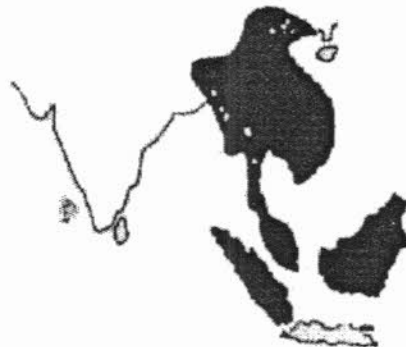
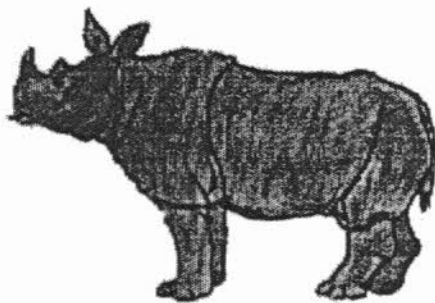
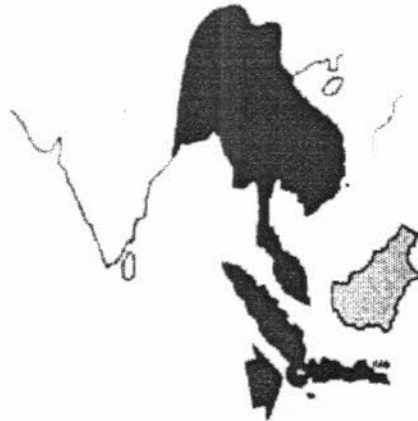
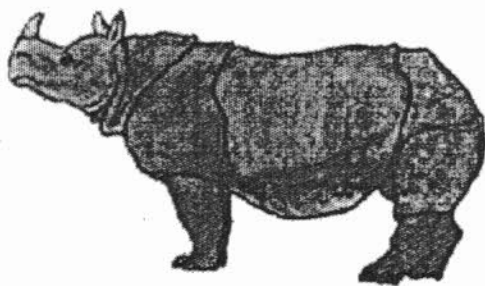


INDONESIAN RHINOCEROS CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN PRIORITIES



June 1993

Directorate General of Forest Protection and
Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry R.I.

Indonesian Rhino Foundation (Yayasan Mitra Rhino)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FOREST PROTECTION AND NATURE CONSERVATION,
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.
AND
YAYASAN MITRA RHINO
(Indonesian Rhino Foundation)

Project Description and Funding Application
for Priority Conservation Programme

PROJECT TITLE : **INDONESIAN RHINOCEROS CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN PRIORITIES.**

PROPOSERS : Ir.Sutisna Wartaputra, Director General Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, The Ministry of Forestry.

Dr. Hadi S. Alikodra, State of The Ministry of Environment and Population.

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Mr. Haerudin R. Sadjudin, Yayasan Mitra Rhino

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ORGANIZATION : Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
Ministry of forestry R.I., and Yayasan Mitra Rhino.

DATE OF PROPOSAL : June 1993

PROJECT DURATION : June 1993 - July 1996

FUND REQUIRED : Total Cost 7,549,300 US\$

Total Investment or Initial cost 3,444,500 US\$

Total Recurrent Cost for the next three years : 4,104,800,00. US\$

RHINO CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN PRIORITIES SUMMARY

The Rhinos of Indonesia:

Indonesia is the only country in the world to retain populations of both the Sumatran (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) and Javan rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*). At least 75% of the surviving world populations of both species reside in Indonesia. The estimate of the Sumatran rhino population in Indonesia is: 500-700. The estimate for the Javan Rhino is 40-60.

The Rhino Conservation Strategy and Action Plan:

An extensive national Rhino Conservation Strategy has been prepared (1993) through an extended collaborative process that has involved many rhino experts, managers, and researchers inside and outside Indonesia.

The attached Indonesian Rhino Conservation Plan Priorities are intended to implement the Indonesian Rhino Conservation Strategy.

The Funds Needed to Implement the Action Plan:

The total cost (Refer to attached budget) of the Action Plan Priorities is:	7,549,300
Total Investment or Initial Costs are:	3,444,500
Total Recurrent Costs for the next three years are:	4,104,800

8 Project Outlines are submitted to present the overall costs:

A major proposal has been submitted to the Global Environment Facility (G.E.F.) with the United Nations Development Programme. If approved, this grant would provide partial and initial funds for the Action Plan. There would then be need for co-finances to supplement the GEF grant. If the GEF grant is not approved, then the full amount of external funds required will need to be recruited from other donors.

RHINO DESK OFFICER TERMS OF REFERENCE

FUNCTIONS

1. Coordinate and facilitate implementation of Indonesian Rhino Conservation Strategy & Action Plan.
2. Organise and supervise Indonesian Rhino Conservation Units.
3. Manage Indonesian Intensive Management Facilities and Programs - develop Intensive Management Centre.
4. Compile G.I.S. data base for rhino in Indonesia.
5. Represent Indonesia on all rhino conservation matters in global conservation community.
6. Act as the primary liaison between PHPA and all NGO's involved with rhino conservation in Indonesia.
7. To serve as the Secretary of the Technical Advisory Committee to be formed in accordance to the Indonesian Rhino Conservation Strategy.
8. To represent the Director General PHPA with the appropriate authority on all rhino conservation matters.

MECHANISM

1. Officer would be supported by external donors and seconded to the P.H.P.A. reporting directly to the D.G..
2. Support would include:
 - a. Salary and benefits.
 - b. Secretary.
 - c. Office and office equipment.
 - d. Operating expenses.
 - e. Travel.
 - f. Vehicle.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

OBJECTIVES

To create conditions conducive to the long-term survival of viable populations of The Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus* Desmarest, 1822) and The Sumatran Rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* Fischer, 1814) in the wild in Indonesia. The first priorities are conducting for the short term :

- (1) Maintain and protect the Indonesian Rhino Sanctuaries (in-situ conservation),
- (2) Develop and establish a specialist task force with PHPA (Indonesian Rhino Unit),
- (3) Start a public education and awareness programme aimed at all levels of the society,
- (4) Strengthen efforts to stop the illegal trade in rhino products, and
- (5) Reinforce the captive breeding population of Sumatran rhino; and for the long-term are:
 - (a) Expand the number of Indonesian Rhino populations and sanctuaries through translocation and reintroduction,
 - (b) Develop and use captive breeding populations for re-introduction and as an insurance (ex-situ conservation), and
 - (c) Provide knowledgeable, well-trained personnel to manage and protect rhino populations.

BACKGROUND

As recognized by the recent UNEP/CITES initiatives and the intensifying IUCN and WWF programs, there is a global crisis for conservation of rhino. All five species are threatened with extinction.

Fewer than 12,000 rhino of all kinds survive on the planet. The situation is even more

severe when it is observed that half (6,000) of these 12,000 rhino are of the southern white rhino (*Ceratotherium simum simum*), which is currently the most secure but still very vulnerable species. Recently, the decline has been most spectacular for the African black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*), whose population (now 2,500) has decreased 95 % in the last 20 and perhaps 30 % in the last 3 years. It is fortunate that relatively secure and reproductively prosperous nuclei of both black and white rhino exist in a few natural sanctuaries in the wild and in captivity outside Africa.

In comparison, the two species of South East Asian rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), the Sumatran, and *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, the Javan) are the rarest of rhinos and among the most threatened of mammals in the world. Fewer than 1,000 Sumatran rhino survive, distributed over at least 35 localities in Indonesia and Malaysia. Fewer than 100 Javan rhino exist, mostly in a single protected area Indonesia (Ujung Kulon National Park) with a remnant recently rediscovered in Vietnam.

Both the Javan Rhino and the Sumatran Rhino are threatened with extinction, in Indonesia and world-wide. The current populations are small, scattered and most are threatened by illegal hunting and loss of habitat. Even without any further losses, the present populations are small that they are vulnerable to environmental catastrophes and demographic and genetic flaws typical of small populations.

The disappearance of more and more of the remaining populations and eventually the extinction of the species is inevitable unless specific actions are carried out to restore the populations to adequate levels and to safeguard the rhinos and their habitats.

Indonesia harbours virtually the whole remaining world population of the Javan Rhino in Ujung Kulon National Park, and the largest remaining populations of the Sumatran Rhino in two National Parks in Sumatra, possibly comprising 70 percent or more of the total world

population. The responsibility for the global survival of these two unique species therefore rests principally in the hands of the Indonesian State.

JUSTIFICATION

Ujung Kulon National Park is the only place, except for small population just outside the Nam Bai Cat Tien National Park in Vietnam, where the Javan Rhino is known to survive. The Ujung Kulon peninsula is a long established conservation area and its topography makes protection of the rhinos comparatively easy. The area is too small for a large population of Javan rhinos and it cannot be expanded.

Since it is the only source of animals for the establishment of other populations, protection of this unique resource has the highest priority. Immediate actions should be directed towards achieving the best possible protection for this population.

A single population of rhinos concentrated in a single location such as Ujung Kulon is a great risk from natural disaster and human pressures. Disease, problem of inbreeding, and over crowding and competition for limited space, as well as natural catastrophes such as flood or drought, threaten the species. In 1982, five rhinos suddenly died at Ujung Kulon, of still-mysterious caused.

Attempts to protect Javan Rhino began in 1908, in Java. The trade in rhinoceros products was banned throughout Indonesia in 1931, but still the poaching does not stop. However, there have been some achievements: from 1967 to 1975, Professor Rudolf Schenkel, together with the Indonesian guards posted to the area, implemented improved protection measures at Ujung Kulon to combat poachers. As a result, the Javan Rhino population there actually doubled over those 17 years.

Since 1967, the WWF and IUCN have been consulting and working with the Indonesian government to protect the rhinos at Ujung Kulon.

Besides maintaining and improving current protection measures, new studies of ecology and behaviour of the Javan Rhino and its habitat are needed. First priority programme is protection and then study feasibility of G. Honje area for natural habitat expanded. Study feasibility of natural habitat in Way Kambas N.P. is also needed to be prepared.

Further application of viable population analysis occurred in the Action Plan formulated by IUCN SSC Asian Rhinos Specialist Group at Workshop in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 1987. These analysis use models to consider demographic and genetic characteristic of the population as well as current and project conditions in the habitat with the objective of:

- (1) Assessing the risks, both deterministic and stochastic (random) to survival and recovery of the population, and
- (2) Evaluating various management options or scenarios.

Based on these analysis, a number of recommendations for the conservation of the species have been generated.

The result of this Plan was to recognize ⁴ ~~8~~ major wild populations of and protected areas for Sumatran Rhino to receive priority on terms of field efforts ^{and Javan Rhino} and resources ~~(3 in Indonesia; 2 in Peninsular Malaysia; 2 in Sabah; and 1 in Sarawak)~~. Since then, another area in Peninsular Malaysia has been identified. Based on this, Malaysia has proceeded to implement its programme for in-situ conservation while continuing the ex-situ programmes initiated after the Singapore meeting.

Details and costs for protection and management of this network of ~~8~~ ⁴ major

populations and habitats of Sumatran rhino were delineated in 190 in a prototype action plan for proposed, but as yet uninitiated, Global Heritage Species Programme. This plan represented a collaborative effort of rhino conservation authorities in Indonesia and Malaysia working with population biology specialist from the IUCN SSC. In addition to traditional protection and management actions for the in-situ population, this prototype plan also included components relating to local community problems and involvement in rhino conservation and their habitats.

In 1989, attention on the Javan Rhino increased with a Population Viability Analysis (PVA) Workshop conducted in Bogor, Indonesia. The results of the workshop were problematic and it became clear that another workshop was required to resolve several issues, especially the role of an ex-situ programme for this species.

Such of workshop occurred 1991 during which a formal Indonesian Rhino Conservation Strategy was formulated and is in the process of final approval and adoption by Government of Indonesia.

These various conservation strategies (the Indonesia, The Malaysia, and the IUCN SSC Action Plan) integrated both in-situ and ex-situ components and incorporate three kinds of conservation areas for rhino:

- (1) Large Wild Populations: Improved protection and management the 10 major populations and protected areas (9 for Sumatran, 1 for Javan Rhino) constitute the main in-situ component of the strategy. Its goal is the recovery of rhino populations to target levels that have been established through population viability analysis:

Sumatran Rhino:

Sumatra : 1000 rhino in 3 protected areas.

Borneo : 700 - 1000 rhino in protected areas (2 in Kalimantan; 2 in

Sabah; 1 in Sarawak).

Mainland : 1000 rhino (600 in Peninsular Malaysia; 200 in Thailand; 200 in Burma) in 7 protected areas (3 in Peninsular Malaysia; 2 in Thailand; 2 in Burma).

Javan Rhino :

Java : 100 rhino in Ujung Kulon with improved protection and management.

Elsewhere : Another 1,900 Javan Rhino re-established in 9 - 19 protected areas (each capable of sustaining at least 100 rhino) within the historic range of the species.

- (2) Sanctuaries : A sanctuary is a natural or artificially enclosed tract within a protected area in which a high density of rhino population is developed as a propagating nuclei to repopulate other protected areas. This method is sort of hybrid between in-situ and ex-situ areas and cloud be prime site for translocation of rhino rescued from inviable situations. The goal of the strategy is:

Sumatran Rhino:

- Sumatra : 3 sanctuaries each containing 50 rhino.
- Borneo : 3 sanctuaries each containing 25 - 50 rhino.
- Mainland : 3 sanctuaries each containing 25 - 50 rhino.

Javan Rhino:

Analogous sanctuary goals have not yet been formulated for the Javan Rhino.

- (3) Captive Facilities: These can be either zoos or special centers which may be constructed in or near protected areas but which would entail more intensive

management than the sanctuaries describe above. Although attempts to develop a captive programme have been in progress for eight years, propagation has been difficult due in part to a dearth of mature males and in part to problems with management. Intensified efforts are now commencing to improve captive management and husbandry. Moreover, greater development of captive facilities and programmes in or near natural habitat is expected to enhance reproductive performance. Ultimately, the goal of the captive programmes is to develop target populations of 150 for each valid subspecies/e.s.u. is an evolutionary significant unit, basically a subspecies that has been validated by modern science as sufficiently there are 3 subspecies of Sumatran Rhino described but research continues to investigate if they represent e.s.u.'s.) Eventually, a captive programme is also recommended for the Javan Rhino but until efforts at improving the situation in Ujung Kulon and establishing a second in-situ population have been accomplished.

- (4). Genome Banks: The strategy also includes a component to develop the use of germplasm techniques and reproductive technology to enhance the propagation and preservation programmes are being developed collaboratively by the captive community and conservation authorities in Indonesia and Malaysia.

The paramount goal of the South East Asian Rhino conservation strategies and action plans is the survival or recovery of viable population in the wild. The purpose of component of the strategy employing the methods (2)-(4) is entirely to contribute to the paramount goal.

Rhino for the sanctuaries or captivity will be individuals that are not viable situations in the wild, i.e. they are not part of population sufficiently large or feasibly protectable. Some such rhino may also be translocated into the major protected areas. The risks of such

intensive management procedures are appreciated. Extensive protocols have already been developed for these more intensive and interventive measures involving capture, translocation, and captivity. They are incorporated in The Indonesian Rhino Conservation Strategy. protocols will be adaptively refined as the strategy is implemented.

Critical to the in-situ component of the rhino conservation strategy is the development of special rhino units that possess the equipment and training: (1) to provide improved protection and management of rhino and their habitats and also (2) to serve as extension agents to promote community development and involvement in the conservation activities. Programmes for the community relations and development part of the strategy in Indonesia are already under cooperative development by PHPA and WWF.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES.

The project activities will consist of construction of a system of residential and operation facilities in the protected areas indicated. These facilities will be used as the base of operations for the rhino conservation units that are operating (Malaysia) or are being formed (Indonesia) to implement the rhino conservation Strategies in both countries.

These rhino units will engage in a number of conservation activities in Indonesia :

- (1) Reduction of rhino poaching.
- (2) Improvement of training and morale of other protected area staff.
- (3) Follow-up on rescued rhino translocated into areas
- (4) Mitigation of habitat degradation and encroachment both directly and through,
- (5) Community extension and development work in areas adjacent to the protected areas, including :
 - conservation awareness programmes,

- economic incentives such as (1) income generation through job opportunities in relation to the protected areas (conservation & ecotourism) and (2) better management of local resources.

Project activities will also include further development and coordination of the overall strategy for rhino conservation of which this infrastructure project is a component. This further refinement of the strategy and action plans will be necessary for optimal placement of the operational and residential facilities provided by this project.

Specifically, this project will :

- (1) Provide the funds to construct residential and operational facilities for rhino conservation unit teams in major protected areas for the species.
- (2) Improve the presence of these units not only for rhino protection and management but for their community relations and development operations.
- (3) Also provide a base of operations for protection/management/community development activities in conservation of the entire ecosystem.
- (4) Hence, the project will furnish the infrastructure framework on which depends the entire conservation strategy for these two rhino species and their biodiversity-rich ecosystem.
- (5) Serve as incentive for donors of the other 50 percent of capital costs by providing the first 50 percent of the total required.
- (6) Ensure the feasibility of the conservation strategy and encourage the continued commitments of the governments to provide operational support.
- (7) Enhance, as a consequence, the model coalition of government and NGO partners to implement this conservation strategy.

- (8) Provided limited funds for further development, implementation, and coordination of the strategy.

LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION (Operational Area)

The sites for this GEF project are the 4 protected areas in Indonesia inhabited by the largest and most viable populations of Sumatran and Javan Rhino.

The description provided here can and will be further elaborated as requested using data from the World Conservation Monitoring Center, the IUCN, and other sources.

- (1) Gunung Leuser National Park : an area of 8,000 km² in northern Sumatera, Indonesia; mostly tropical forest consisting of lowland dipterocarp (42%), submontane (45%) and mountain (18%); contains an estimated 130-200 Sumatran Rhino and has an ultimate carrying capacity of at least 400 rhino; vertebrate species include 105 mammals and 313 birds; represents the main protected area for Orang Utan in Sumatera; has appreciable populations of other threatened species including Sumatran tiger, elephant, and serrow; threats to species and habitat include poaching and increasing human habitation with 6,000 people resident within park boundaries; number of additions to the Park and adjustment to its boundaries have been recommended.
- (2) Kerinci Seblat National Park : an area of 10,000 km² in west-central Sumatra, Indonesia; mostly tropical forest consisting of lowland dipterocarp (48%), submontane (41%) with lesser amounts of mountain and cloud forest; contains an estimated 250-500 Sumatran Rhino, the largest known population, and has ultimate carrying capacity of at least 500 Sumatran Rhino; also has large population of Sumatran tiger; vertebrate species include 167 birds and a number of threatened mammals that do not

occur in Gunung Leuser including Sumatran rabbit, flat-headed cat, marbled cat, Asian tapir; there is significant human use and habitation with 7 % of the Park under agriculture and at least 1,100 people resident within the Park and a much larger number (100,000) in the central enclave; a large GEF Biodiversity investment has been proposed for this area but even if approved will not provide funds for the infrastructure required for the rhino and other species conservation.

- (3) Barisan Selatan National Park : an area of 3,600 km² in Southern Sumatra, Indonesia; mostly tropical forest consisting mostly of lowland dipterocarp (70%) with some sub-mountain (9%); contains an estimated 25-60 Sumatran Rhino but has the capacity, if properly protected and managed, for at least 100 rhino; other threatened mammals include tiger, clouded leopard, Asian wild dog, sun bear, serow, elephant, and tapir; human habitation is appreciable with 17 % of the area under agriculture and 10,000 people resident within the Park.
- (4) Ujung Kulon National Park : an area of 300 km² western Java, Indonesia; mostly tropical forest of which about 50% dense primary lowland with more open secondary forest dominated by palms and stands of bamboo; contains the last appreciable population (40-60) of Javan Rhino; other significant components of the fauna include the Javan gibbon, 270 species of birds, and a number a threatened reptiles including false gharial and estuarine crocodile; World Heritage Site and Indonesia's premier national park.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Management Control :

The project management unit comprises the Technical Advisors, the Conservator Principal, Conservator Researcher and Conservator Assistant of the Forestry Department, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA). The overall Supervisory Authority is projected as a committee consisting of the Director General of PHPA, relevant government representatives of the Funding Organizations and representatives of the Project Management Unit.

Liaison with Appropriate Management Authority :

Indonesian Rhino Foundation is a co-proposer and co-implementer of the project.

BUDGET (see APPENDIX).

Project Title: RHINO CONSERVATION UNIT - GUNUNG LEUSER NATIONAL PARK

Database Project No.

Date last update:

Region: South East Asia

Country: Indonesia

Summary Information

Project Status: Proposal

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Improve Protection and Management of Rhino

Project Activities: 1. Mobile patrol 2. Community Awareness 3. Research and Monitoring

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1994

End Date: 31/12/1996

Further phases:

Rhino population directly affected: Est. 130 - 200

Budget Information

Total Budget: US\$ 1,391,600

Original Currency: Rp

Exchange Rate Used: Rp 2070 = US \$1

Budget Breakdown according to UNEP standardization

Yr 1: 599,000

Yr 2: 482,000

Yr 3: 310,600

Yr 4:

Yr 5:

Technical Assistance:

Infrastructure:

Monitoring & Research:

Local Development:

Staff Costs:

Recurrent Costs:

Education:

Project Management:

Equipment:

Contingency Provision:

Fund Raising Information:-

Total funds raised: *

Funds raised for current year: *

Total funds needed: 1,391,600

Funds needed for current year: 599,000

Origin of funds -

Organization: -

Amount: -

Organization: -

Amount: -

Organization: -

Amount: -

* Funding from GEF has been applied for, and awaiting result

Organization through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: PHPA Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

Project Title: RHINO CONSERVATION UNIT - KERINCI SEBLAT NATIONAL PARK

Database Project No. _____ **Date last update:** _____

Region: South East Asia **Country:** Indonesia

Summary Information

Project Status: Proposal **Fund Raising Status:** PART

Project Objective: Improve Protection & Management of Rhino

Project Activities: 1. Mobile Patrol 2. Community Awareness 3. Research and Monitoring

Funding Start Date: 01/01/94 **End Date:** 31/12/96 **Further phases:**

Rhino population directly affected: Est. 250 - 500

Budget Information

Total Budget: US\$ 1,870,000 **Original Currency:** Rp **Exchange Rate Used:** Rp 2000 = US \$1

Budget Breakdown according to UNEP standardization

Yr 1: 819,000 Yr 2: 592,000 Yr 3: 459,000
Yr 4: - Yr 5: -

Technical Assistance:	Infrastructure:
Monitoring & Research:	Local Development:
Staff Costs:	Recurrent Costs:
Education:	Project Management:
Equipment:	Contingency Provision:

Fund Raising Information:-

Total funds raised: *	Funds raised for current year: *
Total funds needed: 1,618,000	Funds needed for current year: 760,000
Origin of funds - Organization:	Amount: * Funding from GEF has been applied for, and awaiting result
Organization:	Amount:
Organization:	Amount:

Organization through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: GEF

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: MoF/PHPA **Address:**

Project Administrator: **Address:**

Project Executant: **Address:**

Project Originator: **Address:**

Collaborating Bodies:

Project Title: RHINO CONSERVATION UNIT - BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK

Database Project No. Date last update:

Region: South East Asia Country: Indonesia

Summary Information

Project Status: Proposal Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Improve Protection and Management of Rhino

Project Activities: 1.Mobile Patrol 2.Community Awareness 3.Research and Monitoring

Funding Start Date:01/01/1994 End Date:31/12/1996 Further phases:

Rhino population directly affected: Est. 25 - 60

Budget Information

Total Budget: US\$ 1,121,800 Original Currency: Rp Exchange Rate Used: Rp 2070 = US \$1

Budget Breakdown according to UNEP standardization

Yr 1: 463,000 Yr 2: 367,000 Yr 3: 291,000
Yr 4: - Yr 5: -

Technical Assistance:	Infrastructure:
Monitoring & Research:	Local Development:
Staff Costs:	Recurrent Costs:
Education:	Project Management:
Equipment:	Contingency Provision:

Fund Raising Information:-

Total funds raised: * Funds raised for current year: *

Total funds needed: 1,121,800 Funds needed for current year: 463,000

Origin of funds -	Organization: -	Amount:	
	Organization: -	Amount:	
	Organization: -	Amount:	* Funding from GEF has been applied for, & awaiting results

Organization through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: GEF

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: PHPA Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

Project Title: INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT CAPTIVE PROGRAM

Database Project No.

Date last update:

Region: South East Asia

Country: Indonesia

Summary Information

Project Status: Proposal

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Intensive management Center for Sumatran rhino

Project Activities: 1. Develop a captive breeding facility under conditions as natural as possible
2. To propagate rhino already in captivity or newly rescued from wild. 3. Study the biology of rhino

Funding Start Date:

End Date:

Further phases:

Rhino population directly affected:

Budget Information

Total Budget: US\$ 1,237,000

Original Currency: Rp

Exchange Rate Used: Rp 2000
= US \$1

Budget Breakdown according to UNEP standardization

Yr 1: 190,000

Yr 2: 427,000

Yr 3: 277,000

Yr 4: 269,000

Yr 5: 177,000

Technical Assistance: 160,000
Monitoring & Research: -
Staff Costs: 238,000
Education: 80,000
Equipment: 480,000

Infrastructure: 192,000
Local Development: -
Recurrent Costs: 190,000
Project Management: -
Contingency Provision: -

Fund Raising Information:-

Total funds raised:

Funds raised for current year:

Total funds needed: 1,237,000.00

Funds needed for current year:

Origin of funds - Organization:
Organization:
Organization:

Amount:
Amount:
Amount:

Organization through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project:

Address:

Project Administrator:

Address:

Project Executant:

Address:

Project Originator:

Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

Project Title: SUMATRAN RHINO CAPTIVE PROPAGATION IN INDONESIA ZOOS

Database Project No.

Date last update:

Region: South East Asia

Country: Indonesia

Summary Information

Project Status: Proposal

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: To ensure proper captive management of existing Sumatran Rhino Population In Indonesia Zoos

Project Activities: 1. Dev. Mgt. Plan 2. Improve Reproduction Husbandry 3. Ensure proper networking among participating zoos

Funding Start Date: 1994

End Date: 1999

Further phases:

Rhino population directly affected:

Budget Information

Total Budget: US\$ 187,000.00,

Original Currency: Rp 350.000.000,00

Exchange Rate Used: Rp 2000 = US \$1

Budget Breakdown according to UNEP standardization

Yr 1: 26,000

Yr 2: 42,000

Yr 3: 33,000

Yr 4: 25,000

Yr 5: 24,000

Technical Assistance: 9,000

Infrastructure: 12,000

Monitoring & Research: 7,000

Local Development: 7,000

Staff Costs: 24,000

Recurrent Costs: 14,500

Education: 10,000

Project Management: 9,000

Equipment: 37,000

Contingency Provision: 8,000

Fund Raising Information:-

Total funds raised:

Funds raised for current year:

Total funds needed: 187,000

Funds needed for current year:

Origin of funds - Organization:

Amount:

Organization:

Amount:

Organization:

Amount:

Organization through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: AAZPA, SSC CBSG

Donors actually approached: GEF

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Partisipating Zoos Address:

Project Administrator: Indonesian Rhino Foundation (YMR) Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

Project Title: RHINO CONSERVATION UNIT - UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK

Database Project No. Date last update:

Region: South East Asia Country: Indonesia

Summary Information

Project Status: Proposal Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Improve Protection and Management of Rhino

Project Activities: 1. Mobile Patrol 2. Community Awareness 3. Research & Monitoring

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1994 End Date: 31/12/1996 Further phases:

Rhino population directly affected: Est. 35 - 58

Budget Information

Total Budget: US\$ 922,500 Original Currency: Rp Exchange Rate Used: Rp 2070 = US \$1

Budget Breakdown according to UNEP standardization

Yr 1: 370,800 Yr 2: 279,700 Yr 3: 272,800
Yr 4: Yr 5:

Technical Assistance:	Infrastructure:
Monitoring & Research:	Local Development:
Staff Costs:	Recurrent Costs:
Education:	Project Management:
Equipment:	Contingency Provision:

Fund Raising Information:-

Total funds raised: * Funds raised for current year: *

Total funds needed: 922,500 Funds needed for current year: 370,800

Origin of funds -	Organization:	Amount:	
	Organization:	Amount:	
	Organization:	Amount:	* GEF funds applied for, and awaiting result

Organization through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: GEF

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: PHPA Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

Project Title: FEASIBILITY STUDY TO TRANSLOCATE JAVAN RHINO

Database Project No.

Date last update:

Region: South East Asia

Country: Indonesia

Summary Information

Project Status: Proposal

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Feasibility Study for Javan Rhino translocation & area preparation

Project Activities: 1. F.s. of Way Kambas and other potential area 2. Identify potential site 3.

Funding Start Date: 1994 End Date: 1996 Further phases: Recommendation for area preparation

Rhino population directly affected: No

Budget Information

Total Budget: US\$ 347,000

Original Currency: Rp

Exchange Rate Used: Rp 2070 = US \$1

Budget Breakdown according to UNEP standardization

	Yr 1:	Yr 2:	Yr 3:
	Yr 4:	Yr 5:	
Technical Assistance:	144,000	Infrastructure:	
Monitoring & Research:	20,000	Local Development:	
Staff Costs:	72,000	Recurrent Costs:	50,000
Education:		Project Management:	12,000
Equipment:	40,000	Contingency Provision:	9,000

Fund Raising Information:-

Total funds raised:

Funds raised for current year:

Total funds needed: 347,000

Funds needed for current year:

Origin of funds -	Organization:	Amount:
	Organization:	Amount:
	Organization:	Amount:

Organization through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

SUPPORT FOR INDONESIAN RHINO CONSERVATION

Total Cost for Javan and Sumatran Rhino

Rhino Species	Investment Coost	Recurrent Cost	Total Cost
Location/ Site	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
General			
Rhino Desk Officer	472,000		472,000
Sumatran Rhino			
Gunung Leuser N.P.	365,000	1,026,600	1,391,600
Kerinci Seblat N.P.	545,000	1,325,400	1,870,400
Bukit Barisan Selatan N.P.	285,000	836,800	1,121,800
Intensive Management Captive Programme	1,047,000	190,000	1,237,000
Captive Propagation Management in Indonesian Zoos	172,500	14,500	187,000
Javan Rhino			
Ujung Kulon National Park	261,000	661,500	922,500
Feasibility Study for Javan Rhino Translocation	297,000	50,000	347,000
TOTAL	3,444,500	4,104,800	7,549,300
TOTAL FOR INDONESIAN RHINO			7,549,300

Investment Support for Indonesian Rhino Conservation

Proposed for GEF – Biodiversity Protection & other donors

Investment Cost for Sumatran Rhino Conservation

No.	Location/ Site Project Description	Line Item	Gn. Leuser Total (US\$)	KSNP Total (US\$)	BB Sel. Total (US\$)
A	Rhino Conservation Unit				
A.1.	Base Station	Base Camp	45,000	45,000	32,000
		Shelter	20,000	32,000	18,000
		Radio Comm.	15,000	15,000	10,000
		Field Equip.	48,000	90,000	48,000
A.2.	Mobile & Anti Poaching Units	4 WD Vehicle	66,000	88,000	22,000
		Motor Bike	8,000	12,000	6,000
		Boats	3,000	0	31,000
		Computer & Printer	0	10,000	0
		Horses	0	0	5,000
		Various Equip.	8,000	12,000	6,000
A.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Extension Manual	5,000	10,000	5,000
		Poster & Booklet	8,000	8,000	8,000
		Media/Promotion	8,000	8,000	8,000
A.4.	Research & Monitoring	Annual Census	15,000	15,000	15,000
		Rhino Ecology study	60,000	120,000	20,000
		Rhino Database	12,000	12,000	12,000
A.5.	Human Resources Dev.	On Site Training	8,000	12,000	8,000
		Regional Workshop	6,000	10,000	3,000
		Field Guide Book	6,000	12,000	6,000
A.6.	Institution Development	Rhino Mgt Unit	18,000	24,000	16,000
		Cross Sectoral Coord.	6,000	10,000	6,000
	TOTAL Investment		365,000	545,000	285,000

Proposed for GEF – Biodiversity Protection & Other Donors

Recurrent Cost for Sumatran Rhino Conservation

	Location/ Site		Gn. Leuser	KSNP	BB Sel.
No.	Project Description	Line Item	Total (US\$)	Total (US\$)	Total (US\$)
B.	Running Cost/ Operational				
B.1.	Base Station/ Mobile unit	Personnel & Staff	162,000	216,000	108,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	36,000	36,000	36,000
B.2.	Anti Poaching Units	Personnel & Staff	135,000	225,000	135,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	36,000	36,000	36,000
B.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Personnel & Staff	48,000	72,000	48,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	36,000	36,000	36,000
B.4.	Research & Monitoring	Personnel & Staff	48,000	72,000	48,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	36,000	36,000	36,000
C.	Maintainances & Management				
C.1.	Base Station/ Mobile Unit	Base camp & shelters	90,000	108,000	72,000
		Field Equipments	90,000	105,000	75,000
C.2.	Anti Poaching units	4 WD Vehicle	216,000	288,000	72,000
		Motor Bike	21,600	32,400	16,000
		Boats	18,000	0	72,000
		Horses	0	0	10,800
		Computer & Printer	0	9,000	0
		Various Equip.	36,000	36,000	18,000
C.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Outdoor Media/ Sign	18,000	18,000	18,000
	TOTAL Operation & Maintainances		1,026,600	1,325,400	836,800
	GRAND TOTAL FOR Sumatran Rhino		1,391,600	1,870,400	1,121,800

Gunung Leuser National Park

Recurrent Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
B.	Running Cost/ Operational				
B.1.	Base Station/Mobile Unit	Personnel & Staff	3 X 36 Mos	1,500	162,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.2.	Anti Poaching Units	Personnel & Staff	6 X 30 Mos	750	135,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Personnel & Staff	2 X 24 Mos	1,000	48,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.4.	Research & Monitoring	Personnel & Staff	2 X 24 Mos	1,000	48,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
C.	Maintainances & Management				
C.1.	Base Station	Base camp & shelters	36 Mos	2,500	90,000
		Field Equipments	30 Mos	3,000	90,000
C.2.	Mobile Unit	4 WD Vehicle	3 X 36	2,000	216,000
		Motor Bike	4 X 36	150	21,600
		Motor Boat	1 X 36	500	18,000
		Various Equip.	1 X 36	1,000	36,000
C.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Outdoor Media/ Sign	30 Mos	600	18,000
	TOTAL Operation & Maintenances				1,026,600
	GRAND TOTAL FOR GNL P				1,391,600

Investment Support for Indonesian Rhino Conservation

Proposed for GEF – Biodiversity Protection & other donors

Gunung Leuser National Park

Investment Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
A	Rhino Conservation Unit				
A.1.	Base Station	Base Camp	1	45,000	45,000
		Shelter	2	10,000	20,000
		Radio Comm.	5	3,000	15,000
		Field Equip.	3	16,000	48,000
A.2.	Mobile & Anti Poaching Units	4 WD Vehicle	3	22,000	66,000
		Motor Bike	4	2,000	8,000
		Motor Boat	1	3,000	3,000
		Various Equip.	2	4,000	8,000
A.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Extension Manual	1	5,000	5,000
		Poster & Booklet	2	4,000	8,000
		Media/Promotion	2	4,000	8,000
A.4.	Research & Monitoring	Annual Census	3	5,000	15,000
		Rhino Ecology study	1 Proj.	60,000	60,000
		Rhino Database	1	12,000	12,000
A.5.	Human Resources Dev.	On Site Training	2	4,000	8,000
		Regional Workshop	1	6,000	6,000
		Field Guide Book	1	6,000	6,000
A.6.	Institution Development	Rhino Mgt Unit	1	18,000	18,000
		Cross Sectoral Coord.	1	6,000	6,000
	TOTAL Investment				365,000

Investment Support for Indonesian Rhino Conservation

Proposed for GEF – Biodiversity Protection & other donors

Kerinci Seblat National Park

Investment Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
A	Rhino Conservation Unit				
A.1.	Base Station	Base Camp	1	45,000	45,000
		Shelter	4	8,000	32,000
		Radio Comm.	5	3,000	15,000
		Field Equip.	5	18,000	90,000
A.2.	Mobile + Anti Poaching Units	4 WD Vehicle	4	22,000	88,000
		Motor Bike	6	2,000	12,000
		Computers + Printer	2	5,000	10,000
		Various Equip.	2	6,000	12,000
A.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Extension Manual	2	5,000	10,000
		Poster & Booklet	2	4,000	8,000
		Media/Promotion	2	4,000	8,000
A.4.	Research & Monitoring	Annual Census	3	5,000	15,000
		Rhino Ecology study	2 Proj.	60,000	120,000
		Rhino Database	1	12,000	12,000
A.5.	Human Resources Dev.	On Site Training	4	3,000	12,000
		Regional Workshop	2	5,000	10,000
		Field Guide Book	2	6,000	12,000
A.6.	Institution Development	Rhino Mgt Unit	1	24,000	24,000
		Cross Sectoral Coord.	1	10,000	10,000
	TOTAL Investment				545,000

Kerinci Seblat National Park

Reccurent Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
B.	Running Cost/ Operational				
B.1.	Base Station/Mobile Unit	Personnel & Staff	3 x 36 Mos	2,000	216,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.2.	Anti Poaching Units	Personnel & Staff	10 X 30 Mos	750	225,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Personnel & Staff	3 X 24 Mos	1,000	72,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.4.	Research & Monitoring	Personnel & Staff	3 X 24 Mos	1,000	72,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
C.	Maintainances & Management				
C.1.	Base Station	Base camp & shelters	36 Mos	3,000	108,000
		Field Equipments	30 Mos	3,500	105,000
C.2.	Mobile Unit	4 WD Vehicle	4 X 36	2,000	288,000
		Motor Bike	6 X 36	150	32,400
		Computer & Printer	2 X 36	125	9,000
		Various Equip.	2 X 36	500	36,000
C.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Outdoor Media/ Sign	30 Mos	600	18,000
	TOTAL Operation & Maintenances				1,325,400
	GRAND TOTAL FOR KSNP				1,870,400

Investment Support for Indonesian Rhino Conservation

Proposed for GEF – Biodiversity Protection & other donors

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Investment Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
A	Rhino Conservation Unit				
A.1.	Base Station	Base Camp	1	32,000	32,000
		Shelter	3	6,000	18,000
		Radio Comm.	5	2,000	10,000
		Field Equip.	3	16,000	48,000
A.2.	Anti Poaching Units	4 WD Vehicle	1	22,000	22,000
		Horses	5	1,000	5,000
		Motor Bike	3	2,000	6,000
		Seaworthy boat	1	25,000	25,000
		Perahu + engine	2	3,000	6,000
		Various Equipment	1	6,000	6,000
A.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Extension Manual	1	5,000	5,000
		Poster & Booklet	2	4,000	8,000
		Media/Promotion	2	4,000	8,000
A.4.	Research & Monitoring	Annual Census	3	5,000	15,000
		Rhino Ecology study	1 Proj.	20,000	20,000
		Rhino Database	1	12,000	12,000
A.5.	Human Resources Dev.	On Site Training	2	4,000	8,000
		Regional Workshop	1	3,000	3,000
		Field Guide Book	1	6,000	6,000
A.6.	Institution Development	Rhino Mgt Unit	1	16,000	16,000
		Cross Sectoral Coord.	1	6,000	6,000
	TOTAL Investment				285,000

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park

Recurrent Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
B.	Running Cost/ Operational				
B.1.	Base Station	Personnel & Staff	3 X 36 Mos	1,000	108,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.2.	Anti Poaching Units	Personnel & Staff	6 X 30 Mos	750	135,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Personnel & Staff	2 X 24 Mos	1,000	48,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.4.	Research & Monitoring	Personnel & Staff	2 X 24 Mos	1,000	48,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
C.	Maintainances & Management				
C.1.	Base Station	Base camp & shelters	36 Mos	2,000	72,000
		Field Equipments	30 Mos	2,500	75,000
C.2.	Anti Poaching Units	4 WD Vehicle	1 X 36	2,000	72,000
		Horses	1 X 36	300	10,800
		Motor Bike	3 X 36	150	16,000
		Boats	2 X 36	1,000	72,000
		Various Equipment	1 X 36	500	18,000
C.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Outdoor Media/ Sign	30 Mos	600	18,000
	TOTAL Operation & Maintenances				836,800
	GRAND TOTAL FOR BBSNP				1,121,800

Investment Support for Indonesian Rhino Conservation

Proposed for GEF – Biodiversity Protection & other donors

Ujung Kulon National Park – Javan Rhino

Investment Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
A	Rhino Conservation Unit				
A.1.	Base Station	Base Camp	1	0	0
		Shelter	3	8,000	24,000
		Radio Comm.	2	0	0
		Field Equip.	2	18,000	36,000
A.2.	Mobile Unit	Speed boat	1	35,000	35,000
		Motor Bike	5	2,000	10,000
		Various Equip.	1	6,000	6,000
A.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Extension Manual	1	6,000	6,000
		Poster & Booklet	1	4,000	4,000
		Media/Promotion	1	4,000	4,000
A.4.	Research & Monitoring	Annual Census	3	5,000	15,000
		Rhino Ecology study	1	60,000	60,000
		Rhino Database	1	12,000	12,000
A.5.	Human Resources Dev.	On Site Training	4	5,000	20,000
		Regional Workshop	1	5,000	5,000
		Field Guide Book	1	6,000	6,000
A.6.	Institution Development	Rhino Mgt Unit	1	10,000	10,000
		Cross Sectoral Coord.	1	8,000	8,000
	TOTAL Investment				261,000

Ujung Kulon National Park – Javan Rhino

Recurrent Cost

No.	Project Description	Line Item	Unit / Vol.	Cost (US\$)	Total (US\$)
B.	Running Cost/ Operational				
B.1.	Base Station	Personnel & Staff	2 X 36 Mos	1,000	72,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.2.	Mobile Unit	Personnel & Staff	5 X 30 Mos	750	112,500
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Personnel & Staff	2 X 20 Mos	1,000	40,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
B.4.	Research & Monitoring	Personnel & Staff	2 X 20 Mos	1,000	40,000
		Consultant/ Tech. Ass	1 X 6 Mos	6,000	36,000
C.	Maintainances & Management				
C.1.	Base Station	Base camp & shelters	36 Mos	2,000	72,000
		Field Equipments	30 Mos	2,500	50,000
C.2.	Mobile Unit	Speed Boat	1 X 36	2,000	72,000
		Motor Bike	5 X 36	150	27,000
		Various Equip.	1 X 36	500	18,000
C.3.	Community Awareness/Extension	Outdoor Media/ Sign	20 Mos	600	14,000
	TOTAL Operation & Maintenances				661,500
	GRAND TOTAL FOR UJUNG KULON				922,500

