for us. We took our lunch in Ranau and at 1.00 pm we proceed on to Telupid with vehicle SG 9553. As it was 3.40 pm at Telupid we decided to make camp for a night.

Saturday, Sept. 6th, 1986

Telupid: We went to JKR to get Diesel and 8.30 am we continue our journey to Lahad Datu. At 1.30 pm we reached Lahad Datu and met Lamansah, Arsid and Kasturi and gave them their cheque. At 4.00 pm we went to Mr. Liew's house to get the SRWCC's house key and we stayed for two nights.

Sunday, Sept. 7th 1986

Lahad Datu, SRWCC station doing some clothes washing.

Monday, Sept. 8th 1986

8.00 am, contacted KK office but Dr. Edwin was not in the office. At 9.00 am contacted Dr. Edwin and he was on the line. Our conversation was about the flysheet because rain can still penetrate so I thought of changing the four sheets with permission from Dr. Edwin. Dr. told me to get a paint and paint the flysheets.

At 3.30 pm Jimli and I went to see Stephen Sira at Forest Office in Lahad Datu. Stephen briefed us about Kretam Forest Reserve and how to get there. At 4.15 pm we went out from their office.

Tuesday, Sept. 9th 1986

7.00 am, we packed our bags, cooking utensils and swept the SRWCC house. Off we went to the JKR to get Diesel. At 8.15 am we fetched up Jaafar, Kasturi, Arsid and Lamansah. Ajali did not come as he was ill. Mohamad we fetch up later. Altogether there were eleven of us ready to go to Kretam. We left some bags at Arsid's house for keeping. We passed the ferry and about three miles we came to a junction leading to Jeroco Plantation. We followed the road passing through Estates such as :

1. Prime Cucu
2. Blossom Plantation
3. Halusa
4. Amalania
5. Kretam Plantation.

We came to a gate at Kretam Plantation and we stopped to register our vehicle number and at the same time we asked the guard whether he knew where is Kretam Forest Reserve.

The Guard told us to go to Amalania Estate and see

the Manager there. We decided to go back a few kilometres to Amalania. We came to the office and met Mr. Rahman and a Chinese man. We were shown the map of their Estate so that we will know where the reserve is. When Rahman had finished briefing us we went to Linbar Estate and went to see Mr. Wong the Manager. He told his clerk to trace the Linbar's Estate map and gave it to us. He also informed us that about four months ago his workers happened to see a Rhino tracks at Block 35. As it was 4.00 pm already we decided to stay at the Yong's Brother former Timber camp. We spent our night here.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th 1986

At 7.00 am from the Yong Brother's camp through Linbar Estate and then to the main Road. Back to Kretam we passed the Estate's Guard. Following a road known as Cuci Tani, we managed to get out of the Kretam Estate passing UNICO plantation, (felling of trees under progress). Following an old logging tracks, we set up our camp about four miles from the UNICO plantation.

Thursday, Sept. 11 1986

8.00 am, we walked from the base camp following old logging tracks about one mile then we set up our compass and off we enter the jungle. My groups were Joseph, Paul, Lamansah, Kasturi and I. At 10.00 am we came across an old rhino tracks about 19cm pressed on a clay soil. The tracks was about two months old. As we continued our survey, it seemed that the rhino was going away from that area due to the felling of trees at UNICO. At 2.00 pm we decided to go back to our base camp.

Friday, Sept. 12 1986

8.00 am, as usual we divided into two groups. Jimli, Zeno and Lamansah went out to Lahad Datu to get foodstuffs. My groups were as usual except Mohamad who had to look after our camp. The other groups were led by Walter as Jimli went out to Lahad Datu. The weather on that day was not fine. It was only at 11.00 am when it started raining heavily. All streams were flooding and we gave up our survey and we went back to our camp wet. Jimli, Zeno and Lamansah were stranded on their way back to our camp because of slippery road.

Saturday, Sept. 13 1986

Still drizzling since Friday night. Some of us were down with flu already. Streams were still flooding and we could not continue our survey as rhino tracks were usually seen near streams.

Sunday, Sept. 14 1986

Still raining. We packed up everything and walked to our vehicle about one mile from our camp and proceed on to Lahad Datu.

Monday, Sept. 15, 1986

Still in Lahad Datu SRWCC station.

Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1986

Still in Lahad Datu waiting for the ferry to function.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1986

7.00 am, we went to check the ferry at Segama. We found out that there were long queue up of vehicles so not to waste time we informed Dr. Edwin that we were going to Tingkayu. On our way to Tingkayu, plantations and felling of trees were in progress. We reached Ulu Binguang Tingkayu around 2.00 pm. This is a logging camp. We proceed on and saw this Yayasan Concession. As we go on we saw that logging were in progress and estates are around such as UMW plantation and KUAN LEE Plantation. Since it was 4.30 pm already we stopped and made our camp for a night between Yayasan Concession and Kuan Lee Plantation.

Thursday, Sept. 18, 1986

7.00 am, we packed off our bags and flysheets and returned to Lahad Datu and proceed on to Linbar. We set up our Base camp about 9km from Linbar Estate.

Friday, Sept. 19 1986

8.00 am, as usual we divided into two groups, i.e. Jimli and I. My group were Joseph, Mohamad and Lamansah. Paul stayed at the camp. During our survey we found no tracks. At 2.30 pm we decided to go back to our base camp.

Saturday, Sept. 20 1986

8.00 am, as usual, my group were the same. During our survey we found a dog and a man footprints. This must be a hunter. As we go on we saw an old rhino tracks measuring 20 cm. We saw this tracks crossing an old logging track. The tracks were

about two months old. In my opinion, maybe the hunter or the poacher had been tracking this rhino and hence by using dogs the rhino ran for its life. During our survey in this area Jimli's group found traps such as pit trap and a noose right on a rhino highway near Zuba Estate. At 2.30 pm we decided to go back to our camp. We reached our camp at 3.30 pm. Dr. Edwin had arrived already from Lahad Datu fetched up by our driver Zeno. Dr. gave us our pay for the month of August.

Sunday, Sept 21 1986

We went out to Lahad Datu with Dr. Edwin. On our way to Lahad Datu we saw fresh Rhino tracks measuring 24 cm. This was seen between Linbar Estate and the main road to Jeroco/Kretam Estate. The rhino tracks were photographed by Dr. Edwin and we hoped that we would be given one. Staffs who went out to Lahad Datu were Dr. Edwin, Jimli, Walter, Paul, Joseph, Kasturi, Lamansah, Seno and I. We stayed at Ocean Hotel.

Monday, Sept. 22 1986

In the afternoon we went back to our base camp at Linbar. We reached our camp around 6.30 pm.

Tuesday, Sept. 23 1986

8.00 am, we followed the vehicle SG 9553 that was going out to Lahad Datu to send Arsid whose sons were admitted to the Hospital. About 15 minutes drive we alighted from the vehicle and as usual we seperated into two groups. Mohamad and Paul stayed at the base camp. During our survey we found no tracks. Around 2.00 pm we went back to our base camp.

Wednesday, Sept. 24 1986

As usual we always start from the base camp at 8.00 am to the proposed area for surveying. We seperated into two groups. Jimli led the other group and I led the other one. As we were doing our survey, we met the other group. We saw no tracks on that area. Both groups went back to the base camp. At 6.30 pm Zeno and Arsid arrived from Lahad Datu. Arsid and Zeno were smiling when they arrived at the camp. Arsid told us that they saw another new rhino fresh tracks which was not far from Linbar estate. Arsid had taken the track's reading by using twigs of melastoma. Arsid gave me the twig and I measured it. The measurement was 22 cm. According to Arsid and Zeno the rhino entered the area that we are having an intensive survey.

Thursday, Sept. 25 1986

8.00 am, started from our base camp. We did not go to the place where Zeno and Arsid saw a rhino tracks for fear of, if being tracked then surely it would move to another place. We surveyed another area. We saw no tracks and 2.30 pm we went back to our base camp. On our way back to our camp we were caught in the rain. It was so heavy that streams were flooding. Many of us got flu this time.

Friday, Sept. 26 1986

As some of us got flu we decided to pack our bags, hammock and flysheets and went out to Lahad Datu. All the staffs from Lahad Datu were sent home except Mohamad who had to pay his transport to Rancangan Silabukan. Those who were going home to K.K., Ranau and Tambunan had to stay in a Hotel for a night.

Saturday, Sept. 27 1986

6.30 am, ready to go back home.

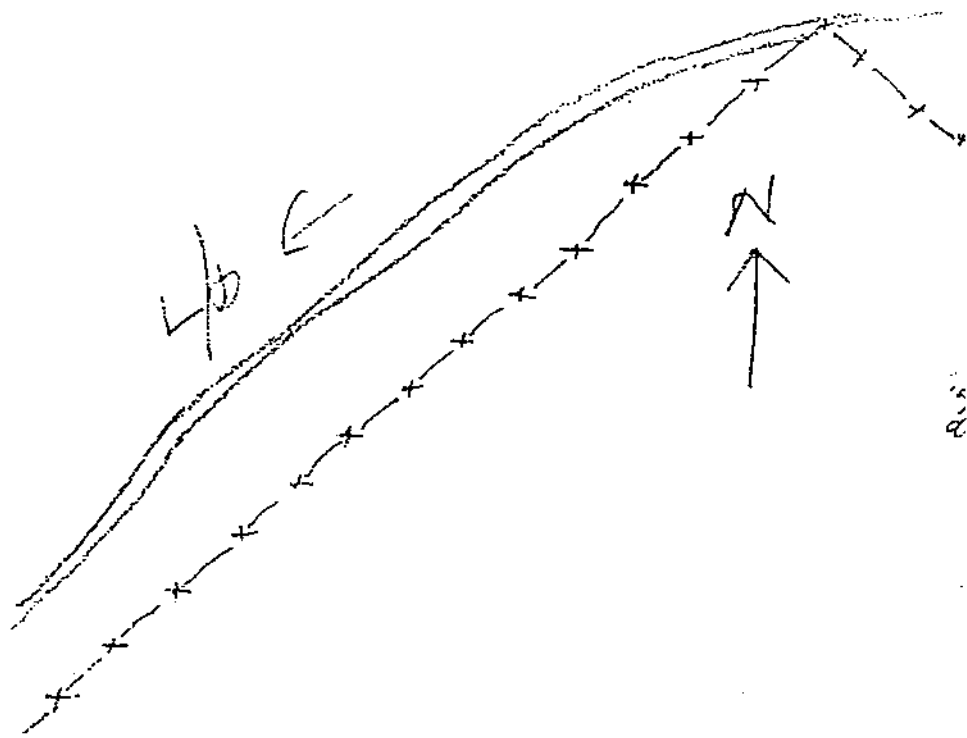
2.30 pm, we reached Ranau. I looked for my transport back to Tambunan.

By:

David Anthonius



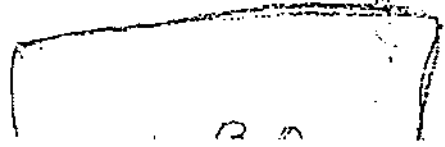
6th October, 1986

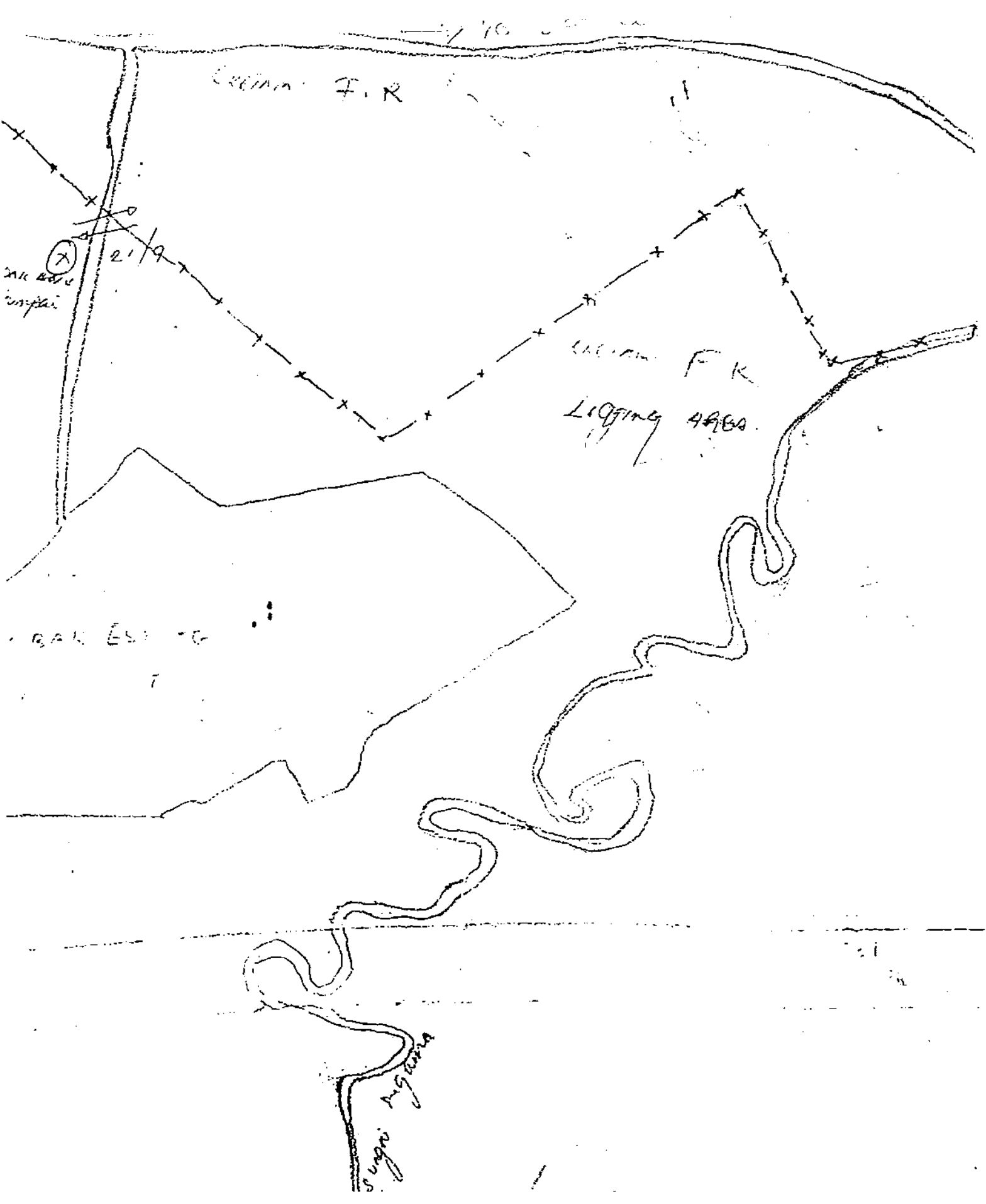


1. ...
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23/9
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Union F.R.

Union F.R.

Logging Area

2/1/9

X

see also map

Singer's Highway

RAK EST - G

Report on the SIWOC's task force activity for July 1986
(Nalapak Ranau, Forest Reserve Lumerau, Silabukan and Ulu Segama)

1. Nalapak Ranau (11.7.86 - 12.7.86)

Team leader David Anthonius and his men (Paul, Joseph, Mimoh Walter and driver SG 9553 Jasper) left for Nalapak to confirm sighting of rhinos in this area. The information was relayed through Mr. Rob Stuebing.

It was found that the so-called rhino hoof-prints were actually that of Tembadau (Bali or jungle cattle).

2. Forest Reserve Lumerau (14.7.86 - 17.7.86)

The Project Coordinator, team leader Jimli Perijin and one man Godfrey left and met the team in Ranau. The team put up camp at Telupid on the 13.7.86. The following day the team left for Lahad Datu and pick-up the other workers (Arsid, Mohd. Tunanggong, Jaafar, Kasturi and Lamanshah) and proceeded to Tong Hap Camp Silabukan Forest Reserve) and then to Ulu Sungai Lumpongan in Lumerau Forest Reserve, where a base camp was put up.

A previous survey undertaken on the 18-27.6.86 indicated fresh tracks along the river on the West and East banks of S. Lumpongan however, in this second survey no fresh hoofprints were observed. It was raining heavily the day before the survey and may have cleared off the prints.

It was observed that logging activities are carried out on the northern, south-western, southern and eastern areas from base camp.

An old hoof-prints 30 cm dia. and 13 cm dia. (estimated at 2-3 weeks) were found on one logging track on the North-eastern area from base camp.

To reach our base camp will take at least 4 hours of trekking. It can be reached either from the east or south. Accessibility for poachers may be hampered due to the distance and the plantations that they have to pass through. There are still much room for roaming and capture may be possible but will be time consuming (unless one is lucky).

The surveys indicated that the rhinos (estimated number 2) were on the lower and flatter ground thus, the problem of water-retention if a pit-trap is used. No common trails were observed.

It will be difficult to take out the animal to the station unless a helicopter is used. The animal can be reared in the forest (in a stockade) until the logging activities reach the area. When the areas are diminished through logging, the chances of capture is good not withstanding they moved to another forest reserve. If the secondary forest is allowed to flourish, then the rhinos may still be safe and viable. If the area is logged and plantation takes over immediately, capture is made easy but the risk from poachers is also greater.

Forest Reserve Silabukan (18.7.86 - 20.7.86)

From Lahad Datu we proceeded to the Rhino station 46 km away using Jalan Suriajaya and located at the fringe of the Tabin Wildlife Sanctuary. We went north 12 km from station and took another road west about 1 km. There is an old remnant of a logging camp. This road can lead us to Tong Hap camp on the north-west.

Two wallows one above the other were located about 3 km from base camp and 15 minutes trek from the main road. The area is a logged area. Fresh prints were observed (estimated at 3 hour old) measuring 21 cm dia. and 18 cm dia.

Many trails were observed leading to the wallows. They preferred thick undergrowth with lots of thorny and arial roots plants. Nibbing were seen on several species of plants. Rhinos were seen not to defecate or urinate during wallowing.

Capture of these rhinos may be easy due to accessibility by logging tracks. It can easily be taken out of capture site. Towards the west and north of the wallows were however, very steep hills. From the main road we will be able to see the sea on the north and south side. Without any legal hindrance that is, being a protected area, this is the best site of capture and pit traps laid on old logging tracks which happened to be a common trail will be used. Should the law disallows the capture, this easily accessible rhinos should be rightfully given full protection which they deserve from the Wildlife section of the Forestry Department.

Forest Reserve Ulu Segama (21.7.86 24.7.86)

From Lahad Datu we went to Danum Valley about 70 km away. It is accessible via Silam road and taking a logging road east of Kennedy Bay. We were given accommodation at the Danum Valley Field Centre.

The survey covered about 2 km radius around the DVFC. Fresh prints measuring 21 cm dia. were observed at Sg. Purut towards the west. The prints about 4 day-old were observed at the south-east of the centre also along a stream. The measurement for the prints were 19cm dia. and 21 cm dia. The rhinos at Danum Valley are at the material time not been wallowing. The weather was fine and fairly warm.

Gypsum for plaster casting of the hoof-prints, aged faeces and feed samples were taken to be studied by an under-graduate student of UKM(S) for his thesis.

Capture of the animals here is not as bad as that at Malua or Lumerau. The areas on the south and south-west are being logged at the moment. Towards the north, east and west of the centre is a rugged hilly country. Capture of rhinos at this area is best done during the dry spell where they frequent the streams and rivers. It is reported that rhinos are long distance trekker.

A common trail was found at the sungai Purut which is ideal for the pit trap. The rhino was observed to pass the trail the second day after the presence of human on the first day.

Although capture may be feasible, taking the animal out is a problem unless it is kept in the stockade in situ and only taken out when the logging activity reaches the capture site. Helicopter is the ideal method.

At the moment the animals are roaming around the Danum Valley Conservation area and also inside it. The presence of research workers and staffs in this area has somehow kept the animals at the fringes of the conservation area

Poaching can be the threat to the rhinos here if the enforcement by the WSS is not effective. Entry into DVEC is controlled at the moment by the timber company "Pacific Hardwood" by manning a check-point and where all the drivers are required to fill in the entry book.

Summary

The survey was undertaken with two objectives in mind; the determination of the number and areas of rhinos and to look into the feasibility of capturing them.

To determine the presence of rhinos is not a problem but the number of rhinos presence may be a tricky affair. For our purpose only the length between the lateral and medial hoofs are considered. There is also possibility of two animals with the same hoof-print size. However, should there be a variation of 1-2 cm diameter, it may also be the same animal. Experience from Perhilitan showed that the size of the front hoofs is 1-2 cm bigger than the hind one (Tajuddin - person. comm.,).

In this survey, it is however not very wrong to estimate the number of rhinos as such: Silabukan (2) and Ulu Segama Danum valley (3).

It was observed by workers at Danum Valley that two rhinos were together on the November, 1985 (J. Gasis - person. comm.,). It is therefore interesting to find out whether a new young is born by doing frequent survey in this area. Rhinos in Sabah are reported and believed to isolate itself and join only during mating or when there is a calf.

As discussed, the rhinos at Silabukan faced the most danger of being poached. Ironically, they cannot be captured for purpose of breeding because they are in a protected zone. It is also feared that the capture will lead to the opening of opportunity for others whose interest is not rhinos but timber, to justify logging in the core areas. It may be true that doomed rhinos may be safer!

Conclusion

Further survey has to be undertaken with emphasis of capturing the rhinos, in this case rhinos that are considered doomed. SWCC's task force has identified three areas namely Sungai Tingkayu, Lamania estate, Kuala Kretam and Sungai Sepagai, Segama for the purpose above. It was reported that one male rhino was observed at S. Tingkayu about April, 1986, five rhinos with young at Lamania estate about early 1986 and S. Sepagai two rhinos about May 1986 (Arsid Anzah - person. commun.,)

We look forward that the service of SWCC's task force will be extended. I am confident that the two team leaders and their men are now well-prepared for their tasks ahead. It is also important that a field supervisor is employed as soon as possible.

Project Coordinator
30.7.86

To: Encik Domingo Chai

From: Junaidi Payne

Re: An Hoc Meeting on Rhino & SRWCC, 4/7/86

Brief Background Notes

- (1) A cabinet decision was made in late 1985 to form the Sabah Rhino and Wildlife Conservation, Committee, (SRWCC). The function of the Committee was to provide a means by which all interested parties could get together to work for the conservation of the rhinoceros in Sabah; and as a way of continuing other forms of conservation activity, indefinitely, even after the success of the rhino project.
- (2) SRWCC was named by the Chief Minister. He appointed Puan Ariaah Tungku Ahmad (Minister of Social Welfare) as Chairman, and Encik Tan Kit Sher (Minister of Manpower & Environment Development) as Co-chairman. The Committee included representatives from the Forest Department, Hasil Bumi, Legal Department, various other agencies, and the general public who had expressed particular interest.
- (3) The SRWCC decided to form 4 sub-committees:
 - (a) Technical - to be involved in "field" activities, notably a programme to capture and breed rhinos;
 - (b) Legal - to improve legislation relating to protection of the rhino;
 - (c) Public Education - on rhinos and conservation
 - (d) Financial - to assist in raising funds.
- (4) The technical sub-committee obtained funds (government) to employ 16 people for capture and breeding. These posts have been filled (director - Dr. Edwin Bosi; assisted by Joseph Gasie; with 2 teams, consisting of a leader, 5 labourers and a driver each). Two vehicles, ATUR telephone sets and other basic equipment are available. The 4 senior personnel have just returned from Peninsular Malaysia, where they observed capture methods in operation.
- (5) From the formation of the SRWCC, several quarters have noted that the work of the Technical Sub-committee (and also the Legal and Education Sub-committees) is actually under the frame of reference of the Game Branch (= Wildlife Section), Forest Department. The basic reason why the SRWCC was formed was because the Game Branch lacked staff and funding to do the capture and breeding.
- (6) The view of the Senior Assistant Chief Game Warden is that the work of the SRWCC (in relation to rhinos, at least) should be transferred to the Game Branch, but only provided that the Branch is upgraded sufficiently to handle the capture and breeding project. This would entail creation of at least 16 permanent posts (note that the 16 posts created under (4), above, are only temporary) under the Game Branch.

2 July 1986.

Your Ref: JKM/SRWCC/T/7

Chairman,
Technical Sub-committee,
Sabah Rhino and Wildlife Conservation Committee,
No.1, Blok 25, Expo Kompleks Likas,
Bog Berkunci No. 7,
Kota Kinabalu.

30 June 1986

Dear En. Lamri,

I refer to a letter from Dr. Hurdodza Mohamed dated 3 June 1986, in his capacity as the Sub-committee Chairman; I gather from Dr. Edwin Bosi that you have taken over from him. Dr. Edwin 'phoned me just before Hari Raya kindly offering the services of the SRWCC labourers to participate in a survey for the rhino population in Tabin Wildlife Reserve. I can now inform you that the survey went ahead, from 19-26 June, delayed somewhat as a result of the various public holidays preceding.

The survey was successful, and I would like to thank the SRWCC for permitting the labourers to take part. I should point out that the Game Branch is always short of good field staff to carry out such surveys, and without the labourers, this one would probably have been delayed indefinitely. Briefly, the Core Area of the Reserve was covered intensively by three groups of men. We covered more-or-less the same area in 1982, and I wanted to see if the density of Rhinos there had decreased or not. In fact, we found evidence of a minimum of 6 adult Rhinos in the area covered, about the same as, or slightly higher than, in 1982, which is very pleasing. Two previously unknown natural salt licks were discovered unexpectedly during the course of the survey.

I expect to be over in Kota Kinabalu by around 12 July, and at that time will provide copies of our earlier survey in Malua, Kinabatangan, which also involved SRWCC labourers, and a full report on the recent Tabin survey.

Incidentally, the team leaders during the Tabin survey (myself and Game Rangers Sampoladon Filik and Lawrence Singah) reported that the newly-recruited SRWCC labourers' performance was fully satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Junaidi Payne

Junaidi Payne.

c.c. 1) Setiausaha Tetap KTR&PAS. 2) Secretary, SRWCC.

Sabah Rhino & Wildlife Conservation Committee
No. 1, Blok 25, Expo Kompleks Likas

Beg Berkunci No. 7
8000 Kota Kinabalu



Telegram: "CHIEFMIN KOTA KINABALU"

Bil. JKM /SRWCC/T/7

TEL: 219802, 219805

JABATAN KETUA MENTERI

KOTA KINABALU

SABAH, MALAYSIA

"SELAMATKAN BADAK KITA"

3rd June 1986

Dr. Junaidi Payne,
World Wildlife Fund,
c/o. Jabatan Hutan,
P. O. Box 311,
90007 SANDAKAN

Dear Dr. Junaidi,

I was made to understand that you intend to take SRWCC's labourers to Tabin for a survey.

I have had a discussion about this with the Project Coordinator (Dr. Edwin Bosi) and we agreed that you go ahead with the survey plan during 16 June - 25 June 1986. Dr. Edwin, Mr. Joseph Gasis and the two team leaders will be in the Peninsular during this period for a field training (organised by the Department of Wildlife & National Parks, Kuala Lumpur).

However, as you are using SRWCC's labourers, we would like you to consider the survey as part of SRWCC programme, for which we would appreciate if you can submit a short report to me on completion of the survey.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

(DR. MURTEDZA MOHAMED)
Chairman
Technical Sub-Committee
Sabah Rhino & Wildlife Conservation Committee.

s.k. Setiausaha Tetap,
Kementerian Tenaga Rakyat & Pembangunan Alam Sekitar,
KOTA KINABALU.

" Secretary - SRWCC

1 Send copy to all 3:
+ Copy of Madua Survey, etc.
+ to Edwin Bosi + Joseph Gasis

MEMBENTERAS DADAH — APAKAH SUMBANGAN ANDA?

Wisma Damansara, Jln. Semantan
P.O. Box 10769, Kuala Lumpur
Cable: PANDAFUND
Telex: MA 30423
Tel: 03-945777

9th May 1986

Mrs S J Jayasuriya
Executive Secretary
Sabah Rhino & Wildlife Conservation
Committee
No. 1, Blok 25
Expo Kompleks Likas
Beg Berkunci No. 7
88990 Kota Kinabalu
SABAH

cc Asst. Chief Game Warden
Dr Junaidi Payne

Dear Mrs Jayasuriya

I must apologise for the delay in reply to your letter of 28th February in which you requested our approval for Dr Junaidi Payne to advise and assist your committee.

Having exchanged correspondence on this matter with the Asst. Chief Game Warden Sabah to whom Dr Payne is committed under our Project MAL 61/83, I am pleased to confirm that we have no objection provided that this does not interfere with his project commitments. This assistance should not involve any aspect of capture except perhaps as to where to establish traps.

We trust you will acknowledge Dr Payne's assistance as and when appropriate.

Yours sincerely


KEN SCRIVEN
Director

GW 7/207/Vol IV/73

10 APRIL 1986

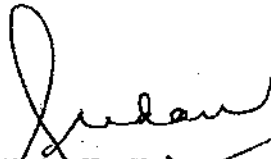
Mr. Ken Scriven
Director
WWF Malaysia
P O Box 10769
Wisma Damansara
Jalan Semantan
50724 KUALA LUMPUR

Dear Ken

Re: Request for Assistance from Dr. Junaidi Payne
in location of Rhino in Sabah, Malaysia

I refer to your letter of 25 March 1986. In principal, I have no objection to Dr. Payne assisting the Sabah Rhino and Wildlife Conservation Committee in locating the areas inhabited by degraded Rhinos suitable for capture (for captive breeding). This assistance would not involve any aspect of capture, except perhaps for advice on where to set traps. I trust Dr. Payne's judgement in providing assistance in such a way that it will not interfere with his project commitments. I do expect that the Committee would acknowledge Dr. Payne's assistance if and when appropriate.

Yours sincerely



(MAHEDI ANDAU)

b p Ketua Pelindong Mergastua

c.c. Dr. Junaidi Payne
SANDAKAN

MA/1s1



Telegram: "CHIEFMIN KOTA KINABALU"

Bil. JKM /SRWCC/T/5

JABATAN KETUA MENTERI
KOTA KINABALU
SABAH, MALAYSIA

"SELAMATKAN BADAK KITA"

28th February 1986

Mr. Ken Scriven,
Executive Director,
World Wildlife Fund Malaysia,
P.O. Box 10769,
Wisma Damansara,
Jalan Semantan,
50724 KUALA LUMPUR.

Dear Sir,

Re: Request for Assistance from Dr. Junaidi Payne
in location of Rhinos in Sabah, Malaysia.

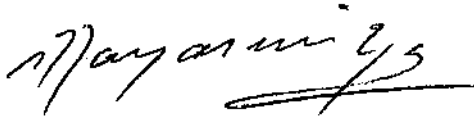
As you may know, Dr. Junaidi Payne, Co-Ordinator of WWF Malaysia Project No. MAL 61 in Sabah, is a member of the Technical Sub-Committee of the "Sabah Rhino & Wildlife Conservation Committee" (SRWCC). This is in an entirely voluntary capacity on his part. Both the SRWCC and Dr. Payne feel that his knowledge of the distribution and habitat of wild rhinos in Sabah could provide a potentially valuable source of advice. To date, his input has consisted of attending Technical Sub-Committee meetings and accompanying members on a visit to the proposed headquarters site at Tabin Wildlife Reserve. The SRWCC now seeks the approval of WWF Malaysia for advice from Dr. Payne in locating potential survey and trapping areas for capture of doomed and isolated rhinos living outside protected reserves. Dr. Payne has expressed his willingness to do this, provided that such work would be in a voluntary capacity and not interfere with his duties under his contract with WWF Malaysia. In practice, work involved would consist of advising on survey areas and access routes, with visits to some of the areas whenever these could be combined with his other duties. He would not be involved with captive work.

Your understanding and support would be appreciated.

Thanking you.

..2/

Yours sincerely,



S.J. JAYASURIYA (Mrs.)
Executive Secretary
Sabah Rhino & Wildlife
Conservation Committee.

✓ c.c. **Dr. Junaidi Payne**
World Wildlife Fund
c/o. Jalan Hutan
P.O. Box 311
90007 SANDAKAN

" **Mr. William Shim**
Secretary - SRWCC
Pejabat Hasil Bumi
KOTA KINABALU

" **Chairman**
Technical Sub-Committee - SRWCC

NOTES ON A BRIEFING ON SRWCC PROJECTS HELD ON SATURDAY, 15TH
FEBRUARY 1986 IN THE YAYASAN SABAH, 15TH FLOOR AT 11.00 A.M.

PRESENT:

YB. Puan Ariaiah Tungku Ahmad (In the Chair)

YB. Tan Kit Sher

Encik Ibrahim bin Mokhtar

Encik Mohd. Ikbal Muzaffar

- Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan.
- Polis Di Raja Malaysia,
Komponen Sabah.

Encik Chow Ping Khin

- Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais Di
Raja Malaysia.

Encik Soong Shau Fong

- ditto -

✓ Dr. Junaidi Payne

- World Wildlife Fund Malaysia/
Sabah Forest Department.

Mej. Nik Lah Hj. Nik Mat

- Markas 5 Briged, Kem Lok Kawi.

Mej. (U) Md. Hassim Hj. Hassan

- TUDM Labuan.

Encik Maisuri Besri

- Pejabat Pembangunan Negeri.

Datuk K.G. Patel

- Jabatan Bendahari Negeri.

Prof. Dr. Jainudeen Mohd. Razeen

- Universiti Pertanian Malaysia,
Serdang, Selangor.

Dr. Ahmad Mustafa Hj. Babjee

- Ibu Pejabat Perkhidmatan
Haiwan, Kuala Lumpur.

Dr. Murtedza Mohamad

- Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Cawangan Sabah.

Dr. Clive Marsh

- Yayasan Sabah, Kota Kinabalu.

Encik Joseph Gasis

- ditto -

Encik Mahedi Andau

- Forestry Department, Sandakan.

Puan Sue Jayasuriya

- SRWCC

1. YB. Puan Ariaiah welcomed the above to the briefing and thanked them for their attendance. She explained the purpose of the briefing and invited Dr. Ahmad Mustafa to give the briefing.

2. Briefing

Dr. Ahmad Mustafa delivered the following :-

"It is indeed heartening to see such a good turn up of representatives of various departments to this special briefing on the Sabah Rhino which is not only a national project of great significance but also has attracted the attention of the international community. Every corner of the globe is watching us to see how we are going to achieve such a monumental task of saving the Sumatran rhino from extinction. The question is often asked why priority should be given to this project. Surely schools, clinics, etc. are more important. There is little doubt that education, health and poverty eradication etc. are priority programmes and the Government is giving high priority to them. We give importance to our cultural heritage and it is only sound that we also give no less importance to our natural heritage. Sabah Rhino Project is not only important but it is most urgent. We cannot wait until all our people are educated and above poverty before we take action to save our natural heritage. By then it will be too late, there will be nothing to conserve and protect. God created the animal species and it

will be a sin for man to allow the extinction of an entire species. Do we like to see our Rhino wiped out totally and never to be seen again!

The diminishing numbers of Rhino and threat of extinction is due to the value placed on its horn, hide, hoof, skin, blood and even dung and urine and, of course, the belief of their curative and sexual powers.

There are five species of Rhino in the world. All are threatened in the natural state. The Asiatic species are perhaps three of the rarest mammals in the world. Of the five species (Black African, White African, Asian, Javan and Sumatran), the Javan and Sumatran rhinoceroses are the ones in imminent danger of extinction.

Another question that has created controversy in Sabah is whether there are people who are qualified to carry out the project. The answer is we do have the resources to make the project a success. The commitment and dedication of the members of the various committees to the project on a purely voluntary basis, backed by professionals who have training and experience with a great variety of animals domesticated and wildlife, should give the project a high chance of success. With the cooperation of the air force, army, police, customs, Sabah Foundation, Forestry Department, Veterinary Services Department, the administration, particularly the Treasury Department and the political backing, we are confident that we will be able to save the Sumatran Rhino in Sabah.

Foreigners become experts by learning and experimenting with Asian and African rhinos. We must not, each time we have a problem, look overseas for help.

What have we done up till today? While critics have been talking, we have been working.

- i. We have studied the distribution of rhinos in Sabah from data of the Department of Wildlife and World Wildlife Fund. We have already identified two areas for action.
- ii. We have designed the capture and transport crates and they will be constructed in March.
- iii. We have designed the stockades for capture and purchase of materials will be made during March.
- iv. The JKR engineer has designed the Permanent Rhino Station for Tabin. Tenders will be called soon.
- v. We have studied the capture methods in Peninsular Malaysia, the management and feeding of rhino with the cooperation of Department of Wildlife and Parks, Peninsular Malaysia.
- vi. We have gathered every available information worldwide on the Sumatran and other rhinos.
- vii. We have identified the project leader and station manager.
- viii. We will recruit workers in March and start training.
- ix. We are ordering equipments for possible action in April 1986.

Further progress of the above-mentioned are dependent on approval of funds.

We have decided to adopt at least three capture methods; the stockade, the pit and the dart. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages but all these methods have been used to successfully capture the rhino. The darting method will only be used in the presence of a qualified veterinarian and good trackers.

I would like to emphasise that we are aware of the massive problems associated with this project. The first problem is to locate the rhino, secondly, to capture it alive and thirdly, to transport it out of the thick jungle. We have surveyed the likely areas by helicopter and by jungle trekking and we are not fooling ourselves of the problems that we will encounter especially trying to take out a 750 kg animal in a 500 - 600 kg crate safely to the station.

In general, the following roles are expected from various agencies and departments :-

- Air Force - transport of animals and materials to and from capture site and station. Possible emergency lifts of injured and sick personnels.
- Army - Manpower at capture sites to load and unload animals and crates and others, and to help in giving location details to Air Force.
- Customs and Police - Mainly enforce of law regarding poaching and sales of rhino materials.
- Sabah Foundation - Secondment of staff.
- Department of Veterinary Services - Secondment of staff and technical help.
- Treasury Department - One of the most important department. Without approval and disbursement of funds, the project will not move.

We shall contact the various departments and agencies for detail discussion on their role.

Finally, I would like to say on behalf of the technical committee, that I am confident this urgent national project of international significance will achieve success with the full support and cooperation of all of us here today. Thank you."

3. After the briefing, which included slide shows and video screening, various points were discussed as follows :-
 - a) The Air Force will require at least 12 hours notice for a helicopter.
 - b) Personnel passengers on army helicopters will require insurance as the army will not be responsible.
Action: Secretariat
 - c) Power of Police, Forestry Department Personnel, SRWCC personnel to enter into shops to confiscate rhino products without warrant.
Action: Legal Sub-Committee

- d) Power of Forestry Department Personnel, SRWCC personnel, Rangers, wardens to confiscate firearms and ammunitions and hand them over to the nearest Police Station.

Action: Legal Sub-Committee

- e) Continuity of the SRWCC's activities has to be considered. This is in view of staff and creation of posts.

- f) Laws on possession of rhino products to be considered to include any species of rhino. Action: Legal Sub-Committee

- g) Functions of Forestry Department (Game Branch) were briefed by Encik Mahedi Andan. It is concentrated on conservation and management of wildlife in general and that they are not in a position to undertake the specific project that SRWCC is undertaking.

The briefing adjourned at 12.30 p.m. for lunch.

RECORDED BY PUAN S.J. JAYASURIYA