

RHINO
GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN
(GCAP)
GLOBAL ANIMAL SURVIVAL PLAN
(GASP)

General Guide
2nd GCAP/GASP Workshop

ANTWERP, BELGIUM
3-5 SEPTEMBER 1993

Compiled by Thomas J. Foose, Ph.D.
International Rhino Foundation

RHINOCEROS

GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP) & GLOBAL ANIMAL SURVIVAL PLAN (GASP)

COORDINATOR PRO TEM
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25 July 1993

TO: **Regional Captive Conservation Centers:**
AAZPA-SSP (Hutchins); EAZA-EEP (Brouwer, DeBoer); ASMP (Hopkins); PAAZAB-APP (Spence, Labuschagne); IESBP (Sharma, Walker); JAZGA-SSCJ (Komori); JMSC (Stevenson); SEAZA (Ashari); AMAZOO (Calvo); SZB (Kaisel); M.E. (Khan)

Regional Captive Rhino TAG Chairs:
AAZPA-SSP (Reece); EAZA-EEP (Frese); JMSC (Lindsay); PAAZAB (Wilson); SSCJ (Masui); ASMP (Stroud - Perissodactyls)

Regional Captive Rhino Species Coordinators:

- Black:** AAZPA-SSP (Maruska, Farst.); EAZA-EEP (Frese); ASMP (Kelly), SSCJ (Otsu)
- White:** AAZPA-SSP (Rockwell); EAZA-EEP (Tomasova); ASMP (Garland); SSCJ (Akama)
- Indian:** AAZPA-SSP (Dee); EAZA-EEP (Tobler); IESBP (Dey); SSCJ (Osaka); SEAZA (Harrison)
- Sumatran:** AAZPA-SSP (Doherty, Dolan); EAZA-EEP (Furley); SEAZA (Jansen, Mohd-Tajuddin, Zainal, Andau)
- Asian:** ASMP (D. Miller)

Advisers: Amato, Blumer, Brett, Brooks, Conybeare, Czekala, Dixon, Dresser, Mohd Khan, M. Kock, Mace, E. Miller, Read, Ryder, Schmidt, Van Strien, Wakefield, Wells

FROM: Tom Foose, Rhino GCAP/GASP Coordinator

SUBJECT: **RHINO GCAP/GASP WORKSHOP IN ANTWERP**

As most of you will know from the CBSG Regional Meetings, CBSG News, and discussions with me, there will be a Rhino GCAP/GASP Workshop in conjunction with the CBSG Annual Conference in Antwerp 3-5 September 1993.

You will observe that I am referring to the Workshop and the Plan as both a GCAP and GASP. Normally, a GCAP develops general recommendations for a broad group of species while a GASP represents an integration of Regional Captive Programs for a single species. Because the rhinos constitute such a small number of species, the Plan initiated at the 1992 London Workshop is functionally both a GCAP for the Rhinocerotidae and a set of GASPs for the entire species.

In preparation for the Antwerp Workshop, I will prepare a revision of the Review Edition of the Rhino GCAP Document that we developed out of the London Workshop. This revision will provide a working document for the Antwerp Workshop.

I have already received considerable feedback from some of you based upon reactions of the Regional Programs to the first version of the GCAP/GASP. Since the GCAP/GASPs are in essence an interactive integration, or in the words of the World Zoo Conservation Strategy, an attunement of the Regional Programs, it will be useful to have at least summaries of the latest Regional Strategic Collection Plans and Species Program Masterplans.

As an example, I would appreciate receiving the 1993 versions of the Rhino TAG and Program Reports from the AAZPA Annual Report on Conservation and Science (1992-1993) and the EEP Yearbook 1992/1993. Other analogous reports from other regions will also be crucial. If possible, I would appreciate these reports no later than 13 August. Please advise me if this schedule will be possible.

Below is a first draft of a tentative agenda for the Antwerp Workshop. Please provide your suggestions for the agenda.

Please let me know if you will be attending the Antwerp Workshop.

Thanks very much.

Tentative Agenda Rhino GCAP/GASP Workshop - Antwerp - September 1993

- Review of Previous GCAP Goals and Objectives by Species as Modified by Feedback from Regions
- Regional Program Reports
- Report of UNEP Rhino Conference and Overview of Needs for *In Situ* Assistance.
- Discussion of a Rhino Conservation Business Plan.
- Species and Problem Working Group Sessions
- Synthesis of Working Group Reports into Revised Rhino GCAP/GASP

cc: U. Seal, S. Ellis, A. Byers, S. Stuart, G. Rabb, T. Sullivan, M. Bjorklund, E.B. Martin, H. Dublin, M. Stanley-Price, K. & F. Smith, S. Lusli, J. Jackson, J. Lukas, L. Bass, H. Tennison, T. Beattie, J. Knowles, I. Schroeder, W. Conway, F. LaRue, D. Stirling, J. Roberts, W. Morrill, W. Conway, P. Karsten, P. Krantz, N. Flesness, P. Scobie, R. Lacy

**MAJOR PROBLEMS/PRIORITIES/PROPOSALS
FOR RHINO
GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP)
GLOBAL ANIMAL SURVIVAL PLANS**

I. *EX SITU* PROGRAMS

1. Masterplan Development:

- 1.1. Regional Masterplans developed to date:
 - AAZPA/SSP: Black, White Indian
 - EEP: Black
 - ASMP: White
- 1.2. Other Regional Species Masterplans are needed.
- 1.3. There is need to develop global masterplans for all 4 species in captivity.

2. Husbandry:

- 1.1. The basic biology and husbandry of rhinos, particularly the browsing species (Black and Sumatran) is not adequately developed.
- 1.2. Systematic and concerted efforts by captive managers in collaboration with researchers to improve knowledge and husbandry are imperative.

3. Major Demographic and Genetic Concerns:

3.1. Black Rhino:

- 3.1.1. The population is still not securely self-sustaining.
- 3.1.2. Mortality is high. Reproduction is less than maximum potential.
- 3.1.3. There is a lack of Male Southern Black Rhino in Australia and it has been difficulties to impossible to arrange for institutions outside Australia to provide males.

3.2. White Rhino:

3.2.1. Southern:

- 3.2.1.1. The captive population is not self-sustaining.
- 3.2.1.2. The age structure is moving toward senescence.
- 3.2.1.3. A large number of individuals/pairs are not contributing.
- 3.2.1.4. There are not enough males in Australasia for optimal breeding.

3.2.2. Northern:

- 3.2.2.1. Reproduction is very low to nonexistent.
- 3.2.2.2. The age structure is largely senescent.

3.3. Sumatran Rhino

- 3.3.1. Total lack of reproduction to date
- 3.3.2. There is need for more males in P. Malaysia and more females in Sabah.

3.4. Indian/Nepalese Rhino

- 3.4.1. There is a substantial number of unpaired individuals in Indian Zoos.

4. GCAP/GASP Committee:

- 4.1. There would be value in identifying a global coordinator for each species.
- 4.2. It would be useful to form an executive committee consisting of these global species coordinators and any Regional Rhino TAG Chairs.

II. *IN SITU* PROGRAMS

1. Financial:

- 1.1. The recent UNEP Conference on Rhinoceros estimated that US \$ 55 Million in funds from sources outside Range States will be needed over the next 3-5 years to implement the conservation strategies, action plans, and priority projects to prevent extinction of these species in the wild.
- 1.2. Support from captive community for *in situ* conservation is currently limited and uncoordinated; prospects for further support from existing institutional budgets are not great.
- 1.3. However, a new strategic funding scheme/business plan has been proposed with a central role for the captive conservation community:
 - 1.3.1. The goal is U.S. \$ 100 Million Over Next 5 Years:
 - \$ 50 Million to be expended for projects already proposed by the range states and prioritized by the IUCN/SSC African (AfRSG) and Asian (AsRSG) Rhino Specialist Groups.
 - \$ 50 Million to establish an Endowment Fund for continuing programs into the next century.
- 1.4. Possible mechanisms to recruit these funds are:
 - 1.4.1. International Rhino Foundation IRF HORNS in Partnership with Global/Regional Zoo Associations:
 - 1.4.1.1. Goal is \$ US 5 Million/Year for 5 Years = US \$ 25 Million
 - 1.4.1.2. Golden Magic Horns By Zoos:
 - Goal US \$ 2 Million/Year for 5 Years = \$ 10 Million Total.
 - \$ 5 Million (50%) for *In Situ* Areas/Projects of Institution's Choice:
 - \$ 5 Million (50%) for the Institution's Rhino Conservation Programs
 - 1.4.1.3. Magic Horns By Individuals:
 - Goal \$ 4 Million/Year for 5 Years = \$ 20 Million Total.
 - 1.4.2. Assistance by Captive Community in Obtaining Governmental Support:
 - 1.4.2.1. Goal is \$15 Million/Year for 5 Years = \$75 Million
 - 1.4.2.2. Possible target objectives by selected countries are:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Possible Target</u>
U.S.:	\$ 5 Million/Year for 5 Years
Australasia:	\$ 1 Million/Year for 5 Years
Netherlands:	\$ 1 Million/Year for 5 Years
U.K.	\$ 1 Million/Year for 5 Years
Germany:	\$ 2 Million/Year for 5 Years
Switzerland	\$ 1 Million/Year for 5 Years
Japan:	\$ 3 Million/Year for 5 Years
Taiwan:	\$ 1 Million/Year for 5 Years
 - 1.4.3. GEF Projects:
 - 1.4.3.1. Goal is \$ 2 Million/Year for 5 Years = \$ 10 Million Total.
 - 1.4.3.2. An initial Project (\$ 2 Million for 3 Years) is tentatively approved for S.E.Asia.
 - 1.4.4. Adopt-A-Park Programs:

2. Technical:

- 2.1. There is need to develop more Intensive Management Centers and Programs in Range States:
 - 2.1.1. High priorities are:
 - 2.1.1.1. Black Rhino in Zimbabwe
 - 2.1.1.2. Sumatran Rhino in Indonesia and Malaysia
- 2.2. There is also urgent need to develop more Intensive Protection Zones/Sanctuaries/Gene Pools in Range States
- 2.3. Population and Habitat Viability Analyses should be considered:
 - 2.3.1. A PHVA will be conducted for Sumatran rhino in Sumatra 11-13 November 1993
 - 2.3.2. A PHVA for Indian/Nepalese Rhino will be conducted in India 6-10 December 1993

III. RESEARCH**1. Health**

- 1.1. Health problems persist, especially with Black and perhaps Sumatran; research continues; more resources are needed.

2. Husbandry

- 2.1. There are still many basic husbandry problems, especially with the browsing rhino species (Black and Sumatran).

3. Reproduction

- 3.1. There is need to develop more knowledge about reproductive biology and capabilities in reproductive technology:
 - Breeding management should be based more on information about natural behavior.
 - There is really need for a thorough tabulation of what we do know, i.e. exactly what is possible in terms of pregnancy and estrus diagnosis as well as assisted reproduction.
 - A strategic plan for reproductive research seems useful.

4. Systematics

- 4.1. Resolution of subspecies questions are becoming more critical.
 - 4.1.1. The Sumatran rhino program is particularly urgent with the disparities in sex ratio in various regions.

RHINO GCAP/GASP COMMITTEE

1 September 1993

CHAIR: T.J. Foose, International Rhino Foundation (Pro Tem)

REGIONAL COORDINATORS

	TAGs	African		Asian		
		<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Indian/Nepalese</u>	<u>Sumatran</u>	<u>Javan</u>
Africa (PAAZAB, ZDNAPWM, KWS)		V. Wilson				
		M. Kock				
		R. Brett				
Asia						
	Japan (SSCI)	H. Otsu	N. Akama	Y. Osaka		
	India (IESBP)			S.C. Dey		
	S.E. Asia (SEAZ)			B. Harrison	Mohd Tajuddin P. Andau Jansen M.	
Australasia (ASMP)	P.Stroud	J. Kelly	P. Garland		D. Miller (All Asian)	
Europe (EEP/JMSG)						
		R. Frese	N. Lindsay (UK)	K. Tobler	C. Furley	
North America (AAZPA SSP)	R.Reece	E. Maruska D. Farst J. Jackson	R. Rockwell	M. Dee	J. Doherty J. Dolan	
Advisors:	M. Brooks, Chairman, African Rhino Specialist Group			G. Amato	E. Blumer	D. Conybeare
	M. Khan, Chairman, Asian Rhino Specialist Group			N. Czekala	A. Dixon	B. Dresser
	G. Mace	E. Miller	B. Read	C. Schmidt	N. Van Strien	S. Wakefield
	P. Wells		O. Ryder			

RHINO

GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN
(GCAP)

FIRST EDITION

1 SEPTEMBER 1992

EDITED BY
THOMAS J. FOOSE, PH.D.
IUCN /SSC CBSG

A Joint Endeavor of the

IUCN/SSC Captive Breeding Specialist Group
&
Regional Captive Propagation Programs

with Input from the

IUCN/SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group
&
IUCN/SSC African Rhino Specialist Group




Regional Captive
Propagation Program

TABLE 1
CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT PLAN
RHINO

TAXON		WILD POPULATION									RSRCH	CAPTIVE PROGRAM	
SCIENTIFIC NAME		RANGE	EST#	SUB POP	TRND	AREA	M/L STS	THRTS	PVA/ WKSP	WILD MGMT	TAX/SRV/ HUSB	NUM	CAP REC
Diceros	bicornis												
Diceros	b. bicornis	Namibia	400	2	I	A	E	H			T,H	0	
Diceros	b. longipes	Cameroon, C.A.R.	< 100	2	D	A	C	H			T,S,H	0	
Diceros	b. michaeli	Kenya, N. Tanzania	600	15	S	A	C	H	Y		T,S,H	52	90/100 I
Diceros	b. minor	S.Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, S.Africa	2,300	7	D	A	E	H			T,H	163	90/100 I
Ceratotherium	simum												
Ceratotherium	s. cottoni	Zaire, Sudan (?)	31	1	I	A	C	H		Y	H	10	NUC II
Ceratotherium	s. simum	S.Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya	5,560	6	I	A	V	H,L				570	90/100 I
Rhinoceros	unicornis	India, Nepal	1,700	10	S	A	E	L,H	Y			120	90/100 I
Rhinoceros	sondaicus												
Rhinoceros	s. annamiticus	Vietnam	< 25	2	D	A	C	H			S	0	
Rhinoceros	s. sondaicus	Java (Indonesia)	< 75	1	S	A	C	L,H		Y		0	
Dicerorhinus	sumatrensis												
Dicerorhinus	s. harrisoni	Kalimantan, Sabah, Sarawak	100	3	D	AA	C	L,H			T,S	2	90/100 I
Dicerorhinus	s. lasiotus	Burma (?)	?	?	D	A	C	L,H			S	0	
Dicerorhinus	s. sumatrensis I	Peninsular Malaysia	150	4	D	A	C	L,H			T,S,H	8	90/100 I
Dicerorhinus	s. sumatrensis II	Sumatra (Indonesia)	600	3	D	AA	E	L,H			T,S,H	13	90/100 I

Refer to Section 13 for an explanation of the column categories.

TABLE 2
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL
CURRENT AND TARGET POPULATIONS FOR
RHINO IN CAPTIVITY

	WORLD			AFRICA		ASIA		AUSTRALASIA		EUROPE		N. AMERICA		C.& S. AMERICA	
RHINO TAXON	WILD POP	CPTV POP	CPTV TRGT	CPTV POP	TRGT POP	CPTV POP	TRGT POP	CPTV POP	TRGT POP	CPTV POP	TRGT POP	CPTV POP	TRGT POP	CPTV POP	TRGT POP
Eastern Black	600	163	200	5	5	35	40	2	0	55	65	67	90	6	?
Southern Black	2,300	42	175	4	15	2?	0	0	80	6	0	30	80	0	?
Southwestern Black	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North & West Black	< 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern White	31	10	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	6	?	4	?	0	0
Southern White	5,560	570	200 + 100 Rsrch	24	0	150	0	14	60	210	70 + 50 Rsrch	132	70 + 50 Rsrch	40	?
Indian/Nepali	1,700	120	230	0	0	45	78	0	0	32	76	40	76	1	?
Javan (Java)	< 75	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
Javan (Vietnam)	< 25	0	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
Mainland Sumatran	150	8	150	0	0	8	50	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	?
Sumatran Sumatran	600	13	150	0	0	7	50	0	0	2	0	6	100	0	0
Borneo Sumatran	100	2	150	0	0	3	50	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
African Rhino	8,991	785	675	33	20	189	40	16	140	266	185	233	290	46	?
Asian Rhino	2,650	143	680	0	0	63	228	0	100	34	176	46	176	1	?
All Rhino Taxa	11,641	928	1355	25	20	252	268	16	240	300	361	279	466	47	?

TABLE 3
STRATEGIC SUPPORT OF *IN SITU* PROTECTED AREAS FOR RHINO
BY THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CAPTIVE COMMUNITIES

TAXON	NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT <i>IN SITU</i> SANCTUARIES	SUPPORTED BY ZOOS FROM					
		AFRICA	ASIA	AUSTRALASIA	EUROPE	N. AMERICA	S. AMERICA
Eastern Black	7				3	2+ ?	
Southern Black	7			1		1 ?	
Southwestern Black	2						
North/West Black	?						
Northern White	1				1		
Southern White	5						
Indian/Nepali	6					1	
Javan (Java)	2					1	
Javan (Vietnam)							
Mainland Sumatran	2						
Sumatra Sumatran	3						
Borneo Sumatran	4						
African Rhino	20						
Asian Rhino	20						
All Rhino Taxa	40						

TABLE 5
RHINO INSTITUTIONS

TAXON	WORLD	AFRICA	ASIA					AUSTRALASIA	EUROPE	N.A.	S.A.
			CHN	IND	JPN	S.E.	M.E.				
Eastern Black	55	3	2	3	4	1	1	1	11	24*	4
Southern Black	14	1	0	0	1?	0	0	1	2	9	0
Southwestern Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North/West Black											
Northern White	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Southern White	215 **	12	6	3	23	6	6	6	87	45*	21
Indian/Nepali	45 *	0	1	12	3	1	0	0	14	13*	1
Mainland Sumatran	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sumatra Sumatran	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	4	0
Borneo Sumatran	1										
Javan (Java)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javan (Vietnam)											
African Rhino	266	16	8	5	29	6	8	7	95	70	23
Asian Rhino	52	0	1	12	3	5	0	0	15	11*	1
All Rhino	290 ***	16	8	13	30	7	8	7	101	74*	23

* San Diego Zoo & San Diego Wild Animal Park = 1 Institution

** 139 of the white rhino institutions maintain \leq 2 individuals

*** ~ 200 "Hard Currency" Zoos with rhinos

~ \$ 1 billion annual operation budgets



Captive Breeding Specialist Group

Species Survival Commission
IUCN – The World Conservation Union
U. S. Seal, CBSG Chairman

1 July 1992

TO: - Participants in Rhino Global Captive Action Plan Workshop
 - International & Regional Studbook Keepers
 - Coordinators Regional Rhino Captive Breeding Programs
 - Regional Rhino Taxon Advisory Group Chairs
 - Conservation Coordinators Regional Zoo Programs
 - Chairs & Selected Members SSC Rhino Specialist Groups
 - Other Selected Rhino Experts

FROM: Tom Foose
 CBSG Office
 Chairman Pro Tem, Rhino Global Propagation & Management Committee

SUBJECT: **REVIEW EDITION - RHINO GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN**

Enclosed is a "Review Edition" of the Rhino Global Captive Action Plan formulated at the Workshop conducted at the London Zoo, 9-10 May 1992. It is being circulated to all invitees to, and participants in, the Workshop.

As emphasized in the Workshop, the Global Captive Action Plan is intended to be a living document and dynamic process. It is envisioned that the Global Propagation and Management Committee will use this initial draft to formulate even more specific actions, projects and schedules. Particularly urgent is the Northern White Rhino situation.

I am about to depart for 2 weeks in Europe to attend the 1992 EEP Annual Conference and the Tiger Global Captive Masterplan Workshop. Could you please review this initial draft and provide me with your feedback no later than 1 August 1992.

As soon as I'm back, I will proceed with two immediate items of business:

- (1) formal selection of a permanent Rhino Global Captive Action Plan Coordinator
- (2) activation of the Northern White Rhino Task Force.

RHINO GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP)

COORDINATOR PRO TEM

Thomas J. Foose

Box 1847

Burnsville, MN, 55337, U.S.A.

Telephone & Fax : 1 - 612 - 894-3989



24 October 1992

TO: - Participants in the Global Captive Action Plan Workshop
 - Leaders of Captive Programs for Rhino:
 - Chairs of Taxon Advisory Groups
 - Species Coordinators
 - Studbook Keepers
 - Regional/National Conservation Coordinators/Centers

FROM: Tom Foose, Coordinator Pro Tem for Rhino GCAP

SUBJECT: **GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR RHINO**

Enclosed is a copy of the Global Captive Action Plan for rhinoceros. The GCAP was formulated at a Workshop conducted at the London Zoo in May 1992. An earlier draft of this Plan was circulated in July to Workshop participants for review. This latest draft incorporates the feedback received.

The situation for rhino worldwide is more critical than ever. Black Rhino in the wild may have declined by another 25-33% in the last 12 months due mostly to rampant poaching in Zimbabwe which has had the largest surviving number. Hence, numbers in the enclosed plan are already out-of-date. Poaching pressure continues at intense and perhaps increasing levels in Asia.

Captive conservation programs (propagation, research, and in situ projects) are more important than ever for survival and recovery of the 5 rhino species. To optimize the effectiveness of captive resources for rhino conservation, there is need for even greater strategic planning and programmatic coordination. The Global Captive Action Plan is an attempt to provide overview and recommendations for such planning and coordination.

Two specific measures recommended to implement the Plan are:

- Establishment of a Global Propagation and Management Committee
- Selection of a Global Captive Rhino Coordinator

The Global Propagation and Management Committee is large and diverse. It consists of all leaders of captive programs for rhino: i.e., Species Coordinators of Regional/National Captive Breeding Programs, International and Regional Studbook Keepers, Chairs of Rhino Taxon Advisory Groups (TAGs). There is much unevenness in the degree of organization that has developed in various Regions, e.g. whether there is a rhino TAG or not, how many Species Coordinators there are, etc.

In order to develop a more manageable and equitably representative committee, we recommend that an Executive Committee be formed consisting of one representative of each of 7 Regions defined for the most part in terms of continents and to a lesser extent in terms of existing Regions of the zoo world:

- Europe (including the U.K.)
- North America
- Africa
- Australasia
- India and other SAARC
- South East Asia
- Japan/China

Asia has been divided to reflect the fact that the zoos of this largest of continents are currently organized into the three Regions recognized. It is also the case that two of the Asian Regions also represent the range states for two different sets of rhino species (*Rhinoceros unicornis* in India; *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* and *Rhinoceros sondaicus* in South East Asia.)

It will also be important to appoint a permanent Global Captive Rhino Coordinator as soon as possible. As decided at the London Workshop, Dr. Thomas J. Foose has been serving as an interim Coordinator with Robert Reece as a Special Advisor and Assistant. Foose and Reece in consultation with the Rhino Working Group that convened at this years Annual CBSG Meeting in Vancouver have developed a proposed job description for this position. A copy is attached. It is our recommendation that the proposed Executive Committee finalize the job description and appoint the permanent Coordinator. This process will include deciding what level of employment and compensation will be appropriate and how funds for this purpose will be recruited by the rhino community. It may be useful to note that the International Black Rhino Foundation has recently approved creation of a paid part-time position of program officer. This position could perhaps serve as a foundation for developing a broader global captive coordinator.

Therefore, we request:

- In each Region, leaders of the rhino programs in consultation with their Regional Conservation Coordinators or Centers:
 - Consider the Global Captive Action Plan to:
 - Adopt the process in principle
 - Continue the process by:
 - Suggesting further refinements
 - Implementing acceptable recommendations
 - Accept/reject/modify the proposal for formation of the Executive Committee
- If in agreement with formation and composition of the Executive Committee as proposed, appoint one person from their Region to serve on an Executive Committee of the Global Propagation and Management Committee.
- Respond on these requests by 15 December 1992 to Dr. Foose at the address indicated above.

We recommend and request that the response from each Region/Continent should represent all the members from that Region/Continent of the full Global Propagation and Management Committee and the Regional Conservation Coordinator/Centers. To facilitate familiarizing the zoo world with the proposed GCAP process, we have provided a copy of the Summary & Overview Section of the GCAP to every captive facility worldwide known to have rhino.

In response to the continuing and intensifying rhino crisis, the United Nations and CITES are proposing to convene a Range and Donor States meeting in Nairobi in either December or more probably February of 1993. There would be value in having the Global Captive Action Plan for Rhino formally adopted by the Regions and a permanent Global Coordinator appointed as soon as possible. There will also be a meeting of the IUCN/SSC African Rhino Specialist Group in Zimbabwe 17-22 November 1992. Dr. Tom Foose will be attending both of these meetings.

Again, please direct your response to Dr. Thomas J. Foose at the address indicated above by 15 December 1992.

cc: U. Seal, Chairman CBSG
P. Karsten, President IUDZG

RHINO GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP)

COORDINATOR PRO TEM

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Telephone & Fax : 1 - 612 - 894-3989



24 October 1992

TO: Captive Institutions With Rhino

FROM: Tom Foose, Coordinator Pro Tem for Rhino

SUBJECT: **GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR RHINO**

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To optimize the effectiveness of captive resources for rhino conservation, there is need for even greater strategic planning and programmatic coordination. The Global Captive Action Plan is an attempt to provide overview and recommendations for such planning and coordination.

Two specific measures recommended to implement the Plan are:

- Establishment of a Global Propagation and Management Committee
- Appointment of a Global Captive Rhino Coordinator, probably as a paid position.

The Global Captive Propagation and Management Committee consists of all leaders of captive programs for rhino, i.e.: species coordinators of Regional/National Captive Breeding Programs, International and Regional Studbook Keepers, Chairs of Rhino Taxon Advisory Groups (TAGs).

We are providing the Summary and Overview Section of the GCAP to you for your information. Copies of the full GCAP are available from Robert Reece at \$25.00 to cover production costs. The GCAP is actually a dynamic process that will be adaptively refined as it is implemented. We encourage you to communicate with the leaders of your Regional rhino programs as members of the Global Regional Propagation and Management Committee.

If you have questions or comments, contact your Regional rhino program leaders who will then transmit them onto the Global Committee.

cc: U. Seal, Chairman CBSG, P. Karsten, President IUDZG

RHINO GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP)

COORDINATOR PRO TEM

Thomas J. Foose

Box 1847

Burnsville, MN, 55337, U.S.A.

Telephone & Fax : 1 - 612 - 894-3989



24 October 1992

TO: - Participants in the Global Captive Action Plan Workshop
 - Leaders of Captive Programs for Rhino:
 - Chairs of Taxon Advisory Groups
 - Species Coordinators
 - Studbook Keepers
 - Regional/National Conservation Coordinators/Centers

FROM: Tom Foose, Coordinator Pro Tem for Rhino GCAP

SUBJECT: **ADDENDUM - RHINO GCAP**

According to my records you received a copy of the latest version (1 September 1992 Edition) of the Rhino GCAP at the CBSG Meeting in Vancouver or the AAZPA Annual Conference in Toronto. Hence, a copy is not enclosed with this distribution for you. If for some reason, you do not have a copy please notify me and I will provide a copy. Thanks so much.



Dr. Thomas Foose
2813 Crater Court
Burnsville, Minnesota 55337
USA

re: EEP comments on the Draft Global Captive Action Plan for Rhinos

Amsterdam, 21 December 1992

Dear Thomas,

From Miranda Stevenson I heard that you are collecting final comments on the Draft Global Captive Action Plan for Rhinos. As I imagined that it would be good to also have a formal reaction from the EEP, I contacted Reinhard Frese (chair of the EEP Rhino TAG), Gunther Nogge (chair of the EEP Committee), Nick Lindsay (chair JMSP Rhino TAG) and Miranda Stevenson (chair of the JMSP Committee). This consultation led to the following conclusions which are presented on behalf of the EEP region, including JMSP as a sub-region of Europe:

1. The EEP agrees with increasing the European captive population of Eastern Black Rhinos from 55 to 65. This will be the only Black Rhino taxon to be included in a formal population management programme in Europe.
2. The EEP is hesitant in regard to the proposed drastic decrease of the European population of Southern White Rhinos. The population will decrease naturally due to aging of the current population, but if reproduction in larger herds is improved, a vital population may be obtained. It would be a pity to keep this to a minimum size, especially as the Southern White Rhino may become seriously endangered as a result of the considerable decrease of Black Rhinos in the wild.
3. The EEP agrees that, if the programme for the Northern White Rhino would succeed, part of the space currently occupied by Southern White Rhino should be used for the former subspecies.
4. The EEP agrees with increasing the Indian/Nepalese Rhino population in Europe from 32 to 76.
5. The EEP agrees with not establishing a captive population of Javan Rhino outside its home country, unless relevant conservation organizations and authorities would ask for the establishment of such a population.
6. The EEP is only prepared to consider the possible establishment of a population of Sumatran Rhinos if the relevant field biologists, conservation organizations and authorities would put



- forward the request to do so.
7. The EEP appreciates the proposals as to financial support from the zoo community to *in situ* conservation of rhinos. It is afraid, however, that the amounts of money to be raised annually may be too demanding for the average rhino keeping zoo, especially so since similar requests will be made regarding an increasing number of other endangered animal species that these zoos maintain in their collections. Thus, the financial paragraphs in the Rhino GCAP should be considered as recommendations, not as obligations.
 7. The EEP appreciates that furthering and implementation of the Rhino GCAP is a laborious task. However, it wonders if it is realistic to appoint a full-time or half-time payed coordinator for a group comprising only a handful of taxa. Admittedly, rhinos are megavertebrates that may play a most important flagship role for conservation. As such the Rhino GCAP deserves full moral and material support from the zoo community. Extrapolating this development, however, we may end up with a hundred or more fully payed GCAP and GASP coordinators. Possibly this may be inevitable, but before initiating this development more discussion is required. A possible Rhino GCAP coordinatorship should therefore be considered as an experiment that should be evaluated in due time, and from which we should learn in order to determine general strategies in the near future.

It should be recognized that the EEP has not yet developed a formal structure with regards to collection planning that would allow decision making involving all relevant parts of the European zoo community. The above conclusions, therefore, should be considered as being preliminary.

Sincerely yours,



Leobert E.M. de Boer
(EEP Executive Office)

cc Reinhard Frese
Nick Lindsay
Miranda Stevenson
Gunther Nogge



NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH IN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

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FAXLETTER

Telefax to : Burnsville
Faxnr : 09-1 612 894 3989
c/o : Dr. Thomas Foose
Regarding : Rhino GCAP
Date : 12-01-93

Number of pages including front page: 1
In case not all pages are copied well
please contact: Simone Smits

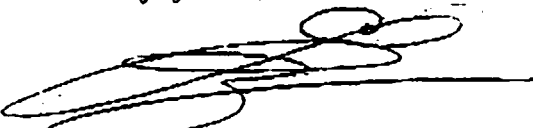
Tel. (020)-620 74 76

Dear Tom,

Thank you very much for the information on the Rhino GCAP you faxed on 4 January 1993.
Sorry for the late reply.

Basically I agree with the formation of an Executive Committee for the Global Propagation and Management Committee for Rhinos. I presume the EEP will agree as well, provided that the Executive Committee mainly communicates by fax, phone and mail, and thus does not have to meet frequently! Given that there will be one representative per region, it seems most logical that the EEP Rhino TAG chair (Reinhard Frese) would be the European representative.

Sincerely yours,



Bert de Boer

TO: Coordinator Pro Tem

Thomas J. Poose
Box 1837
Burnsville, MN, 55337, USA

FROM: Kathleen Tobler
Zoologischer Garten Basel
CH-4057 Basel

FAX: 1 - 612 - 894-3989

14 December 1992

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your letter of 5 November 1992 and the Global Action Plan for rhinoceros.

Without having been able to hold discussions with my European colleagues, I fully agree with the two measures you recommend to implement the Plan and also with the formation of an Executive Committee. Regarding the latter, I would gladly support the appointment of Reinhard Freese, the Chair of our Taxon Advisory Group, or a TAG member, whoever would be ready to serve as representative for our region.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a speedy adoption of the Plan and the appointment of a permanent Global Coordinator, who I hope will be you.

Yours sincerely,

Kathleen Tobler

EEP Coordinator for the Indian Rhino



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14 December 1992

To: Tom Poose, Coordinator Pro Tem, Rhino GCAP.
From: Michael Hutchins, Co-chair IUCN/SSC CBSG Global Conservation
Coordinator's Committee/AAZPA Director of Conservation and Science
Subject: Rhino GCAP

Thank you for your memo dated 5 November and concerning the Rhino GCAP. I have been in close contact with Bob Reece, Chair, AAZPA Rhino TAG concerning the plan. I agree in principle to the GCAP's goals, but there are many aspects that still concern me, particularly with regard to the establishment of a separate fund to provide support for GCAP activities.

As you may know, I am in the process of recommending fund management protocols to the AAZPA Board of Directors (at President Steve Wylie's request). One of my recommendations will be that all funds for global programs raised through AAZPA institutions should first go to the TAG or appropriate SSP (i.e., if no TAG exists). Members of the TAG or SSP will then decide if a portion of their resources should be allocated to the global program and exactly how much. This will accomplish several things. It will:

- (1) Help to ensure that individual AAZPA institutions and the regional program receive appropriate recognition for their contributions;
- (2) Allow the TAG to assess its contribution to the global plan in relation to its diverse regional needs; and
- (3) Allow the regional TAG to retain some level of control over how and when monies are spent at the global level.

Decisions regarding allocation of funds should be made on the basis of a majority vote of TAG members and not on the sole recommendation of the Chair or a select subset of the committee.

I would have also liked to have seen the GCAP address honestly the various problems facing captive rhino programs. Obviously, we need to establish that rhinos can be regularly and consistently bred in captivity before we can argue for the use of captive breeding as a viable strategy. I am particularly concerned about the future of the Sumatran Rhino and Northern White Rhino programs.

Also, under whose auspices will the GCAP be administered? Many of the GCAP Coordinator's responsibilities, as outlined in the draft job description overlap those of SSP coordinators, TAG chairs and regional scientific committees. I suggest that the job description specifically outline how the coordinator will work with/collaborate with the various regional TAG chairs

and SSP committees. The global coordinator should facilitate the work of the regions, not displace them!

cc: EEP Executive Office, R. Reece, U. Seal, S. Wylie, S. Butler, D. Farst

RHINO GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP)

COORDINATOR PRO TEM

Thomas J. Foose

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Telephone & Fax : 1 - 612 - 894-3989



4 January 1993

TO: Mike Hutchins
FROM: Tom Foose
SUBJECT: RHINO GCAP

Thanks for your memo of 14 December on the Rhino GCAP distributed in early November. As you know, I was out of the country for most of November and December, hence the delay in this response.

Your memo discusses a number of points of concern. Let me try to respond to them.

Finances

There is not a specific proposal in the GCAP, the transmittal memo, or the Global Coordinator Position Description of a separate fund for the GCAP. I do not perceive a conflict here with the concept that the regions retain control of the purse strings. In my perception, the global program is a synthesis of the regional programs. The global program will be administered by a global committee which is composed entirely of leaders of the regional programs which in turn are responsible to their TAG's, SSP, Regional Conservation Offices. What is critical is to determine actual activities, functions, and therefore budget needs of the GCAP and coordinator might have and then have the regional programs and their constituent institutions decide if and how to fulfill these requirements.

Problems with Captive Rhino Programs:

There certainly are problems with the captive programs for rhino that must and can be confronted and resolved. However, captive programs have established, I believe, that biologically rhinos can be regularly and consistently bred in captivity. For the most part, the problems are not biological; they are managerial. Reproduction in the Indian, black, and white (southern) rhino is both regular and consistent when management permits or promotes breeding.

The two specific taxa you mention are cases in point:

Sumatran rhino:

There are two problems. One has been the difficulty of obtaining mature males. The other is management. Even when mature males and females have been available, animals have not been managed in a way to permit or promote reproduction. In Peninsular Malaysia and in Indonesia, rhino have not been placed together. In the U.K., the animals are managed as pets; the female may have a reproductive problem but it is not being investigated vigorously to my knowledge because of Aspinall's philosophy. More enlightened management can solve this problem. A program officer for the Sumatran rhino program could ameliorate this problem by providing catalysis and leadership in reproductive husbandry.

Northern White Rhino:

This program again has suffered from management deficiencies. For years, the rhino at Dvur Kralove were not managed in a way to maximize reproduction. Even with the move of some rhino to San Diego, there has been a surprising low priority and hence apathetic approach applied to this critically threatened taxon at that institution. Although there now seems to be a flurry of activity (2 females have mated at Dvur; San Diego is finally moving ahead with more vigorous efforts), the captive community may have let this one slip away. Hence, I and others have been advocating consideration of some more radical options, including moving all the captive individuals to a sanctuary in Africa (the most attractive candidate seems to be Lake Nakuru in Kenya where they occurred as recently as 1500 years ago). This option is perhaps even more attractive because there is the prospect that a few rhino from the wild population in Garamba could perhaps be added to the Kenya sanctuary to stimulate reproductively and enhance genetically.

Auspices for the GCAP:

My opinion, and I believe Bob Reece agrees strongly, is that the GCAP is primarily administered under the auspices and oversight of the Global Propagation and Management Committee. Bob and I perhaps disagree somewhat on other levels and sources of auspices and oversight. I believe there should be a major role for the Regional Conservation Coordinator's Committee.

GCAP Coordinator's Responsibilities:

There is perhaps overlap in the proposed responsibilities for the GCAP Coordinator and various regional program leaders and committees. But certainly, the intent is to assist and facilitate, not displace, the work of these regional persons. Since the GCAP Coordinator will work with and for the Global Committee, which consists of the regional leaders, I believe there will not be so much conflict. It is however, the case that many of the activities and objectives reflected in the GCAP Coordinator responsibilities are not being accomplished, in part because the regional leaders all have other jobs and lives; this problem is pervasive, as you well know. Hence, what seems useful and needed is someone who can perform these functions at the behest and under the oversight of the regional programs through the global committee. Attached is a modified version of the job description which replaces the term "coordinate" with "facilitate and assist". It may also be the case that a more appropriate term for this function is "Program Officer" rather than "Global Coordinator". This issue should be discussed by the Conservation Coordination Committee, CBSG, etc. as appropriate.

Finally, I observe that no one, except Kathleen Tobler, has responded on the proposal to form an Executive Committee for the Global Propagation and Management Group. The proposal is for the Executive Committee to consist of just one representative from each continent/region. It would be useful for you and the other regional leaders of rhino programs in North America to confer and respond on this issue. Thanks.

cc: EAZA\EEP Executive Office, R. Reece, U. Seal, S. Wylie, S. Butler, D. Farst.



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7 January 1993

To: Tom Foose
From: Michael Hutchins
Subject: Rhino GCAP

Thank you for your memo dated 4 January regarding the Rhino GCAP. You have answered a number of my questions, although I'm sure that I will have more as the GCAP evolves. I am in favor of the formation of a Global Propagation and Management Group (GPMG) for rhinos, and I greatly appreciate your efforts in trying to pull this together. However, it is still unclear to me why an "Executive Committee" is needed at this time. The GPMG should consist of the SSP Coordinators and TAG chairs from each of the regions who hold animals and have officially recognized rhino programs. At this point, this group should be fairly small. As it expands, however, there may be a need for a smaller subset to facilitate decision-making.

I agree that the GCAP should be operated under the auspices of the GPMG under general guidelines developed by the International Conservation Coordinator's Committee. I have discussed this matter with Bob Reece and am now convinced that the Conservation Coordinators need not ratify or supervise the development of such networks. Indeed, regional representation is ensured by the fact that regional SSP coordinators and TAG chairs will sit on these committees, and that these individuals are responsible to their respective regional programs. What the Conservation Coordinators do need to do is lay out some basic protocols for the development and operation of GPMGs--something Bert and I have already discussed.

Once again, however, I believe that the primary focus must be on the regional as opposed to the global level, especially when it comes to issues such as technical support for SSPs and studbooks, research coordination, genome banking, fund-raising, adopt-a-park programs, and public relations. Otherwise, there is a problem with follow-through and implementation. So-called global programs are simply too far removed from the institutions, personnel and animals to ultimately be effective in this regard. Thus, the GCAP program officer should help to facilitate interaction between the regional programs as needed, not necessarily take the lead. As you know, AAZPA is currently in the process of developing programs for regional coordination of genome banking and adopt-a-park efforts. This does not, however, preclude a critical role for a GCAP program officer. For example, AAZPA and other regional programs will need to have a venue in which to promote international cooperation and communication between rhino holders and make strategic decisions with international implications (i.e., how to partition the "world rhino herd" or help identify high priority rhino sanctuaries for adopt-a-park programs). In my opinion, this is the level at which the program officer needs to focus his/her attention.

Thank you for your explanation of the problems facing the Sumatran and Northern white rhino breeding programs. My intent in questioning our current ability to manage rhinos was not to be negative, but rather to have us face our problems directly and begin to find effective solutions. I am curious as to why you did not include black rhinos in your discussion. Our record with black rhinos is far from exemplary, although I agree with your assessment that the problems are due to poor management and not to biology. Clearly, we need to get these programs better organized and we do not have much time. Bruce Read has begun a detailed analysis of the Black Rhino SSP and the results are not encouraging. Once again, the solution to SSP problems must come from within the SSP itself and then be communicated to the international community through the global network.

I hope this clarifies some of my perspective on GCAPs in general and on the rhino program specifically. Please give me a call if you would like to discuss in more detail.

cc: EEP Executive Office, R. Reece, U. Seal, S. Wylie, S. Butler, D. Farst

RHINO GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN (GCAP)

COORDINATOR PRO TEM

Thomas J. Foose

Box 1847

Burnsville, MN, 55337, U.S.A.

Telephone & Fax : 1 - 612 - 894-3989



17 January 1993

TO: Mike Hutchins

FROM: Tom Foose

SUBJECT: RHINO GCAP

Thanks for your memo of 7 January continuing the dialogue on the Rhino GCAP. I'll try to respond to your several points inviting response.

- The concept of the Executive Committee emerged from discussions I had with AAZPA Rhino TAG Chair Bob Reece. Currently, 26 rhino species coordinators, TAG chairs, and studbook keepers have been identified to serve on the Global Propagation and Management Committee. Reece suggested, and I agreed, that a group this size might be too large to operate expeditiously. Hence, the concept of an Executive Committee was proposed. Perhaps, it would be appropriate for there to be more discussion among the AAZPA rhino program leaders on this point.
- As you and I have discussed over the telephone, it will probably be important for the Regional Conservation Coordinators (Centers) Committee to benefit from the experiences of the various global programs that are evolving (tigers, rhinos, red pandas, cranes) as you develop your basic protocols. Otherwise, it could be a top-down rather than bottom-up process.
- We all seem to be in agreement that it should be the Global Propagation and Management Group that determines, within whatever general protocols are developed, how the global program should operate. I believe the GPMG will therefore best decide what aspects of the rhino programs, regional and global, may need facilitation and assistance. The revised draft position description for the global coordinator/program officer is careful to stipulate technical assistance to regional programs would be as requested.
- In this regard, I would submit that problems with follow-through and implementation are not intrinsic characteristics of global programs. Follow-through and implementation are essential and the purpose of a program officer is to enhance the efforts of regional rhino program leaders, all of whom have other jobs and lives. Moreover, I believe global functions or facilitators are not necessarily so distant from institutions, animals, or staff as to be ineffective. It depends on how the function or facilitators operate. Technology really has permitted the world to become a global community. I think this situation is especially true for the community involved with rhino, and the tiger for that matter.
- The reason I did not elaborate more in my letter on black rhino (beyond my observation that they do reproduce reliably in biological terms) was because I was responding to your specific comment on regular and reliable reproduction in rhino. Obviously, there are major problems with and increasing effort on husbandry of black rhino in captivity. In biological terms, the problem with black rhino is not so much low reproduction, but high mortality. As Bruce Read's analyses are revealing where reproduction is low, it is mostly due to management practices, that can be changed.

In any case, there is much to be done on the rhino and we need to continue the efforts and experiments in how to get it done. More anon.

cc: EEP Executive Office, R. Reece, U. Seal, S. Wylie, D. Farst, S. Butler



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Christchurch
New Zealand

14 July 1992

Mr Tom Foose
CBSG
UNITED STATES

Dear Tom,

RE : RHINO GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLAN

My copy of the Rhino Global Captive Action Plan arrived yesterday and I took it home with me and read it right through. Great effort Tom, well done - it is one of those books, at least for rhino buffs, that once you pick it up you can't put it down. What a tremendous resource publication this is and let's hope that we can put the Action Plans into practice.

While I appreciate that this is a review addition and will be subject to further refinement, I thought I would give you just a few initial thoughts prior to an in-depth evaluation at some later stage. I will deal mainly with the White Rhino Section as this is where I probably can provide the greatest input.

- It is really good to see the beginnings of an Action Plan for the Northern White Rhino population and I support the proposed action as outlined by the Working Group. However, I still believe that it won't happen unless one person takes control and sets the time lines to match the Action Plan proposals. I believe that person is yourself.
- While talking about time lines - you probably noticed we have included dates for completion of activities in most of our Rhino Recommendations and I would suggest that similar target dates be established for the Action Plans for all other rhino species.
- For the time being it looks as though Randy Rockwell and I will be responsible for establishing the Global Captive Action Plan for White Rhinos, at least until EEP have nominated a co-ordinator. (I have a feeling that Nick Lindsay was acting as White Rhino Co-ordinator but maybe it is not official yet).
- The most important objective of the Southern White Rhino GCAP will be the establishment of the two Research Groups and I will take this up with Randy Rockwell. Hopefully we can establish a detailed plan by the end of the year.
- It would be helpful if you could give me some idea as to the time frame for revising this publication and a deadline for supplying revised material on each section.

2.

- I see that we will need to give you a summary of the ASMP Rhino population for inclusion under Section 10 - Regional Propagation Programmes.

I assume that you will be sending copies of the publication to John Kelly and Darryl Miller and I think it would also be useful for Barbara Porter to have a copy. I will liaise with all of them over the next few weeks to ensure that we have a collective approach for the various rhino projects within ASMP. Finally, as we do not have a specific Rhino TAG with ASMP it would be good if a copy of this document could also go to Graeme Phelps who is the Perissodactyla TAG Convenor (Melbourne Zoo).

Kind regards,



Paul Garland
DIRECTOR

TELEFAX - USA - 1-612-432-2757

Dr Thomas J Foose
CRSG Executive Officer
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Rd.
Apple Valley,
MN 55124. USA

Doorn, 3 Aug 1992

Dear Tom,

Thanks for the draft of the Rhino GCAP. I had very little time to look at it, but it look just fine to me. A very good summary of our discussions and a lot of useful information appended. The only thing that struck me as odd is on page 1, in the overview of the Organized Captive Propagation Programs, where you don't include Australasia and Europe for the Sumatran rhino. It is certainly unfair not to recognize the Malaysian efforts as an organized program. I am not so sure about the others.

We had a short holiday and upon return I heard that I was expected in Uganda in 6 days time, for an Environmental Impact Assessment. This is why I had little time to spare for the draft report.

I haven't heard from Sukianto for a long time. He was going to set up a final discussion with PHPA about the Rhino Conservation Strategy. I have sent him several messages but so far no reply. I would like to finish the strategy as soon as possible, but not before the Indonesians have had a chance to look at it again. Also KLH has expressed the wish for a further discussion. As soon as a date for a meeting has been set I will go to Bogor for a few weeks and finish the report. Khian will translate it in Indonesian and WWF has money to print 400 copies. I do hope they can set up something soon after I return from Uganda, and before I am too much occupied with other consultancies.

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Dr. Tom Foose

6 August 1993

I.R.F.

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Columbus, OH 43215

U.S.A.

Fax: 091-614/228-7210


Dear Tom,

Thanks for your faxes re the Rhino G.C.A.P./G.A.S.P. Workshops scheduled for Antwerp. I will be there. As you know I have only just (March '93) assumed the role of A.P.P. chairman and at this stage we are still getting our various Tags in position. I would not presume to comment one way or the other on the points you mention re Rhinos until such time as I/we (A.P.P.) have more information on the subject.

Looking forward to seeing you again in Antwerp.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely


J.M. SPENCE
Chairman, A.P.P.



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NEW ZEALAND

FAX MESSAGE

TO: International Rhino Foundation
ATTENTION: Tom Foose
FROM: Paul Garland - Director
DATE: 29 July 1993
SUBJECT: Global White Rhino Master Plan

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your prompt response to my enquiries re advancing the Global White Rhino Master Plan, and also your notice of the GCAP/GASP Rhino Workshops scheduled for Antwerp.

Unfortunately I will be unable to attend the CBSG/IUDZG Meetings in Antwerp this year so it may be appropriate for me to give you some of my comments in advance. Concerning the GCAP and GASP development, I believe it is more important for us to now progress the GASP at a much more rapid speed and in suggesting this I am mindful that we have already made substantial progress with the GCAP and also in recognition of the deteriorating situation facing most wild rhino populations. For my interpretation a GASP is ideally an integrated Action Plan supporting both wild and captive management and this we urgently need for all Rhino.

I have had recent discussions with contacts in South Africa who tell me that poaching of Southern White Rhino has now reached a significant level and it is affecting populations in both Krueger National Park and Umfolozi Game Reserve (we need to check these statements from official sources) while the Swaziland White Rhino population has been almost halved in the last 12 months. From my information in Zimbabwe there has also been significant poaching within the only viable wild population outside South Africa within the Hwange National Park. With 90% of the worlds White Rhino in South Africa and the deteriorating political situation we must all share considerable concerns for the in-situ status of this species over the next few years.

Obviously the conservation of both the Northern and Southern White Rhino in-situ must be our first concern and I would like to see an updated report from Martin Brooks and the African Rhino Specialist Group on current numbers, level of poaching, population trends etc. Presumably the ARSG have also developed an in-situ Action Plan which they wish to follow for White Rhino and we need to work closely with them on this.

With regards to the captive population, I have real concerns about;

1. The speed of response in developing a Global White Rhino Master Plan since our London Workshop in May 1992.
2. The establishment of an Action Plan to advance some of the objectives we set ourselves at this Workshop.
3. That the White Rhino is not breeding at a sufficiently fast enough rate to maintain a viable captive population over the long term. (Even over the next 20 years).

With an estimated 550 plus animals currently in captivity world wide, and with possibly less than 50 of these currently contributing to the Captive Breeding Programme, we are heading for an aging population that is about to crash over the next ten years. We must reverse this trend.

I am aware that the North American SSP has undertaken a considerable number of relocations in an effort to redistribute founder representation and encourage further breeding, but I believe that we need to tackle this problem on a global basis. I am not aware of similar moves in the EEP population. You will soon be receiving the Revision Draft for the ASMP Southern White Rhino Management Plan and I hope from this you will be able to gain a reasonably clear picture of our planned programme in Australasia. We have a clear commitment within the ASMP but not many animals.

Here are a few comments I would make towards establishing a Global White Rhino Master Plan with reference to the GASP.

Priorities

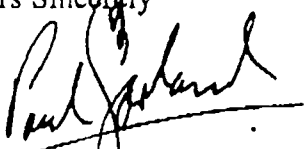
- Establish priorities for In-situ conservation objectives.
(Protection of core populations)
- Establish priorities for ex-situ conservation objectives.
(Create a viable captive breeding population)
- Develop a priority list for research requirements.
(Breeding biology, nutrition, etc.)
- Priority for Technical Support
((Artificial Insemination, Genetic Resource banking)

Action Plan

- Develop an Action Plan aimed at achieving stability in the wild population.
(Time-lines, actions, responsibilities etc.)
- Establish an Action Plan to develop a viable captive breeding population.
(time-lines, actions, responsibilities etc.)
- Define the Action Plan requirements concerning funding, resource base etc.,
(To support conservation objectives, insitu/ex-situ).

I would be happy to be part of the Global White Rhino Master Planning Team (as part of the GASP) and if I can be of any assistance in establishing some of the above please let me know. Good luck with the Workshop in Antwerp.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Garland', written over a horizontal line.

Paul Garland
DIRECTOR

c.c. Seal, Reece, Hopkins, Stroud



INTERNATIONAL RHINO FOUNDATION

PROGRAM OFFICE

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30 July 1993

TO: Paul Garland
FROM: Tom Foose
SUBJECT: WHITE RHINO PROGRAM

As promised, I am providing more feedback concerning development of a global masterplan for white rhino. Actually, I had prepared a response earlier in the week but was deferring transmission until I could have some of the material concerning the North American program reviewed. I have consulted with Randy Rockwell, who is just now finalizing the draft of the revised version of the North American SSP Masterplan. I will try to transmit a copy as soon as I can, perhaps even prevailing on Ron Tilson or Ulie Seal to carry it with them to Thailand if I receive from Randy before they depart on 6 August. In the meantime, your very constructive memo of 30 July has arrived as has the copy of the ASMP Southern White Rhino Species Management Plan. I'll go through the latter over the weekend and will provide copies to Randy Rockwell and Bob Reece. Bob incidentally is now away until the 16th of August. I'm also assuming the liberty of providing copies of your memo to me and this one back to you to a much wider group of persons as one means of getting more communication and interaction going on white rhino conservation.

At the outset, let me reinforce your latest remarks by concurring that:

- A significant decline in the wild population of southern white rhino seems likely in the foreseeable future and appears already underway in Zimbabwe;
- Viability of the wild populations is the paramount goal and the captive conservation community does need to work closely with the AfRSG and the Range States to assist with implementation of their action plans.
- The captive population is currently not self-sustaining demographically; white rhino will reproduce well in captivity but have been managed somewhat complacently because the wild populations had appeared to be prospering;
- It appears that 3 of the regions in the captive conservation community (ASMP, EEP, and SSP) are aware of this fact and are moving on a regional basis to attempt corrective action.
- There does now need to be a more vigorous attempt to integrate the regional efforts into a global program.

As acknowledged above and as you discuss in your memo, the situation in the wild for southern white rhino is becoming more precarious. Your information on the situation in South Africa largely agrees with mine. Rhino have recently been poached in Kruger; perhaps in Natal. At the last African Rhino Specialist Group (AfRSG) and at the UNEP Rhino Conference, South African management authorities have stated that they expect to be confronted by much intensified challenges soon and will need more resources to respond successfully. The situation in Zimbabwe appears worse than you suggest. The population, previously estimated at about 200, has been impacted hard by poachers; it may have been decimated.

The latest report of African Rhino Specialist Group Report is from the November 1992 Meeting in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. Unfortunately, it is a bit out-of-date as the situation for rhino in Africa continues to change so rapidly. The AfRSG and South Africa have developed action plans and priorities. The most recent versions were presented at the UNEP Rhino Conference in Nairobi in June 1993. Copies of these materials will be included in the briefing book for the GCAP/GASP Workshop in Antwerp. I will ship you a copy since you can't be in Antwerp. I am also requesting any more recent information that Martin Brooks can provide.

The captive conservation community does need to work more closely with the range states to help develop holistic action plans. There is a start in this regard in Zimbabwe. The IRF is contributing to a number of conservation activities there directed toward developing intensive protection zones (IPZs) (your core populations) as well as intensive management (captive) centers (IMCs) and programs, including support for a Rhino Conservation Coordinator Drew Conybeare. Until now, the focus has been more on black rhino but the emerging information on white rhino accentuates the need for more immediate attention there. The IRF is also continuing support of the helicopter operation in Zimbabwe which is being used currently for dehorning and translocation on both white and black rhino. A major objective is to consolidate rhinos into the IPZs. Once this consolidation has occurred, the helicopter will return to more anti-poaching work. Preliminary explorations suggest that Natal Parks Board is also interested in further cooperative programs and is interested in possibly working with the IRF.

You will observe from the materials from AfRSG and South Africa that the range states consider that their greatest need is for more financial support to implement the plans they have already developed for protection and management of the key (core) populations. In this regard, it would be helpful to know:

- What sort of financial resources for support of in situ programs might be available from, or through, the captive conservation community in Australia?
Realizing that institutional budgets are always tight, I'm thinking as much of fund-raising as of direct donations. Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales is of course already engaged in fund-raising for the black rhino program in Zimbabwe. Is it possible that efforts could be expanded and coordinated to more explicitly include white rhino and white rhino institutions?
- Would ASMP white rhino institutions be interested in participating through the IRF in programs for white rhino in Zimbabwe or South Africa?
- Do you have alternative mechanisms to propose?

There was much discussion at the North American SSP Masterplan about:

- (1) the need to provide some more assistance for in situ conservation efforts for white rhino in Zimbabwe and South Africa;
- (2) the possibility of moving some more white rhino from South Africa to the ex situ populations in North America, Europe, Australasia to rejuvenate the age distribution while the wild populations are still large and, in South Africa at least, growing.

Such an arrangement might also facilitate fulfilling the ASMP needs for additional founders for its program, while contributing more to southern white rhino conservation in the wild.

Obviously, as has been the case with black rhino, these two endeavors could be linked. Moreover, analogous to the black rhino program, the North Americans would be amenable to receiving white rhino directly from the wild and then providing to the ASMP rhino that had been resident in zoos if that would facilitate quarantine regulations (i.e., the need to pass through Cocos Island for imports to Australia).

In terms of the captive population, let me describe what has been occurring recently in North America. The revised SSP Masterplan is adjusting target population objectives and individual recommendations in anticipation of the highly probable deterioration in the wild status of this subspecies. Instead of a breeding population of 70 and a research population of 50 as delineated at the London Workshop, the respective targets are 100 breeding and perhaps 25 research rhino. The research collections will be developed at two facilities: White Oak and The Wilds. The SSP Masterplan is concentrating more on demographics than on genetics, trying to develop a self-sustaining North American population. Part of this effort will be the renewed attempt to develop collections of 2.2 or larger. The adjustment of founder representation is also continuing, but within the context of what is realized to be a demographic imperative. The result is that no females are currently considered surplus to the North American population, because of the demographics. Hence, there isn't anything more tangible or positive to report at this time on immediate provision of southern white rhino females from the SSP for the ASMP. The SSP is also developing a strategic research plan, a draft of which will hopefully be ready by the time of the Antwerp Workshop.

It is the case that all of the proposed SSP recommendations have been formulated from a regional perspective. However, a global perspective and plan must be developed. In terms of how to proceed with a Global White Rhino Master Plan, it seems to me that your suggestions about an Action Plan specifying actions, time-lines, and responsibilities is right on. Reviewing the recommendations from the London Workshop for the captive population, it appears that the initial actions were for the Regions to develop their plans better, considering the suggestions of the global working group. This process appears to have occurred in the ASMP and SSP and hopefully has in the EEP from which I am expecting a report soon. I have requested reports from the APP and SSCJ. Copies of all regional plans will be incorporated into the briefing book for the Antwerp meeting and will be distributed directly to all coordinators whether they can attend the Antwerp session or not.

What presumably needs to occur next is to review these plans and propose how the regional programs integrate to further establish and achieve global objectives. It had been my hope that this globalization would advance by a quantum leap through an intensive working session at Antwerp. At some point, the regional coordinators have to interact to reconcile the tradeoffs between regional and global needs. This process seems to be on the way to success with *Diceros bicornis minor* program. But success in that case seemed to require getting together face-to-face with a facilitator to sort things out.

It is indeed unfortunate that neither you nor Randy Rockwell will be able to attend. I do not yet know who will be attending the Antwerp Workshop from EEP and APP. Bob Reece will be in attendance to represent the SSP. Will there be someone from the ASMP who will be able to participate actively in the Rhino GCAP/GASP working sessions?

In the meantime, may I suggest that you and each of the other regional coordinators for white rhino (Akama, Rockwell, Tomasova, Labuschagne?) try to provide more specifics on the priorities and action plan that you propose in your memo, providing explicit objectives with actions, time-lines, and objectives to achieve them. I realize you all may need to have each of the others regional plans for this purpose. I will provide them as soon as I receive them. My office is available to assist with performing analyses, proposing options, etc. if the White Rhino GCAP/GASP working group so desires

It will probably also be useful, perhaps essential, for the GASP working groups for each of the species/subspecies to have a leader. Again, I had hoped to consider this issue at Antwerp. However, since it appears the southern white rhino ranks will be somewhat thin there, perhaps the white rhino group might select a leader via telecommunication. May I please have suggestions from the white rhino coordinators

Then, of course, there is the northern white rhino. The IRF has developed a partnership with the Columbus Zoo to initiate some support for in situ efforts with this subspecies. But of course, all these wild eggs are in one basket. On another front, perhaps getting too far ahead of the zoo stakeholders, I have been investigating the possibility of establishing a second population in a sanctuary situation in a more stable part of Africa, i.e. Kenya. Founders for this population could be obtained by repatriating some or all of the 9 rhino in captivity and adding 1-3 rhino from Garamba. The Kenya Wildlife Service, Rob Brett, Nigel Leader-Williams and one of the Kenyan Sanctuaries (Ol Pejeta) are very interested. Unfortunately, San Diego believes their female rhino are not cycling and are probably too old to move so far with what they consider to be a very low likelihood they would reproduce for the first time at their advanced age. I haven't had the opportunity to directly discuss recently with Dvir Kralove, but it was supposed to have been discussed at the EEP Rhino TAG meeting in late June and I am expecting feedback from Reinhard Frese and/or Kristina Tomasova soon.

Let me know what you think. Thanks for all your efforts to get this program moving better.

P.S. Since the resources that will be needed for rhino conservation in situ over the next several years are so great, is there a possibility that the captive conservation community might be able to encourage the governments of New Zealand and Australia to provide substantial funds. There is such an effort in progress in the United States and perhaps in the U.K.

cc: CBSG: Seal, Tilson
 APP: Labuschagne, Spence, Wilson
 ASMP: Hopkins, Stroud
 EEP/JMSC: Tomasova, Frese, Lindsay, Brouwer, de Boer, Princee
 SSCJ: Akama, Masui, Komori
 SSP: Rockwell, Reece, Killmar, Hutchins, Ryder
 SSC: Brooks (AfRSG), Khan (AsRSG), Stuart, Rabb
 Range States South Africa: Hughes
 Bophthswana.: Emslie
 Zimbabwe: Nduku, Martin, Conybeare
 Kenya: Brett
 IRF Jackson, Kelly, Smith, Bass, Lukas, Beattie, La Rue, Knowles, Schroeder, Tennison, De La Harpe

WILD AND CAPTIVE POPULATIONS OF RHINOCEROS 1 SEPTEMBER 1993

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>WILD POPULATION</u>	<u>CAPTIVE POPULATION</u>
<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	2,400	210
<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	5,700	640 +
<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	2,000	124
<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	< 100	0
<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	800	24
African Rhino Species	8,100	850
Asian Rhino Species	2,900	148
All Rhino Species	11,000	1,000

**WILD AND CAPTIVE POPULATIONS
OF RHINOCEROS
1 SEPTEMBER 1993**

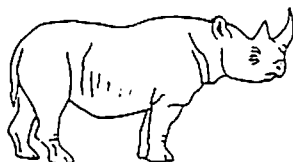
<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>WILD POPULATION</u>	<u>CAPTIVE POPULATION</u>
Black Rhino	2,400	210
White Rhino	5,700	640 +
Indian/Nepalese Rhino	2,000	124
Javan Rhino	< 100	0
Sumatran Rhino	800	24
African Rhino Species	8,100	850
Asian Rhino Species	2,900	148
All Rhino Species	11,000	1,000

WILD AND CAPTIVE POPULATIONS OF RHINOCEROS 1 SEPTEMBER 1993

<u>TAXON</u>	<u>WILD POPULATION</u>	<u>CAPTIVE POPULATION</u>
<i>Diceros bicornis bicornis</i>	560	0
<i>Diceros bicornis longipes</i>	40	0
<i>Diceros bicornis michaeli</i>	500	165
<i>Diceros bicornis minor</i>	1,300	45
<i>Ceratotherium simum cottoni</i>	30 +	9
<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	5,700	630 +
<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	2,000	124
<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	< 100	0
<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis harrisoni</i>	100	5
<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis sumatrensis</i>	700	19
African Rhino Species	8,100	850
Asian Rhino Species	2,900	148
All Rhino Species	11,000	1,000

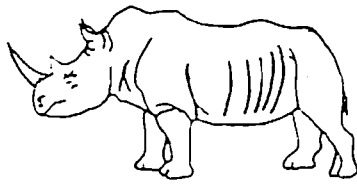
WILD AND CAPTIVE POPULATIONS OF RHINOCEROS 1 SEPTEMBER 1993

<u>TAXON</u>	<u>WILD POPULATION</u>	<u>CAPTIVE POPULATION</u>
Southwestern Black Rhino	560	0
Northwestern Black Rhino	40	0
Eastern Black Rhino	500	165
Southern Black Rhino	1,400	45
Northern White Rhino	30 +	9
Southern White Rhino	5,700	630 +
Indian/Nepalese Rhino	2,000	124
Javan Rhino	< 100	0
Eastern (Borneo) Sumatran Rhino	100	5
Western (Sumatra/Malaya) Sumatran Rhino	700	19
African Rhino Species	8,100	850
Asian Rhino Species	2,900	148
All Rhino Species	11,000	1,000



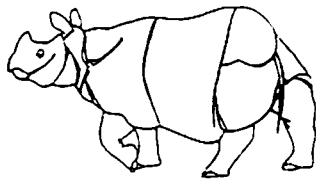
AFRICAN BLACK RHINOCEROS

SCIENTIFIC NAME:	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
SUBSPECIES:	4: Eastern, Southern, Southwestern, Northwestern.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	A two-horned browsing (leaf and twig eating) rhino that occurs in bushland and savannah; weight about 2500 lb and height 5 ft at the shoulder.
ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:	Virtually all of Africa south of the Sahara except rain forest.
CURRENT POPULATION:	
WILD:	2,400 in 28 major locations
CAPTIVE:	210 in 67 institutions
RECENT TRENDS:	Decline of 97% in last 20 years; 33% in last 2 years.
MAJOR AREAS AND POPULATIONS:	<p>Kenya: Nairobi NP, Solio, Aberdares, Nakuru, Laikipia</p> <p>Tanzania: Ngorongoro, Selous</p> <p>Zimbabwe: Hwange, Matusadona, Matopos, Chizarira, SAVE Conservancy, Midlands Conservancy, Bubiana Conservancy, Lonely Mine</p> <p>Namibia: Etosha, Damaraland, Waterberg Plateau</p> <p>South Africa: Umfolozi-Hluhluwe, Kruger, Mkuzi, Itala, Ndumo, Pilanesburg, Ndumo, Addo</p> <p>Cameroon: Benoue N.P. ?</p>
ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS:	\$ 20,000,000 over next 3 years.
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES BY CAPTIVE COMMUNITY:	<p>Global Captive Breeding Program</p> <p>International Rhino Foundation Program in Zimbabwe</p> <p>Zoological Society of London Program in Kenya</p> <p>NYZS Rhino Program in Kenya</p> <p>Zurich Zoo Black Rhino Program</p>



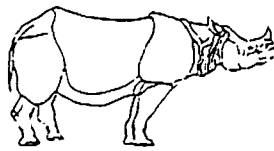
AFRICAN WHITE RHINOCEROS

SCIENTIFIC NAME:	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>		
SUBSPECIES:	2: Southern and Northern		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	A two-horned grazing (grass eating) rhino that occurs in bushland and savannah; weight about 3000 lb and height 5 ft at the shoulder.		
ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:	Savannah areas in central and southern Africa		
CURRENT POPULATION:			
	WILD:	5,700 Southern 31 Northern	in 21 major locations in 1 major location
	CAPTIVE:	630 Southern 9 Northern	in 267 institutions in 2 institutions
RECENT TRENDS:	Population has actually increased in wild overall but most rhino are in South Africa where appreciable poaching is occurring; largest population outside South Africa has been the 200 in Zimbabwe where numbers have just been reduced 50% by poachers.		
MAJOR AREAS AND POPULATIONS:	South Africa: HluHluwe-Umfolozi, Kruger, Mkuzi, Pilanesburg, Itala, Manyaleti, Ndumo, Loskop, Weenen, Borakalalo, Madikwe, Tembe, Tsolwane		
	Swaziland:	Mkwaya	
	Namibia:	Waterberg Plateau	
	Zimbabwe:	Matopos, Midlands Conservancy, Hwange	
	Kenya:	Solio	
	Zaire:	Garamba (northern white rhino)	
ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS:	\$ 15,000,000 over the next 3 years.		
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES BY CAPTIVE COMMUNITY:	Global Captive Breeding Program		
	International Rhino Foundation/Columbus Zoo Support for Garamba National Park		
	Frankfurt Zoological Society Program in Garamba National Park		



INDIAN/NEPALESE RHINOCEROS (GREATER ASIAN ONE-HORNED)

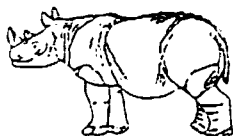
SCIENTIFIC NAME:	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>		
SUBSPECIES:	No subspecies generally recognized.		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	A one-horned grazing (grass eating) rhino that occurs in riverain grasslands and occasionally adjacent woodland; weight about 4000 lb and height 6 ft at the shoulder.		
ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:	The grasslands along the major river systems of northern India, Pakistan, and Nepal.		
CURRENT POPULATION:			
	WILD:	2,000	in 8 major locations
	CAPTIVE:	124	in 45 Institutions.
RECENT TRENDS:	Population in India has been growing until recently, but poaching is on the increase with the second largest population Manas recently decimated; likewise in Nepal poaching is intensifying.		
MAJOR AREAS AND POPULATIONS:	India: Kaziranga, Manas, Orang, Pobitora, Jaldapara, Dudhwa Nepal: Chitawan, Bardia		
ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS	\$ 7,000,000 over the next 3 years.		
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES BY CAPTIVE COMMUNITY:	Global Captive Breeding Program Fort Worth Zoo Cooperative Program with King Mahendra Trust in Nepal		



JAVAN RHINOCEROS

(LESSER ASIAN ONE-HORNED RHINOCEROS)

SCIENTIFIC NAME:	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>		
SUBSPECIES:	2: Indonesia and Vietnam		
GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	A one-horned grazing (grass eating) rhino that occurs in riverain grasslands and occasionally adjacent woodland; weight about 3000 lb and height 5 ft at the shoulder.		
ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:	Pastures and woodland along tropical forest river systems in Southeast Asia from N.E. India through Indochina and Malay Peninsula and the islands of Sumatra and Java.		
CURRENT POPULATION:	Populations stagnant in size at best; there is evidence of poaching in both Indonesia and Vietnam.		
	WILD:	< 100	in 2 major locations
	CAPTIVE:	0	
RECENT TRENDS:			
MAJOR AREAS AND POPULATIONS:	Indonesia:	Ujung Kulon	
	Vietnam:	Nam Bei Kat Tien	
ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS:	\$ 3,000,000 over the next 3 years.		
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES BY CAPTIVE COMMUNITY:	Minnesota Zoo Adopt A Park Program in Ujung Kulon		



SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS

ASIAN TWO-HORNED RHINOCEROS

SCIENTIFIC NAME:	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>
SUBSPECIES:	3: Peninsular Malaysia/Sumatra; Borneo; Myanmar/N.E. India
GENERAL DESCRIPTION:	A two-horned browsing (leaf and twig eating) rhino that occurs in tropical forest; weight about 1500 lb and height 4 ft at the shoulder.
ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:	Tropical forest from eastern India through all of mainland Southeast Asia and the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.
CURRENT POPULATION:	
WILD:	< 1,000 in 9 major locations
CAPTIVE:	24 in 10 institutions
RECENT TRENDS:	Poaching pressure is appreciable with losses significant losses detected in major protected areas; habitat degradation is also a major problem with this species.
MAJOR AREAS AND POPULATIONS:	Indonesia: Kerinci-Seblat, Gunung Leuser, Barisan Selatan Malaysia: Taman Negara, Endau Rompin, Selama, Belum, Tabin, Danum Valley
ESTIMATED FUNDING NEEDS:	\$ 10,000,000 over the next 3 years.
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES BY CAPTIVE COMMUNITY:	Global Captive Breeding Program Sumatran Rhino Trust Program

Discussion Document
Version 1.1

A FUND-RAISING SCHEME FOR RHINO CONSERVATION

Rhinos are at a do-or-die point. Extinction is in sight for all 5 species.

Redeeming them from the brink will require more resources. The recent UNEP Rhino Conference has estimated the cost at US \$ 50-60 Million over the next 3 to 5 years.

Neither governments or the large conservation organizations seem able to respond adequately to the challenge.

The captive conservation community is motivated to assist but resources are limited. To date there has seemed to be no way we could really help provide the level of funding that is really required to do something significant *in situ*.

A possible scheme has been proposed that if feasible may enable the captive conservation community (facilitated by the Global Captive Action Plan and the International Rhino Foundation) to generate funds at a level that is significant in relation to the need.

The basic idea is to develop a pyramid of contributions.

It is proposed to refer to each pyramid as a "horn".

The tip of the pyramid would be a cadre of committed individuals and institutions. They would be recruited:

- at major zoo conferences (e.g. AAZPA Annual Conference in Omaha)
- zoological institutions and societies
- through a public relations campaign.

The individual or institution that commences the pyramid would contribute a modest sum but also commit to recruiting a modest number (2 to 5) persons who would continue the pyramid.

Two basic kinds of pyramids are proposed:

"Magic Horn" pyramids: They would normally be initiated by an individual who would contribute \$25 and then recruit 5 persons for the next (2nd) level. There would be an attempt to carry each of the individual or magic horns to 5 levels. The money generated by these Individual "Magic" Horns would be used to support protected areas, key populations, and priority projects as recommended by the IUCN SSC African and Asian Rhino Specialist Groups and other the National Action Plans of Rhino Range States.

Golden Magic Horns: They would be primarily adopted by a Captive Conservation Institution and perhaps eventually corporations, schools, or philanthropists. In the cases of captive conservation institutions, this Horn would be specifically identified as that Institution's Horn, e.g. "The NYZS Wildlife Conservation Society Horn". A golden magic horn could also be carried to 5 levels or to an indefinite number of levels.

- The money generated by an Institution's Horn would be equally divided by that Institution and by the International Rhino Foundation.
- The 50% retained by the Institution would be used for ex situ rhino conservation programs at that Institution.
- The 50% contributed to the International Rhino Foundation would be used for in situ conservation (except for a maximum of 5% to defray operational expenses) on a species, protected area, and project of the Institution's choice.
- The menu of choices would largely be provided by the priorities established by the IUCN SSC African and Asian Rhino Specialist Groups and/or the National Action Plans of the Range States. Hence, the Institution would have the prerogative of deciding where and how its money will be expended.
- It seems that this plan would enable Institutions to develop Adopt a Protected Area programs without stress on their existing budgets.

Attached are some projections of the kinds of funds that may be possible from both kinds of horns.

Critical to this scheme will be the recruitment of the original cadre of individuals and institutions. It is believed that this can best be initiated by a dynamic, charismatic appeal at critical times and places.

An obvious possibility is the AAZPA Annual Conference in Omaha. In terms of inaugurating magic horns by individuals, a charismatic appeal during the opening session could be productive if it can be arranged. Critical to success here is the person who would present the appeal. In terms of inaugurating the golden magic horns by institutions, the initial approach must be to the Directors. The Directors Lunch seems a possibility. Again, the choice of spokesman is of paramount importance. It will also be essential to have AAZPA as a partner although we believe the initiative should be global and led by the IRF. Hence we may have to exert special effort to insure the relationship is a partnership. It does not seem appropriate from this perspective that the money should go through the AAZPA Office or provide overhead there.

In regard to all of the above, I would be interested to know and would like to discuss with you:

- (1) What you think of the scheme?
- (2) What do you think of the appeal prospects at the AAZPA Conference?
- (3) Do you agree about the proposed terms of partnership with AAZPA?
- (4) Would you be willing to help, in particular
 - (A) Would you consider presenting the appeal on individual "Magic Horns" to the opening session of the Conference?
 - (B) Would you consider presenting the appeal on institutional "Golden Magic Horns" at the Directors Lunch.
 - (C) Would you be willing to help discuss this prospect with Sid Butler?
 - (D) Would New York be prepared to become a Member of the IRF at this time?

RHINO INCOME

MAGIC HORN INCOME PROJECTION				
			INCOME PER	INCOME PER
	PEOPLE	TOTAL PEOPLE	\$25 HORN	\$100 HORN
LEVEL 1	1			
LEVEL 2	5	6	\$150	\$600
LEVEL 3	25	30	\$750	\$3,000
LEVEL 4	125	150	\$3,750	\$15,000
LEVEL 5	625	750	\$18,750	\$75,000
TOTAL MAGIC HORNS STARTED	2000 FROM ZOO MEETINGS AND FROM PRESS AND PSA'S			
TOTAL GOLDEN HORNS STARTED	150 BOARD CONTACTS			
		\$25 PER NODE		\$100 PER NODE
USING % PER LEVEL	% TO LEVEL	MAGIC HORN	% TO LEVEL	GOLDEN HORN
LEVEL 3	50%	\$750,000	25%	\$112,500
LEVEL 4	25%	\$1,875,000	50%	\$1,125,000
LEVEL 5	25%	\$9,375,000	25%	\$2,812,500
TOTAL		\$12,000,000		\$4,050,000
ANOTHER ANALYSIS				
	MAGIC HORN	GOLDEN HORN		
	\$25	\$100		
HORNS COMPLETED TO LEVEL 5				
100	\$1,875,000	\$7,500,000		
500	\$9,375,000	\$37,500,000		
1000	\$18,750,000	\$75,000,000		
2500	\$46,875,000	\$187,500,000		
	MAGIC HORN	GOLDEN HORN		
	\$25	\$100		
HORNS COMPLETED TO LEVEL 4				
100	\$375,000	\$1,500,000		
500	\$1,875,000	\$7,500,000		
1000	\$3,750,000	\$15,000,000		
2500	\$9,375,000	\$37,500,000		
	MAGIC HORN	GOLDEN HORN		
	\$25	\$100		
HORNS COMPLETED TO LEVEL 3				
100	\$75,000	\$300,000		
500	\$375,000	\$1,500,000		
1000	\$750,000	\$3,000,000		
2500	\$1,875,000	\$7,500,000		

THE INTERNATIONAL RHINO FOUNDATION (IRF)

- The International Rhino Foundation is a non-profit corporation dedicated to conservation of the 5 species of rhinoceros.
- Membership in the IRF includes conservation organizations and individual conservationists based in the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom.
- The IRF operates as a service organization providing technical, administrative, and financial help for rhino conservation programs, both *in situ* (in the wild) and *ex situ* (in captivity).
- *In situ*, IRF emphasis is on intensive protection and management programs in range states.
- IRF concentrates on projects and programs which are significant, feasible, and affordable, criteria that have not always characterized rhino conservation efforts.
- Currently, the major focus of IRF activity is on the **Black and Southern White Rhino** in Zimbabwe which is under the greatest challenge from poaching at this time.
- Major IRF activities in Zimbabwe include:
 - Assistance with establishment of intensive protection zones (IPZs) which are fortified areas of natural habitat into which nuclei of rhino have been consolidated.
 - Sponsorship of a Rhino Conservation Coordinator for the country
 - provision of a helicopter with operating support to help in the translocation of rhino into IPZs and the dehorning of rhino to deter poachers.
 - Support for intensive management centers (IMCs) and programs inside Zimbabwe to provide the security and control of captive management but within the natural habitat.
- The IRF is also involved or is developing programs in other countries for other species of rhino.
 - Support for the last verified wild population (31 animals) of **Northern White Rhino** in Garamba National Park, Zaire
 - Technical and administrative support for the IUCN/SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group, including facilitation of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project on the **Sumatran and Javan Rhino** of South East Asia
 - Organization of a full meeting of the IUCN/SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group in India during which there will also be a population and habitat viability (PHVA) analysis workshop for the Greater One-Horned Asian Rhino, more commonly known as the **Indian/Nepalese Rhino**. From these workshops, IRF programs for the Indian/Nepalese Rhino are envisioned.
 - Support for the intensive protection and management program for **Sumatran Rhino** in Malaysia
- *Ex situ*, IRF also facilitates conservation programs for rhino worldwide, both in range states and in non-range states.
 - Specifically, the IRF program officer serves as the Coordinator/Facilitator for the Global Captive Action Plan (GCAP) and Global Animal Survival Plans (GASP) for rhinoceros species.
 - The GCAP and GASP are the global programs formed through integration of conservation programs of the various regions of the captive community worldwide, e.g.
 - The Species Survival Plan (SSP) of the AAZPA in North America.
 - The European Endangered Species Program of EAZA in Europe.
 - The Australasian Species Management Programme (ASMP) in Australia and New Zealand.
 - The Species Survival Committees of JAZGA in Japan.
 - The African Propagation Program (APP) of PAAZAB in Africa.
 - The Captive Breeding Programs of SEAZA in South East Asia.
 - The IESBP Rhino Program in India.



The Rhino Conservation Newsletter

FALL 1993

OUTLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

- Redesign Logo to Indicate Around The Horn will become the Newsletter of Rhino GCAP/GASP and the International Rhino Foundation (IRF).
- Introductory Article by Co-Editors Reece and Foose on New Auspices for Newsletter.
- Restatement of Objectives/ Offer to Include Inserts for two IUCN/SSC Rhino Specialist Groups.
- Announcement about Pachyderm.
- Summary of GCAP/GASP including Regional Reports.
- Synopsis of IRF.
- Possible Article on "Magic Horn" Fund-Raising Effort.
- Report on UNEP Rhino Meeting.
- Article on GEF.
- Summaries of Reports from Specialist Groups
- Reports on Critical Areas:
 - Indonesia by Philip Wells
 - Garamba National Park by Kes Smith
 - Ujung Kulon by Mike Griffiths
 - Vietnam by J. Sugardjito
 - Zimbabwe by Drew Conybeare
- Announcements of Events:
 - Sumatran Rhino PHVA in Indonesia.
 - Indian Rhino PHVA/Asian Rhino Specialist Group Meeting in India.
- Article on Proposed U.S. Rhino Bill.
- Discussion on Rhino Horn Trade.
- Announcement of Availability of PHVA on Kenya Black Rhino.
- Solicitation of Articles for Future Issues.
- Intended Publication Schedule.



Captive Breeding Specialist Group

Species Survival Commission
IUCN -- The World Conservation Union
U. S. Seal, CBSG Chairman

Date: 21 July 1993

To: Antwerp GCAP Workshop Leaders (Glatston-Small Carnivores, Foster-Turley-Otters with Small carnivores, Dolan-Deer, Killmar-Caprinae, Johnston-Ursids, Kolter-Ursids, Sausman-Antelope, Stevenson-Primates, Baker-Primates, Foose-Rhinos, Wirth-Small Carnivores, Wildt-Felids, Mellen-Felids, and Mirande-Cranes).

Subject: GCAP Workshops and Working Documents

From: CBSG (Byers, Ellis, Seal)

1. I (Seal) have talked to each of you about conducting a GCAP Workshop exercise for your species group at the CBSG meeting in Antwerp. It will be based upon the CAMP report for your taxonomic group and the additional information on the captive populations available from the ISIS TAG and Abstracts, from the Regional reports (ASMP, EEP, JAZGA, PAAZAB, and SSP as well as materials from the other regions. Also needed will be copies (hard and computer database) of all of the regional and international studbooks for any of the species in your taxonomic group. It will be important to inform the TAG leaders in each of the regions about the process even if they are not planning to attend this meeting. I have talked about these plans at each of the Regional Zoo meetings I have attended this year and there have been several pieces in the Newsletter as well to which we can refer.

2. A briefing document has been prepared for your particular taxonomic group. It also includes some material describing the intended work and goals of the process. Examples are drawn from the Felid CAMP and the AAZPA/TAG document which has progressed in its development of the North American Felid TAG program. Another example, not included with the briefing materials, is the Rhino GCAP document which worked with a much smaller group of species for which much more detailed information was available in the form of studbooks, working groups, and meetings.

3. I anticipate that each group will need to meet several times over the 3 days of the meeting beginning on the first day. Please regard these exercises as experiments in the development of the process and emphasize that there will be continued review and development of the documents and reports produced so that all of the participating regions will have an opportunity to provide their information, thoughts, and statements on their priorities. It is important that we develop an effective priority setting and cooperative regional collection planning process as possible.



Captive Breeding Specialist Group

Species Survival Commission
IUCN -- The World Conservation Union
U. S. Seal, CBSG Chairman

Dear GCAP Leader:

Enclosed you will find the following materials to assist you in leading the GCAP exercise for your taxon at the CBSG Annual Meeting in Antwerp:

- 1) Copy of fax from Ulie Seal
- 2) An overview of GCAPS
- 3) Hard copies of CAMP tables for the taxon in question (except Ursids)
- 4) Hard copies of the GCAP tables for the taxon in question
- 5) ISIS TAG report for the taxon in question + cover sheet re: TAG reports
- 6) ISIS Abstract Report for the taxon in question
- 7) Disk copy of CAMP and GCAP tables for taxon in question
- 8) Felid CAMP/Action Plan
- 9) Sample Cervid GCAP Tables
- 10) A list of all Regional Conservation Coordinators, SSP-type program coordinators, and studbook keepers.

Although the Felid CAMP/Action Plan is not a global GCAP, it has been included as an example of collection/program priority planning. Of particular relevance to the GCAP process are pages 43-49. The Cervid GCAP tables may be used as a guideline for filling in the GCAP tables for your respective taxon at the workshop. Data included in the enclosed GCAP tables are from ISIS and may require some revisions with input from regional coordinators, regional program managers, and workshop attendees. Each of you will be responsible for contacting the people that you feel would be appropriate for contributing data that you will need for the workshop. The enclosed lists of coordinators and studbook keepers may be of use to you in this effort.

Please do not hesitate to contact the CBSG Office if we can provide any further information or if you have questions.

See you in Antwerp!

Sincerely,

Susie Ellis, Ph.D.
Program Officer

Onnie Byers, Ph.D.
Program Officer

GLOBAL CAPTIVE ACTION PLANS

IUCN/SSC Captive Breeding Specialist Group

A Global Captive Action Plan (GCAP) attempts to provide a strategic overview and framework for effective and efficient application and allocation of captive resources to conservation of the broad group of taxa of concern (i.e., an order, family, etc.). GCAP's are a product of CAMP workshops, and provide strategic guidance for captive programs at both the Global and Regional level in terms of captive breeding and also possible other support (technical, financial) for *in situ* conservation. More specifically, GCAPs recommend which taxa are most in need of captive propagation and hence:

- 1) which taxa in captivity should remain there,
- 2) which taxa not yet in captivity should be there, and
- 3) which taxa currently in captivity should no longer be maintained there.

Where captive programs are indicated, there is an attempt to propose the level of captive programs required, reflecting status and prospects in the wild as well as taxonomic distinctiveness. The level of captive program is defined by its genetic and demographic objectives which translate into a target population size that will be required to achieve these objectives. Target population depends on a number of factors:

- * level of demographic security
- * kind and amount of genetic diversity
- * period of time
- * size of the wild population
- * size of other captive populations of similar species
- * reproductive technology available

There will be multiple genetic and demographic objectives depending on the status and prospects of the taxon in the wild and hence different captive population targets: some taxa need large populations for a long time; others need small incipient nuclei or reduced gene pools that can be expanded later if needed. Computer models and software exist to establish rough targets now. Adjustments to current sizes of captive populations will be a result of these recommendations. The approximate scheme that has evolved so far for Global Captive Action Plans is:

<u>Captive Recommendation</u>	<u>Level of Captive Program</u>
I-1	Intensive - 1. Captive population should be developed and managed that is sufficient to preserve 90% of the genetic diversity of a population for 100 years (90%/100). Program should be developed within 3 years. This is an emergency program based on the present availability of genetically diverse founders.
I-2	Intensive - 2. Initiate a captive program in the future, within 3 or more years. Captive population should be developed and managed that is a nucleus of 50-100 individuals organized with the aim to represent as much of the wild gene pool as possible. This program may require periodic importation of individuals from the wild population to maintain this high level of genetic diversity in a limited captive population. This type of program should be viewed as protection against potential extirpation of wild populations.
N	No. A captive program is not currently recommended
P =	Pending. A captive program is not currently recommended but may be reconsidered pending further data

This system proposes that captive populations should be treated as an integral part of the metapopulations being managed by conservation strategies and action plans. Viable metapopulations often may need to include captive components (Foose et al., 1987). The IUCN Policy Statement on Captive Breeding (IUCN, 1987) recommends in general that captive propagation programs be a component of conservation strategies for taxa whose wild population is below 1,000 individuals. It is proposed that captive and wild populations should and can be intensively and interactively managed with interchanges of animals occurring as needed and as feasible. There may be many problems with such interchanges including epidemiologic risks, logistic difficulties, financial limitations, etc. But with effort, based on limited but growing experience, these can be resolved. The bottom line is that strategies and priorities should try to maximize options and minimize regrets.

Captive populations are a support, not a substitute, for wild populations. This kind of system is the premise on which the proposals for captive nuclei are predicated. Basically, these nuclei would be small populations in captivity that would need to be subsidized genetically, and perhaps demographically, from the wild while natural populations are still large enough to fulfill this function without significant detriment ("Not of Concern", "Vulnerable"). This system would normally require the addition of one or two wild-caught individuals per generation to the captive nucleus. If and when the wild populations declined into a greater state of threat (i.e. "Endangered"),

The program goal for 90%/100 Years is different from what has been recommended as the general guideline for captive programs in the past (Foose, et al., 1986), i.e., 90% of genetic diversity for 200 years. A shorter time period is proposed for three reasons:

- * It buys time for more taxa that might be excluded from captive programs if a longer time period (e.g., 200 years) is adopted.
- * It maintains more incentive to secure or restore viable populations *in situ*.

GCAPs are developed by a Global Action Plan Working Group which includes representatives from each of the Regional Captive Programs. The GCAPs provide a strategic framework within which the Taxon Advisory Groups (TAGs) in the various organized Regions (e.g., ASMP, EEP, SSP, SSCJ) of the zoo and aquarium world will formulate and implement their own Strategic Regional Collection Plans. In reality, Global and the Regional Plans will be interactively and iteratively developed. The Regional TAGs are integrally involved in the development of the Global Captive Action Plans.

Ideally, the Regional TAGs then consider this first draft of the GCAP within a regional context to develop a draft of a Regional Collection Plan (RCP). Once draft Regional Plans are formulated, the GCAP process continues as the RCPs of various regions are reviewed at the global level in an attempt to coordinate and, where necessary and agreeable, adjust Regional priorities in an attempt to maximize effectiveness of the international captive community in responding to conservation needs. The GCAP and RCP process are thus both interactive and iterative. In this way RCPs of the various Regions will not develop in isolation from one another and captive resources can be allocated efficiently and effectively to taxa in need.

Ultimately, the GCAP will recommend how responsibilities for captive programs might best be distributed among organized Regions of the global captive community. Further, the Global Captive Action Plan Working Groups will facilitate interaction and coordination among Regional TAGs as they develop their Regional Collection Plans and Regional Breeding Programs in an attempt to optimize use of captive space and resources for conservation on an international basis.

The GCAPs must confront the realities of limitation in captive habitat (i.e., space and other resources). The priorities for captive propagation must be reconciled by the potential or capacity of zoos and aquaria. TAGs in many Regions are now conducting surveys of the amount of captive space available. These surveys are rather sophisticated considering the captive ecologies and taxonomic affinities of the taxa, zoogeographic themes of the institutions. Obviously the size of populations that can be maintained will be determined by the number of taxa for which programs are developed. The Regional TAGs will most accurately assess captive holding/exhibit space in their Regions using surveys and censuses to supplement studbook databases,

ISIS records, national or regional inventories, etc.

It is through the Regional Collection Plans and the Regional Breeding Programs developed under them that the recommendations of the Global Captive Action Plans will be realized. However, to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of captive resources, Regional Programs will need to be integrated and coordinated to form global programs or Global Animal Survival Plans (GASPs). Programs and masterplans for propagation and management now exceed 200 in the various regions of the zoo/aquarium world and development is in progress to form global programs (GASPs) for at least a dozen taxa.

Any and all taxa that are maintained in captivity should be managed as populations. Hence, once taxa are selected for captive propagation, they must be managed by Regional (RCP) and Global (GCPP or GASP) Captive Propagation Programs. Therefore there should be studbooks, coordinators, masterplans, taxon advisory groups or other management provisions for these taxa. Moreover, animal spaces as well as the animals themselves should be managed. If zoos and aquaria are to respond to the great need for captive programs, management will increasingly need to be more collective, i.e., more through Taxon Advisory Groups rather than individual taxon management and/or propagation committees.

While captive breeding programs are emphasized in the GCAPs, the Plans also attempt

- 1) to identify where and how the captive community can assist with transfer of intensive management information and technology
- 2) develop priorities for the limited financial support the captive community can provide for *in situ* conservation (e.g., adopt-a-sanctuary programs).

The Review Process for CAMPs and GCAPs.

The results of the initial CAMP and GCAP workshops are published as a Review Edition of a Conservation Assessment and Management Plan. Draft CAMPs are reviewed: 1) by distribution to 100-200 wildlife managers and regional captive programs worldwide for comment; 2) at regional review sessions at various CBSG meetings and workshops, utilizing local expertise with the taxonomic group in question. Thus CAMP and GCAP workshops are not single events although sometimes they are singular events. Instead, they are part of a continuing and evolving process of developing conservation and recovery plans for the taxa involved. The CAMP review process allows extraction of information from experts worldwide. CAMPs are continuously evolving as new information becomes available and as global and regional situations and priorities shift. In nearly all cases, follow-up workshops (such as GCAP workshops) will be required to consider particular

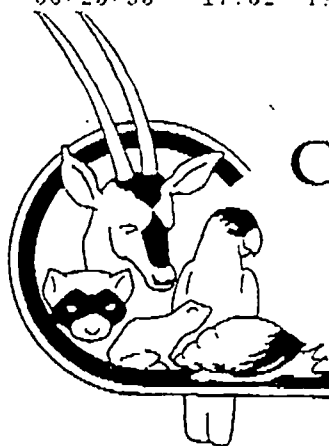
issues in greater depth or on a regional basis. Moreover, some form of follow-up will always be necessary to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the recommendation resulting from the workshop.

CAMPs and GCAPs are "living" documents that will be continually reassessed and revised based upon new information and shifting needs. The current CAMP and GCAP process will continue both by its application to new groups of taxa and the refinement of the ones already under way. Over the next five years it is intended to initiate the CAMP/GCAP process for all terrestrial vertebrate groups (the so-called tetrapods) and for selected fish groups.

The CAMP process is the first step toward establishment of global priorities for intensive conservation action. CAMPs provide a global framework for intensive management in the wild for captivity. Regional Captive Breeding Programs can use the CAMPs as guides as they develop their own action plans. The long-term impact of the CAMP process on global priority setting will be important. Within the near future, and for the first time, wildlife and zoo animal managers worldwide will have a set of comprehensive documents at their disposal, collaboratively and scientifically developed, which establish priorities for global wild and captive species management and conservation. Ultimately, these processes will catalyze the wise worldwide use of limited resources for species conservation.

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Captive Breeding Specialist Group

Species Survival Commission
IUCN - The World Conservation Union
U. S. Seal, CBSG Chairman

Date: 25 August 1993

To: GCAP Working Group Leaders

From: CBSG

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 3
To Tom Foote	From CBSG	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax # 614-228-7210	Fax #	

We are very much looking forward to the series of GCAP workshops to be held in Antwerp next week. In addition to the other materials we have sent you, we thought it would be helpful for you to have this brief outline of the GCAP process. If we can assist in any other way with your preparations, please let us know.

GCAP OVERVIEW

I. INFORMATION NEEDED

1. CAMP PRIORITIES AND PROGRAM GOALS
2. ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY
3. INSTITUTIONS HOLDING THE TAXON
4. FOUNDERS OF CAPTIVE POPULATION
5. MANAGEMENT AND BREEDING HISTORY IN CAPTIVITY
6. DEMOGRAPHICS OF CAPTIVE POPULATION
7. ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL SPACE FOR TAXON

II. INFORMATION SOURCES

1. ISIS ABSTRACTS
2. IZ YEARBOOK
3. STUDBOOKS
4. ISIS TAG REPORT
5. REGIONAL SURVEYS AND DATABASES
6. PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE
7. CAMP AND GCAP WORKSHOP REPORTS
8. SSC AND ICBP ACTION PLANS

III. GCAP REPORT PREPARATION

1. CAMP WORKSHOP REPORT ON TAXON STATUS
2. CAMP REPORT CAPTIVE POPULATION PRIORITIES
3. CAPTIVE POPULATION INFORMATION
4. SUGGESTED GCAP POPULATION TARGETS
5. PRIORITIZATION OF GCAP POPULATIONS
6. DETERMINATION OF REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
7. TABULATION OF GCAP INFORMATION
8. PREPARATION OF REVIEW DRAFT OF REPORT

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

1. PREPARATION OF REVIEW DRAFT REPORT
2. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT TO TAG CHAIRS AND CC
3. REGIONAL & NATIONAL REVIEW OF DRAFT REPORT
4. SELECTION OF REGIONAL SPECIES TARGETS
5. GCAP MEETING OF TAG CHAIRS
6. REVISED REGIONAL TARGETS & RECOMMENDATIONS
7. REGIONAL COLLECTION PLANS
8. REGIONAL STUDBOOKS AND SPECIES PLANS
9. INSTITUTIONAL TARGETS AND COLLECTION PLANS
10. GASPs FOR INDIVIDUAL SPECIES