

species in certain areas of Cunene and Kuando Kubango provinces but no data indicates their occurrence in the north of the country.

The existing data on white rhino refers to the introduction of ten to Kissama National Park in 1968. Since 1975 no white rhino has been found in the Park, so it is assumed that the ten were poached. The two species are classified as protected species in Annex I of the hunting legislation.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Environment is the organ responsible for environmental matters. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through the Institute for Forestry Development and National Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry has the responsibility of implementing policies and strategies regarding the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife and forestry resources.

During the last 24 years no study had been carried out to determine the status of the wildlife resources in the country due to several factors, like the instability occurring in the country since 1975, and the lack of national plan or programme on wildlife management. In order to ensure sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources and to protect biodiversity, Angola requires technical assistance to outline a national management programme for natural resources focussing on the wildlife and Protected Areas and outlining the role that wildlife can play in the rural development process of the country.

### 3.11.2 Botswana (Isaac K. Theophilus)

Black rhinos are believed to be nationally extinct. We however hope to reintroduce some starting with a deal between Namibia and Botswana. White rhinos were extinct in the 1960s and were reintroduced from Natal in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The population started building up but was severely depleted by heavy poaching in the early 1990s. Government then undertook to capture and translocate all remaining wild populations to secure protected areas. Botswana is currently developing a long-term management plan for rhino conservation. This document is expected to guide all would-be rhino owners. The long-term goal is to reintroduce rhinos back into the protected areas where they will be monitored.

### 3.11.3 Malawi (Gibson Y.A. Mphepo)

First documented evidence of black rhino dates back to 1922 when "they were found virtually everywhere." (Bhima and Dudley, 1996, quoting Dudley and Stead, 1977). In the 60s and 70s when most areas were declared national parks and wildlife reserves, black rhinos existed in 6 out of 9 protected areas (Vwaza, Kasungu, Nkhotakota, Lionde, Lengwe and Mwavi) (Ansell and Dowset, 1988). By 1985, black rhinos only existed in two protected areas: Kasungu and Mwavi (Bhima and Dudley, 1996). By 1990, black rhinos were declared extinct in Malawi (Bhima and Dudley, 1996).

Two mature black rhinos (6 years of age, a male and female) were translocated in 1993 from Kruger National Park to Lionde National Park in Malawi. In 1999, two more black rhinos (a male and a female) were translocated from South Africa to the same park, Lionde

The translocated rhinos were initially kept in bomas to assess their adaptability to Lionde. While in the boma, they were given branches of different grass and tree species to assess their food preference, rate of defaecation and urination and body