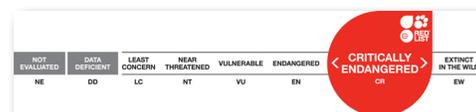


Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*)

The last surviving population of Critically Endangered Javan rhinos (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) lives in Ujung Kulon National Park, the largest remaining tract of lowland tropical forest on the island of Java. This population has been restricted to Ujung Kulon since the 1930s, with total abundance hovering around 40 to 50 individuals for several decades. The population appears to be stable, perhaps even increasing, based upon the most recent field research results. However, the park probably is nearing carrying capacity and the rhino population is unlikely to increase without more intensive management efforts. Learn more about the species at the [IUCN Red List](#).

In early 2015, a Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) workshop was conducted in West Java to utilize available biological data and expert knowledge to assess the risks of extinction for Javan rhinos.



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Priority Goals

The workshop participants identified key threats to species persistence and evaluated extinction risk using a quantitative risk assessment methodology. Focused discussions around species management, habitat management, and stakeholder engagement led to important actions laid out by topic-based working groups. **Click on the text in the table below to learn more about each goal and related actions.**

The Javan rhino population is managed to achieve genetic and demographic viability through increasing the abundance of rhino to at least 80 individuals, in at least two sites, by 2025.
The habitat quality for Javan rhino is improved in Ujung Kulon National Park, and additional habitat in a second site is identified and managed to accommodate growth of the Javan rhino population to at least 80 individuals by 2025.
By 2025, all relative stakeholders are fully supportive of the Javan rhino conservation program because they are empowered to be involved in the most appropriate way.
By 2025, there is improved understanding and management of the ecological factors limiting Javan rhino population growth.
By 2025 and beyond, zero poaching of Javan rhino is maintained.
Regulations are revised on habitat management in the core zone of Ujung Kulon National Park to control the spread of Arenga palm. By 2025, 10,000 hectares of Arenga palm are removed to expand the suitable habitat available to Javan rhino and to increase the Park's carrying capacity.
By 2025, there are no illegal activities by local communities inside Ujung Kulon National Park because of a close, trusting and mutually beneficial partnership between those communities and the National Park.
By 2025, all communities champion the Javan rhino conservation program due to active involvement in (50% of the 2 adjacent villages) and high knowledge of (100% of 19 buffer zone villages) of conservation program activities.
By 2025, human encroachment, poaching threat, human disturbance, and risk of disease transmission are reduced by at least 50%.
By 2025, communities no longer extract natural resources from the rhino zone within Ujung Kulon National Park through the implementation of a government-wide green economic development masterplan across the Park buffer zone that increases local livelihoods.
By 2025, the Javan rhino conservation program is implemented in full and on time.

Full workshop report available at: <http://www.cbsg.org/content/javan-rhino-phva-2015>

Workshop organized by: International Rhino Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, IUCN SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group

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