

***Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area
(JRSCA)***

**ACTIVITIES & PERFORMANCE REPORT
UJUNG KULON - NP
2nd QUARTER REPORT
1 April – 31 June 2017**

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Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area (JRSCA)

Authorship:

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Material and information gathered from field reports and associated documents.

Executive Summary:

The population of *Rhinoceros sondaicus* has been restricted to Ujung Kulon since the 1930s.

Rhino numbers have hovered at about 40 or 50 individuals for several decades.

The population appears to be stable, perhaps even increasing, based upon the most recent field research results. Recent video camera trap data analyzed by the UKNP authority indicates that there are at least 60 animals in the population, including three relatively young calves.

However, the park probably is nearing carrying capacity and the rhino population is unlikely to increase without more intensive management efforts.

Available rhino habitat is limited by two major factors: (1) human encroachment and (2) the predominance of an invasive palm (*Arenga obtusifolia*), known locally as *langkap*, which is rampant in UKNP, that dominates the forest canopy in many locations, and inhibits the growth of rhino food plants.

In May of 2008, the IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group convened a meeting to discuss conservation action progress for the Javan rhino in UKNP and to set immediate goals and actions. Whereas it was formerly believed that Ujung Kulon had the holding capacity for more than 100 Javan rhino, it was then suggested that the park's carrying capacity may have diminished to as low as 70 due to habitat changes and possible food competition with Javan banteng.

In 2010, Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI or the Rhino Foundation of Indonesia), the International Rhino Foundation (IRF), the UKNP authority and local partners launched the 5,000-ha Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area (JRSCA) in the Gunung Honje region on the eastern side of the park. This project includes constructing an electric fence intended to reduce the entry of domestic cattle into the park from surrounding villages, as well as habitat restoration efforts involving the removal of the invasive *Arenga obtusifolia*.

YABI has been operating teams since 2014 to continue the activities established in the national strategy for the conservation of the Indonesian rhinoceros (2007-2017) at JRSCA. Since then, the YABI field team has been carrying out its duties to operationalize and maintain the facilities

already built. In this quarter, the Field Team has performed fence maintenance, repaired minor damages, monitored rhino visits to plots and inter-grid corridors.

The achievements of the Field Teams for this period is described below in *Annex 1*.

Introduction

The Javan rhino formerly occurred from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and probably southern China through peninsular Malaya to Sumatra and Java (Grubb, 2005). Beginning in the middle of the 19th century, the species was extirpated from most of its historical range.

The subspecies *Rhinoceros sondaicus sondaicus* formerly occurred from Thailand through Malaysia, to the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra. The Javan rhino now only occurs at one site, in Indonesia's Ujung Kulon National Park (UKNP) of the island of Java

The population of *Rhinoceros sondaicus* has been restricted to Ujung Kulon since the 1930s. Rhino numbers have hovered at about 40 or 50 individuals for several decades.

Javan rhinos have been monitored and protected by the UKNP park authority, the World Wildlife Fund - Indonesia (WWF - Indonesia) and Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI or the Rhino Foundation of Indonesia) over a period spanning 3 decades, using foot patrols and more recently, video camera traps. During this time, there have been no recorded rhino poaching events. (The last rhino poaching incident was reported in the early 1970s.).

The population appears to be stable, perhaps even increasing, based upon the most recent field research results. Recent video camera trap data analyzed by the UKNP authority indicates that there are at least 60 animals in the population, including three relatively young calves. However, the park probably is nearing carrying capacity and the rhino population is unlikely to increase without more intensive management efforts.

Available rhino habitat is limited by two major factors: (1) human encroachment and (2) the predominance of an invasive palm (*Arenga obtusifolia*), known locally as *langkap*, which is rampant in UKNP, that dominates the forest canopy in many locations, and inhibits the growth of rhino food plants.

In May, 2008, as the *Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Rhinos in Indonesia* was beginning implementation, the IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist Group convened a meeting to discuss conservation action progress for the Javan rhino in UKNP and to set immediate goals and actions. Whereas it was formerly believed that Ujung Kulon had the holding capacity for more than 100 Javan rhino, it was then suggested that the park's carrying capacity may have

diminished to as low as 70 due to habitat changes and possible food competition with Javan banteng.

In 2010, Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI or the Rhino Foundation of Indonesia), the International Rhino Foundation (IRF), the UKNP authority and local partners launched the 5,000-ha Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area (JRSCA) in the Gunung Honje region on the eastern side of the park. This project includes constructing an electric fence intended to reduce the entry of domestic cattle into the park from surrounding villages, as well as habitat restoration efforts involving the removal of the invasive *Arenga obtusifolia*. The JRSCA area is planned to be a staging ground for translocation of a subset of the population to a suitable site in the species' historic range.

YABI has been operating its JRSCA teams since 2014 to continue the activities established in the national strategy for the conservation of the Indonesian rhinoceros (2007-2017) at JRSCA. The team consisted of 12 field personnel, all of whom were recruited from the local community and supported by 4 personnel field office staffs. The team's assignment are :

- To operate and maintain the installed fences and to prevent openings of fence lines (cleaning along the fence lane) from any covered by plants.
- To control the Langkap trees in the designated plots of cutting.
- To maintain the new cutting plots from any young Langkap tree's growth (as seedling, stakes and poles), in order to allow the growth of rhino footplants.
- To monitor the rhino visit to the plots and the corridor of developed grids
- The JRSCA Field Team always encounter the signs of rhino when they patrol.

To further enhance the coordination of activities to be undertaken by The Park Administration (Balai TNUK) and its stakeholders, The Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) has endorsed a Master Plan in the management of JRSCA in 2016. Since then all the activities of the parties will be more coordinated to achieve the purpose of the JRSCA development.

Progress

1. The Indonesian Government has issued Decree No. 43 / Menhut-II / 2007 on the Action Plan for Rhino Conservation in Indonesia in 2007-2017. Short-term recommendations for the period 2007-2012 are: (1) maintain and improve the 20% population of Javan rhinos in Ujung Kulon National Park; (2) Developing the second population of Javan rhinos outside TNUK through translocation, after establishing a safe habitat and has an area of adequate (> 400,000 ha); (3) Build a "sanctuary" as a guarantee for in situ conservation in UKNP.

2. To follow-up The Strategy and Action Plan, on 2-3 March 2009, a meeting which was facilitated by by AsRSG (Asian Rhino Specialist Group) recommended to develop a special Asylum (Rhino Study and Conservation Area) as an initial step to develop a second habitat for Javan Rhino. Expected asylum can be utilized to deepen the knowledge of the Javan Rhino and to identify the safest way in the maintenance and removal / Javan rhino translocation.
3. Based on the above subject matter, Yayasan Badak Indonesia (YABI) has compiled a development proposal preparation Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area (JRSCA). The proposal has been approved by the Directorate General of Nature Conservation and obtain funding from the International Rhino Foundation (IRF). JRSCA development launched (launching) by the Governor of Banten in conjunction with the declaration of World Javan rhino by the Minister of Forestry on June 21, 2010.
4. YABI has completed the task of constructing a 5.3 km fence in the North (Cilintang-Cimahy) and 2.35 km in the South (Tg Sodong-Aermokla), field office (base camp) and guard posts by 2014. Since then, the YABI field team has been carrying out its duties to operationalize and maintain the facilities already built. In addition, from 2011 to 2017 YABI has implemented a 94.5 ha Langkap control or approximately 5% of the JRSCA area that is dominated by Langkap. In fact, at least 9 rhinoceros are coming to JRSCA, where 3 of them are settled.
5. In this quarter, the Field Team has performed fence maintenance, repaired minor damages, monitored rhino visits to plots and inter-grid corridors.

The achievements of the Field Teams for this period is described below in *Annex 1*.

Objectives

The objective of the Program is to contribute to the long-term viable conservation and management of Indonesian rhino (the Javan rhino – *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, and their habitats in Java.

Output

1. Increasing the population of Javan rhinos in their natural habitat through intensive habitat management
2. Prepare individuals for the Javan rhino translocated into the second habitat that has been carefully prepared in advance
3. Develop ex-situ Javan Rhino conservation techniques;

4. Develop a partnership based ecotourism society, government and the business world.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. During this period, the JRSCA has operated primarily to patrol in the area of the National Park. They reached 12.18 day of field work per person per month as a result of 6 times the patrol / survey (from a total of 6 times their activities).
2. This Patrol/survey, which achieving 376 Km in 548 days. A total of 28 cases of illegal activities were detected where, and no rhino poaching sign. In fact, in every trip made by the Field Team, they always find signs of rhinos or even treads. In this patrol they encountered 90 signs of rhinoceros, 60 of which were rhino footprints.
3. In addition to conducting patrol and monitoring activities of rhinoceros, routine activities carried out namely the maintenance of fences by way of cleaning along the fence lane either North or South.
4. The fences (North and South fences) can not be fully operated, as there are still buffaloes being allowed to enter the forest during rice planting of the community. It required a strong program by the National Park that can eliminate buffalo interference into the forest by damaging the fence.
5. So far, rhinoceros has been found out of the fence in the South, because outside the fence there is a good habitat with abundant footplants and there is an important wallows for the rhinoceros. Currently, the field team has been collecting data and information that needed for the proposal to covering the important habitat in to JRSCA part.



Figure 1 : South fence in Block Ermokla, JRSCA.



Figure 2 : A footprint in Block Ermokla

**JAVAN RHINO STUDY AND CONSERVATION AREA
UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK**

HIGHLIGHTS

- The RPU UK has been able to perform 9 patrols/surveys , which has reached 376 km distance in 548 days.
- With 12.18 Field Days per-person per-month,
- Encountered 95 independent rhino signs and no direct sighting.
- Maintaining the fence lane opening, pole No. P 93 – 280 (April 2017), pole No. P 01 – 126 (May 2017) and P 01 – 450 (June 2017).

BASIC POPULATION PARAMETERS

Number of Footprints	Number of Locations with rhino signs					
	Footprints	Wallows	Feces	Feeding	Other Signs*	Direct Sighting
30	60	1	10	24	30	0

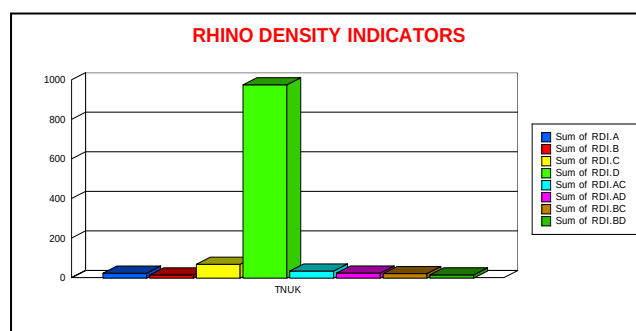
* Include Urine, Scratches, Rubs.

During the 6 patrols/surveys in this period, the JRSCA Team encountered 95 independent signs of rhino and no direct sighting.

RHINO DENSITY INDICATORS

Rhino		RPU Field Presence		Density Indicators			
A	B	C	D	A/C	A/D	B/C	B/D
Number of print locations	Number of Rhino Signs*	Field Days**	Distance Walked** *	Rhino prints/ 100 days	Rhino prints/ 1000 km	Rhino signs/ 100 days	Rhino signs/ 1000 km
30	17	122	376,72	24,59	79,63	13,93	45,12

* The total number of sign (excluding footprints) of rhino found. ** Total number of RPU group field days. (Footprints are not included, because the number provided in the table is the number of individual footprints and not the number of sepatetracks).



ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ENCOUNTERED

Encroachment	Timber Theft	Forest Product Theft	Illegal Hunting		
			Rhino / Trap	Non Rhino (Mammals)	Other
7	0	2	0	0	19

In JRSCA, during the survey and patrol the total cases encountered were 28, which mostly bird trapping non mammal hunting/poaching and followed by encroachment .

Record of the detail are presented in Annex-2 of this report, which includes: date of the incident, the date of detection, type of offense, the scene, the evidence(wildlife, as well as other evidence).

ENCOUNTERED ANIMALS

Location	Rhino	Banteng	Leopard	Others	Offences
Cilintang, solokan duyung, cipakis, cimahi, cikanyere, kalejetan kecil, cibiuk, bangkonol, aermokla, cipunaga, karang toktrak, dan ciseureuh.	✓	0	0	✓	✓
Cilintang, solokan duyung, perepet, cisimping, karang ranjang, pangorok, kalejetan, cukang galih dan cihujan	✓	0	0	✓	0
Cegoog, aermokla, cisereh, cirang sang, cikiruh, cipunaga dan tanjung sodong	✓	0	0	✓	✓
Cegog, aermokla, cisereh, cirang sang, cikiruh, cipunaga dan tanjung sodong	✓	0	0	✓	0

Cegoog,aermokla,cisereh,cirang sang,cikiruh,cipunaga dan tanjung sodong	✓	0	0	✓	✓
Cilintang, solokan duyung,cipakis,cimahi,cikanyere ,kalejetan kecil,cibiuk,bangkonol,aermokla ,cipunaga,karang toktrak, dan ciseureuh.	✓	0	0	✓	✓

DETAILS OF RHINO SIGN

Location	Footprints	Direct sighting	Wallow	Feeding	Feces	Others sign
Legon Pakis, cihujan, seseupan, karang ranjang, kalejetan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pos cilintang, solokan duyung,perepet, kalejetan,cihanolong, cilintang atas,cihujan, dan rorah salman.	5	0	1	10	1	8
Cilintang, solokan duyung,cipakis,cimahi,cik anyere,kalejetan kecil,cibiuk,bangkonol,aer mokla,cipunaga,karang toktrak, dan ciseureuh.	4	0	0	4	1	3
Cilintang,solokan duyung,perepet,cisimping ,karang ranjang,cihujan,soge dan cikanyere.	5	0	1	6	1	12
Kp.Cegoog, Aermokla, Tanjung sodong, Cirangsang,Ciseureuh, Karang toktrak, dan Cipunaga.	3	0	0	5	2	0

Legon Pakis,Cipakis,Cimahi,Aer mokla barat,Cibiuk,Bangkonol,B arengkok,Kr toktrak,ciseureuh,cirangs ang,cipunaga,cikanyere,g endir,cilintang,cihujan,cik arang, dan rorah salman.	4	0	0	10	2	13
Cilintang,Solokan duyung,Perepet,Rorah paray,Cilintang atas,Cikarang,Cihujan,Ror ah salman.	4	0	0	2	0	16
Kp.Cegoog, aermokla, tanjung sodong, cirangsang,cisereh dan cipunaga.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cilintang, solokan duyung,cipakis,cimahi,cik anyere,kalejetan kecil,cibiuk,bangkonol,aer mokla,cipunaga,karang toktrak, dan ciseureuh.	3	0	0	7	2	5
Cilintang,solokan duyung,perepet,cisimping ,karang ranjang,pangorok,kalejet an,cukang galih dan cihujan	10	0	0	2	0	12
Cegog,aermokla,cisereh,c irangsang,cikiruh,cipunag a dan tanjung sodong	2	0	0	5	1	0
Cegog,aermokla,cisereh,c irangsang,cikiruh,cipunag a dan tanjung sodong	5	0	0	3	4	0
Cegoog,aermokla,cisereh, cirangsang,cikiruh,cipuna ga dan tanjung sodong	3	0	0	2	1	4

Cilintang, solokan duyung, cipakis, cimahi, cikanyere, kalejetan kecil, cibiuk, bangkonol, aermokla, cipunaga, karang toktrak, dan ciseureuh.	7	0	1	5	2	9
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PATROL DATA

Location	Activity	Start date	End date	Person	Day	Length (Km)	Remarks
Cilintang, solokan duyung, cipakis, cimahi, cikanyere, kalejetan kecil, cibiuk, bangkonol, aermokla, cipunaga, karang toktrak, dan ciseureuh.	Patrol and Monitoring	01/04/2017	20/04/2017	5	20	25,00	Encountered sign of 2 individual rhinoceros with the size of the footprint 25/24 cm and - 24/23 cm. Detected signs of bird trapping.
Cegoog, aermokla, cisereh, cirangsang, cikiruh, cipunaga dan tanjung sodong	Patrol and Monitoring	01/04/2017	22/04/2017	4	22	65,70	Maintaining the fence lane opening, starting from pole No. P 93 – 280. Encountered rhino footprints (25/24 cm). Detected signs of illegal activity.
Cilintang, solokan duyung, perepet, cisimping, karang ranjang, pangorok, kalejetan, cukang galih dan cihujan	Patrol and Monitoring	11/04/2017	30/04/2017	6	20	36,53	Encountered rhino footprints (25/24 cm) and a leopard footprint (8cm)
Cegog, aermokla, cisereh, cirangsang, cikiruh, cipunaga dan tanjung sodong	Patrol and Monitoring	01/05/2017	22/05/2017	4	22	58,40	Maintaining the fence lane opening, starting from pole No. P 01 – 126.. Encountered rhino footprints (25/24 cm ; 26/25 cm).

Cegoog,aermokla, cisereh,cirangsang,cikiruh,cipunaga dan tanjung sodong	Patrol and Monitoring	01/06/2017	22/06/2017	4	22	51,81	Maintaining the fence lane opening, starting from pole No. P 01 – 450. Encountered rhino footprints (25/24 cm).
Cilintang, solokan duyung,cipakis,cimahi,cikanyere,kalejetan kecil,cibiuk,bangk onol,aermokla,cipunaga,karang toktrak, dan ciseureuh.	Patrol and Monitoring	05/06/2017	20/06/2017	4	16	139,28	Encountered rhino footprints (25/24 cm and 24/23 cm) and signs of illegal activity.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

Number of general activities	6
Number of Patrol and Surveys	6
Distance Walked (Kilometers)	376
Distance Walked for Patrol and Survey	376
Number of Field Days	548
Number of Field Days for Patrol and Survey	548
Field Days per-person per-month	12.18

A total of 6 activities were carried out during this quarter (April - June of 2017), among them 6 patrol/survey, which includes mileage 376.72Km, the patrol/survey reached 548 days in the field with an average of 12.18 days per person per month.

PROGRAM PERSONNEL*(Summary of Field Days Per-Person Per-Month 01 April – 30 June 2017)*

Personnel	Days	Average Field days	Month
Ade Romdhani	20	20,00	1
Asep Rahman	36	12,00	3
Erli	66	22,00	3
Haryanto	66	22,00	3
Jarsani	36	12,00	3
Kato	66	22,00	3
Madsupi	66	22,00	3
Rifky Saepudin	20	20,00	1
Saprudin	20	20,00	1
Sarian	20	20,00	1
Sarid	36	12,00	3
Sarkim	36	12,00	3

Note :

Ade Romdhani, Rifky Saepudin, Saprudin, Sarian, Sarid the main duty is to handle the northern fence business and it also helps to conduct patrol and survey

Other personnels :

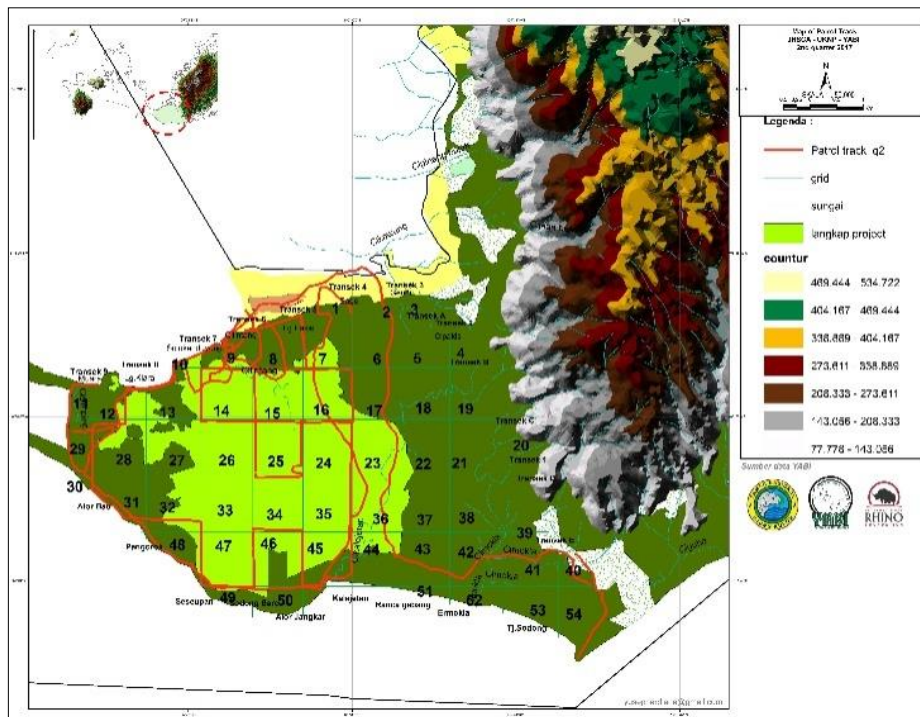
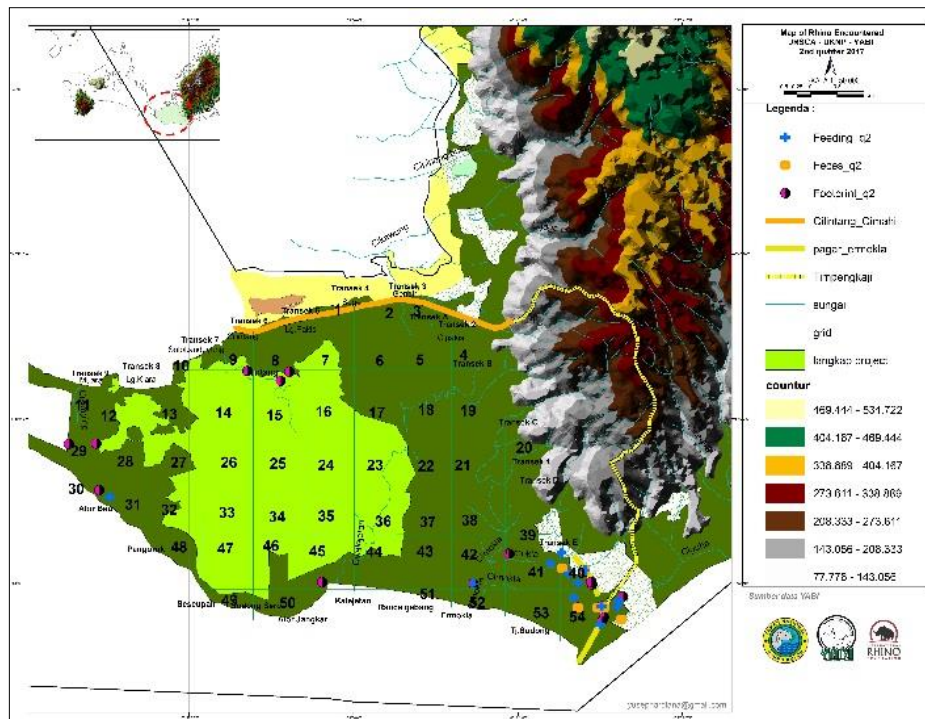
1.	M. Waladi Isnani	Manager Protection for Javan Region.
2	Ir. Muniful Hamid	Assistant Manager.
3	Hayani Suprahman, DVM, MSc.	Field Coordinator JRSCA
4	Indra Iriana	Database JRSCA
5	Endang Wahyudi	Field Administration
6	Endang Ruswandi	Driver
7	Sucipto	Cook
8	Deden	Office boy

ANNEX-2 : OFFENSES OR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ENCOUNTERED DURING Q2 2017**(01 April– 30 June 2017)****1. OFFENSES DETECTED IN JRSCA, DURING Q2 2017.**

Date	Age	Location	Type of Offences	Remarks	Action
08/04/2017	< 1 month	Cipunaga	Bird trapping	An old camp located in a rhino active path.	Documented
11/04/2017	< 1 week	Aermokla	Bird trapping	An old camp.	Documented
11/04/2017	< 4 days	Bangkonol	Bird trapping	A track of trespassing.	Documented
11/04/2017	< 1 week	Bangkonol	Bird trapping	An old bird net.	Destroyed
11/04/2017	< 1 month	Bangkonol	Bird trapping and fishing	An old camp of bird trapping and fishing.	Destroyed
13/04/2017	< 1 month	Cipunaga	Bird trapping and fishing	An old camp of bird trapping and fishing.	Documented
13/04/2017	< 1 week	Cipunaga	Ranggon	A hovel located adjacent to the location of the presence of rhinoceros (or rhino signs) in Cipunaga.	Destroyed
14/04/2017	< 4 days	Aermokla	Bird trapping	An old hovel of bird trapping.	Destroyed
02/06/2017	< 1 week	Aermokla	Bird trapping	An old hovel of bird trapping.	Destroyed
05/06/2017	< 1 month	solokan duyung	Logging	Signs of fallen Nibung trees	Documented
05/06/2017	< 1 week	Ciprepet	bee honey collection	Signs of bee honey collection.	Destroyed
05/06/2017	< 1 week	rorah paray	Bird trapping	An active bird nets,	Destroyed
07/06/2017	< 1 week	Blok prepet	Logging	Signs of fallen Nibung trees	Documented
08/06/2017	< 1 week	Cikokosan	Bird trapping	Signs of bird trapping and honey collection.	Destroyed
09/06/2017	< 1 month	Cilintang	Bird trapping	Signs of bird trapping and honey collection	Destroyed

09/06/2017	< 4 days	Cilintang	bee honey collection	Signs of bee honey collection	Destroyed
09/06/2017	< 1 month		bee honey collection	Signs of bee honey collection	Documented
10/06/2017	< 1 week	seseupan	Fishing	An old hovel of fishing for shrimps.	Destroyed
13/06/2017	< 1 week	Cimahi	bee honey collection	Signs of bee honey collection	Documented
15/06/2017	< 1 week		Bird trapping	Signs of bird trapping	Destroyed

ANNEX-3 : Maps of JRSCA

1. Map-1 : Map of patrol route during 2nd quarter of 2017, in JRSCA.2. Map-2 : Map of rhino signs encountered during 2nd quarter of 2017, in JRSCA.

3. Map-3 : Map of Illegal Activities Encountered during 2nd quarter of 2017, in JRSCA .

