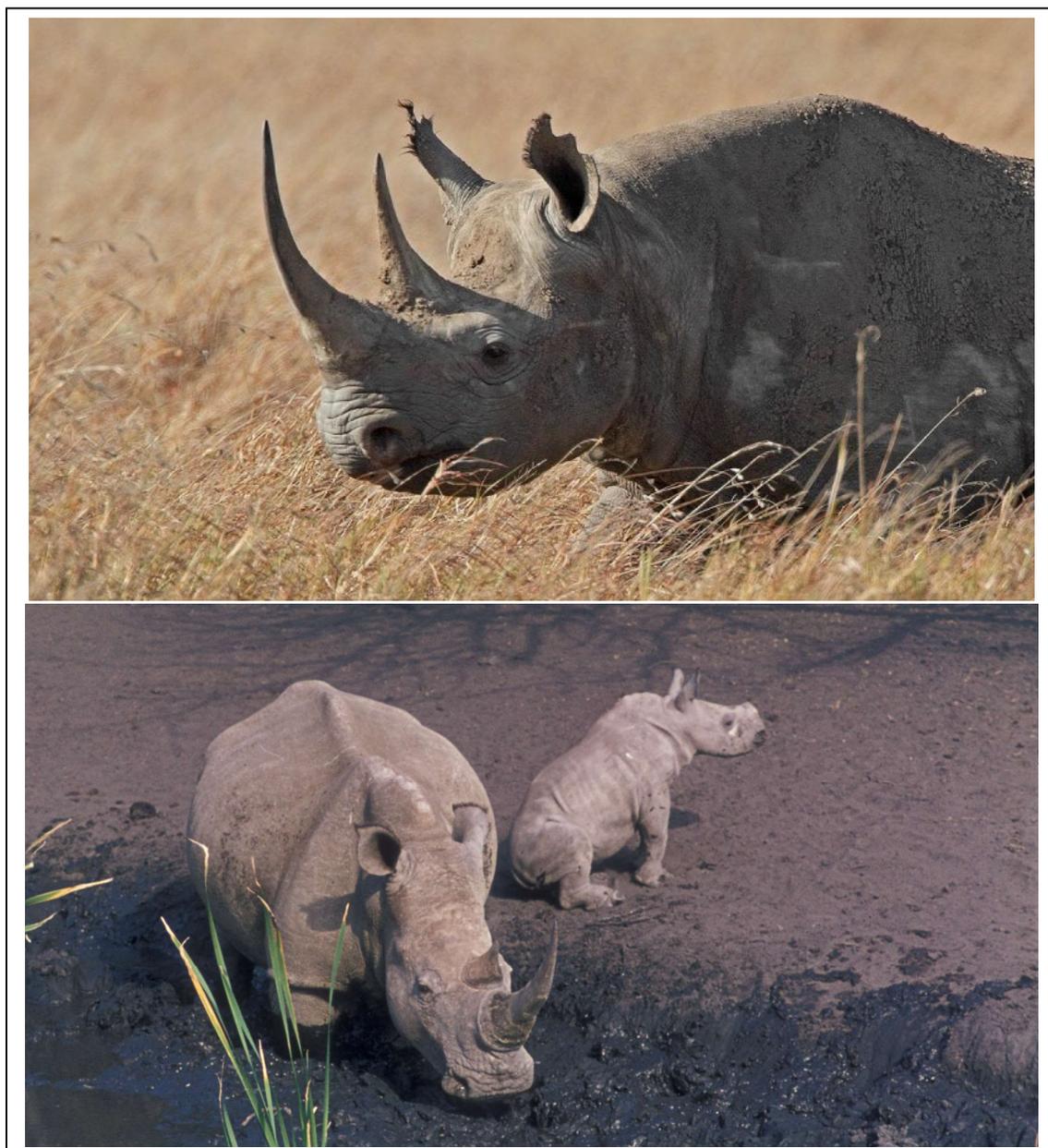


African Rhinos (*Ceratotherium simum* and *Diceros bicornis*, including the subspecies)



Top: Black Rhino *Diceros bicornis* (photo © Steve Garvie BY-NC-SA 2.0) and **Bottom:** White Rhino *Ceratotherium simum* (photo © Craig Hilton-Taylor)



Figure 19. Projected trends in numbers of South-western Black Rhino assuming a 27% poaching under-detection (and actual poaching levels 37% higher than recorded levels). For an explanation of the graph, see the key and earlier explanatory text in methods description.

Assessments based on all Criteria

Summary of assessments under Criteria A above

In summary, the above graphs allowed for the assessment of each taxon under criteria A2 (t0) and A4 (t1 to t5). Current assessments under criterion A (with the allocation of historical Zambian animals to South-eastern Black Rhino) shown in the above graphs were as follows:

- **White Rhino - *Ceratotherium simum* - Near Threatened (Figures 4 and 5)**
- Southern White Rhino – *C. s. simum* - Near Threatened (Figures 6 and 7)
- **Black Rhino – *Diceros bicornis* - Critically Endangered (Figures 8 and 9)**
- South-eastern Black Rhino – *D. b. minor* - Critically Endangered (Figures 10 and 11)
- Eastern Black Rhino – *D. b. michaeli* - Critically Endangered (Figures 14 and 15)
- South-western Black Rhino – *D. b. bicornis* - Near Threatened (Figures 18 and 19)

N.B. The current assessments under criterion A4 were not affected by whether or not one models a significant under-detection of poaching, or whether one includes the one very large semi-wild White Rhino subpopulation in assessments.

Additional information used to assess against criteria B, C and D

The available land area of the majority (but not all) of rhino subpopulations is recorded in the AfRSG's confidential rhino numbers database. Un-usable areas such as the Pan in Etosha National Park or the Lake in Lake Nakuru National Park are not included as they do not provide rhino habitat. Summing these areas provides minimum area of occupancy (AOO) for each taxon needed to assess under criteria B2 and D2.

The number of discrete subpopulations (=locations) needed to assess under criterion B2(a) is also recorded in the AfRSG rhino numbers database. Numbers of private White Rhino subpopulations in South Africa are estimated as best as possible based on results of private land surveys, and information provided by provinces. The AfRSG treats a contiguous area where rhinos can move across or which is actively managed as a single subpopulation even if rhinos in the population may fall under different management (e.g. State or Private) or different countries. Thus, Greater Kruger Park (Kruger National Park and adjoining Private Nature Reserves) and Serengeti-Mara (Serengeti National Park, Masai Mara Reserve and Ikorongo and Grumeti Game Reserves) are treated as single subpopulations.

Table 4. Estimates of numbers of subpopulations and minimum area of occupancy (AOO) areas for different African rhino taxa (based on AfRSG data with assistance from Range States).

Taxon	Number of subpopulations	Minimum known area of potential rhino habitat
Southern White Rhino	~422	85,705+ km ²
Northern White Rhino	0 (as ex zoo animals have not bred in the wild)	N/A
White Rhino	~422	85,705+ km ²
South-eastern Black Rhino	65	103,347+ km ²
Eastern Black Rhino	20	25,916+ km ²
South-western Black Rhino	41	49,873+ km ²
Black Rhino	126	179,136+ km ²

Using the AfRSG individual population numbers database it is also possible to estimate the total number of mature individuals (as 55.8% of total estimated numbers – see above for further details), the maximum number of mature individuals in a single subpopulation, and the maximum % of mature individuals in a single population to assess under criteria C, C2a (i) and C2a(ii) as needed.

			declining and numbers are also projected to continue increasing in future (Figures 14 and 15).		
South-western Black Rhino – <i>D. b. bicornis</i>	Does not qualify under A2 or A4. See Figures 18 and 19.	Does not qualify under B as minimum AOO of 49,873+ km ² in 2017 greatly exceeds the threshold 2,000 km ² and the species occurs in 41 populations and has not suffered extreme fluctuations.	While the estimated 1,221 mature individuals in 2017 is less than the threshold 2,500 the population of 2,188 does not qualify under C1 as it has increased over the last two and three generations from an estimated 498 and 456. Despite no populations having over 250 mature individuals under C2a(i) it also doesn't qualify under C2, as the population has been increasing rather than declining and numbers are also projected to increase in future (Figures 18 and 19).	No longer qualifies as VU under D1 as there have been more than 1,000 mature individuals for more than five years.	Change from Vulnerable under D1 to Near Threatened – conservation dependent, as it potentially could quickly become threatened if existing biological management, monitoring and protection efforts were stopped or significantly reduced.
Western Black Rhino - <i>D. b. longipes</i>					Extinct – no individuals remain in the wild or in captivity.