

## **2 PRESENTATIONS FROM SADC RHINO RANGE STATES**

### **2.1 SADC RRG Countries**

Presentations were given by each RRG country representative during the SADC RRG meeting held on the day previous to the range states meeting. The presentations were summarised during for participants of th range states meeting, and for completeness, the presentations are provided here (as well as in the proceedings of the SADC RRG meeting

#### **2.1.1 Angola (Nkosi Luta Kingengo)**

##### **Planning and Coordination**

Rhino Management Authority: Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal (IDF)

Rhino Strategy conservation (year): to be outlined

Action planned: Information collection on the historical area of distribution

Co-ordinating Committees: not yet instituted

Focal Point for SADC Programme: Nkosi Luta Kingengo, IDF

Alternate Focal Point: Carlos Henrique Mutula, DNAF (Direcção Nacional da Agricultura e Floresta)

##### **Collaboration with other SADC Range States**

Commitments to other SADC Range States: Namibia should be approached

Rhino numbers: no information available

Monitoring and reporting: Information from IDF representative in Kuando Kubango Province indicates the occurrence of Black Rhino.

Requirements for survey and Monitoring: Surveys and monitoring required in all historical areas of distribution.

##### **Manpower and Resources for Rhino Conservation**

Scout density (General information):

National Level: total of 570 Scouts

Kissama National Park: 20 Scouts (1 per 500 km<sup>2</sup>).1, 260 ex-combatants will be admitted as scouts to reinforce the service

Vehicle density: 1 (Kissama National Park)

Operating budget (US\$): No specific budget, the budget approved will cover during the year 2003 all activities relating to wildlife and forestry management and preservation.

Salaries (\$ p.a.): IDF:

Scout: 900 \$/m./a.

Expertise: Several biologists, vets and some IDF staff trained in wildlife management at Mweka College and Mozambique, but no experience with Rhinos.

Equipment: None

##### **Participation in Rhino Conservation**

Community: Should be integrated once confirmed the presence of the Rhino in the historical area or reintroduced in one of the National Parks.

NGOs: Kissama Foundation devoted to Kissama NP plan to reintroduce the White rhino in that NP.

Private Sector: ORCA, Lda is devoted to Iona NP plan to reintroduce the Black rhino once their presence in the Park is not confirmed

##### **Legislation for Rhino Conservation**

Protected status of rhinos: Rhinos are listed in Appendix I under the Regulamento de Caça(1957) and Decreto Executivo Conjunto nr 36/99 and 37/99 of 27 January.

Penalties: Poaching of rhinos, and illegal possession of rhino horn: adequate

According the above Decreto the tax of the animal is of 11.600 UCFs (Unidade de Correção Fiscal. Presently 1 UCF= 20 Kz, 0.30 \$). This tax is multiplied by 7. Imprisonment if failure to pay the total of the penalties.

Safari Hunting of rhinos; Hunting of rhinos is prohibited by the Regulamento de Caça and Decreto nr 6/99  
Live Sales of rhinos: to be permitted under the Regulamento de Caça  
Ownership: State is the ownership of all wild animals existing in their wild habitat according to the Regulamento de Caça. Game can be privately owned if re-introduced to game farm or concession area.

### ***Trade and Import/Export In Rhinos***

CITES authority: Instituto de Desenvolvimento Florestal - IDF

Licences required: CITES import/export permits Veterinary certificate from exporting country is required. Licence issued by the National Directorate of Animal Production is also required.

Past translocations: exports: none

Past translocation: imports: White rhino (1968): 10 from Natal Park to Kissama NP.

Stock: The occurrence the animal in the historical area should be confirmed and assessed

Control: Horn and other illegal trophies are stored in the National Department of Administration and Finance of the IDF.

Horn fingerprinting: Project involvement: No involvement in the FP project.

## **2.1.2 Botswana (Mercy Masedi)**

### ***Background information***

The rhino population has in the past been affected by hunting and poaching that led to their extinction in Botswana between 1880 and 1890. Reintroduction programme adopted by the country in 1967 coincided with an increase in rhino poaching and this did not spare the lives of those newly relocated. Attempts by both the Department of Wildlife and National Parks and the Botswana Defence Force to bring the situation under control did not bear any fruits, and as a result, the remaining animals were relocated to Khama Rhino Sanctuary between 1992 and 1996 where they are under maximum protection. Since then various relocation or reintroduction has been done in Botswana at various places like Mokolodi Nature Reserve, Tholo Ranch and Mombo.

Botswana's rhino population is doing well. Ten additional rhinos were received from South Africa in November 2002 and to date the number has reached fifty-three. Twenty one more rhinos are expected in April /May this year. All are expected to be relocated to Moremi Game Reserve (Mombo). Preparations are being made to arrange for their arrival. The bomas are being renovated to be ready to accommodate the animals.

### ***Conservation Plan***

The Botswana Rhino Management Strategy was adopted by all rhino stakeholders and the Botswana Rhino Management Committee instituted. The document is a vision and meant to be an outlook of the whole rhino industry. The document will be printed and published very soon.

### ***Committees***

- (a) The Botswana Rhino Management committee is chaired by the private sector as we are partners in conservation and they have played an important role in rhino establishment in Botswana. The secretariat is from the Department of Wildlife and National Parks.
- (b) Another committee in Maun has been established; it is composed of Botswana Police Service, Botswana Defence Force, and DWNP. The committee meets regularly after two to three months in Maun. Its focus is mainly on the security of the rhinos at Mombo in Moremi Game Reserve.

### ***Rhino Conservation Activities***

The Anti-poaching personnel are doing a good job to monitor the movements of rhinos. We have lost only one rhino due to territorial fights since 1993. We hope the status quo remains. Our law enforcement Agency are always on the look out for any illegal activities. Since our conservation activities are in partnership with the communities, they also play a vital role to protect their resources.