

by way of a different approach. The black rhinoceros in the Kaokoveld is, as we know, increasing as a result.

Table 1
Rhinoceros projects undertaken by NGOs in sub-Saharan Africa as at 22 March 1988. Data supplied by WWF. Expenditure expressed in USA\$

Country	Project title	Expenditure	Extension
Uganda	— Conservation of white rhinoceros	190,495	0
Zimbabwe	— Reintroduction of white rhinoceros	1,212	0
Kenya	— Introduction of white rhinoceros in the Meru ADC Game Reserve	36,300	0
Zimbabwe	— Ghona-Re-Zhou Game Reserve, Black rhinoceros protection	33,800	0
Tanzania	— Support for Tanzanian sub-group of IUCN/SSC	8,945	0
Zambia	— Save the Rhino Trust	839,464	0
Uganda	— Ajai Sanctuary, conservation of rhinoceros	8,778	0
Tanzania	— Anti-poaching equipment for national parks	113,418	0
Tanzania	— Lake Eyasi, anti-poaching camp	48,134	0
Zaire	— Garamba National Park, protection of rhinoceros	1,046,526	0
Botswana	— Translocation of white rhinoceros	15,314	0
Africa	— Support to the African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group	25,022	25,000
Kenya	— Development of Nakuru Rhino Sanctuary	234,546	25,000
Kenya	— Lewa Downs Ranch, Ngare Sirigon Rhino Sanctuary	51,179	50,000
Kenya	— Laikipia Ranch, black rhinoceros conservation	137,724	60,000
Zimbabwe	— Black rhinoceros conservation	40,500	850,000
Zimbabwe	— Research on components of black rhinoceros conservation strategy	16,500	0
Total:		2,847,857	1,010,000

Development of an intelligence/information network to counter poaching and the illegal trade in trophies

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To counter and control poaching and the illegal trade in trophies within a country or between countries, implies constant liaison among the various law enforcement agencies concerned and the nature conservation bodies affected by these illegalities. An effective network to counter such activities can not be established on an ad hoc basis, but should be planned and coordinated thoroughly.

Trafficking of, dealing in, and smuggling of rhinoceros horn (and other trophies) are problems usually dealt with by means of cooperation and joint action by police and customs departments. On their own, nature conservation agencies can never succeed in countering these problems. Neither can police and customs departments expect a high rate of success if they operate without the cooperation of the nature conservation bodies. Without information, which is the key to success, and without willing participation and liaison, the creation of an intelligence/information network to counter poaching and the illegal trade in trophies will be impossible. Various ways of procurement and evaluation of information are discussed. It should be kept in mind that information, and especially information of a sensitive nature, is not cheap. Therefore, it is necessary to place a monetary value on the objective, in this case to save the rhinoceros from extinction.