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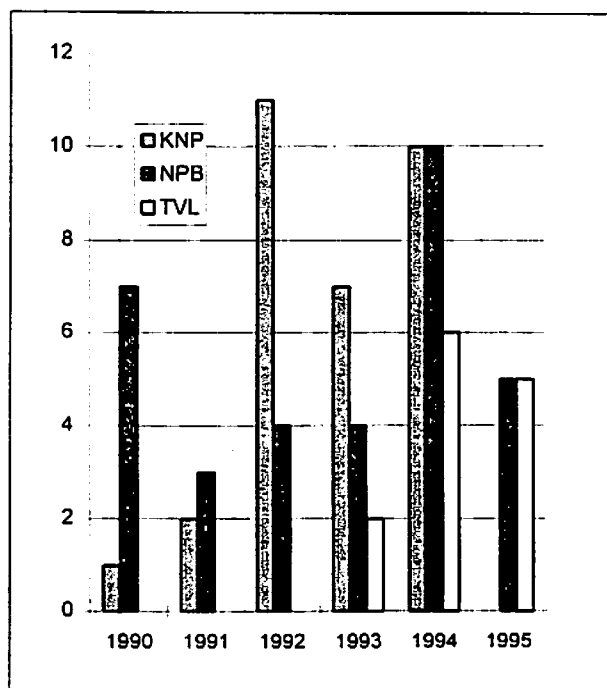
## Poaching Figures for South Africa's Rhinos

In South Africa between 1990 and late 1995, six Black Rhinos *Diceros bicornis* and 27 White Rhinos *Ceratotherium simum* were lost to poachers in areas managed by the Natal Parks Board (Hluhluwe, Itala, Mkuzi, Umfolozi Game Reserves and Spioenkop Public Resort); of the 66 horns to be accounted for (two per animal), a total of 26 were either recovered, had not been removed from the animals, or had been lost by natural causes. Estimating an average weight of 3.5 kg per horn, some 140 kg of rhino horn remain unaccounted for. In a few of the poaching incidents, small pieces of skin had been removed from the dead animals.

A total of 32 rhinos were poached during the same period in Kruger National Park, and 13 in the Transvaal region. The figures for the three regions represent a total of 71 White Rhinos and 7 Black Rhinos.

South Africa has not conducted a programme of dehorning its rhino population.

Natal Parks Board, in litt. to TRAFFIC International, 27 December 1995



Figures for rhinos poached in areas under the jurisdiction of the Natal Parks Board, Kruger National Park and the Transvaal, South Africa, 1990-1995.

## Rhino Recovery in Nepal

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The involvement of local people in conservation efforts in Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal, has contributed to a recovery of the park's rhino population. Numbering between 40 and 60 when the park was established in 1973, its population of Indian Rhinos *Rhinoceros unicornis* has swollen to nearly 500. The increase in numbers has allowed for 38 animals to be translocated to the Royal Bardia National Park, 150 km away, in order to establish a new population there.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and WWF together have been working to protect Chitwan's rhino population since 1967; six years later the park was patrolled by the Nepalese Army but increasingly sophisticated poaching methods led DNPWC, in 1990, to devise a system that deployed small, highly mobile anti-poaching teams using recruits from local communities. Chitwan's Bengal Tiger *Panthera tigris* population has also seen an increase in numbers - from an estimated 60 in 1990 to over 100 in 1995.

WWF News Release, 14 December 1995

## African Elephant Export Quotas

Trophy hunting quotas for 1996 for the African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* have been communicated to the CITES Secretariat by the following countries (in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.16):

Botswana	80 elephants or 160 tusks
Cameroon	80 elephants or 160 tusks
Namibia	75 elephants or 150 tusks
South Africa	43 elephants or 86 tusks
Tanzania	50 elephants or 100 tusks
Zimbabwe	300 elephants or 600 tusks

CITES Parties may only accept raw ivory that is clearly marked by means of punch-dyes or indelible ink at the 'lip-mark' of the tusk. Each identification mark should include the two-letter ISO code of the country of origin, a serial number for the tusk, the last two digits of the year, and the weight of the tusk in kilogrammes (eg. KE 127/94 14).

CITES Secretariat Notification to the Parties No. 896, 4 January 1996; TRAFFIC Europe