

have their own schedules of activities to help to capture the animals. The plan is to do that before Winter.

Conservation measures in place to protect the few black and white rhino population we have:

As noted earlier, Chief’s Island holds the largest rhino population, These animals are monitored daily by our Anti-poaching personnel and fortunately we have the support of the Botswana Defence Force who compliment manpower. The site coordinator has worked hard with training these officers on monitoring procedures.

Committees

Two rhino committees are still in place, the Botswana Rhino management Committee and the Botswana Rhino Security. The Botswana Rhino Management Committee meets annually and when need arises twice to discuss general issues pertaining to rhinos in Botswana. The security group meets quarterly and their contributions have made a great positive impact on the security of rhinos. Through this committee, sister organisations especially the Botswana Defence Force has been able to provide a wing of support with manpower.

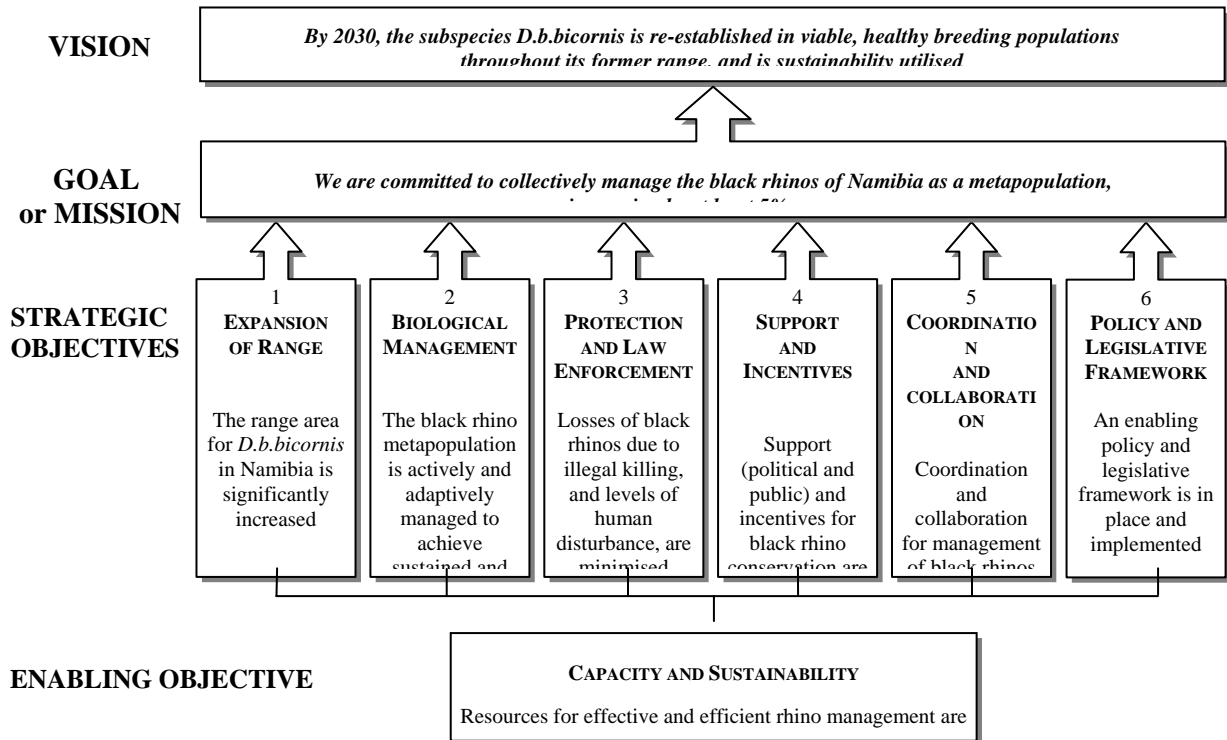
Conclusion

We appreciate the role of private concessionaires which helps with monitoring and facilitates transport during translocations. We hope this spirit will reign for good and through that in no time we will have a healthy population.

NAMIBIA COUNTRY REPORT – PIERRE DU PREEZ

1. Conservation plan.

Namibia has developed a Black Rhinoceros Conservation Strategy that concentrates on maximizing population growth rates through biological management, and expanding the range. The logical framework for the strategy is summarized in diagrammatic form below, showing the main strategic objectives and their contribution to the overall goal of Namibia’s black rhino conservation programme.



2. Committees

2.1. Rhino Technical Advisory Group

Official Title: Rhino Technical Advisory Group (RTAG)
Chair: Rhino Coordinator, DSS, MET
Term: The ToR shall be reviewed annually whereupon the RTAG may be reconstituted if required.

Objective

The rhino technical advisory group will exist to provide input into the management of rhinos in Namibia. It is tasked with overseeing the implementation of the national management plan, and providing technical support to the Policy and Management Meeting of the Minister of Environment and Tourism through the Director and Deputy Director DSS).

The RTAG is responsible for:

- Compiling and submitting reports and on:
 - a. Annual management and work plans
 - b. Population performance and status reports for each population
 - c. Farm inspections
 - d. Monitoring programs
 - e. Ear notching/other marking programs
 - f. Training
 - g. Any other technical matter related to the conservation and management of rhinos
- Ensuring the effective coordination of all stakeholders in rhino conservation
- Securing the necessary funding for rhino management

3. Rhino population estimates for 31 December 2004

3.1. White Rhino

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PRESENTED

A national survey for white rhino on private land was conducted in 2004 on all privately owned populations. Indications are there that the ENP population could be under estimated however it is very difficult to determine because of the low density. A further 15 animals were translocated to in ENP in 2004.

Black Rhino Custodian Programme

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PRESENTED

3.1. Black rhino on state land

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PRESENTED

5. Translocations 1st January 2002 – 31st October 2004

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PRESENTED

6. Rhino poached

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PRESENTED

7. Rhino conservation activities under SADC

- a. Capacity building

- Training needs assessment – SADC Rhino Programme, Rob Blok.
 - Scene of the crime training – SADC Rhino Programme, Rod Potter.
 - Instructors course Pilansberg – AfRSG/SADC Rhino Programme.
 - In service training of rhino monitors ENP – MET, R. Loutit (SADC Consultant)
- b. Rhino programme support
- Mobile boma – SADC Rhino Programme
 - National Rhino Data Base – SADC Rhino Programme
- c. Initiatives
- Biological management of the Kunene populations – translocation of founder groups within the former range.
 - Expanding custodian programme to communal conservancies – Uukwaluudhi and possibly 2006 - Naye-Naye
 - Biological management of the ENP population to maximize growth, identifying sub populations in ENP – Capture 2002/3/4/5.
 - Adapting the full moon monitoring in ENP to concentrate on indicator water holes for the collection of demographic data.
 - Assessment of the feasibility to translocate a founder black rhino breeding group to Namib Naukluft Park (Naukluft section).
 - Trophy hunting of black rhino males (CITES Cop 13)

TANZANIA COUNTRY REPORT – BONAVENTURA MIDALA

1.0 Introduction

Rhino conservation and management in Tanzania has continued to receive top priority in various sites where rhinos still exist. We have two subspecies of black rhino populations in the country. The subspecies *Diceros bicornis michaeli* is confined to the northern part of the country mainly in the Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Conservation area. The other subspecies *Diceros bicornis minor* is found in the southern part of Tanzania with Selous Game Reserve being the current main stronghold. This report highlights on the progress made in protection and conservation of rhino populations during the period from March 2003 to March 2005.

2.0 Rhino Status

The rhino populations in Tanzania occur in scattered discrete localities that include the Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Selous Game Reserve and Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary in Mkomazi Game Reserve.

- **Serengeti National Park:** Two known black rhino populations exist in the park. They are found in the southern and northern parts of the park. The number of rhinos has steadily increased from 3 animals in 1994 to 22 animals (2004), with 14 rhinos in the southern zone and 8 rhinos in the northern zone respectively.
- **Ngorongoro Conservation Area:** The number of rhinos in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area has slightly increased from 17 animals in 1994 to 19 animals, in 2004.
- **Selous Game Reserve:** Efforts to protect, secure and monitor the few remaining rhinos in the Selous have been consistently intensified and improved resulting to steady