

## **B BRIEF PRESENTATIONS BY RANGE STATES**

### **ANGOLA COUNTRY - NKOSI LUTA KINGENGO**

The meeting was informed that two years after the Makokola meeting the country was busy undertaking surveys in three provinces; Namibe, Cunene and Kando Kubango. A picture was sent to local communities involved in the process to avoid confusions between hippo and rhino. Information provided indicated that rhinos do not exist in Angola at this point in time. Further information is being awaited from Kuando Kubango. The meeting was informed that in March Dr Brett visited Angola and worked with local counterparts on a draft rhino policy for Angola. Final comments from coordination are being waited for so that a final submission can be made to cabinet. The meeting was also informed that at present a national biodiversity strategy is being developed and Rhino is key to this exercise. At this point eventually a proposal can be made to re-introduce rhino in Angola, Ethosha being the most secure area in the country.

Some of the questions/comments raised after the presentation included:

M. Brooks – if the draft policy is coming in Angola what is the future of rhino conservation in? It is a springboard for rhino conservation?

Dr Emslie – We need to know what management model is envisaged? Does it have to do with private sector engagement or only government responsibility?

Response – a meeting was held to bring on board private sector into the conservation agenda. We need to take cognizance that private sector in the country is still weak but efforts are being made to attract private sector.

### **MALAWI COUNTRY REPORT – ROY BHIMA**

The meeting was informed that the country had just 9 animals after the population was extinct in 1988. The founder animals came from South Africa in 1998 and 2000. They have been several births with only two deaths. Two bulls fighting. Female died and nobody knows why. The animals are located in rhino sanctuary which is 3/4 fenced. Frankfurt Zoological Society provided assistance in the security of the parks. Other donors are also assisting in the development of management plans. The country has 10 years contract with FZS but they have decided to pool out. Major constraint is on funding. The country have a nice scout protection team and MGT team is located very far way, which is what is causing problems in data collection and management. Some supporters are becoming like the owners of the rhinos. Some donors do not like the areas of the sanctuary and there are some disagreements in the mgt approach creating divisions among partners.

The meeting was informed that opportunities exist with different donors. SaN Parks, Wildlife of Malawi have been of great assistance. Majedje??? is being management by African Parks (a company from South Africa).

Major threats can be viewed as associated to external funding limitation; poaching is difficult to control. Frequent climate variability is also affecting the vegetation. This programme has assisted in the past but currently it is no longer there.

Some of the comments/questions made to the Malawi presentation included:

Dr du Toit – rhino to be subject to another stage of the dialogue?