

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Rhinoceros & Tiger Conservation Act

Summary Report

1999-2000



“The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.”

Cover:

Black rhino

© Corel Professional Photo

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Above:

Page from storybook on Vietnamese rhino produced with support from the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund. See page 17.

©Ina Becker and Trung Dung, Cat Tien National Park Conservation Project



Introduction

“The tiger is more than a charismatic predator: it is a keystone species in its environment. By saving the tiger in the world, we save complex ecosystems and habitats that would otherwise be destroyed in the relentless march of human need and, all too often, greed.”

*Richard Burge
Riding the Tiger**

**Reprinted with the permission of
Cambridge
University Press*

Rhinos and tigers are grand beasts! Their charisma included them in the heritage of many cultures. They have made their way into storybooks, religions, medicines, and ad campaigns. In their native habitats they represent beauty, power, grace, and a world kept in balance by the forces of nature rather than the whims of man.

However, our attraction to these species and their habitats also threatens their existence. It has led to their killing for trophies and medicines and to the fragmentation and outright destruction of their habitat by people seeking timber and land resources. They are now among the world's most endangered species.

Left:

Large blocks of the Amur tiger's forest habitat remain in northern China adjacent to Russian tiger habitat. With protection of ungulate species, tigers could once again find suitable habitat in the region and naturally re-colonize.

Photo by Viktor Yudin

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act

During the 20th century, the populations of all rhinos and tigers declined drastically and two tiger subspecies were lost. But the success achieved in bringing the white rhino, Indian rhino, and Amur tiger back from the brink of extinction gives hope for the conservation of these animals. The remaining rhino and tiger populations will persist to the end of the 21st century and beyond only if there is strong, determined commitment to their conservation. This must come from both range country governments and non-government organizations. In many cases it will require significant support from international organizations.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and the laws of many other countries place controls on the sale of and trade in rhino and tiger products. Still, many rhinoceros and tiger populations remain in jeopardy due to the combined pressures of habitat loss and growing markets for medicines and souvenirs derived from these animals.

In an effort to strengthen on-the-ground conservation for these species, the U.S. Congress passed the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (as amended 1998). The Act established the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, a competitive grants program designed to provide resources to support conservation activities.

“The decline in black rhino numbers in Africa by more than 96 percent in just 30 years represents one of the most rapid declines of any large mammal.”

*African Rhino
Specialists Group
Action Plan 1999*

Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund



A female black rhinoceros peers through valley bushveld habitat at the Great Fish River Reserve in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province. She was born in KwaZulu-Natal Province and translocated as part of ongoing efforts to restore the species to its historic range.

Peter C. Lent, University of Fort Hare

Congress created the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund to strengthen habitat and ecosystem management, develop protected areas, support surveys and monitoring, and increase resources for anti-poaching efforts, wildlife inspection and forensic work. The Fund also supports educational efforts to increase public awareness of the plight of these creatures, decrease conflicts between them and humans, and encourage use of substitutes for their body parts and products in traditional medicine.

The Fund seeks to strengthen the conservation activities of range countries since the ultimate survival of the rhinoceros and tiger rests with the managers, scientists, and local communities of these countries. It works to achieve this goal by developing partnerships with government and non-government entities in Asia and Africa and by leveraging matching funds.

The grant-making activity of the Fund for the years 1996, 1997, and 1998 (54 grants totaling \$970,000) has been presented in an earlier report, "Rhinoceros & Tiger Conservation Act: Summary Report 1996-1998," available on the internet at <http://international.fws.gov/>.

This current report is a summary of Fund accomplishments in 1999 and 2000. During this reporting period, 51 grants totaling \$1,160,600 were awarded in 13 countries from the 129 proposals received. The appropriated funds generated \$2,219,151 in matching funds and in-kind contributions (a 191-percent return). Fifty-one percent of the matching funds and in-kind contributions originated from the range countries.



Kaziranga National Park in India's state of Assam has more rhinos than all other areas in Asia combined.
©Corel Professional Photo

On-the-Ground Results

Law Enforcement in Assam, India

*“In Kaziranga
National Park
the very rhythm
of life and its
intricate web
are linked with
the annual
cycle of floods.
Kaziranga may
be called the
gift of river
Brahmaputra.”*

*Rajashree Sharma,
Assam Forestry
Department*

Rhino conservation in India’s northeastern state of Assam has demonstrated considerable success. At Kaziranga National Park, the Indian rhino’s population has risen from 12 in 1908 to around 1,600 at present. The population at Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary has also done well (74). Despite these advances, Assam’s rhinos continue to be threatened by poaching and other illegal activities. They will remain endangered until better security allows broader population distribution and expansion to other rhino habitats.

Between March 1998 and January 1999, the Fund assisted the Assam Forestry Department’s Rhino Conservation Project in advancing the effectiveness of the state’s law enforcement program for rhinos. The project helped assemble a comprehensive database on rhino poaching and illegal trade. It also created a legal body to coordinate court cases, monitored court proceedings, and organized legal orientation camps; conducted enforcement training and coordinated workshops for the Forestry, Police, Customs, and Judicial departments; and provided awareness camps for villagers living on the fringe of rhino habitats. Implementation of the action plan developed by the project will further advance enforcement and prosecution of criminal cases, key factors needed before broader population distribution can be achieved.

Desert Rhino Monitoring and Information Project, Namibia

Namibia is home to 95 percent of the southwestern subspecies of the black rhinoceros. Save the Rhino Trust (SRT), a grassroots Namibian non-governmental organization, has been monitoring more than 100 of these desert-adapted black rhinos in a vast (25,000 km²) region of the Kunene since 1982. SRT employs about 30 locally based scouts who conduct continuous surveillance patrols to obtain long-term data on rhino survival and population performance. The scouts also provide significant deterrence to rhino and elephant poaching.

The Fund has provided critically needed field equipment such as global positioning system units and binoculars, as well as core support for vehicle maintenance and a newly hired information officer.



Save the Rhino Trust rangers monitoring rhinos in Namibia's Kunene Region.
Save the Rhino Trust

“Since the extinction of the Kenyan rhino from the arid areas near Lake Turkana, this population of black rhino is the last surviving representative of the desert ecotype.”

*Blythe D. Loutit,
Save the Rhino
Trust*

Genetic Analysis of the Javan Rhinoceros, Vietnam and Indonesia

“There are only a few Javan Rhinoceroses left in Vietnam and we must act now to ensure their survival. It would be a tragedy indeed if we were to have to tell our grand-children the story of how we could not save this precious and unique species....”

Mr. Nguyen Van Dang, Vice Minister, Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The Javan rhino, perhaps the rarest large mammal on earth today, once inhabited a range extending from the Sunderbans in Bangladesh through Burma into Indochina. The Javan rhino is now limited to a tiny fraction of its former range, with a single population of 50-60 individuals in Ujung Kulon National Park, Java, Indonesia, and fewer than 10 individuals in Cat Tien National Park, Vietnam. These populations are under constant threat of extinction from many causes, including the genetic consequences of small population size. The restriction of the entire species to just two localities makes the threat of extinction from environmental disturbance or other catastrophe a real possibility.

To address this problem, the Fund joined with the World Wide Fund for Nature-Indonesia, World Wide Fund for Nature-Indochina Program, and Columbia University's Center for Environmental Research and Conservation in a cooperative effort to obtain information vital to recover the Javan rhino. Genetic material obtained from Javan rhino dung collected in the field is used to identify individuals, their sex, and their relationship to other individuals. This will expand our knowledge of the species' demography, ecology, and genetics and will allow conservationists to determine which management options are most suitable to maximize its recovery potential.

Right:
Rhino dung collection in Cat Tien National Park, Vietnam. DNA analysis of genetic material found in the dung will provide valuable information on the structure of the population without disturbing the rhinos.
Vietnam's Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources



Improved Security and Monitoring for Black Rhino at Great Fish River Reserve, South Africa

Two projects focused on South Africa's Great Fish River Reserve—an important black rhino and biodiversity hot spot in the Eastern Cape Province. In the first project, students from the University of Fort Hare, a historically black university near the reserve, worked closely with University supervisors from natural science disciplines and the Eastern Cape Conservation authorities to devise a long-term monitoring program for black rhinos and their habitat on the reserve.

The second project provided assistance to the reserve manager to acquire a microlight aircraft. With a population of 46 black rhinos inhabiting 22,000 hectares, the 8-man ranger unit was not able to optimally monitor the rhino. Purchase of the microlight set the stage for a more efficient monitoring system incorporating aerial techniques.

“This is ideal habitat for black rhinos, but it is extremely difficult to carry out monitoring and observation functions....”

Brad Fike, Reserve Manager, Great Fish River Reserve



Black rhino numbers fell from around 70,000 in 1970 to 2,300 in the early 1990s. By the start of 1998, their numbers had risen to 2,600.

©Corel Professional Photo

Amur Tiger Conservation, Russian Federation

“Initially not more than a third of the territory inhabited by the Amur tiger belonged to Russia. In the course of population decline and habitat destruction this ratio changed, and now the remaining habitat (for 80-90 percent of the entire population) is restricted to the Russian Far East.”

*Alexander Kulilkov,
The Wildlife
Foundation*



Approximately 7 percent of Russian tiger habitat lies within the country's reserves and wildlife refuges. If the Amur tiger is to survive in the wild, tiger management cannot be restricted to nature reserves.

Viktor Yudin

In spite of major difficulties associated with transferring financial assistance to the Russian Far East, the Fund supported 17 Amur tiger projects, 7 from 1998 and 10 from 1999/2000 appropriations.

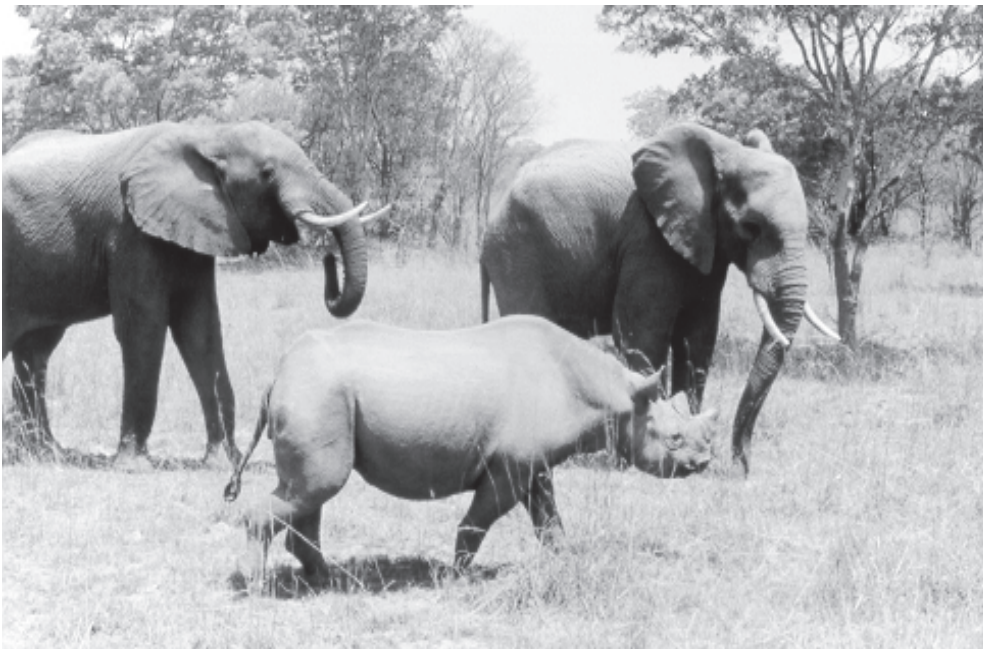
Accomplishments included:

- Strengthening anti-poaching patrols through partnerships with Primorsky Krai's Department Tiger, Khabarovsk Krai's Wildlife Management Department, Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, Sikhote-Alinskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve, and Botchinsky State Nature Reserve;
- Developing guidelines for human behavior and livestock management in tiger habitat and regulations on investigating and resolving "conflict" situations adopted by Primorsky and Khabarovsk Krai Governments;
- Establishing a compensation program for livestock owners suffering losses due to tiger depredation in the vicinity of Sikhote-Alinskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve, the stronghold of the tiger population of northeast Primorye;
- Environmental education programs for children and adults through partnerships with the Wildlife Foundation, Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, and Sikhote-Alinskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve; and
- Monitoring Khabarovsk Krai's tiger population and habitat quality by the Far Eastern Branch of the Wildlife Management Institute.

Anti-Poaching and Rhino Security Efforts, South Africa

Due to poaching, rhino numbers in Africa declined from about 65,000 to 2,475 between 1970 and 1992. In fiscal years 1998 and 1999, the Fund supported four projects in South Africa that focused entirely on enhancing rhino security. Accomplishments included:

- Developing a training manual and conducting a training course in basic paramilitary anti-poaching techniques for 32 rangers from the southern South African National Parks;
- Equipping and training the rhino security group of the KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service (KZNNCS) to uniquely mark rhinos and identify rhino horn and carcasses using microchips;
- Providing a vehicle to the KZNNCS anti-poaching unit at Hluhluwe-Umfolozzi game reserve; and
- Improving security for black and white rhino by completing the fencing of the western boundary of the Weenen Game Reserve, KZNNCS.



Endangered species other than rhinos and tigers often benefit from the Fund's projects.
Karl Stromayer, USFWS

“Four range states (South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe) conserve 96.7 percent and 98.7 percent of Africa’s black and white rhinos respectively. One range state, South Africa, currently conserves 80.9 percent of Africa’s wild rhinos.”

African Rhino Specialist Group Action Plan 1999

Survey of Tigers in Trade, Cambodia

“Given the widespread harvest of Cambodia’s forests and heavy hunting pressure from a poor rural population, it is important to initiate ‘on-the-ground’ conservation.”

*James L.D. Smith,
University of
Minnesota*

The widespread trade of endangered species within Cambodia is believed to be due to lack of regulations and government policy on biodiversity conservation, lack of action by local law enforcement authorities due to their limited resources and experience, and lack of national and international cooperation. Other contributing factors are absence of hunter participation in wildlife conservation issues and decisionmaking, local beliefs in magical and medical power of wildlife products, and strong international trade pressure from neighboring countries.

In an attempt to assess this trade more accurately, a survey of 24 Cambodian wildlife markets and 12 international checkpoints was carried out by an official of the Cambodian Wildlife Protection Office as part of his graduate work at the University of Minnesota. Eight live, wild-caught tigers, 36 tiger skins, 5 kg of tiger bone, 6 tiger skulls, 43 tiger canine teeth, more than 50 tiger claws, and 1 tiger penis were observed in trade during the 14-week survey. Data were obtained on where tiger parts are sold, trade routes, and prices paid. This information will be used to generate recommendations to the Government of Cambodia on a conservation strategy to reduce killing and trade of endangered species.



Left:
Four species of cat for sale in a Cambodian wildlife market: tiger, golden cat, clouded leopard, and leopard.

Sun Hean, Cambodia’s Wildlife Protection Office

Projects Funded By Program Area

Appropriated Funds:

\$1,160,600

Matching Funds and In-Kind

Contributions:

\$2,219,151

Bold/italic type within individual summary indicates project matching funds.

Surveys and Monitoring

Desert Rhino Monitoring and Information Project-1999

Save the Rhino Trust, Namibia, \$23,500 + **\$101,950**—Black rhinoceros monitoring in the Kunene region of Namibia during 1999. Funding partners: The David Shepherd Conservation Foundation and SIDA (Sweden's international development agency).

Desert Rhino Conservation and Research-2000

Save the Rhino Trust \$34,600 + **\$193,460**—Black rhinoceros research and monitoring in the Kunene region of Namibia during 2000.

Funding partners: Save the Rhino Trust, The David Shepherd Conservation Fund, and SIDA.

Wildlife Trade Survey in Cambodia

University of Minnesota \$20,990 + **\$5,655**—Survey of trade in tiger parts and products.

Funding partner: University of Minnesota.

The Management of a Black Rhino Population and Proposals to Enhance Its Effectiveness (Phase 2)

Eastern Cape Nature Conservation, South Africa \$19,453 + **\$39,388**—Use of a microlight aircraft for aerial surveillance and monitoring of black rhinoceros.

Funding partner: Eastern Cape Nature Conservation, South Africa.

Survey and Habitat Assessment for South China Tigers

Division of Fauna and Flora, Department of Conservation, State Forest



Rhino scout team outside Masai Mara National Reserve, Kenya. The Fund is working to strengthen scout team efforts for better rhino conservation.

Friends of Conservation

Administration \$20,800 + **\$60,000**—Survey for sign of South China tigers in four provinces.

Funding partners: Chinese Academy of Forestry and China's State Forest Administration.

Design and Implementation of a Monitoring System for Black Rhinoceros and their Habitats in the Great Fish River Reserve, South Africa

Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute, University of Fort Hare \$9,860 + **\$11,347**—Applied research to achieve black rhino recovery and biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Cape's Valley Bushveld ecoregion. Funding partners: University of Fort Hare, Eastern Cape Nature Conservation, and Eastern Cape Tourism Board.

Field Collection of Javan Rhino Dung
World Wide Fund for Nature-Indonesia \$12,910 + **\$20,710**—Dung collection in Indonesia and Vietnam for genetic analysis.

Funding partners: WWF-Indonesia and WWF-Indochina Program.

Genetic Analysis of the Javan Rhinoceros in Relation to its Management, U.S.A.

Columbia University's Center for Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC), \$30,470 + **\$29,850**—Survey of demographic and genetic status using DNA analysis of dung collected in Indonesia and Vietnam. Funding partners: CERC and Queens University.

“The only effective method of obtaining detailed information on these populations is to have small dedicated teams who track and monitor rhinos, initially on a full-time basis. The monitoring which is done in extremely dense vegetation is dangerous and is both physically and mentally demanding.”

*Wayne Elliott,
KwaZulu-Natal
Nature
Conservation
Service*



White rhino being prepared for ear notching, a technique used in rhino identification and monitoring.

KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

“The quality of tiger habitat is determined by the density of prey as well as by the impact of man’s activity. A lot is happening within the tiger’s home range: logging companies are working, forest fires occur, and industries are being built.”

*Anatoly Darensky,
Wildlife
Management
Institute-
Far Eastern Branch*

Calving Performance and Characteristics of South Africa’s Madikwe Game Reserve White Rhino Population, an IUCN/SSC African Rhino Specialist Group Designated “Key” Population
North West Parks and Tourism Board
\$1,800 + **\$48,000**—A comprehensive synthesis of monitoring data regarding the white rhinoceros at the Reserve.
Funding partner: North West Parks and Tourism Board.

Inventory of Amur Tiger Habitat in Khabarovsk Krai, Russia
Wildlife Management Institute-Far Eastern Branch
\$20,710 + **\$11,550**—Identify areas and causes of habitat degradation for land-use planning.
Funding partner: Wildlife Management Institute-Far Eastern Branch.

Training of Protected Area Staff for Tiger Survey and Monitoring
Nepal’s Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)
\$25,150 + **\$15,915**—Training to allow periodic surveys of all of Nepal’s protected areas inhabited by tigers.
Funding partner: DNPWC.

Tiger Habitat Continuity Study
Nature Conservation Society-Amravati, India
\$6,542 + **\$9,852**—Gathering of information about threats to tiger conservation in the vicinity of Melghat Tiger Reserve.
Funding partner: Nature Conservation Society-Amravati.



Roe deer are prey of the Amur tiger.
Viktor Yudin

Conservation Education

Information Campaign on Vietnamese Rhinoceros, Vietnam

Cat Tien National Park (Funds provided to WWF-Indochina Program) \$24,015 + \$7,802—Raise rhino conservation awareness among villagers and local government institutions.
Funding partner: Cat Tien National Park.

Infrastructure for an Environmental Education Center at Sikhote-Aliniskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve, Russia
Sikhote-Aliniskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve \$27,025 + \$18,859—Creation of a biological training center for children and adults living in the vicinity of the Reserve.
Funding partners: Sikhote-Aliniskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve, The Federal EcoFund of Russia, and The Global Ecological Fund.

Video on Tiger Poaching in Russia
TV and Picture Company “VELES” \$21,800 + \$27,550—Outreach on the causes of poaching and its negative aspects to win public support to stop poaching and conserve tigers.
Funding partner: TV and Picture Company “VELES.”

Public Education on Siberian Tiger Conservation
National Detecting Center of Wild Fauna and Flora of China \$22,550 + \$4,600—Outreach on the ecological significance of the Siberian tiger in China, the threats to this population, and the conservation measures needed to restore it.
Funding partner: National Detecting Center of Wild Fauna and Flora of China.

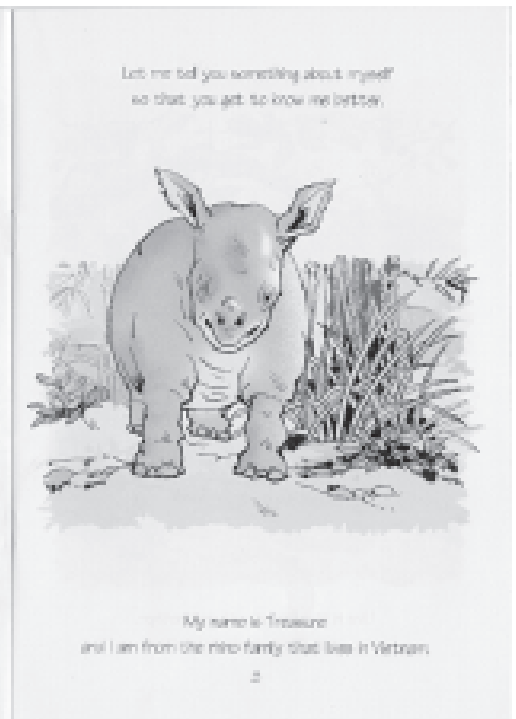
Community-based Monitoring and Conservation of Tigers in Cambodia’s Most Important Tiger Conservation Units (TCUs): Cardamom Mountains and South of Sre Pok
University of Minnesota \$36,450 + \$114,530 (1-year of funding for a 2-year project)—Training, field surveys, law enforcement, conservation education, health care, and alternative economies to give local people a stake in tiger conservation.
Funding partners: Save the Tiger Fund, Cambodia’s Wildlife Protection Office, University of Minnesota, Fauna and Flora International, and ESRI.

Training of Tiger Range Country Officials in Wildlife Management
Global Tiger Forum \$29,000 + \$30,684—To be provided at the Wildlife Institute of India for range officers (3 months) and park directors (9 months).
Funding partner: Government of India.



“Conservation education aimed at children is the single most important investment in an ecologically sound future.”

Nepal’s Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness



Above: This storybook about the Vietnamese rhino was produced in both English and Vietnamese, with support from the Fund, for children living in the vicinity of Vietnam’s Cat Tien National Park. **Rhinoceros sondaicus annamiticus** is known to occur only at this site; the species is known only from this and one additional site in Indonesia.

Ina Becker and Trung Dung, Cat Tien National Park Conservation Project ©

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

“Khao Yai Conservation Project typifies the problems surrounding most tiger-inhabited areas across Asia—a fragmented island of forest, tigers, and other wildlife surrounded by a sea of humanity that views the park more as a resource than as an agricultural watershed or an international bastion of rare biodiversity.”

*Steve Galster,
WildAid*

Training Video for India’s Forest Personnel on Estimating Tigers in the Wild

MULTI MEDIA \$21,150 + **\$13,500**—To be produced in Hindi and English. Funding partners: Government of India and various state governments of India.

TIGER LINK Network, India Ranthambhore Foundation \$17,390 + **\$38,000**—Strengthening the communication and coordination capability of the TIGER LINK program. Funding partner: Ranthambhore Foundation.

Education and Awareness Program at Simlipal National Park, India Wildlife Society of Orissa \$20,360 + **\$1,670**—To educate villagers about the tiger and how their annual hunting ritual (akhand shikar) affects its existence. Funding partner: Wildlife Society of Orissa.



Children, charmed by wildlife during a youth camp organized by the Khao Yai Conservation Program, developed such a strong appreciation for the park’s resources that many were moved to tears on their departure from the camp. Although they came from poor nearby villages, this was their first visit to the park. Strong local support is essential to the future conservation of tigers, their prey, and their habitat.

Krisana Kaewplang, WildAid

Law Enforcement

*Conservation of Amur Tiger, Anti-poaching Teams, Russia*¹

Department Tiger, Primorsky Krai State Committee on Environmental Protection \$19,800 + **\$23,115**—Anti-poaching patrols for Kirovsky region of Primorsky Krai. Funding partners: Primorsky Krai Administration and WildAid.

Training in Anti-Poaching Techniques for Rhinoceros Security in Southern National Parks

South African National Parks \$17,000 + **\$19,000**—Training of rangers in basic field techniques and security operations. Funding Partner: South African National Parks.

Purchase of a Toyota Land Cruiser for the Anti-Poaching Unit Operating in Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park, South Africa

KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service \$23,333 + **\$23,333**—Equip the Hluhluwe anti-poaching unit with vehicular support for field operations. Funding partner: KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service.



The Fund supports Rhino Protection Units for Sumatran rhinos (pictured here) in both Sumatra and peninsular Malaysia. Units for protection of Javan rhinos are supported by the Fund in Java.

International Rhino Foundation

“Rhino Protection Units are a good example of government, the private sector, national parks and local people working together to conserve a precious natural resource, the Sumatran rhino.”

*Phillip Wells
International Rhino Foundation*

¹ This \$19,800 grant included \$3,671 re-programmed from the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and \$16,129 from the 1999 appropriation.

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

“India’s Melghat Tiger Reserve, which is home to an estimated 80 tigers, is under intense pressure from poaching, encroachment, dams, and road building. Many of the corridors connecting tiger habitats are being fragmented, isolating wildlife populations and threatening their long-term genetic viability.”

Kishor Rithe,
Nature
Conservation
Society - Amravati

Sumatran Rhino Protection Units for Way Kambas National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia

International Rhino Foundation \$34,485 + **\$31,763**—Continued operation of three units and establishment of a fourth.

Funding partners: International Rhino Foundation (with support from the Howard Gilman Foundation and The Walt Disney Company Foundation) and WWF-Indonesia Program.

Sumatran Rhino Protection Units for Peninsula Malaysia: Taman Negara

International Rhino Foundation \$25,000 + **\$95,024**—Provide support for more effective operation of five anti-poaching units.

Funding partners: International Rhino Foundation (with support from the Howard Gilman Foundation and The Walt Disney Company Foundation) and the Government of Malaysia.

Sumatran Rhino Protection Units for Peninsula Malaysia: Endau Rompin, Belum, Ulu Selama, Gunung Inas, Jeli

International Rhino Foundation \$25,000 + **\$86,840**—Provide support for more effective operation of six anti-poaching units.

Funding partners: International Rhino Foundation (with support from the Howard Gilman Foundation and The Walt Disney Company Foundation) and the Government of Malaysia.

Conservation of Siberian Tiger on Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, Russia

Lazovsky State Nature Reserve \$21,800 + **\$76,600**—Law enforcement patrols, upgrading radio communications, and developing a database on poaching incidents.

Funding partner: Lazovski State Nature Reserve.

Siberian Tiger Protection Activities within Sikhote-Alin Biosphere Reserve’s Kolumbe River Basin Tract, Russia

Sikhote-Alinskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve \$21,580 + **\$17,152**—Develop infrastructure needed for law enforcement on the tract.

Funding partners: Sikhote-Alinskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve and Primorsky Krai Administration.

Checking Vehicles and Cargo as a Means of Controlling Illegal Trade in Tigers and Tiger Prey Parts and Products, Sikhote-Alin, Russia

Sikhote-Alinskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve \$21,547 + **\$30,776**—Equipment and material needed to intercept shipment of tigers and tiger prey illegally removed from the Reserve.

Funding partners: Sikhote-Alinskiy Biosphere Nature Reserve, WWF-Germany, and The Federal Ecological Fund of Russia.

Tiger Conservation in Its Most Northern Habitat, Russia

Botchinsky State Nature Reserve \$21,582 + **\$16,700**—Equipment and supplies needed for anti-poaching patrols. Funding partner: Bothchinsky State Nature Reserve.

Para-Military Training of Field Rangers in the Parks Department

South African National Parks \$25,269 + **\$8,277**—Enhancement of ranger ability to protect rhino and other endangered species inhabiting South African protected areas. Funding partner: South African National Parks.

Khao Yai Conservation Project

WildAid \$30,000 + **\$141,642** (1-year of funding for a 3-year project)—Linkage of science, anti-poaching techniques, and community outreach for the protection of tigers in Khao Yai National Park, Thailand. Funding partners: Wildlife Conservation Society, WildAid, and Save the Tiger Fund.

Continued Development of a Database on Tiger Poaching, Trade, and other Wildlife Crimes in India

Wildlife Protection Society of India \$18,950 + **\$16,440**—Data on impact of criminal activities on tiger conservation will be useful in obtaining government resources to strengthen law enforcement. Funding partner: Wildlife Protection Society of India.



Desert adapted black rhino in Kunene habitat, Namibia.
Save the Rhino Trust

“The protection and breeding of black rhinos in fenced sanctuaries such as Tsavo West National Park’s Ngulia Rhino Sanctuary continues to be a vital holding action in sustaining the present modest but real growth in black rhino numbers in Kenya. Rhinos bred in the sanctuaries are moved to Tsavo East National Park where they are free to roam .”

*Dr. Philip Muruthi,
Chief Scientist,
African Wildlife
Foundation*

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

“As many studies have shown, rhino populations suffer their biggest declines where field conservation expenditures are low.”

*Rajashree Sharma,
Assam
Forestry
Department*

*Primorsky Krai Tiger Inspection
Department's Wildlife Protection Efforts,
1999-2000*

Phoenix Fund (Russia) \$22,238 + **\$178,200**—Modern communication and recording equipment, computers, copiers, and night-vision equipment for the Department.

Funding partners: WildAid, Stichting Tigris, International Bear Foundation, 21st Century Tiger Fund, Save the Tiger Fund, David Shepherd Conservation Fund, La Torbiera Zoological Society, Wild About Cats, and the Barbara Delano Foundation.

*Anti-poaching Kits for Field Staff within
India's Rhino Reserves*

Wildlife Trust of India \$10,000 + **\$6,977** (1-year funding for a 3-year project)—To better equip forest guards and boost morale.

Funding partners: The David Shepherd Conservation Foundation and the Wildlife Trust of India.

*Anti-poaching Kits for Field Staff within
India's Tiger Reserves*

Wildlife Trust of India \$30,000 + **\$18,603** (1-year funding for a 3-year project)—To better equip forest guards and boost morale.

Funding partners: The David Shepherd Conservation Foundation and the Wildlife Trust of India.



*Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary of Assam, India, **lost** all its rhinos to poachers before being designated a protected area. Although a few rhinos sometimes stray into the area, they have no future there until firm protection can be provided.*

Assam Forestry Department

Housing for Forest Guards and their Families near Satpura National Park, India

LIFEFORCE \$22,988 + **\$14,621**—
Improve guard effectiveness and morale.
Funding partner: Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Five Anti-poaching Camps for Assam, India's Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary
Assam's Wildlife Areas Development and Welfare Trust \$35,085 + **\$45,265**—Needed to prevent poaching of rhinos and to stop human encroachment on rhino habitat.
Funding partner: Forestry Department of Assam.

Six Anti-poaching Camps for Assam, India's Orang National Park
Assam's Wildlife Areas Development and Welfare Trust \$42,102 + **\$64,609**—Needed to prevent poaching of rhinos and tigers and to stop human encroachment on their habitat.
Funding partner: Forestry Department of Assam.

Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary Security
Tony Fitzjohn/George Adamson African Wildlife Preservation Trust \$18,350 + **\$95,600**—Support for black rhino security and surveillance operations at the Sanctuary.
Funding partner: Tony Fitzjohn/George Adamson African Wildlife Preservation Trust.

Ujung Kulon Rhinoceros Protection Units²
International Rhino Foundation \$32,548 + **\$41,950**—Patrols to protect Javan rhinos.
Funding partners: International Rhino Foundation (with support from the Howard Gilman Foundation, The Walt Disney Company Foundation, and Anna Merz), WWF-US, and WWF-Indonesia Program.

Protected Area Management

The Evaluation of Ante-Mortem Tests for Bovine Tuberculosis in White and Black Rhinoceros
South African National Parks \$22,000 + **\$30,300**—Develop and validate reliable ante-mortem test(s) for the detection of bovine tuberculosis in black and white rhinos.
Funding partners: Smithsonian Institution, Friends of the National Zoo, and British Airways.

“The success achieved in rhino conservation in India and Nepal has been due to the extraordinary dedication and commitment of the field staff...”

*IUCN/SSC
Asian Rhino
Specialist
Group, Kaziranga
National Park, 1999*



Indian rhino calf orphaned when its mother was electrocuted by poachers.
Assam Forestry Department

² This \$32,548 grant included \$737 re-programmed from the fiscal year 1998 appropriation and \$31,811 from the fiscal year 2000 appropriation.

Projects Funded By Program Area

(continued)

“The alluvial grasslands of Nepal are the last tiny remnant of a once-extensive ecosystem. These grasslands are exceptionally rich, giving rise to grass that grows to a height of over 7 meters and supporting such endangered species as greater one-horned rhinos, tigers, swamp deer, pygmy hogs, and hispid hares.”

WWF Nepal
Program

Tiger Conservation Near an Urban Area, Russia

Bolshekhkhtsirsky Nature Reserve \$5,886 + **\$1,800**—Behavioral and ecological study of tigers living adjacent to urban development.

Funding partner: Bolshekhkhtsirsky Nature Reserve.

Evaluation and Updating of the Conservation Action Plan for Vietnamese Rhinoceros

Vietnam’s Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources \$12,870 + **\$3,500**—Needed to ensure sustained progress in implementing conservation actions for this critically endangered species known only from Cat Tien National Park, Vietnam.

Funding partner: Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources.

Technical Assistance on Evaluation and Updating of the Conservation Action Plan for Vietnamese Rhinoceros

International Rhino Foundation \$3,180 + **\$4,950**—Support for international rhino specialist’s participation in review of the Action Plan.

Funding partner: International Rhino Foundation.

A Workshop to Develop a Recovery Plan for the Amur Tiger in North China

Wildlife Conservation Society \$30,000 + **\$22,200**—An opportunity for Russian and Chinese scientists to exchange ideas on tiger conservation.

Funding partner: Wildlife Conservation Society.

Establishment of a Viable Population of Greater One-horned Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis) in Royal Bardia National Park, Nepal

WWF Nepal Program \$42,350 + **\$33,250**—Translocated 10 rhinos from Royal Chitwan National Park to Royal Bardia National Park.

Funding partner: WWF Nepal Program, Nepal’s Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, and the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation.

Development of a National Tiger Action Plan (NTAP) for Cambodia

Wildlife Conservation Society \$30,500 + **\$98,054** (1-year of funding for a 3-year project)—Tiger survey techniques training, conducting surveys, mapping, GIS data analysis, and workshops, all culminating in development of a NTAP.

Funding partners: Save the Tiger Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund-US.

Support for Kenya's Black Rhino Management and Population Expansion in the Tsavo Ecosystem
African Wildlife Foundation \$33,040 + \$152,738—Material, technical, and training support for black rhino (*D. B. michaeli*) management units at Ngula and Tsavo East free release sites.
Funding partners: African Wildlife Foundation and the Kenya Wildlife Service.

Substitutes for Tiger/Rhinoceros Products
Translation to Chinese of the Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Endangered Species Used in Traditional East Asian Medicine: Substitutes for Tiger Bone and Musk, China
TRAFFIC East Asia \$20,000 + \$15,000—To be made available to traditional medicine associations, relevant agencies, and academic institutions.
Funding partner: World Wildlife Fund-U.S.

*Positive White Rhinoceros Identification and Monitoring for their Successful Management in the Mpumalanga Province, South Africa.*³
\$9,286 + \$10,688—Mpumalanga Parks Board. Implementation of a comprehensive white rhino monitoring program in four Mpumalanga Province protected areas.
Funding Partner: Mpumalanga Parks Board.

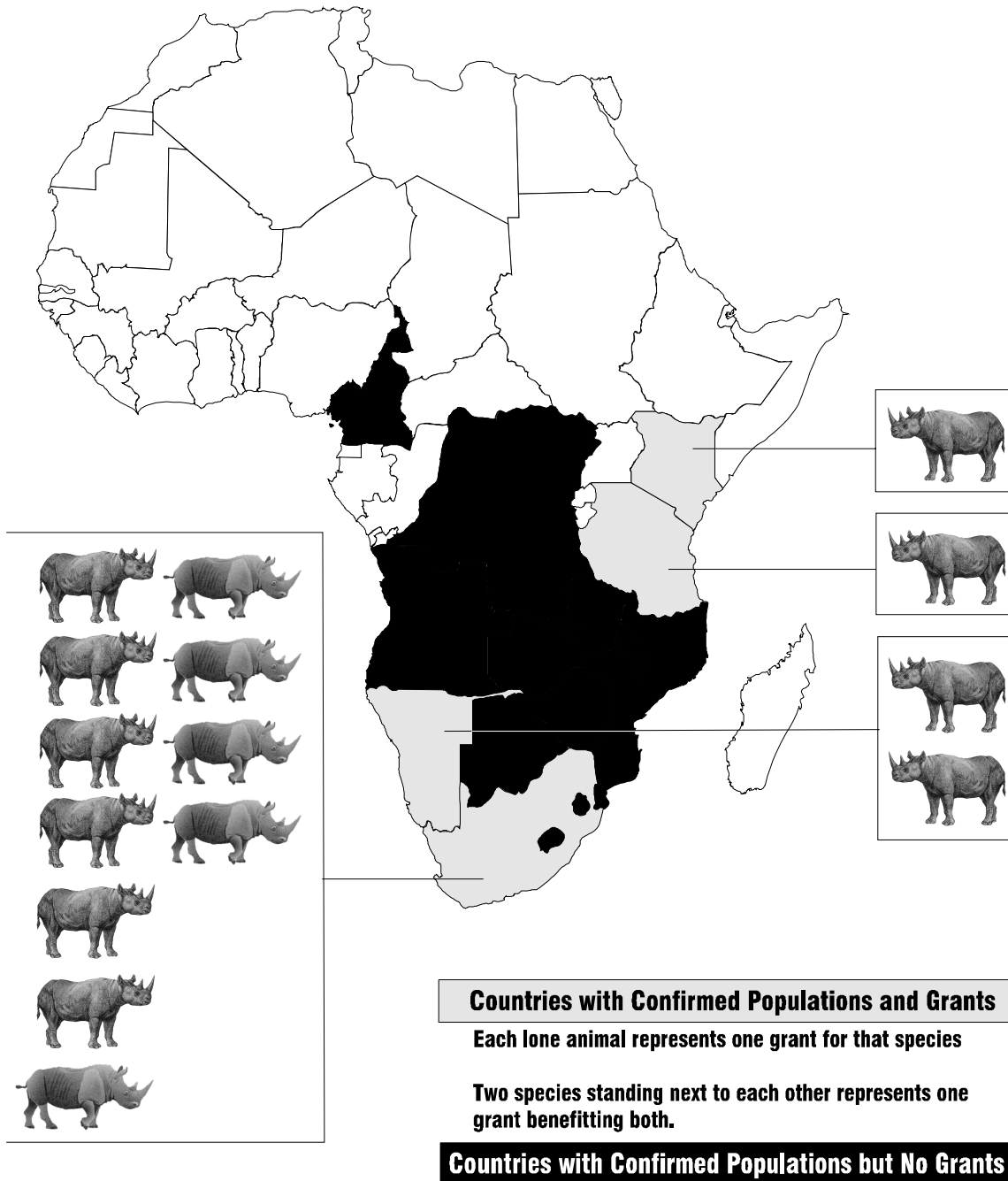
³Re-programmed funds from the fiscal year 1998 appropriation supported this grant. It is therefore not included in the fiscal year 1999 funding analysis.



Poaching of ungulates, the major food source for tigers, is a serious threat to tiger conservation.
Vietnam's Forest Protection Department

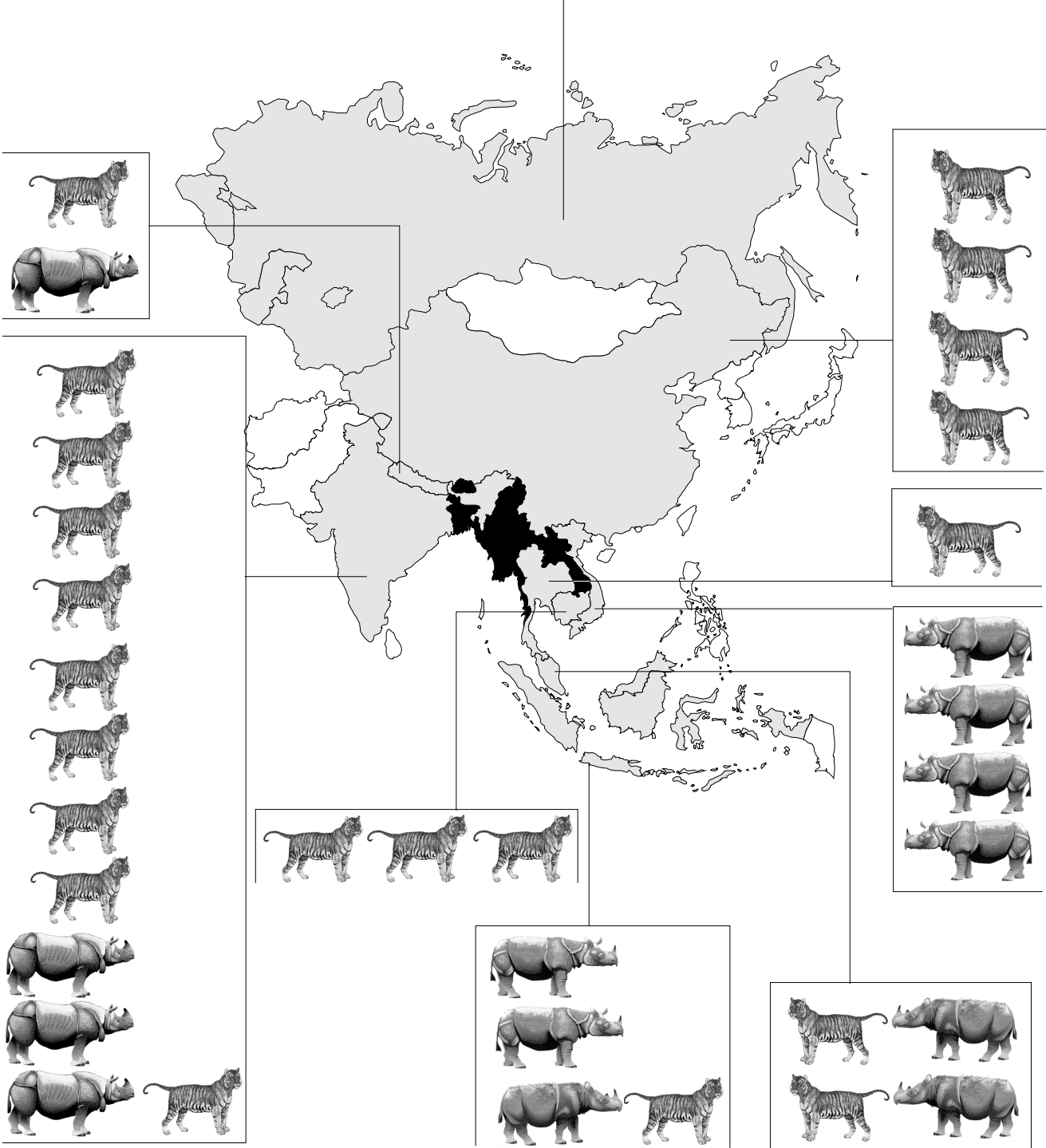
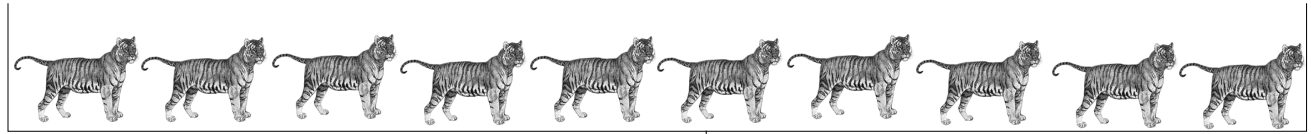
Grants — Africa

Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000



Grants — Asia

Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000



Five-Year Summary of Appropriations

| Annual Appropriations | Amount Available for Grants* |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fiscal Year 1996 = \$ 200,000 | \$ 194,000 |
| Fiscal Year 1997 = \$ 400,000 | \$ 388,000 |
| Fiscal Year 1998 = \$ 400,000 | \$ 388,000 |
| Fiscal Year 1999 = \$ 500,000 | \$ 485,000 |
| Fiscal Year 2000 = \$ 700,000 | \$ 675,600 |
| Total \$2,200,000 | \$2,130,600 |

* Amount available for grants after removal of 3 percent for administration costs and the fiscal year 2000 recission.

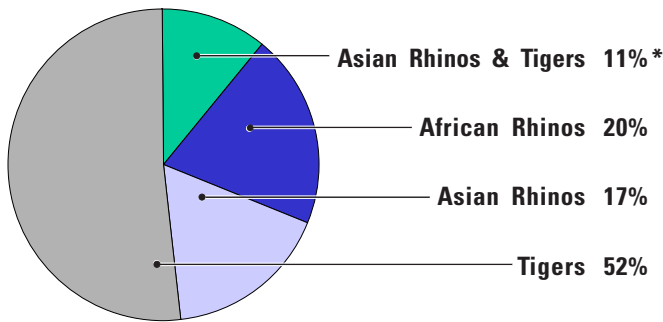
Five-Year Program Budget Summary

| | |
|--|-------------|
| U.S. Congressional appropriations | \$2,200,000 |
| 3 percent expended for fund administration | \$ 66,000 |
| Government recission from fiscal year 2000 appropriation | \$ 3,400 |
| Available for grants | \$2,130,600 |
| Expended for grants | \$2,130,600 |
| Matching funds leveraged | \$3,967,767 |

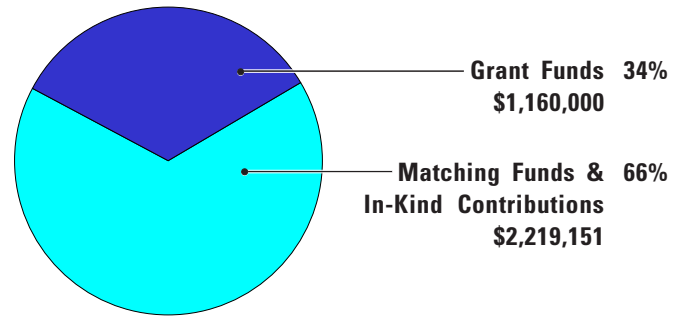
Distribution of Funds

Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000

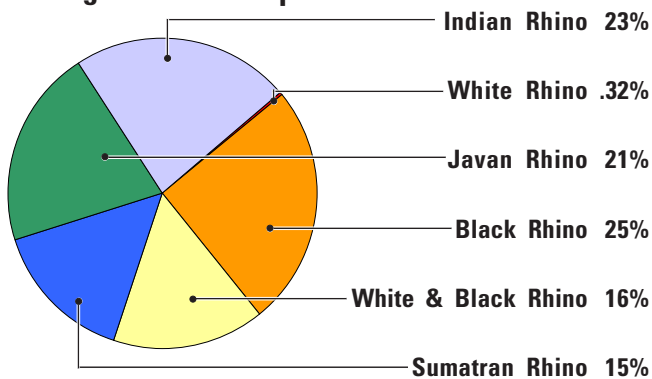
Among Target Species



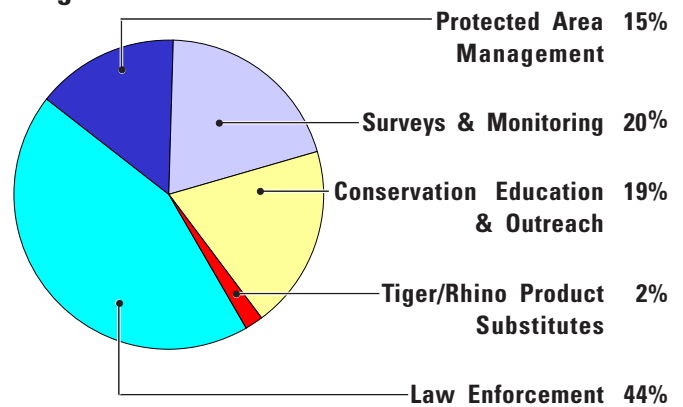
Grant and Matching Funds



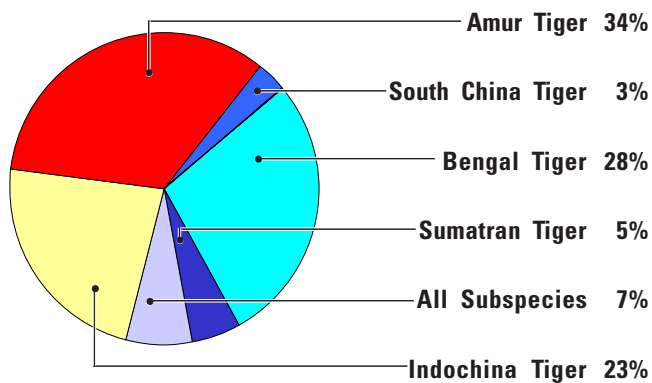
Among Rhinoceros Species



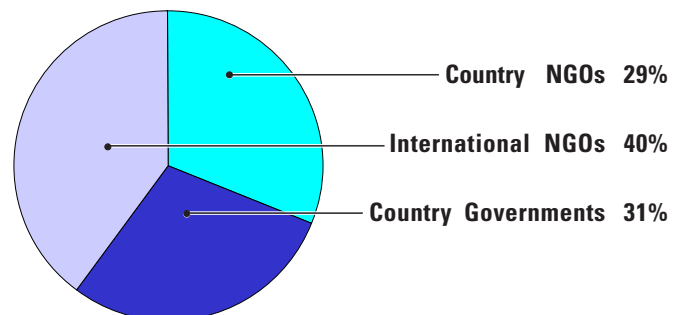
Program Areas Funded



Among Tiger Sub-Species



Organizational Funding



*These funds benefited both Asian rhinoceros and tigers

Five Year Summary of Grants Awarded by Country and Species

Africa

| Country | Black Rhinos | | White Rhinos | | Black and White Rhinos | | Total | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Grants | Funding | Grants | Funding | Grants | Funding | Grants | Funding |
| Botswana | | | 1 | 20,818 | | | 1 | 20,818 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | | | 1 | 19,680 | | | 1 | 19,680 |
| Kenya | 4 | 72,350 | | | | | 4 | 72,350 |
| Namibia | 2 | 58,100 | | | | | 2 | 58,100 |
| South Africa | 6 | 50,980 | 3 | 19,211 | 8 | 130,201 | 17 | 200,392 |
| Tanzania | 2 | 48,830 | | | | | 2 | 48,830 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 230,260 | 5 | 59,709 | 8 | 130,201 | 27 | 420,170 |

Asia

| Country | Tigers | | Rhinos | | Tigers and Rhinos | | Total | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| | Grants | Funding | Grants | Funding | Grants | Funding | Grants | Funding |
| Cambodia | 3 | 87,940 | | | | | 3 | 87,940 |
| China | 4 | 93,350 | | | | | 4 | 93,350 |
| India | 10 | 216,180 | 3 | 79,145 | 6 | 144,499 | 19 | 439,824 |
| Indonesia | 2 | 47,970 | 9 | 204,309 | 2 | 66,885 | 13 | 319,164 |
| Malaysia | | | 1 | 26,680 | 2 | 50,000 | 3 | 76,680 |
| Nepal | 2 | 30,150 | 2 | 72,704 | 1 | 13,874 | 5 | 116,728 |
| Russia | 17 | 345,154 | | | | | 17 | 345,154 |
| Thailand | 2 | 39,637 | | | | | 2 | 39,637 |
| Vietnam | 4 | 59,238 | 5 | 79,295 | 3 | 53,420 | 12 | 191,953 |
| TOTAL | 44 | 919,619 | 20 | 462,133 | 14 | 328,678 | 78 | 1,710,430 |

Funding is in U.S. dollars



Notes

**For more information about the Fund,
please contact:**

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Conservation
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Summer 2000

