

**Final report on the EAZA Rhino Campaign 2005-6**  
**Prepared June 2009, by Cathy Dean, Director, Save the Rhino International**

The table below gives short summaries of each of the (45!) grants awarded from Campaign funds. Quite a few of these were to the same field programme but were split into several installments, and are therefore broken down accordingly. I have shown the grants in pounds sterling, as that is how our annual audited accounts are presented. For more detailed information on any of these, or to receive a copy of the detailed grant report and pictures, please contact me:

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<b>Programme / project title</b>	<b>Amount and date of grant</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Outcome and current status (see also the document about <i>in situ</i> programme fundraising priorities)</b>
Project E: Rhino translocation equipment, Namibia	£12,069, February 2006	First installment of grant to build rhino translocation crates and equip vehicles for Namibia's annual translocations programme	Successful design of crates and trailers, and the development of the Landrover as a mobile vet's laboratory significantly improved capture times and brought down costs. Ongoing relationship with Save the Rhino and Opel Zoo
Project A: Rhino monitoring equipment for Kenyan national parks	£1,528, May 2006	To buy a Canon camera and accessories, needed urgently for one of the National Parks	Kit bought and delivered direct has substantially improved ability to ID individual rhinos
Project E: Rhino translocation equipment, Namibia	£9,554, May 2006	Second installment of grant to build rhino translocation crates and equip vehicles for Namibia's annual translocations programme	As above
Project J: Conservation of rhino in India and strategy framework to reduce rhino poaching in range countries	£19,100, October 2006	Monitor rhino poaching, prepare guidelines for preventing poaching, maintain database of poachers and traders operating in Assam	Training was carried out and equipment procured. No rhinos were poached in Pabitora WLS, though 3 were poached in Orang NP, and approx. 30 in Kaziranga NP during 2007-8. The 2009 census for Kaziranga shows numbers at 2,048 (up by 193 since 2006). The illegal trade is still a major problem
Project I: Indian Rhino Vision 2020	£61,709, October 2006	Support major strategy to grow Assam's rhino population, to 3,000 individuals in at least seven	Project leadership suffered from the unexpected death of Tom Foose at the International Rhino Foundation, and continuing problems with achieving new project

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		protected areas by 2020. Grant supported habitat surveys, training, equipment for forest guards and translocations	timetable. Change of personnel at WWF-India may help, but project funds are being spent slower than expected, with delays to Manas translocations. Overall however, numbers are on the increase. Ongoing relationships developed with Save the Rhino, Chester Zoo and Stuttgart Zoo
Project K: Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia	£33,540, October 2006	Grant paid for salaries, vehicles, training, equipment etc for the RPU's	No Sumatran rhinos poached since 2005. Better assessment of numbers in all 3 National Parks involved. Additional activities launched such as Intelligence and Law Enforcement Unit in BBS. Ongoing relationships developed with Save the Rhino and Chester Zoo
Project H: Combating the illegal trade in and demand for rhino horn in the Yemen	£6,779, October 2006	Grant paid for a further visit by Martin and Vigne to Yemen. The objectives were to monitor Yemen's rhino horn trade, and to promote the use of substitutes for rhino horn jambiya handles being made in Yemen, thereby reducing the demand for rhino horn	Data obtained, further meetings held, educational posters distributed. Full report published in Pachyderm No. 43, July-December 2007
Project F: Rhino security equipment for Hluhluwe Game Reserve, South Africa	£11,407, October 2006	Grant paid for the purchase of new rifle safes (made mandatory under South African law) and for camping equipment to enable patrols to be more mobile	All equipment bought, significant cost savings delivered great value for money. Ongoing relationships developed with Save the Rhino, Colchester Zoo and Salzburg Zoo
Project C: Re-establishment of black rhino, Zambia	£6,475, October 2006	Grant paid for observation huts, night vision equipment, telescopes, binoculars and water tanks	Translocations took place as planned in 2006 and 2008, though the one planned for 2009 had to be postponed until next year due to lack of funds. No poaching, some deaths from natural causes, some births. Ongoing relationship developed with Save the Rhino
Project C: Re-establishment of black rhino, Zambia	£4,798, October 2006	Grant for colouring books, pens, pencils crayons, envelopes & exercise books	Save the Rhino involved in substantial fundraising for the Conservation Education Programme, with major strategy review planned for October 2009
Project D: Lifting crane for rhino capture truck,	£13,083, October	Paid for a Fassi lifting crane (to lift crated rhinos) onto a truck funded	Equipment bought and immediately operational, with some 60 translocations required in 2009 alone (annual

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Zimbabwe	2006	by USFWS	programme is discussed at the Rhino Management Committee meeting in Feb/March, with operations carried out May/June). Ongoing relationship with Save the Rhino, and support for the Crisis Zimbabwe appeal from Stuttgart Zoo and Dublin Zoo
Project B: Environmental Education programme at the Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Kenya	£18,800, November 2006	To pay for the core costs (EE Officer salary, office costs and fuel and maintenance for the EE Bus) of the EE programme in 2007	61 primary and 19 secondary schools (2,320 schoolchildren and 160 teachers) and 4 community groups taken on trips to wildlife reserves and education centres; 2 World Days celebrated; 3-day exhibition organised. Cost savings enabled carryover of some funds into 2008. Ongoing relationships – financial and technical – with Save the Rhino and Chester Zoo
Project L: Establishment of two additional rhino protection units, Sabah, Malaysia	£4,294, November 2006	The funds were to purchase supplies and equipment to support two additional RPUs: a new unit based in the south of the Reserve, which is urgently needed to cover the many plantations and villages along the southern border and thus complete the protection coverage of Tabin; and a new roving RPU to supplement and support SOS Rhino's existing patrol teams.	Unsatisfactory grant reporting. SOS Rhino, the lead US organization, withdrew funding and leadership from Sabah in April 2008, it is believed due to frustration over the lack of support / commitment from the Sabah Wildlife Department. A new organisation was established, initially called SOS Rhino Borneo, subsequently changed to Borneo Rhino Alliance. The project now cares for a solitary injured male rhino in a facility in Tabin Wildlife Reserve, as well as maintaining the RPUs
Project M: Enhanced community outreach programme, Sabah, Malaysia	£5,770, November 2006	The grant was to pay for the construction of two more chalets for volunteer accommodation, bedding, mosquito nets, cooking and eating utensils and equipment, five water tanks, two generators, two boats and four 15HP boat engines	As above
Project G: Rhino horn-fingerprinting project	£3,723, November 2006	The grant will be paid for coordinating the collecting, labelling, pre-processing and transport of the	The start of the work was delayed because of problems with the first lab chosen, but a second lab was identified which, for various reasons, was a much better option.

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		samples; coordination with the laboratories; management of the horn-fingerprinting database; carbon and nitrogen analyses; processing of samples using a pressurised microwave oven to produce sample solutions; and write-up of all the findings	Based on the initial results, and in consultation with colleagues (undercover wildlife investigators, specialized police units, the SADC Rhino and Elephant Security Group and Interpol's Regional Environmental Crime Task force) and especially SAPS (South African Police Service), a decision was due to be made in late 2008 on whether or not to proceed to full scale implementation of the technique, and at what scale the method will be used. I don't know what the final decision was and will find out
Waiting list 1: Chyulu Hills rhino programme, Kenya	£11,568, March 2007	For salaries, medical expenses, rations and transport for the Maasailand Preservation Trust's game scouts, working in conjunction with the Kenya Wildlife Service	For the third year running, the scouts were rated the best performing unit compared to other similar teams under the Amboseli-Tsavo Game Scouts Association (ATGSA) – the umbrella organisation of community game scouts operating within the Tsavo-Amboseli ecosystem. The main achievements: 35 game meat poachers arrested; 34 arrests due to other illegal activities such as destruction of wildlife habitat, charcoal burning, illegal timber harvesting in the Chyulu Hills National Park, poaching of hardwood from the Chyulu Hills NP for the carving industry; 467 snares recovered; 7 poisoned arrows recovered; 1 motor bike confiscated from poachers (at Kimana sanctuary); 2 vehicles impounded with illegally harvested wood; 4 animals trapped in snares rescued and freed; 2 people injured by wildlife rescued; 155+ stolen livestock recovered from rustlers raiding the Mbirikani Group Ranch. The rhino unit collected 3 identification photos of new rhino in 2007 and now has expanded to have a permanent presence in the rhino zone 365 days of the year. No losses of rhino have been recorded, although two of the arrests listed above were of poachers specifically targeting rhino. Ongoing relationships with Save the Rhino, Chester Zoo and Amnéville Zoo
Waiting list 6: Save the	£20,314,	To fund the camel-based	All staff are equipped with new and serviceable

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Rhino Trust, Namibia	March 2007	monitoring team's salary supplements, uniforms, staff housing, camel equipment, field equipment, salaries for Simson (Director of Community Relations) and Bernd (Director of Field Operations) for 4 months	equipment where needed, making operating in the field over longer periods of time a more comfortable experience – food storage containers, tents, sleeping rolls. National Five-Year Census under way and aerial patrols carried out. Several new rhinos spotted during the period, and one unexplained mortality (details were passed to the Ministry for Environment and Tourism). Ongoing relationship with Save the Rhino
Waiting list 3: Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary, Tanzania	£8,538, April 2009	(Revised proposal submitted to focus on priority needs.) First installment of a two-part payment on a new Massey Ferguson tractor, for Sanctuary maintenance, with a discount of 7,000 euros negotiated by Save the Rhino	The tractor has proved its usefulness time and time again on all sorts of maintenance duties. AGCO UK, form whom we bought it, has been incredibly kind, providing extra sets of tyres and additional training for Tony Fitzjohn's workshop team. The tractor is fully logo'd up with EAZA Rhino Campaign stickers and appears in photos of the recent black rhino translocation from Dvur Kralove Zoo. Ongoing relationships with Save the Rhino and Chester Zoo, particularly with the launch of the new environmental education programme
Waiting list 8: African Rhino Specialist Group core costs	£2,700, May 2007	Contribution to the expenses of the Chair of the IUCN SSC AfRSG	Comprehensive grant report received on all aspects of the AfRSG's work in the year 2007-8. The AfRSG meeting in June 2008 reported rises in rhino numbers of white (from 14,540 up to 17,480) and black (from 3,725 up to 4,180) in two years. Ongoing relationship with Save the Rhino
Waiting list 8: African Rhino Specialist Group core costs	£14,555, May 2007	Contribution to the salary of the Scientific Officer of the IUCN SSC AfRSG	As above
Waiting list 2: Association of Private Land Rhino Sanctuaries	£10,175, May 2007	This amount was projected to cover seven year's worth of security and intelligence claims	Having more funds available meant that the APLRS could advertise its rewards, leading to influx of information. Have been a few poaching cases in Laikipia in the last 12 months – at Ol Pejeta and at Mugie ranch. Some suspicions re insider jobs, but fuelled by the presence of a Chinese road-building company in the area – the bribes offered for poached ivory, skins etc have gone up dramatically, and so APLRS has had to

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			increase value of rewards. Campaign grant was v timely
Waiting list 4: Midlands Black Rhino Conservancy	£10,175, May 2007	(Revised proposal submitted to focus on priority needs.) First installment of two-part grant to cover recruitment and training of new guards, and for part-purchase of new vehicle	The work was carried out as planned, but very sadly poaching in the Midlands has continued unabated. Only 5 or 6 animals remain (from an original population of 68 in 2005). John Gripper has been doing a very difficult job in difficult circumstances
Project A: Rhino monitoring equipment for Kenyan national parks	£7,239, June 2007	7 Canon cameras plus accessories	Some delays with purchase of the equipment, which was then sent out to Kenya. Unfortunately, the KWS had problems with Customs, and the equipment sat in the clearing shed at the airport for several months. However, it was eventually all successfully distributed and has been used with great effect in six national parks
Project A: Rhino monitoring equipment for Kenyan national parks	£3,184, June 2007	30 GPS, 7 power data cables, 7 rechargeable battery kits, 7 cigarette lighter adapters, shipping	As above
Project A: Rhino monitoring equipment for Kenyan national parks	£4,766, June 2007	40 pairs 10-40 Opticron binoculars	As above
Misc	£567, July 2007	Logo (EAZA, EAZA Rhino Campaign and Save the Rhino) stickers for all the projects	Increased awareness of the Campaign and the grants it made
Waiting list 3: Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary, Tanzania	£8,497, July 2007	Second installment of a two-part payment on a new Massey Ferguson tractor, for Sanctuary maintenance	As above
Project A: Rhino monitoring equipment for Kenyan national parks	£650, August 2007	Shipping and insurance costs for the equipment sent out	As above
Waiting list 5: New vehicle for the Lowveld	£15,425, August	(Revised proposal submitted to focus on priority needs.)	Took a long time to get the new 4WD (there was a long waiting list, with government ministers higher up the

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Rhino Conservancy Project	2007		chain), but vehicle eventually bought, paperwork cleared, and vehicle now in use in the Lowveld. Some 50-60 animals being translocated in May-June 2009. Although the Lowveld has been hit by poaching, there are still 390 or so black rhino and 140 white rhino in the area, so an extremely important population. Ongoing relationships with Save the Rhino, Stuttgart Zoo and Dublin Zoo
Project E: Rhino translocation equipment, Namibia	£2,735, August 2007	Further installment from Opel Zoo for capture vehicle repairs and re-equipping	As above.
Waiting list 7: Black rhino nutrition	£20,400, September 2007	(Revised proposal submitted to focus on priority needs.)	Now a coalition of three researchers – Keryn Adcock, Jo Shaw and Ken Buk – and work is underway, due to end in late 2009. Some delays caused by serious illness of Keryn, and increased costs due to fuel price rises in 2008, so some modifications to original programme. Full write-up and results expected end 2009
Waiting list 1: Chyulu Hills rhino programme, Kenya	£5,472, September 2007	Dung DNA	Save the Rhino coordinated fundraising effort and recruited a number of donors: EAZA Rhino Campaign, Chester Zoo, Amnéville Zoo, KWS, and Manchester Metropolitan University. Field work carried out in late 2007 and early 2008, analysis done, final MSc write-up and workshop to discuss results expected in July 2009. Key findings are a) that Chyulus has a minimum population of 14 animals, and b) the animals are admixed – two rhinos that escaped from Ngulia Rhino Sanctuary have found their way into the Chyulus' population. This may have major implications for future management of the Park's population as a whole, could become location for new inbound translocations from Ngulia / Nairobi NP
Waiting list 4: Midlands Black Rhino Conservancy	£10,500, October 2007	Second installment of two-part grant. The funds were used towards the purchase of a new radio repeater to improve the radio	As above

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		system, purchase of a new Toyota 4WD vehicle for the conservator, the renovation of a house for conservator and extra bonus and salary for the two conservators – details are attached. In addition, we have had to employ more scouts and guards for monitoring and anti-poaching duties	
Waiting list 9: National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal	£10,575, December 2007	To pay for motorbikes, bicycles, torches, mattresses, sleeping bags, rucksacks, tents, cooking devices & water bottles	The motorbikes are on site and these have improved the efficiency of patrolling and assisted in daily placement of monitoring staff in BNP. The ancillary equipment (GPS, cameras, binoculars) has been essential in field operations and monitoring of rhino in BNP and CNP. The poaching situation in BNP has improved dramatically with no cases reported since May 2008 after a large gang was caught (including army staff) which led to a major overhaul of the protection units and acceptance of the need for a new anti-poaching methodology and policy. The situation in Chitwan remains difficult with many losses of rhino over the past year. ZSL has an ongoing relationship with NTNC Nepal
Waiting list 9: National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal	£2,350, January 2008	Consultancy fee for John Regan, to help Save the Rhino and ZSL with a major proposal to the EU's ENRTP fund	Unfortunately we didn't get past the Concept Note stage, so were not invited to go through to round 2. (There were over 1,000 applications and only 45 were successful).
Waiting list 9: National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal	£2,348, January 2008	For 20 pairs binoculars for rhino monitoring in Bardia National Park and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve	As above
Waiting list 9: National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal	£6,831, January 2008	For 3 inflatable rafts, shipping and insurance, to improve access and speed of response for patrol teams in Bardia National Park	The boats and engines were procured early on in the UK and shipped with the help of the British Army to Nepal and to Bardia National Park (2) and another sent recently to Chitwan National Park. Training in their use to DNPWC, Army and NTNC staff was provided by Col. Mike Allen, ex-Gurkha officer with long-term experience

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			on the Babai and Karnali River systems. These have improved security of the river systems in BNP considerably and the third boat will now be operational in CNP. The rivers are key to protection of the National Parks. This action has reduced illegal fishing and access by poachers for rhino and other species of ungulate and tiger
Waiting list 9: National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal	£5,735, March 2008	3 x outboard motors for the above rafts	As above
Project E: Rhino translocation equipment, Namibia	£2,124, April 2008	Further installment from Opel Zoo for capture vehicle repairs and re-equipping	As above
Waiting list 9: National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal	£5,193, May 2008	For theatre and radio project via ZSL	The play <i>Nanu Gaiinda ko Katha</i> (Story of a small rhino) was shown in three locations in the Bardia districts (3,000 people), at two in the Chitwan area (1,300 people). Locations were selected on the basis of the poaching pressure faced by rhino. The play was then developed and translated into English for performances in Kathmandu, London, Warwick UK and in Barcelona at the World Conservation Congress in October 2008. The message was catchy and touched the public's heart and the response was very positive
Project I: Indian Rhino Vision 2020	£3,934, July 2008	First installment of a two-part grant from Stuttgart Zoo, towards construction of the fence around part of Manas National Park, together with further contributions from Chester Zoo and SRI for equipment, transport and community work	Initial grant report received, but construction of fence delayed. Awaiting updated grant report. Ongoing relationships with Save the Rhino, Stuttgart Zoo and Chester Zoo
Project I: Indian Rhino Vision 2020	£3,935, September 2008	Second installment of a two-part grant from Stuttgart Zoo, towards construction of the fence around	As above

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		part of Manas National Park	
Project K: Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia	£55,085, October 2008	To pay for a towards a new Rhino Protection Unit and Intelligence and Law Enforcement Unit in Ujung Kulon NP, and a survey to look at disease transmission from livestock to Javan rhino	New RPU has been employed and is proving very effective. Camera traps (paid for by WWF-Indonesia, Asian Rhino Project and International Rhino Foundation) have obtained rare pictures of Javan rhinos, resulting in worldwide press coverage. Recruitment of ILEU team has been slow, and IRF is chasing. Survey on disease transmission between livestock and Javan rhinos underway, and results expected autumn 2009. Major news is that the Indonesian government, IRF and partners have agreed strategy to develop a second population of Javan rhinos, to reduce the risks to the single existing population (survival of any in Cat Tien is in doubt). Ongoing relationship with Save the Rhino
Project C: Re-establishment of black rhino, Zambia	£12,398, December 2008	For the Conservation Education Programme in North Luangwa	We received an emergency request for funds for the CEP, which otherwise would have had to close in march 2009. EAZA Rhino Campaign funds will cover 6 months. Since then, Save the Rhino has raised substantial sums (\$36,000 in total) from USFWS and from DWCF, so the CEP is now covered until September 2010. I will visit NLCP in October 2009, to review the strategy for and delivery of the CEP. Ongoing relationship with Save the Rhino
Project E: Rhino translocation equipment, Namibia	£6,853, March 2009	Further installment from Opel Zoo for capture vehicle repairs and re-equipping	From 2007-9, the pro-active translocation programme for black rhinos in Namibia enabled the near-trebling of the range from 11,000 km <sup>2</sup> to 31,000 km <sup>2</sup> . 123 black rhinos and 32 white rhinos were translocated / ear-notched / treated in the period 2006-9. Overall benefits include increased tourism opportunities for communal conservancies, increased rhino range, and overall rhino population increase. Ongoing relationship with Save the Rhino and Opel Zoo