

funding from the SADC rhino programme through a proposal that I wrote but the funding did not reach us as it was mixed up in the banks. The purpose of the proposal was to develop a management plan for the rhino. We hope that this problem can be resolved and that we can get our funding.

### References

Bhima, R. & Dudley, C.O. (1996) Observations on two introduced black rhinos in Liwonde National Park, Malawi. *Pachyderm* (21) 46-54.

Dudley, C.O. (2002) Ecological evaluation for Liwonde National Park, Malawi with respect to the development and management of a viable population of black rhino (*Diceros bicornis minor*). 25pp.

Jachmann, H. (1984) Status of the Mwabvi rhino (*Diceros bicornis*). *Nyala* 10(2): 77-90.

### Discussion

Mr Tjibae observed that the rhino sanctuary at Liwonde was very small, and asked if expansion was a problem. Mr Jiah said that the sanctuary comprised fenced areas within the park. Mr Sefu added that there had originally been three fenced areas, each with a pair. The fence had been subsequently collapsed between 'sanctuaries' 1 and 2, followed by the loss of one animal from fighting. The final pair was still located in sanctuary 3. Mr Sefu acknowledged that the creation of the sanctuaries had severely affected the movements of elephant in the park, and there were plans to move with the new agreement to upgrade the park fence towards removing the internal sanctuary fences.

## 2.8 Mozambique (*Felismina Longamane Langa*)

### Introduction

Mozambique, as a developing country, recognises the importance of Natural Renewable Resources in general, and Wildlife in particular, by its contribution for economic development of the country. Due to its economic, scientific, ritual, as well as medicinal value, wildlife contributes directly or indirectly to improving the living conditions of communities. This fact has contributed to a high level of illegal hunting leading to extinction of several species, including the black and white rhino.

### Strengths

#### ***Policies and Law***

The Mozambican Government, through the Policy on Forest and Wildlife (DNFFB, 1996), acknowledges the importance of Mozambique's natural resources with objectives being "*the protection, conservation, development and the rational use of forest and fauna resources for economic, social and ecological benefits of the present and future generations of Mozambicans*". The new law of Forest and Wildlife was approved by parliament on 7 July 1999, but for its effective application it needs a regulation that is now under the Ministerial Council for approval. The law allows any singular person or collective to reintroduce wildlife and the Government gives special incentives for this, to be defined (article 29).

#### ***Strategic plans***

Even without a national plan for rhino recovery, the recently created Limpopo National Plan has a 3-year programme for wildlife reintroduction to take place from 2002 up to 2004. Within this plan it is expected to reintroduce in the last year 30 White rhino. We also have a private initiative for rhino breeding (including other species) in Gaza Province. This project is still waiting for approval.

### Opportunities

KNP would be ready to support DNAC through its own expertise in the establishment of joint management plans within the working group and to assist through capacity building and training of field staff. The 30 rhinos to be reintroduced will be offered by Kruger National Park. For this operation the Limpopo National Park has secured funds from donors.

### Threats

In case of reintroduction of rhino, the main threat is the weakness of law enforcement.

## **SADC Rhino Programme Activities**

The place for rhino reintroduction is not determined yet. So, from the programme we would like to ask the urgency of the feasibility study. During reintroduction, we would like to ask for assistance and supervision.

### **Discussion**

*(Feasibility study)* Mr Daconto said that the feasibility study requested from the SADC RPRC was in the pipeline, to assist Mozambican authorities with reintroduction. He had been in touch with the park planning process for Limpopo NP. This was contained within a broad proposal, initially developed before the park was formed. The proposal will have to be updated, and take in account master planning, which can also include opportunities from the SADC rhino programme.

*(Funding)* Mr Daconto asked where funds had been secured for reintroduction. Ms Langa said that these were from Dutch donors. Mr Sefu asked about the KfW funding to the Greater Limpopo Park, and if this included money for reintroductions. Ms Langa said that this was for other species, but not for rhinos. Mr Jiah suggested coordination and harmonisation of activities with donors. Ms Langa said that they did not have studies or expertise at the moment, requesting the SADC RPRC to provide this. With the understanding that management planning is focussing on general reintroductions, not just for rhinos, Mr Daconto said that it was essential for the SADC RPRC to be kept informed on other sources of funding secured from Holland, and the progress of master plan, all necessary to ensure coordination. Mr du Toit said that the 'big train' or 'engine' in Mozambique for developing a rhino reintroduction project is the TFCA. White rhinos could be hitched on now, and black rhinos later.

## **2.9 Tanzania (Mathew Maige)**

### **Introduction**

Tanzania is one of the SADC region member countries where both *D. b. minor* and *D. b. michaeli* exist. The Southern part of the country and mostly *Brachystegia* woodland in this and the Central part of the country is potential range for *D. b. minor*. In this presentation however, I will only focus on the conservation status of *D. b. minor* since *D. b. michaeli* is not target of the SADC Rhino Programme.

### **Status of present initiatives**

The straggling black rhino populations in both central parts of the southern highlands of Tanzania are difficult to consolidate. They are rarely seen and are very wary to approach even when sighted. Despite this problem, restocking through translocations is far from the present thinking, but recovery of remnant animals is very much encouraged. A practical achievement is documented for some *D. b. michaeli* in the north. Efforts by both Tanzania's Wildlife division and donors have all concentrated on rehabilitating the Selous Game Reserve's known rhino populations. There are four discrete rhino populations inside the 55,000 km<sup>2</sup> Game Reserve. Current efforts are concentrated at understanding the dynamics of rhino populations present at two localities – Kidai and Lukuliro.

### **Strengths**

There have been efforts to enable rhino recovery in the Selous since first rhinos reappeared in the 1990's. A policy and Management plan for rhinoceros conservation in Tanzania was developed with assistance of AWF Project called Planning for Wildlife Assessment and Management (PAWM) in Dar es Salaam. This plan ended in 1993 and was revised recently with support from WWF – Tanzania office and more recently by the Wildlife Division. The office of the National Rhino Coordinator was then developed. The plan for rhino conservation provides for rhino recovery through translocations where this is deemed necessary, but also encourages in-situ conservation.

In the Selous, an ongoing rhino conservation project under EU/GTZ/Selous Rhino Trust continues, all as partners to the Wildlife Division. Some of the achievements so far obtained by the initiative include identification of two areas that are frequently believed to be used by approximately 16 rhinos. The estimate is a product of search efforts by the Selous Rhino Project where one expert is employed by Selous Rhino trust and his counterpart is with us here today (Mr Mwang'ombe).

Another area where search for rhinos is conducted in the Selous is Lukuliro, which is assisted by the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund/WWF – Tanzania office. In this area, it has been established that there