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REPORT ON REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN AFRICAN WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT AT MWEKA AND GAROUA

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit

(JIU/REP/79/1)

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INTRODUCTION

The Scope and Purpose of the Study

1. This report, prepared at the initiative of the Joint Inspection Unit, is a logical continuation of a previous study by the Unit on the Regional Training Centre for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage in Africa (JIU/REP/74/8) 1/, prepared at the request of UNESCO.
2. While the previous study dealt mainly with the problems of preservation and presentation of the African cultural heritage, covering museums and museum objects, historical monuments, etc., the present study explores the progress and the broader problems of conservation and management of wildlife in Africa.
3. The preparation of this report has been prompted by two recent events concerning wildlife in Africa, namely:
 - (a) the great concern expressed by the Member States in the FAO Conference in 1975, over the programme for the conservation and management of wildlife, for which they recommended special emphasis and greater allocation of resources in future budgets 2/;
 - (b) the increasing public concern expressed, both locally and abroad, by the host governments, the scientific world bodies and conservationists over the wanton destruction of wildlife in Africa generally and in particular that of certain diminishing and endangered wild species.
4. The third reason for undertaking this study was the obvious opportunity offered by a programme of this nature to implement the General Assembly resolutions on technical co-operation among developing countries which are receiving special attention at the General Assembly, Economic and Social Affairs Council, Specialized Agencies and, most recently, at its session in June 1977, by the Governing Council of UNDP 3/ and decisions of the United Nations Conference on TCDC in September 1978.
5. The main purpose of this study, however, is to review the operations of two regional training centres in Africa, one at Mweka in Tanzania and the other at Garoua in Cameroon, that were set up with technical co-operation assistance from UNDP, with FAO as the Executing Agency, and to assess the effectiveness of this technical assistance in meeting the regional training needs of Member States engaged in the modernization of their wildlife management programmes. Until very recently Mweka and Garoua were the only two colleges in Africa offering training in wildlife management at the Certificate and Diploma levels. Other Centres have just been established in Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique and Nigeria.

1/ UNESCO Document 98 EX/7

2/ Report of FAO Conference, C.75/REP, Resolution 11/75

3/ DP/L.320 Decision X, Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries pp. 23.29. See also UN Conference on TCDC - A/Conf.79/13

6. In preparing this report, the Inspector made short visits to FAO Headquarters in Rome and to UNDP Headquarters in New York for discussions on the operations of the two training centres. Particular interest in these discussions was placed on the regional aspects of the two projects and the possibilities of establishing permanent regional programmes for the conservation and management of wildlife in Africa.

7. During the first half of 1976, the Inspector made a two months' tour of inspection in Africa for this and other purposes, 4/ and visited the two training centres: the Garoua Ecole de Faune in Cameroon and the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka in Tanzania. He had useful discussions with the Directors, the staff and students of the Colleges as well as with representatives of the two host governments.

8. In addition to the Colleges, the Inspector visited in 1976 and 1977 thirteen of the following countries which send students to Mweka and Garoua:

(a) Countries sending students to the Ecole de Faune, Garoua
(French-speaking)

- Cameroon
- Senegal
- Zaire

(b) Countries sending students to the College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (English-speaking)

- | | |
|---|------------|
| - Botswana | - Tanzania |
| - Ethiopia | - Uganda |
| - Ghana | - Zambia |
| - Kenya | |
| - Malawi | |
| - Mozambique | |
| - Nigeria (also sends students to Garoua) | |
| - Sierra Leone | |
| - Somalia | |
| - Sudan | |

9. During these tours, meetings and discussions were held with senior government officials concerned with the conservation and management of wildlife in each country visited. Discussions centred on the following:

4/ JIU/REP/77/6 "Report on Some Aspects of Backstopping of Technical Co-operation Activities in the UN System".

JIU/REP/78/3 "Report on the Role of Experts in Development Co-operation!"

- (a) The effectiveness of the training offered at the two Colleges of wildlife management;
- (b) The performance of the former students from the above Colleges;
- (c) The present and future national training needs in wildlife management at the regional centres;
- (d) Information on their national programmes for conservation and management of wildlife, including the present status of their legal instruments for the protection programmes;
- (e) The prospects for regional technical co-operation in the training programmes.

10. In many of the countries visited, the Inspector's programme included meetings with several former students in the Games Departments and this enabled him to see how many of them had risen in their careers and are now occupying senior posts. He was particularly happy to meet several former students, in the national parks and game reserves, where he was able to hear their views and assess their performance and progress since they left college. He also discussed training needs with senior field officers and saw for himself the progress and problems of each country visited.

11. In order to obtain some idea of the regional aspects of the training programmes in Africa, the Inspector visited the following regional institutions:

- (a) FAO Regional Office in Accra which had just lost the services of a Regional Wildlife Adviser, but continued to maintain an interest in the wildlife conservation programme;
- (b) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi;
- (c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Regional Mission in Eastern Africa, Nairobi;
- (d) East African Wildlife Society, Nairobi;
- (e) UNDP Regional Office in Addis Ababa;
- (f) United Nations Economic Commission in Addis Ababa;
- (g) Organization of African Unity (OAU) offices in Addis Ababa.

12. Needless to mention, the Inspector benefited greatly from all the discussions he had at the national and regional levels, and in particular with the UNDP Resident Representatives who not only discussed the programmes of wildlife conservation within the context of country programming and national training needs, but also made excellent arrangements for the whole of the field inspection which made this study possible. This enabled the Inspector to view and discuss, from various angles, the regional aspects of the conservation programmes, and to obtain a wealth of information and documentation that is at the moment available only at the source in the government offices and on the drawing-boards of the planners and administrators. The Inspector would like to record his deepest appreciation to all the government officials and also to the officials

of the international organizations who assisted him in this study, for their very helpful co-operation and assistance.

13. The various views expressed on the subject will be reflected in the appropriate parts of the study, but one special observation must be made here, and that is the amazing dedication and devotion by the few field workers in Africa who, despite great hardship and the severe financial constraints over the past four years both in the national budgets and in the budgets of the United Nations family, have remained at their posts, some for months without any kind of support. This, in the Inspector's view, was his most rewarding experience and the best assurance that the modest investment so far made by the national governments and by the United Nations family has not been wasted.

14. Finally the Inspector would like to thank the following international organizations for their substantive improvements and corrections in the final draft: FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, ECA, IUCN and WWF.

Chapter I

REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

A. College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka - Tanzania

1. The origins of Training Programmes in East Africa

15. Many countries in Africa are endowed with a rich wildlife heritage. Nowhere is this heritage more abundant than in East and Central Africa, particularly in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, where wildlife has attracted international attention to such areas as Ngorongoro and Serengeti. During the colonial period, a small number of game reserves or national parks was established in Africa.

16. The Tanzania Government which had only one national park at the time of independence - the famous Serengeti National Park and a large number of game reserves and controlled areas - was keen to train national wildlife officers, first to ensure effective replacement of retiring expatriate game wardens, and second to provide sufficient trained manpower for a greatly expanded programme of wildlife conservation and management. With the needs of the other East African countries in mind, the Government of Tanzania established the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka on the southern slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro on 24 June 1963. This enabled the first formal training course for wildlife officers in Africa to be launched in East Africa for the English-speaking countries, as English was the medium of instruction. Similar arrangements for the French-speaking countries in Africa were to follow later on by the establishment of the Wildlife School at Garoua, Cameroon.

17. The College of African Wildlife Management owed its inspiration to a Symposium held in Arusha, Tanzania, in September 1961 under the joint auspices of the IUCN and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CTCA). Both organizations encouraged suitable donor agencies to support the College. Concern for regional co-operation was expressed by the Arusha Manifesto issued at the Conference by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania, which inter alia read:

"The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are an integral part of our natural resources and of our future livelihood and well-being".^{5/}

^{5/} Tanzania Notes and Records No. 76, p. 85

(c) Procedures for the appointment of the Chairman and the members of the Governing Body had outlived their original usefulness for the following reasons:

- (i) the appointment of the Chairman of the Governing Body had gone automatically to the representative of the East African Community;
- (ii) the Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa had ceased to exist;
- (iii) similarly, the Secretary-General of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in East Africa, had also ceased to exist;
- (iv) the East African Common Services Organization had ceased to exist, and was replaced by the East African Community;
- (v) the representation of only the three East African countries on the Governing Body no longer reflected the enormous responsibility the College carried in implementing a regional training programme;
- (vi) if there had been any intention to make the College an Institution of the East African Community, that status was never achieved and the EAC throughout the life of the College made no financial contribution to the latter.

26. Despite the enormous goodwill and co-operation that existed throughout the life of the College, the Amendment to the Principal Act caused misgivings among some of the international organizations co-operating with the Government in the training programmes provided by the College.

27. The Inspector discussed with representatives of the Government, FAO and the Principal of the College the problems that attended the enactment of the College of African Wildlife Management (Amendment) Act, 1974. There were, on the part of donors and international organizations, some fears that the new Bill would curtail the usefulness of the College as a regional training institution. As events have now proved, these fears were unnecessary since the results now completely vindicate the action taken by the Government. The College, under the old statute, was omitted from the National Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development Programmes 1969-1974, but now that the College is a major national institution, its maintenance and development can expect a fair share from the national revenues, while continuing to receive international support for its regional operations.

28. Under the new Act the composition of the Governing Body is now as follows:

- (a) A Chairman, appointed by the President and usually the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dar-es-Salaam.

(b) Not less than eleven and not more than fifteen other members appointed by the Minister. Every member of the Governing Body continues to hold office until his appointment is revoked by the appointing authority. The present members are:

- (i) Government Representatives: 4 from Tanzania
2 from Kenya
2 from Uganda
1 from Zambia
1 from Nigeria
- (ii) Regional Representatives: 1 from the East African
Community
1 from the OAU
- (iii) International Organizations: 1 from UNDP/FAO
1 from UNEP
1 from AWLF
1 from IUCN/WWF

29. There can be no doubt that the amendment of the Principal Act has strengthened the institutional base of the College. However, there is still a need to incorporate regional and international co-operation in the College Programme of Activities, through an appropriate legal instrument such as an Agreement of Co-operation signed by the participating Governments, UNDP and UNEP with a view to securing formal regional participation in the facilities of the College. The best formula for promoting regional participation in the activities of this College would be a TCDC programme.

3. International Co-operation

30. One of the main features of the College activities has been the close and effective co-operation that has existed between the College of Wildlife Management and many international organizations and governments, for the whole period of its fifteen years of operations. As stated before, the College training programme was financed initially by the Tanzanian Government, the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation and USAID. Further assistance came from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

31. UNDP assistance started soon after the opening of the College, as a result of a visit and recommendation of a UNDP consultant mission to Central and Southern Africa in 1963 in the field of wildlife management. With some help from FAO, the Government of Tanzania submitted a request for UNDP assistance which was approved and became operational on 10 May 1965. The purpose of the UNDP assistance in the project was to strengthen and expand the Mweka College by increasing the teaching staff, developing the curriculum and the field programmes by providing equipment in order to enhance the capacity of the College to train the personnel needed for the proper management and development of wildlife resources of English-speaking African countries.

32. UNDP's total contribution to the project (TAN - 30) in its Phase I of five years, amounted to US\$ 517,100 while the Government counterpart contributions and the local operating cost were the equivalent of US\$ 608,240. In addition, fees were charged to sponsoring governments at \$ 1,500 per annum for each Diploma Course student and \$ 1,350 for the Certificate Course student.

33. During Phase II (URT-70-530), UNDP contribution amounted to \$ 429,100 over the three-year period of the project. Government contributions amounted to some 5,554,920 Tanzanian Shillings, which included the cost of salaries of the local project personnel and the value of the land, buildings and equipment. Phase II, while continuing to assist the participating governments in the training of wildlife officers, emphasised the need to train national counterparts to take over from expatriate personnel. The need for a consultant to review the curriculum employed by the College during Phase I of the project was also stressed.

34. An extension of the UNDP project (URT-70-530) by two more years was requested and approved in 1973. This was to enable the Government to train local counterpart staff. UNDP assistance under the original project agreement, therefore, came to an end in 1975 when the last two experts completed their contracts.

35. Parallel to UNDP assistance, the following Governments and international organizations made important contributions to the College:

International contribution

(a) Staff

USAID	:	2 staff members 1965-69
GAWI/FRG	:	5 staff members between 1963 and 1973 (for two posts: Mechanical engineer, and one professional post)
UK	:	Emoluments of the four original staff seconded from Tanzania Game Division - 1963-1973. 2 graduate volunteers, 1965-1967
CUSO/CIDA	:	3 staff members between 1967 and 1973 at different times
Ford Foundation	:	Emoluments of staff posts

(b) Capital Grants

Federal Republic of Germany	300,00
USAID	221,530
African Wildlife Leadership Foundation	56,152
Tanzania Government	42,857
Zoological Society of Frankfurt	14,185
UK	6,744
Others (Rockefeller Brothers, WWF, IUCN)	<u>14,861</u>
	656,329

(c) UNDP Contribution (covering staff, equipment and fellowships)	
Phase I	US\$ 517,100
Phase II and extension	US\$ <u>679,850</u>
	1,196,950

(d) Host Government (direct contribution during the project period is assessed as follows)	
Phase I	US\$ 559,440
Phase II (and extension up to 1976)	T.Shs. 7,786,940
Local staff costs	T.Shs. 2,294,940
Land and buildings	T.Shs. 4,407,710
Operation and maintenance of equipment	T.Shs. 1,084,290

36. The above Government direct contribution does not take into account the total costs of running the College. The Tanzanian Government has made large contributions every year through the use of its national parks and game reserves for training purposes. As an example, for two years, in 1975 and 1976, the College "harvested" for training purposes a total of 162 animals of different species estimated at T.Shs. 149,000. In addition, Tanzania, like each sponsoring authority, pays a total of about 300,000 T.Shs. per annum as fees for Tanzanian students at the College (US\$ 1 is the equivalent of between 7 and 8 Tanzanian shillings).

Regional Contributions

37. There have been no direct contributions from the participating countries and with the phasing out of the UNDP assistance and the assistance that the College had received from bilateral and international foundations mentioned earlier, the financial burden of the training operations has fallen on the host government. Besides, all costs have increased sharply over the past four years, and the government has had to more than treble the annual subvention from T.Shs. 120,000 to T.Shs. 417,000 for the 1975-1976 session, and its total cost for 1975-1976 for the upkeep of the College is estimated at approximately T.Shs. 913,000.

4. Operational Activities

Curriculum Development

38. The development of the training programmes owes much to the original staff, who had considerable field experience and knew what should be taught. They had to evolve a methodology suited to this training course. One of the objectives of the UNDP assistance for which FAO was the Executing Agency, was to help the College to develop a suitable curriculum and a consultancy on this item was included in the project. From the contacts that the Inspector made, it was confirmed that this objective was largely achieved during the project period. However, in a rapidly changing world, a constant need exists for regular reviews and improvements in the curriculum; for instance the College now runs three courses instead of the original two courses:

- The Certificate Course
- The Diploma Course
- The Post-Graduate Diploma Course

39. The fields covered by the training activities include:

- (a) Administration
 - Law
 - Public Relations
 - Man-management
 - Office Procedures
- (b) Natural History
 - Natural history of relevant species
 - Biology
 - Biological principles of range management techniques
- (c) Wildlife Management
 - Map interpretation
 - Surveying
 - Field Work
 - Vehicle mechanics
 - Weapon training and game control

40. Each course consists of theoretical and practical lessons (see Annex III). The field lessons take up more than one-third of the time devoted to the course, which is a good indication that the courses offered by the College are geared to the practical aspects of wildlife management. Field training takes place at field stations, in wildlife areas and national parks located in East Africa, principally in Tanzania, and sometimes in Kenya.

Entrance requirements created a problem initially due to varying degrees in the development of national education systems. However, this problem was solved by the College Authority through a practical approach and has now largely disappeared. Minimum qualifications, practical field aptitude and character suitability are taken into consideration:

- (a) For the Certificate Course: completion of 12 years of schooling with minimum credits in Biology, English and Mathematics (GCE 'O' Level). In-service training may be acceptable in lieu of formal school training;
- (b) For the Diploma Course: Higher School Certificate (GCE 'A' Level) in appropriate subjects, or the Certificate of the College;
- (c) Post-Graduate Diploma Course: A Natural Science Degree.

41. The Certificate Course is intended for posts in wildlife management at the Assistant Warden level. The Diploma Course is designed for Senior Field Officers with emphasis on application of management at the Warden level. The College Diploma is widely recognized as a sound qualification not only for the Field work, but also for further education at many

universities. Most of the leading African Wildlife Officers took such courses, particularly in the USA and Canada after their Diploma Course at Mweka. The Post-Graduate Diploma is intended for graduates recruited to senior posts in wildlife departments and research work. The Curriculum for Post-Graduate Diploma courses is designed to meet the career requirements of the individual student.

42. One of the most important activities with which the new Principal was preoccupied during the Inspector's visit was the revision of the curriculum for each training course. The change in the length of the Certificate Course from one to two years necessitated a revision of the syllabus, and this task needs, as in the past, international technical co-operation, particularly FAO and IUCN on the one hand, and on the other, financial assistance to bring together the heads of Game Departments, Wildlife Institutions and other interested parties to this task.

43. There are two main reasons for the revision:

- (a) many African countries have made great strides forward over the past ten years in their national education systems, both in quantity and in quality;
- (b) the needs of these countries have changed and some of the experiences observed in the field are correctly reflected in the FAO Terminal Report which states: "There is a rapidly growing demand for **this type** of training (Post-Graduate Diploma Course)".

The Inspector felt that greater care should be taken to ensure that the Post-Graduate Course does not produce wildlife officers who do not have a good field experience of wildlife management. With the growing numbers of candidates for the course, it should be possible to give them a suitable one-year Diploma Course in Wildlife Management.

Appointment of Staff

44. The College has evolved, with the assistance of the Government, the practice of seconding nearly all the teaching staff from among qualified and most experienced Field officers from the Game Division, thus ensuring that the teaching staff have adequate field experience. This practice should be maintained, but on a carefully planned programme. One of the staff problems that was raised with the Inspector and reflected in the Terminal Report of FAO was the uncertainty of retaining the seconded staff from the Game Division, a process which in the past was complicated by the continued reliance of such officers on the Game Division in matters of salaries, etc. It is suggested that the secondment should be for fixed periods, say, of five years, during which time they should come entirely under the College authority as regular College staff members with salaries paid by the authorities.

45. The counterpart training programme under UNDP assistance took a long time to materialize, partly due to lack of qualified manpower for wildlife activities and also due to a great demand on the few trained personnel who were needed for administration of the greatly increased number of game reserves, national parks and research stations and for the training programme at Mweka. However, by the end of 1975, things moved fast

and a number of Tanzanian prospective staff receiving their training overseas was six. These have now completed their courses and returned to the College to assume teaching duties.

Students

46. From the very first intake, when 25 students were sponsored by the Game Departments and National Parks of the following five African countries: Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda, the College has maintained a steady flow of students from many English-speaking countries.

The figures below show the number of wildlife officers trained by the College for each participating member state. The figures do not include students who dropped out or failed, and are confined to the UNDP assistance period. The total number for both the Diploma and Certificate graduates is now around 700. This is a great achievement for the College. The demand for places at the Certificate and Diploma levels is on the increase, but expansion is restricted by inadequate accommodation and lack of other necessary facilities.

47. The decision of the Governing Body to extend the Certificate Course to two years, in order to give the students more practical experience before going out aggravated the accommodation problem to the point where it became necessary to alternate the annual admission of students taking the Diploma and Certificate courses. The College facilities cannot allow regular annual admissions for both the Certificate and Diploma courses. Urgent action is needed to solve this problem.

48. The following participating Member States have provided students on a regular basis during the period 1963-1976; the figures indicate the number of certificates and Diplomas received from Mweka College:

Botswana	13	Somalia	1
Ethiopia	18	Sudan	9
Ghana	32	Tanzania	251
Kenya	185	Uganda	35
Malawi	11	United Kingdom	1
Nigeria	21	Zambia	35
Sierra Leone	6		

Other countries now include: Nepal, India, Panama and Colombia. Some of these countries send students for short orientation courses only.

49. Tables I, II, III and IV give a good picture of the contribution made by the College of African Wildlife Management to the manpower needs of some thirteen African countries. The total output is now well over 700 students.

Accommodation and other College Facilities

50. It would appear that student and staff accommodation and other facilities were generally adequate during the period the College was receiving UNDP technical assistance. Equally important at this period was the very generous financial support the College received from various countries and international organizations, particularly from the Federal Republic of Germany and the USA.

Table I: Number of Diplomas awarded - 1965-75

COUNTRY	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL
Tanzania	9	5	3	7	3	4	11	12	10	10	74
Kenya	4	6	2	2	8	7	6	4	9	5	53
Uganda	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Zambia	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ethiopia	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Sierra Leone	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Nigeria	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Sudan	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ghana	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	1	1	11
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
TOTAL	18	26	11	13	15	16	19	21	20	23	182

Table II: Number of Certificates awarded - 1965-1975

COUNTRY	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	TOTAL
Tanzania	8	5	9	23	20	20	17	20	17	19	13	13	184
Kenya	10	2	12	6	17	15	18	13	14	11	14	14	146
Uganda	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	6	5	5	5	28
Zambia	3	-	-	4	1	2	4	5	4	3	3	3	32
Nigeria	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	7	14
Ethiopia	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	10
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Sudan	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	6
Cameroon	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Botswana	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	9
Ghana	-	-	1	1	3	5	1	2	2	2	-	4	20
UK/Somalia and Others	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	22	8	31	35	44	48	47	46	48	51		51	458

Table III: Number of Post-Graduate Diplomas awarded - 1969-1975

COUNTRY	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	TOTAL
Tanzania	1	-	-	2	2	1	6
Ghana	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nigeria	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	2	3	4	2	13

Table IV

Number of Certificates and Diplomas awarded at Mweka between 1965 and 1976

Country	Certificate	Diploma	Post-Graduate Course	Total
Tanzania	171	74	6	251
Kenya	132	53	-	185
Uganda	23	12	-	35
Cameroon	3	4	1	8
Zambia	29	6	-	35
Ethiopia	10	7	1	18
Sierra Leone	4	2	-	6
Nigeria	14	4	3	21
Sudan	6	3	-	9
Ghana	20	11	1	32
Botswana	9	4	-	13
Malawi	8	2	1	11
Somalia	1	-	-	1
UK	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	431	182	13	626

51. At the moment, however, the situation has changed drastically because of the rapid expansion of the College and as a result of the deterioration of the equipment acquired in the early sixties and now in need of replacement. This does not belittle the Tanzania shillings 1.5 million provided in 1975 by the Federal Republic of Germany (GAWI) for vehicle maintenance and minor equipment items.

52. Major assistance to the College will be needed to meet the current and future requirements for a greatly expanded programme caused by demands for more places by participating countries and by the recent extensions to the Certificate and Diploma courses now running for two years instead of one year as before. This will also apply to both the equipment needed for students in the classrooms and laboratories as well as their dormitory accommodation which is now very crowded and has forced the College authorities to operate the Certificate course on alternate years. It is worth mentioning that the buildings at Mweka were not designed as a centre for such multiple courses. Any plan for expansion must take into account the present and future developments in establishing national schools especially at the Certificate level.

53. As will be indicated in the following pages, Mweka is a unique institution and has played a special role in Africa and its old buildings are no longer in keeping with the standards of the newer Colleges of comparable stature in the country or at Garoua, its sister college in Cameroon. What is needed is a fresh look at its current needs and a design for the necessary extension both to classrooms, offices and sleeping accommodation. The Inspector was assured of Government support in the College's efforts to procure more space for the necessary expansion which may call for up to 30 acres of land.

5. Appraisal of the Project Operations

Legal Status

54. From the outset, the Government of Tanzania intended that the College of African Wildlife Management should serve the needs of other African countries, particularly the neighbouring countries which were facing the same management problems: This policy was reflected in the composition of the Governing Body and in the enrolment of students. It was spelt out clearly in the Principal Act of 1964 and recently in the College of African Wildlife (Amendment) Act of 1974 which states:

"In appointing members of the Governing Body the Minister shall have regard to the desirability of fostering and maintaining friendly relations with other countries interested in the protection of African fauna."

55. The present Act gives overall management responsibility for the College to the Minister for wildlife management. It has also streamlined the administrative structure of the Governing Body. These improvements should provide the College with a better channel of communication with other governments and enable it to secure increased regional participation in its services.

Financial Support

56. This project, which is a unique experiment stretching over a period of fifteen years, has proved to be an undoubtedly successful regional venture by establishing the training facilities necessary for collective self-reliance in wildlife management in the Africa region. These happy results have been largely due to healthy international co-operation and contributions together with the resources and support of the Tanzanian Government. In the Inspector's estimates, the financial contributions made by the host government to date amount to well over US\$ 2,000,000, that of UNDP to US\$ 1,200,000 while bilateral contributions are equal to or slightly more than UNDP assistance in capital grants and staff costs (bilateral staff numbered 18 against 10 FAO Project staff in addition to some 8 volunteers).

57. Since the end of Phase II in 1973 and its extension for a further two years covering the costs of two international instructors, equipment and fellowships, the cost of maintaining the College has been mainly borne by the Government of Tanzania. This was estimated for the 1975-76 session to amount to some Tanzania shillings 1,778,000 ⁶/₇. The United Nations Environment Programme has recently given to the College a grant of Tanzanian shillings 480,000 for the purchase of teaching equipment. The British Government has granted Tanzania shillings 40,000 for the procurement of books. There is however an urgent need for a more reliable international and regional support for this programme.

Achievements

58. The short-term objective to train wildlife management officers has been fully achieved. The College has produced in fifteen years over 700 well-trained personnel for the Game Departments, National Parks and Game Reserves. The governments of the participating countries are generally pleased with the results; the Inspector received favourable reports on the project in every country he visited.

59. The availability of trained manpower in wildlife management has definitely had a great impact on the participating countries and has encouraged many governments to expand the area and number of national parks and game reserves and, generally, to tackle the problem of enforcing the law on endangered species.

60. The results of the FAO-Special Follow-up Assessment report on Project URT/70/530, based on detailed investigations in one East African country, on the quality and suitability of the training programmes at Mweka over the past decade, revealed that Mweka graduates currently working in the wildlife management field have generally performed satisfactorily in the following functions: "anti-poaching, administration, park interpretation, handling of tourists, practical engineering including road construction and surveying, game control, crop protection, game cropping, park planning, collection of specimens, preparation of exhibits, public relations, firefighting, rescue work, preparation of reports ...". The list is endless, but on a higher level it must be added that some of the former students are doing excellent work in

⁶/₇ Source: Statement by the Principal, Mweka Wildlife College, Daily News, 6/7/77.

park management and research work related to wildlife conservation and management especially on the endangered species. Many Game Departments are headed by former Mweka graduates.

61. The FAO investigations quoted above refer to one country only. The Inspector would like to recommend that a similar exercise covering all the countries participating in the Mweka training programme should be undertaken urgently by a small team composed of a representative of the College, FAO and a senior government representative from one of the participating countries. A sample study of the kind used by FAO, modified if necessary, need not cover every former student, but the results would enable the governments and the other users to advise the College authorities where the emphasis should be put on the training programmes.

62. A number of suggestions have already emerged from the above report in respect of the courses that need strengthening, for example: "some felt that intensive instruction could be given in park planning, mechanics, preparation of museums, firefighting and first aid", while others felt that ecology, range management, geology and statistics should be strengthened. Perhaps one of the most important suggestions made in that report by those interviewed is the need for regular refresher courses for those in the field - a role that the College could play effectively if given financial support. The report revealed that the vast majority of Mweka graduates have not changed their jobs. This is true in all the countries visited by the Inspector and reflects motivation and dedication.

63. There are two more achievements made by the Mweka College of African Wildlife that must be mentioned briefly here. The first is the establishment of a second Wildlife College in Africa for the French-speaking countries based on the successful training programmes developed at Mweka College. The second achievement is the impact that is being made in Africa and elsewhere by the former instructors and students who are occupying senior positions in wildlife conservation activities including their contribution to scientific knowledge through their publications in the local press and in scientific journals. Indirectly, Mweka College is assisting the international community in building up a pool of specialists, both African and international, whose services and skills will be increasingly in demand as more and more countries develop conservation programmes. The presence of those who have worked at Mweka College, now serving at Garoua Wildlife College, FAO Headquarters, IUCN and WWF augurs well for the future of the College and wildlife management in Africa.

Main Short-comings

64. The original Phase II came to an end in 1973 but was extended for two years ending in 1975 when the College management passed into the hands of national staff. A Terminal Report (FO:DP/URT/70/530) was produced in 1973. This was an excellent report on the achievement of the training programmes. It admitted that no attempt had been made to assess the potential training needs on a continent-wide basis but noted increasing demands for training. It raised the problems of policy regarding the course structure and the mechanics of overall direction before effective long-term development plans could be made. It also touched upon the question of local staff supply. The report made several recommendations most of which have been implemented, such as a two-year Certificate Course.

65. At the end of Phase II of the project in 1975, FAO prepared a supplement to the Terminal Report (FO:DP/URT/70/530). The previous report was up-dated to 1975. It stressed the need for detailed curriculum outline for each subject together with the development of appropriate teaching material. The report noted a number of encouraging achievements such as the academic attainments of the national staff which were of a high order, but also regretted that it had "not been possible to hand over a persistently viable institution". It recommended that further international participation should involve former park and game wardens. It also recommended further support from the international organizations in order to subsidize the Government's contribution.

66. In their recent report on "Some Aspects of Backstopping of Technical Co-operation Activities in the United Nations System" - (JIU/REP/77/6), the Inspectors had this to say in regard to Post-Project Backstopping:

- (a) "Technical co-operation projects are not an end in themselves but merely a means to an end. Unless more can be done to ensure that the results of the projects can be used after the execution, efforts and scarce resources of Governments and of the United Nations Organizations will have been partially wasted". (para. 28)
- (b) "For instance, in institution-building projects, the continued reinforcement and improvement of the often fragile institution that has emerged from the original project is an obvious necessity". (para. 121)

67. The Inspector was impressed by the effort that has been made in this respect by FAO since the UNDP project was terminated. Briefly, the following efforts have been made to ensure continued support to projects:

- (a) A survey has been conducted followed by a field mission to assess the quality and suitability of the training programmes at Mweka. As stated earlier, the results have been issued by FAO as Special Follow-up Assessment Report (UNDP/FAO Project URT/70/530).
- (b) Following the above report, FAO prepared a paper for the Second Inter-Country Programme for Africa - 1977-81 proposing that "the Mweka project be placed on the Regional IPF (see Annex IV) and stating that the major constraint to transforming the College into an institution independent of international assistance has been that, in spite of the inter-country role it plays, Tanzania alone has been responsible for the provision of the Centre counter-part contribution". It added that "the establishment of a Regional UNDP/FAO project would go a long way towards overcoming this difficulty by providing for the teaching staff and curriculum development and involving the other major participating African countries in this. It concluded by drawing comparisons with Mweka's francophone counterpart at Garoua which was then a regional project (RAF/74/056).

68. On its part, the Tanzanian government indicated clearly its intention to request further international co-operation in the project in its Second Country Programming exercise in 1975. Despite all the efforts made by FAO and the government and the universal financial problems facing each government with regard to increasing costs, this project has remained outside the Regional IPF.

69. In spite of the obvious successes mentioned earlier on, the following minor weaknesses regarding the project execution should be pointed out:

- (a) Lack of effective direction from the original Governing Body in matters connected with counter-part recruitment and training, securing financial support to the programmes, regional participation and sharing of the costs. The problem has been partly solved by the recent changes in the administration of the College.
- (b) Curriculum development is a continuous exercise in any training programme. Such an exercise should be conducted at the College with the full participation of all the staff and representatives of the participating governments. Such a review could be held once every three years. This should include a representative of the other Wildlife College and, where appropriate, a representative of FAO, UNESCO, IUCN and UNEP. FAO, UNEP and the governments should share appropriately the cost of such meetings.
- (c) Project funds amounting to some US\$ 1,000 earmarked for audio-visual aid have not been utilized, because of changes in the appointment of a national candidate. It is recommended that this amount be paid to the College which should decide on the appropriate audio-visual aids to meet current needs.

70. Now that the College has achieved a large measure of stability under the control and management of national staff, it is recommended that resources be made available to College authorities for a development plan reflecting:

- (a) The need to integrate the training programmes at Mweka with conservation programmes in the host country and in the participating countries, including greater co-ordination between training and research, particularly the work now being done at the Serengeti Research Institute.
- (b) The need to exploit fully the achievements and potentials of the College as a basis for regional self-reliance and TCDC in research and training.
- (c) The need for participating governments to share the cost of running the College.

- (d) The need for each Member State to have national instructors to train game scouts and auxiliary or sub-professional staff; the need for instructors to start training at the Certificate level is already apparent in a few countries, especially in Nigeria, Kenya and Botswana.

71. During his visit to the College, the Inspector received from the present national Principal and his staff a long list of important requirements to be met for the College to continue its present training programmes.

- (a) Top priority was given to the problems of hostel accommodation for 70 extra students.
- (b) 2 classrooms and 1 storage room; 1 Workshop/Laboratory
- (c) 6 staff offices
- (d) 4 staff quarters
- (e) Equipment
- (f) The College Library has a modest stock of text books some of which are no longer relevant to the needs of Certificate or Diploma students and, worse still, of the post-graduate diploma students.
- (g) There is also an urgent need to build up proper modern documentation facilities with the necessary staff and equipment.

B. Ecole de Faune, Garoua

1. The origins of the Wildlife School at Garoua

72. The need for a wildlife college for the French-speaking countries of Africa to complement the college of wildlife management at Mweka was first discussed in 1961 at the joint meeting of the Committee on Technical Co-operation for Africa South of the Sahara (CTCA) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). The General Assembly of the IUCN held at Nairobi in 1963 recommended the establishment of such a college to train wildlife management personnel for French-speaking Africa. Thereafter, FAO played a key role in the preparation of the college project.

73. The location of the College, the recruitment of students and the training programme were discussed with Member States concerned and in 1966 the United Republic of Cameroon offered a site for the College at Garoua and made a request for UNDP assistance to finance the project.

74. The project was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in July 1967 with FAO as Executing Agency; the project document was prepared between 1968 and 1969 and the project became operational in 1970. The long delay in the take-off of the project was caused by lack of suitable accommodation.

2. Legal Status

75. Like its sister college at Mweka, the Garoua Wildlife School is a national institution operating, from its inception, as a regional training programme for all of French-speaking Africa. But unlike Mweka, two draft bills for the school have not yet been ratified. However, a very detailed project document was signed in November 1969 by UNDP and the Cameroon Government for Phase I (CMR/67/505) which was financed from the country's IPF.

76. Phase I was a five-year project ending in 1974. At the request of the Cameroon Government, Phase II was approved by UNDP as a three-year regional project (RAF 74/056), and financed from the regional IPF. Recently, UNDP has accepted further requests from the Cameroon Government to continue assistance from regional funds until the end of the academic year 1978-1979.

77. According to the project document, the purpose of the project is to train senior, intermediate and subordinate wildlife management personnel for national parks, wildlife reserves and other related areas in French-speaking African countries. The project was intended particularly to assist the Cameroon Government in establishing at Garoua a training school in wildlife management techniques to serve the needs of French-speaking Africa and thereby complement the training offered at the Mweka college for English-speaking African States.

78. The duration of the courses offered at the Garoua school and the methods for recruiting students differ greatly from what is applicable at the Mweka college. But the Garoua school has maintained the two important courses: the Certificate and the Diploma Courses. It was recently recommended that a post-graduate Diploma Course be introduced at the Garoua school. Originally, the Diploma Course was designed for in-service training of senior and intermediate grade personnel (six and nine months respectively) and the Certificate

Course for subordinate personnel (nine months).

79. Article 1.6 of the project document (CMR/67/505) stipulates that candidates for the diploma course will be selected from among forest officers, foresters and forest rangers and officers with equivalent training from the veterinary services while candidates for the certificate course will be chosen from among forest rangers, forest guards and the best forest auxiliaries.

80. There was a general and strong desire for two-year courses at the Garoua school similar to the one at the Mweka college. This would enable the students to receive a more thorough training and entitle them to an increase in grade in the public service. The Inspector has received a report that Garoua now runs two-year courses.

81. The recruitment of students, generally restrictive for the diploma course but much less so for the certificate course, has so far not been wholly satisfactory. It has been noted that some of the students admitted to the certificate course did not have the necessary preliminary background while a few others who had been in the public service for several years found it difficult to re-adapt to school life. To obviate some of these difficulties, it would be necessary to review the present recruitment policy which was originally designed to facilitate the establishment of the school. In this connection, a more careful and imaginative approach to the selection of candidates would seem desirable.

3. International Co-operation

82. Like the Mweka college in its close association with various international bodies, the Garoua School has received generous financial and material support from many sources, principally from the same bodies that have supported the training programme at Mweka. Similarly, local financial support has come mainly from the host government. International contribution to the college is summarized below:

(a) UNDP Contribution	Phase I	US\$ 901,470
	Phase II	<u>617,624</u>
	Total	<u>1,519,094</u>
(b) The Cameroon Government Contribution	Phase I	US\$ 843,702
	Phase II	<u>585,300</u>
	Total	<u>1,429,002</u>

Estimated Government Contribution for 1975/76 was as follows:

Operating costs	28,859,230	CFA
Housing for staff	10,320,000	"
Local staff salaries	8,000,000	"
Other costs	<u>10,000,000</u>	"
Total	<u>57,179,230</u>	

(c) Bilateral Assistance

i) France	(FCFA)
- Fonds d'aide et de co- opération	40,000,000
- A veterinary doctor	
ii) Federal Republic of Germany	
- GAWI	35,000,000
- A forest engineer and a mechanic	
- Zoology Society of Frankfurt	3,150,000
- World Wildlife Fund (German section)	1,250,000
iii) United States of America	
- USAID	3,500,000
- Rockefeller Brothers Fund	22,600,000
- Game Conservation Inter- national	800,000
iv) Total Company in West Africa	1,500,000

4. Operational Activities

83. The curriculum is based on that of the Mweka College but various modifications have been made to reflect the immediate needs of the participating countries. The work programme for the academic year 1975/76 shows the following principal courses:

a) The Certificate Course:

Vehicle mechanics
Weapon training
Elements of economics
Legislation
Planning and management of national parks
Ecology
Habitat management
Biology (natural history)
Veterinary techniques

Taxidermy and ornithology
Topography and photography

b) Diploma Course

Mechanics and civil engineering
Weapon training
Economics
Legislation and Administration
Planning and Management of national parks
Ecology
Habitat management
Management techniques, photography and topography
Biology (natural history)
Veterinary techniques
Orinthology and taxidermy

Appointment of teaching staff

84. Although it took a long time to recruit and train counterpart staff, the Garoua school has well-trained national staff. However, it has not been possible to recruit experienced field staff into teaching posts. Because of this shortage, it would be advisable to plan for more fellowships with a view to training competent instructors some of whom could be posted to the field initially for two or three years before taking up duties at Garoua.

Recruitment of Students

85. Because of the keen interest of the participating governments, the enrolment of students at the Garoua school has been very encouraging, if not always qualitatively satisfactory. The demand for places has increased over the years. As the table below indicates, the school is now serving nineteen Member States in Africa. The last three columns reflect an estimated number of requests for the academic years 1976/77, 1977/78, 1978/79. Of the nineteen participating governments, six had already indicated in advance the number of places they would like to have between 1976 and 1979.

Table V

Yearly Enrolment Requests

COUNTRIES	ACADEMIC YEARS								
	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79
Algeria (from 1977/78)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	3			3	3	4			
Burundi					1		2		
Cameroon	7	4	5	4	4		8	8	8
Central African Empire		2	2	3	2	3			
Chad	4		2	2	3	6			
Congo		2		3	4	4	6	6	6
Gabon			2						
Ivory Coast		3	6	3	6	4			
Madagascar				1					
Mali		2	3	3					
Morocco									
Niger		1	2	3	2				
Nigeria					1				
Rwanda					1	4	6	6	6
Senegal		2	6	6	3	6	11	10	11
Togo	1	2	2	2		2			
Upper Volta		1		2	2	4	2	4	3
Zaire	3	3	6	7	8	7	8	8	8
Number of Students	18	22	36	42	39	44	43	42	42
Number of Countries	5	10	10	13	12	11	7/19	6/19	6/19

5. Appraisal of the Project Activities

86. Eight years after the project became operational, the College can be judged to have succeeded in bringing together for a common cause some nineteen countries to protect wildlife in Africa by providing the needed trained manpower. The College is now fully managed by national staff and is housed in modern buildings. This success is due largely to the international support and that of the host government. The Inspector received a very favourable response from all the countries served by Garoua during his visits in connection with this study.

87. As stated earlier in the case of Mweka, the training provided by Garoua in African wildlife management is unique in Africa. It is also an expensive venture but the two Colleges have made it possible for every country to obtain this training in Africa and as such laid a sound foundation for a project of regional technical co-operation among developing countries.

88. Being a newer institution, Garoua has had the benefit of the experience acquired at Mweka and thus cut short the experimentation period that was necessary at Mweka in its initial stages. Several of the staff members at Garoua were former students at Mweka including its present Principal.

89. The project did not get off the ground until 1972 when the College was able to operate efficiently. The planning was not realistic and in particular the recruitment of one expert and the Project Manager in December 1967 and September 1968 respectively. The interim report FO:DP/RAF/74/056 shows that the first expert left after two years without having the opportunity to teach. It is however appreciated that FAO's presence was necessary as the school was starting from scratch.

90. Many of the problems discussed in this study for Mweka apply also for Garoua such as the need for a long-term plan for the College, the need to have greater regional participation in the financial support of the College training programmes. It would be useful if the staffs of the two Colleges met regularly, say once every two or three years to enable them to evolve common standards in their training programmes and to evaluate common training needs of the Member States they serve, which they should visit on a regular basis. A periodic exchange of staff members between the two Colleges also appears desirable. They should also be enabled from time to time to enrich their technical knowhow by visits to other international and national centres dealing with conservation, presentation, utilization of wildlife and wildlife products.

91. In order to ensure that the future development of the two Colleges can be planned and carried out efficiently, it is recommended that resources for financing the training programmes be made available for a further ten years and charged to the Regional IPF of UNDP and UNEP funds during which period the Governments of the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania could enter into an agreement to guarantee the regional character of the training programmes of the Colleges. At the same time, the participating Member States should assume progressively a greater financial burden in what can be considered as a basic project of technical co-operation among developing countries.

92. It is also suggested that these two Colleges should now be regarded as Executing Agencies for host governments under the recently approved principle of government execution of UNDP-assisted projects. FAO should be prepared to provide technical support if and when needed and should draw upon experiences gained by WHO in the provision of technical and financial support from its own regular budget.

93. Garoua is faced with the following problems which should be solved in order to improve the training provided by the College:

- (a) Qualifications and entry age: the age range of the students varies from 20 to 45 years. This creates a lot of social problems for the College Administration. The majority of students are married and separated from their families. The possibilities of adopting the same criteria for qualification and age now successfully being employed at Mweka should be explored. A two-year course for both Diploma and Certificate courses should be introduced as soon as possible. There was a general criticism that these courses had tended to produce people with little practice in field work. The Inspector is pleased to learn that emphasis is at present being placed on field work.
- (b) Both the Garoua Certificate and Diploma should be recognized by all Member States for salary and promotion in the Civil Service or National Park Services. The Inspector was informed of the frustration experienced by former students whose special training and the Certificate or Diploma did not earn them an additional increment or promotion. This also applies to graduates from Mweka. The introduction of a two-year course should contribute to solving this problem.
- (c) Improvements suggested in the courses included:
 - more practical work in park management
 - more knowledge of firearms
 - International Convention on Wildlife
 - more conservation education
 - more training in the methods of controlling poaching in national parks
 - economic utilization of national parks and game reserves
 - need to appoint on the staff an assistant instructor with field experience in specific areas.
- (d) Audio-visual aids and teaching materials. Most of the texts available on African wildlife are in English from which translations into French notes are made. Hence the need to increase the staff so that some may have the opportunity to prepare the necessary texts in French. Garoua and Mweka should undertake this programme jointly through a workshop at either centre.
- (e) A library that can be used by the staff and students. The library facilities at both Garoua and Mweka need to be improved greatly with the complementary documentation facilities and a trained

librarian. In view of the acute shortage of suitable texts it is suggested that responsibility to stock these two libraries be entrusted to UNESCO and IUCN who could between them ensure that copies of all suitable publications on African wildlife are distributed to the two Colleges, including studies on specific issues carried out under the auspices of FAO as Executing Agency for UNDP or UNEP. Relevant Government Papers and Annual Reports together with those relating to national parks would be very suitable sources of teaching material.

Chapter III

ASSESSMENT OF REGIONAL TRAINING NEEDS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

A. General Observations

94. As stated earlier, the visits made by the Inspector to several African countries were aimed at assessing regional needs for training and the magnitude of management problems. The following is a summary of general observations made in the development of game reserves and national parks in the countries visited by the Inspector, (see Annex V). Compared with the situation ten to fifteen years ago, the increase in the number of registered game reserves and national parks is very impressive both in the number and area under protection. The Inspector was very encouraged by the efforts made by each government. The level of development and achievement, of necessity, varies from one country to another. One notes, for instance, on the one hand, highly developed national parks of East African countries - Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and those of Senegal and Cameroon, and on the other, the much less developed national parks and game reserves in most West African countries.

B. Legal Status

95. For some countries this is a basic problem. In pre-independent Africa laws and regulations were developed to check hunting and to afford protection for special areas. There is need for a concerted effort by Member States in the region to ratify the OAU African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the other basic international conventions and to have common national laws and regulations. OAU and UNEP should initiate such a programme by convening regular workshops for this purpose, preferably on a sub-regional basis at the onset, where the most senior officials of game departments could exchange views (OAU, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN should participate in this exercise). Efforts to amend the old laws were in progress in several countries visited especially in Senegal and energetic steps were being taken to combat poaching more effectively. The number of African countries that have ratified the OAU African Convention after ten years is only fifteen and those which have ratified the Convention on International Trade after five years number only twelve with Kenya closing the list only recently.

C. Administrative Structures

96. It is suggested that game divisions or departments be set up and provided with adequate resources for development planning and administration. Wildlife management programmes in East Africa have developed to the point where wildlife departments have the same status as other major government departments. In West Africa, with the exception of Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Zaire, wildlife conservation programmes are managed by a small unit usually attached to the department of forestry. This is also the

case at FAO headquarters. Probably as a result of this, not enough resources such as transport facilities and equipment are provided to wildlife units.

D. Development of Game Reserves and National Parks

97. This is a problem confronting many countries and to which the international community should contribute to find a solution. It involves very careful surveys of the wildlife areas to be protected. Political will and support of the people already settled in such areas is necessary. This process was under way in Sierra Leone and in several other countries where efforts were being made to create new game reserves. A regional programme would seem to offer the best chances for obtaining durable results in this area. The Inspector is convinced that such a programme of action would benefit many countries, especially if modern equipment and aerial surveys are used. An interesting experiment in some countries to establish mini-parks near large cities, such as those near Freetown, Accra and Kinshasa, would be a good starting point for many countries. So far these efforts have not achieved results comparable to those obtained at the Nairobi National Park. Ecological considerations make this programme very suitable for international co-operation and support.

E. Poaching

98. This is a major problem in all African countries. But it is more serious in Eastern Africa where important animals such as the elephant and the lion are in constant danger as a result of organized destruction by poachers. The problem centres on the commercial value of game trophies such as lion skins and ivory from elephants. Fighting both the local and international rings involved has proved very expensive and dangerous. Poachers use every illegal method possible, including the use of sulfuric acids and powerful firearms, to destroy animals in protected areas. The problem is further complicated by the existence of wildlife ranges extending beyond national frontiers. There are, for example, three such areas between Tanzania and Kenya (Serengeti/Masai Mara, Kilimanjaro/Amboseli and Same/Tsavo West). The absence of common national legislations or the weak enforcement in neighbour-countries of protective laws also adds to the frustrations of individual governments. International and regional efforts should be directed towards the achievement of common legislation in the drive against poaching and in the enforcement of protective measures. There was a general consensus that the existing laws were not severe enough on the poachers, particularly where a fine for slaughtering an elephant was lower than the value of the recovered ivory.

99. The Inspector realizes that there are no easy solutions to this problem. He has, however, been highly impressed by the efforts of several international bodies (particularly the IUCN and WWF) which have expressed serious concern over what amounted, in the recent past, to 'rape' of African wildlife, especially in East Africa. Both the international and local press have also made a very useful contribution by promoting popular awareness of the loss of this natural heritage. This has been a blessing in East Africa because all the governments involved have since taken a series of appropriate measures to protect what could still be protected. Hunting was forbidden by law about four years ago. Special training in antipoaching campaigns, including the use of firearms, has been initiated in some countries.

100. The solution rests, in the final analysis, with all Member States working collectively. It is urged that they accept and enforce vigorously existing national and international laws, particularly the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The development of local industries in game trophies could lead to a greater control of illegal exportation of the raw products. In Zaire and Tanzania, government representatives suggested to the Inspector that if the resources available to game scouts were increased to cover firearms, reliable means of transport, light aircraft, etc, the antipoaching campaign would be more effective.

F. Research and Training

101. Research in wildlife has, so far, received only modest support from African governments and the international community. However, the need for a vigorous programme has been voiced in many countries most of which lack the necessary resources for such a programme. A good example is Rwanda where the need was communicated to the Inspector. The few achievements recorded to date in African wildlife research are largely attributable to expatriate individual work. Wildlife research in Africa should be more management oriented and its results should be used in the actual management of wildlife.

102. An important exception is the excellent foundation in Tanzania known as the Serengeti Research Institute which was set up in the mid-sixties by John Owen, then Director of Tanzania National Parks. This Institute has received considerable international support, particularly from Canada (CIDA). It has attracted a good number of distinguished young scientists from Tanzania and abroad and has been engaged in research work on the whole of Serengeti ecology. The Serengeti Research Institute is very much associated with the pioneer research work of Dr. Grzimek in the Serengeti National Park, described in his famous book: "Serengeti shall not die". The Institute's activities have up to now focused mainly on the Serengeti and Gombe National Parks but will be widened in the future to include all the national parks.

103. Research and training cannot be dissociated. There has been inadequate co-operation in the past between the College of African Wildlife Management and the Serengeti Research Institute both of which need international support. The Inspector feels that the two institutions should co-operate more intimately than it is the case at present since the primary beneficiaries of the results of research carried out at Serengeti should be the colleges of wildlife management. The two institutions should, for example, consider the possibility of exchanging staff members whenever appropriate. If properly planned and supported, Serengeti Research Institute should be the counterpart for Mweka and Garoua by providing them with research facilities and promoting the creation of research centres in other African countries.

104. Mweka and Garoua cannot between them satisfy the ever increasing needs in many African countries for trained personnel. There is a particularly strong demand for experienced instructors at the Certificate and Diploma Levels. It would therefore appear necessary to assist Mweka in instituting wildlife instructors' courses. Such a programme would benefit many countries and would be complementary to Mweka and Garoua in providing the trained personnel needed in some new centres. Tanzania has met some of its needs

by establishing a special school for the training of game scouts. Experience gained therefrom should enable Mweka to introduce a special instructors course to be delivered in Swahili rather than in English - now used in the Certificate course.

105. Development in this field has been quite rapid in the past three years. The following countries have already established national schools or courses at various levels:-

Nigeria	-	Kainji Lake Wildlife School
Botswana	-	Maun Wildlife School (Certificate level)
Mozambique	-	Gorongosa Wildlife School (game scouts)
Kenya	-	University of Nairobi (under-graduate courses)*

* Under-graduate courses have also been established at Dar-es-Salaam Ibadan and Juba Universities.

G. Need for Co-ordinated Development Effort

106. The training needs of all Member States cannot be effectively met if they are separated from the actual development, in each country, of wildlife conservation techniques. It is therefore necessary to draw up, on a broad regional basis, a unified programme involving the major activities in wildlife conservation as outlined above, including its economic, social and recreational aspects.

107. For this purpose, it is suggested that OAU and UNEP, which are the principal co-ordinating organizations in this field, should initiate a programming process on a regional basis with a view to achieving a unified approach to the development of:

- a) Legal protection
- b) Appropriate administrative structures in each African country, especially where a government considers its conservation programme as justifying such a structure.
- c) Planning and management of national parks and equivalent protected areas in each country and focusing international support where appropriate (WWF, IUCN, UNESCO, FAO and bilateral assistance).
- d) International and regional campaigns against illicit traffic in wildlife products.
- e) Planning and development of research and training in wildlife management. This should be geared towards meeting the current and future needs of Member States.
- f) The existing Regional Wildlife Conferences, which are inter-governmental agencies fora should be legally strengthened and expanded to "All Africa Wildlife Conferences".

108. The Inspector sees the need for urgent action as outlined above, particularly in view of the prevailing situation in Africa, which is aggra-

vated, on the one hand, by external commercial interests in African wildlife products and, on the other, by the serious problem of population pressure on wildlife lands. According to the table below prepared for some 15 countries with significant wildlife resources, population pressure on wildlife lands will double in the next 25 years.

109. While co-ordination of efforts in the field of wildlife conservation has been commendable between UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and IUCN including significant contribution from UNDP and WWF, there is still a great need to assist African governments in obtaining international inputs in a co-ordinated manner. FAO, UNESCO, UNDP and UNEP have financial and other resources which should be requested by governments for the implementation of a common wildlife conservation programme. Resources emanating from the international community should be made available to governments in a manner that would encourage an integrated approach and enable UNEP to most effectively fulfill its special co-ordinating mandate in the field of wildlife conservation.

Table VI

Population Pressure on Land in Africa

Country	Area, Km ²	Population	Rate of population Annual increase %	No. of years for population to double
Botswana	600,372	691,000	2.27	30
Cameroon	475,442	6,398,000	1.84	38
Ethiopia	1,221,900	27,975,000	2.36	29
Ghana	238,537	9,873,000	2.70	26
Kenya	582,644	13,251,000	3.28	21
Mozambique	297,657	8,234,000		
Malawi	118,484	4,916,000	2.40	29
Nigeria	923,768	62,925,000	2.67	26
Senegal	196,192	4,418,000	2.37	29
Sierra Leone	71,740	2,983,000	2.41	29
Sudan	2,505,813	18,268,000	3.04	23
Tanzania	939,703	15,438,000	3.02	23
Uganda	236,036	11,353,000	2.93	24
Zambia	752,614	5,022,000	3.13	22
Zaire	2,345,409	24,485,000	2.47	28
				Ave. 25

Source: UN Map No. 2753 Rev. 1
May 1975

Chapter III

BACKGROUND TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE
IN AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

110. The subject of wildlife conservation is of direct interest to at least four main organizations of the United Nations system, namely, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP and FAO. Each of them is involved in one or more aspects of wildlife conservation, management, training or research. The following is a brief summary of the role of each of the main organizations in the activities of Member States on wildlife conservation programmes in Africa.

A. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

111. In the previous report of the Joint Inspection Unit to UNESCO, dealing with the training programme for the preservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage in the Africa region (JIU/REP/74/8), it was easy to trace the origins and the development of the international community's interest and commitment in the various programmes undertaken by Member States in the field of cultural heritage, through clear and specific guidelines and resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly and the UNESCO General Conference. This has not been the case with the programmes in the field of natural heritage. Until recently, the main intellectual inputs and guidance among the United Nations family have come from the resolutions and recommendations passed by the UNESCO General Conference.

112. 'Man and his Environment' has long been a subject of major interest to UNESCO, its main objective being the study and management of natural resources and the various components of the human environment. Two items among those studied by UNESCO in this field are:

- (a) The study of terrestrial biological resources and the inter-relationship between human activities and the terrestrial ecosystem;
- (b) The preservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

113. At its sixteenth session in 1970, the General Conference of UNESCO launched an international inter-governmental programme called "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB), a broadly-based ecological research and training programme, one among its priority areas being the conservation of natural areas and the genetic material they contain ^{7/}. This programme has the support of the United Nations, FAO, WHO, WMO, UNEP and other non-governmental international organizations, such as IUCN and WWF.

114. The UNESCO General Conference, at its seventeenth session in Paris on 16 November 1972 adopted the Convention for the Protection of World

^{7/} UNESCO Document 17C/4: Man and the Environment, p. 118.

Cultural and Natural Heritage which reads as follows:

"Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific and technical resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international convention,

Considering that the existing international convention, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safe-guarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an effective complement thereto,

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,

Having decided in its sixteenth session that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,

Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention 8/."

115. Cultural and natural heritage is defined in the Convention as follows:

8/ UNESCO: Volume I Resolutions and Recommendations, Records of the General Conference 1972, p.135.

(a) Cultural Heritage

Monuments, groups of buildings and sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, artistic, ethnological and scientific points of view. These are architectural works, sculptures, paintings, inscriptions in cave dwellings, and archaeological sites;

(b) Natural Heritage

(i) Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

(ii) Geological and physiographical formations and precisely-delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

(iii) Natural sites or precisely-delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

116. Article 4 of the Convention states that it is the duty of each Member State "to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to the future generations, of the cultural and natural heritage ... situated on its territory" and that each State "will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and where appropriate with any international assistance and co-operation in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain".

117. Under Article 15 of the Convention, UNESCO has also established a fund for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage known as "World Heritage Fund"^{9/}. This fund consists inter alia of compulsory and voluntary contributions as well as gifts from Member States and public or private bodies. Any State party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory ^{10/}.

118. UNESCO's role in the promotion of the preservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage of mankind is fully reflected in its own Medium-Term Plan (1977-1982)^{11/}. The Plan lays stress on four important areas:

- (a) Preparation of protective inventories and surveys of cultural and natural heritage to be preserved;
- (b) Legal protection and administrative problems;

^{9/} Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Article 15.

^{10/} Note: The establishment of implementation machinery for the "World Heritage Convention" (1972) is one of the objectives to be achieved during the Plan period (UNESCO Medium-Term Plan 1977-1982 para 7644(c))

^{11/} UNESCO Document 19 C/4 "Draft Medium-Term Plan" - 1977-1982

- (c) Provision of the necessary institutions and equipment;
- (d) Scientific research and training, especially in the field of the conservation of cultural property. It also points up the need for managers of national parks and reserves encompassing representative areas of the world's ecosystem.

119. The General Conference of UNESCO has done extremely useful work in defining and elaborating with clarity the objectives and functions necessary to save the cultural and natural heritage for future generations.

120. At the operational level UNESCO's main responsibility lies in the development of cultural heritage activities, particularly in the training field concerning which the Director-General, in his comments on JIU/REP/74/8 to the Executive Board of UNESCO, had this to say:

"The major problem remains i.e., to what extent it is really possible to integrate a training programme for the preservation of cultural heritage with one of natural heritage. The specific training in management of national parks and wildlife will always have to be carried out in different and independent centres and courses. However the study of natural history should be increased in the training of museum specialists".

121. In the past, UNESCO's operational activities included direct assistance to Member States; for example, an expert in ecology and conservation was assigned to Ethiopia in 1969 in a project assisted by UNDP funds (TA) and, similarly, a mission, under the Special Fund of the UNDP, was sent to Zaire to assist the Government with an ecological study and a development project for the then National Albert Park, now known as Virunga National Park, the results of which would define the basis on which a development programme of tourism in the national parks could be established. Another inter-agency group of consultants was sent by UNESCO to the Ivory Coast to study the problems, including those of an ecological nature, raised by the construction of a large reservoir on Lake Kossou 12/.

122. UNESCO is also working in close co-operation with several other international organizations in the field of natural heritage, principally FAO, UNEP and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), established in 1948 with UNESCO assistance. UNESCO's continued involvement in the programme was clearly illustrated in the Regional Meeting of Experts on Environmental Education in Asia that took place at Bangkok in November 1976. The meeting was organized by the UNESCO-UNEP Environmental Education Programme for Member States in Asia, at which some 17 countries of Asia were represented. This meeting was in response to a recommendation made by the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment in June 1972 13/. (To be expanded to include specific Work Programme and financial contribution e.g. through subvention to IUCN).

12/ UNESCO Report of Director-General for 1969, p. 80.

13/ UNESCO Final Report ED-77/WS/22.

B. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

123. With the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme which resulted from the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm, leadership in the activities of the UN system in this field shifted to the new organization. UNEP's main responsibility is to provide leadership in co-operation and co-ordination among governments and international agencies in environmental protection and improvement. Three of the main objectives having a direct bearing on wildlife in the UNEP programme of activities are:

- (a) "to help governments in managing forest resources so as to meet present and future needs;
- (b) to preserve threatened species of plant and animal life, particularly those which are important to human life and wellbeing,
- (c) to help governments to identify and preserve natural and cultural areas which are significant to their countries and which form part of the natural and cultural heritage of all mankind".

124. On 3 March 1973 another international instrument was adopted at Washington: "the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora". This Convention was the outcome of a recommendation of the Stockholm Conference and its operation is the responsibility of UNEP. The Convention establishes a system of permits and certificates for regulating international trade in threatened wildlife by controlling exports and imports and calling for effective national measures to reinforce and implement the border check procedures.

125. Article XII stipulates that upon entry into force of the present Convention, a Secretariat shall be provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. It also empowered the Executive Director to seek assistance from suitable inter-governmental or non-governmental, international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora. The functions of the Secretariat are also listed and include, inter alia, management and servicing of meetings of the Parties to the convention; undertaking of scientific and technical studies; publication of periodicals and their distribution to the Parties.

126. From its inception, the Governing Council of UNEP has attached priority to integrated planning as a means of harmonizing environmental development objectives and agreed that research into ecosystems in co-operation with UNESCO/MAB was essential for integrated planning and management. The Council expressed concern at the increasing loss of wildlife due to indiscriminate killing and destruction of the habitat of wildlife and plants throughout the world and suggested that steps should be taken to redress the situation as a matter of priority 14/.

14/ ECOSOC Document E/5373 - Report of the Governing Council for Environment Programme at its first session, paras. 52-53.

127. One of the decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its very first session in June 1973 concerning programme priority for action by UNEP was on conservation of nature, wildlife and genetic resources. The Council requested the Executive Director to perform inter alia the following tasks:

- (a) "to promote the protection and conservation of plants and animals, especially rare or endangered species;
- (b) to support ecological investigations on ecosystem processes in relation to the impact of human activities;
- (c) to promote the identification and conservation of unique natural sites and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems;
- (d) to initiate the preparation of a comprehensive catalogue of threatened species and varieties of crop plants, fish, domestic animals, micro-organisms, and to co-operate with FAO in its programme for genetic resource conservation;
- (e) to support regional and national institutions in developing countries for promoting the collection, evaluation and conservation of gene pools of plants and animals for maintaining the genetic diversity for the future use of mankind;
- (f) to promote the development, on an entirely voluntary basis, of a register of clean rivers" 15/.

128. A fund for the United Nations Environment Programme was established in December 1972 by General Assembly Resolution 2997 (XXVII). The Fund's financial resources which come from voluntary contributions and other sources, are to be administered by the Governing Council. The allocation of the funds in 1973 for conservation of nature, wildlife and genetic resources amounted to US\$ 500,000.

129. UNEP's specific co-ordinating role in environmental programmes has been emphasized many times as one of its fundamental functions. The Governing Council provides general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of the programmes "relying as much as possible on the existing capabilities and expertise within and outside the United Nations system". In this connection, a close working co-operation has already been established at the global level between UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and IUCN, through the formation of the Ecosystem Conservation Group which meets from time to time to exchange information and to co-ordinate its activities in wildlife conservation programmes.

130. At the operational level in the field of wildlife conservation, UNEP has made a good beginning, albeit a modest one, with financial assistance to Member States, as the following list of projects for the 1975 programme

15/ ECOSOC Document E/5373, Annex I, p. 10 (Report of the Governing Council for Environment Programmes).

shows:

- FP/0302-75-11 Provision of transport assistance for five Rwanda students at the College of Wildlife Management, Garoua, Cameroon. UNEP contribution \$ 5,000. Agency: FAO.
- FP/1103-75-06 South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves. UNEP contribution: \$ 13,000. Agency: NZ/IUCN.
- FP/1103-75-02 Regional information exchange in wildlife and national parks management for Asia and the Far East (Tiger Paper). UNEP contribution \$ 6,400. Agency: FAO.
- FP/1104-75-03 Level one overview - endangered species and wildlife. UNEP contribution: \$ 19,000. Agency: IUCN.
- FP/1105-75-01 Sub-regional seminar and workshop on conservation and integrated management of natural ecosystems for decisionmakers, senior administrators and professional natural resources officers in South-Eastern Africa. UNEP contribution: \$ 29,640. Agency: UNESCO.
- RA/1103-75-04 Conservation and development programme strategy for ecosystem conservation, promotion and co-ordination of action (global). UNEP contribution: \$ 1,541,000. Agency: IUCN 16/.
- FP/0603-73-001 Co-ordinated system of national parks and reserves in East Africa - \$ 17,000. Agency: IUCN.
- FP/0605-004 Co-ordinated system of national parks and reserves in West Africa; \$ 16,000. Agency: IUCN.
- FP/1104-75-01 Feasibility study re addax, scimitar-horned oryx and associated species, \$ 26,500. Agency: IUCN.

The last three projects in Africa are said to have led to major conservation activities in the Africa region.

131. One other activity of great concern to UNEP and Member States in the protection of wildlife is the legal aspect of the protection. Two of six important global Conventions that came into force in 1975 need to be mentioned here 17/ as they are directly related to wildlife protection in Africa. These are:

- (a) The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972.

16/ Source: UNEP Annual Review: Projects approved from third session of Governing Council to 31 December 1975.

17/ UNEP 1975 Annual Review: p.10

- (b) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973.

With the coming into force of the above international Conventions, UNEP and Member States should be well set for a vigorous programme in the many activities relating to the conservation of wildlife in Africa. Perhaps one of the most important contributions that UNEP can make in its programme is the establishment of firm guidelines for the integrated management of ecosystems in order to lessen the adverse effects of man's impact on them.

132. UNEP is concerned about the destruction and degradation of ecosystems which is one of the major causes of the rapid destruction of the world's wildlife. The UNEP programme of activities in the field of nature, wildlife and genetic resources includes assistance to Governments' efforts:

- (a) in identifying areas for establishing national parks;
- (b) in restoration and re-vitalization schemes to re-establish the potential productivity of water, soil vegetation and wild animal resources;
- (c) in promoting regional wildlife surveys and research;
- (d) in the protection of endangered species;
- (e) in enforcing the convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora;
- (f) in the training of national parks and wildlife managers and other conservation experts.

C. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

133. UNDP involvement in the conservation of wildlife programmes has been in direct response to requests made by Member States with respect to programmes of technical co-operation in the field of wildlife management training.

134. Over the past ten years, UNDP has made considerable contributions to the programme, particularly in Africa, where the need for protection is greater (due to the unique abundance of wildlife there) than in the Asian and Latin American regions where UNDP assistance amounted to less than one million dollars ^{18/} in seven countries (see Table VII).

135. In Africa, between 1968 and 1974, UNDP's contribution to more than 26 projects in some 17 countries amounted to well over \$ 8 million, as the list of UNDP-assisted projects in Africa shows in Table VI. Two of these projects: College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (URT-70-350) and Wildlife School, Garoua (RAF-74-050) provide, as the title and preceding

^{18/} Source: UNDP Compendium of Approved Projects, Nos, 5 and 6. As of June 30, 1975.

paragraphs of this report show, the basis for the present discussion of the broader aspects of wildlife management in Africa. It has already been noted that both Colleges have, since their inception, been operating as regional and sometimes inter-regional training programmes. While the Garoua School is now correctly listed as a regional project, the Mweka College is still a national project.

D. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

136. FAO has a longtime interest and has been involved in two major aspects of wildlife conservation in the field. FAO was, and still is, the Executing Agency for nearly all of the UNDP-assisted projects listed in Table VI and Table VII. These projects are mainly concerned with Member States' activities in the management of wildlife, but in two cases they relate to training programmes at two regional training colleges of African wildlife management.

137. Wildlife conservation activities form part of its Forestry Department. FAO Conference has taken considerable interest in the development of its resources for Member States who need the assistance of the Organization, as the following actions will indicate:

- (a) FAO Conference at its tenth session, 1959, decided to expand its activities to wildlife management and recommended that FAO develop a programme of work in wildlife management;
- (b) At its eleventh session, 1961, the Conference recommended the establishment of a team of experts to give advice on wildlife development in Africa;
- (c) At its fourteen session, 1967, it requested the Director-General to invite African countries to take into account the draft African Convention for Conservation and Management of Wildlife in revising their national legislation 19/;
- (d) At one of its recent sessions, the Conference adopted on 26 November 1975 Resolution 11/75, which reads:

"THE CONFERENCE,

Considering the importance that should be given to forest conservation and management in the new world food strategy,

Considering the role of the forest in the general ecology of many regions of the world, particularly its influence on climate, soils, and the regulation of water regimes,

Considering the importance of the forest in recreation,

Considering the intimate connection between fauna and flora, and

19/ Index of FAO Conference and Council Decisions, 1945-1972

Considering the impact of fauna in the economic, tourist, cultural, social and scientific fields,

1. Recommends to the Director-General that special emphasis be placed on the conservation and management of wildlife and that appropriate financial and technical assistance be provided;
2. Requests the Director-General to exert every effort toward the rapid implementation of this Resolution".

138. Together with the above legislative action, FAO Conference took measures to give effect to the above decisions. It approved, for instance, the establishment of a new Unit to promote activities related to wildlife management of national parks and recreation and recognized that the management of wildlife habitats was an integral part of forest land management ultimately connected with problems of rural development planning, particularly when wildlife constitutes a main source of animal protein.

139. Over the past ten years, FAO has provided virtually all the technical backstopping that was needed in the execution of programmes assisted by the UNDP at both national and regional levels, particularly in the African region (See Tables VII and VIII).

140. As mentioned before, FAO has working arrangements, particularly at the global level, with other international organizations involved in the conservation of wildlife, especially UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, and IUCN. However, FAO has specialized in two areas not covered by the other organizations, that is, in the management of wildlife and in the training of personnel at professional and technical levels.

141. Although African wildlife management programmes find little space in the FAO General Conference agenda, FAO has instituted an excellent venue jointly with the African Forest Commission through its Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks in Africa. These meetings take place in different African countries and are attended by very senior officials of governments, including Ministers and Directors of game departments. The last session held at Bangui in March 1976 was well attended by representatives of African governments, UN and other interested international organizations and by observers from some 12 countries which are not members of the FAO African Forest Commission.

142. The Working Party has made a significant contribution to the programmes of conservation, management and training in Africa, thanks to its initiatives, such as the preparation of a Draft African Convention for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife, for which FAO Conference expressed its satisfaction in Resolution No. 20/67 which invited the Governments of Member Nations of Africa to take the text of the Draft Convention into account when revising their national legislation 20/.

Table VII

UNDP-assisted Projects in Wildlife Management in Africa

COUNTRY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS IN US\$
Botswana	BOT-72-020	Wildlife Management Utilization	FAO	97,400
Botswana	BOT-74-005	Adviser to Director of Wildlife and National Parks	FAO	67,450
Botswana	BOT-74-012	Wildlife Management Biology	FAO	37,800
Central African Empire	CAF-72-010	Aménagement de la faune en zone nord	FAO	129,200
Chad	CHD-69-004	Direction du service des parcs nationaux et des réserves de faune	FAO	181,210
Benin	DAH-72-012	Aménagement de la faune et des parcs nationaux	FAO	340,625
Gabon	GAB-74-012	Conservation de la faune et aménagement des parcs nationaux	FAO	33,000
Kenya	KEN-68-013	Wildlife Veterinarian	FAO	150,123
Kenya	KEN-71-526	Wildlife Management in Masailand	FAO	1,574,595

Table VII(cont.)

COUNTRY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS IN US\$
Mali	MLI-70-004	Aménagement de la faune	FAO	79,707
Morocco	MOR-73-015	Aménagement d'un parc national	FAO	64,000
Nigeria	NIR-72-002	Wildlife Ecology Management	FAO	5,400
Somalia	SOM-72-012	Forestry and Wildlife Management	FAO	582,000
Sudan	SUD-69-019	Wildlife Management	FAO	86,018
Swaziland	SWA-71-018	Development of National Parks	FAO	89,756
United Republic of Cameroon	CMR-67-505	School for the Training of Wildlife Specialists, Garoua	FAO	1,024,024
United Republic of Cameroon	CMR-72-004	Aménagement des parcs et des réserves de faune	FAO	24,736
United Republic of Cameroon	CMR-72-025	Assistance to the National Parks in the North	FAO	100,090

Table VII(cont.)

COUNTRY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS IN US\$
United Republic of Cameroon*	RAF-74-056	Wildlife School,	FAO	585,300
United Republic of Tanzania*	URT-70-530	College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (Phase II)	FAO	680,947
United Republic of Tanzania	URT-72-011	Wildlife Utilization in the lake Rukwa Area	FAO	34,067
Upper Volta	UPV-73-009	Deux bourses de formation des spécialités de la faune	FAO	7,000
Zaire	ZAI-70-001	Formation de cadres pour la conservation de la nature	FAO	405,684
Zambia	ZAM-68-510	Luangwa Valley Conservation and Development	FAO	1,309,424
	RAF-68-445*	Wildlife Management and Conservation	FAO	162,419
TOTAL				7,851,977

* Regional Adviser on Wildlife Management and National Parks. The last incumbent, Dr. Norman Myers completed his assignment in November 1975.

Table VIII

UNDP-assisted Projects in Wildlife Management in Asia, the Pacific and Latin America

COUNTRY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS IN US\$
Afghanistan	AFG-72-005	Conservation and Utilization of Wildlife Resources	FAO	115,134
Iran	IRA-70-008	Wildlife and National Parks Management	FAO	23,775
Indonesia	INS-73-013	Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management	FAO	121,900
Nepal	NEP-69-002	Wildlife Management	FAO	139,096
Nepal	NEP-72-002	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	FAO	493,616
Sri Lanka	SRL-74-028	Fellowship in Wildlife, Park Management and Conservation Techniques	UN	6,000
Sri Lanka	SRL-74-034	Fellowship in Wildlife, Park Management and Park Administration	UN	3,800
Western Samoa	WES-73-014	Fellowship to attend Second World Conference on National Parks	FAO	4,350

Table VIII(cont.)

COUNTRY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS IN US\$
Latin America	RLA-72-028	Management of Wildlife for Environmental Conservation	FAO	35,584
Argentina	ARG-72-025	Wildlife Protection	FAO	15,000
Asia	RAG-72-029	Regional Wildlife and National Parks Management Adviser	FAO	30,083
TOTAL				988,338

E. Organization of African Unity (OAU)

African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

143. The Organization of African Unity, established in 1963, has taken great interest in the conservation of nature and natural resources in the African region. OAU, which has earned a reputation as "a promoter of inter-African co-operation and stimulator of progress in several spheres of human activity in Africa" adopted the African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources which came into force on 9 October 1968. The preparation of the draft Convention had been entrusted by OAU to IUCN assisted by UNESCO and FAO.

144. The Preamble to the Convention reads, in part, as follows:

"We the Heads of State and Government of Independent African States,
FULLY CONSCIOUS that soil, water, flora and faunal resources constitute a capital of vital importance to mankind;
CONFIRMING, as we accepted upon declaring our adherence to the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, that we know that it is our duty "to harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples in spheres of human endeavour";
FULLY CONSCIOUS of the ever-growing importance of natural resources from an economic, nutritional, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic point of view;
CONSCIOUS OF the dangers which threaten some of these irreplaceable assets;
ACCEPTING that the utilization of the natural resources must aim at satisfying the needs of man according to the carrying capacity of the environment;
DESIROUS of undertaking individual and joint action for the conservation, utilization and development of these assets by establishing and maintaining their rational utilization for the present and future welfare of mankind;
CONVINCED that one of the most appropriate means of achieving this end is to bring into force a convention".

145. This Convention is a very useful document. It covers the intents of Member States as well as scientific definitions and suggests an approach to the spectrum of the objects to be conserved. It also provides a comprehensive set of measures to be taken by each Member State.

146. In its definition, "natural resources" means renewable resources, that is soil, water, flora and fauna, and "conservation areas" means any protected natural resource area, whether it be a strict nature reserve, a national park or a special reserve.

147. Article VII urges Member States to ensure the conservation, wise use and

development of faunal resources and their environment within the framework of land use planning and economic and social development. This includes adequate legislation on hunting, capture and fishing under which,

- (a) the issue of permits is properly regulated
- (b) unauthorized methods are prohibited
- (c) also prohibited among others are methods of hunting, capture or fishing liable to cause mass destruction of wild animals, e.g. use of drugs, poison, or fire.

148. Article VIII deals with the special protection to be accorded to those animals and plant species that are threatened with extinction and to the habitat necessary to their survival.

149. Article XII deals with encouragement and promotion of research in conservation utilization and management of natural resources paying particular attention to ecological and sociological factors.

150. Conservation education is an important item in the Convention and is designed to ensure that the nationals of each state appreciate their close dependence on natural resources and understand the need and rules for the rational utilization of these resources. These rules should feature in educational programmes at all levels.

151. Finally the Convention ends with an Annex which has a long list of protected species as referred to in Article VIII above and needing special protection in the Africa region. The List of Protected Species, Class A (totally protected animals) includes Zanzibar red Colobus, suni, gorilla, cheetah, West African manatee, walia ibex, secretary bird. List B includes animals that are totally protected but which may be hunted under special authorizations granted by the competent authority. This includes such animals as lions, leopards, elephants, black rhinoceros, Grevy's zebra, Hippopotamus, giraffe, buffalo and crocodiles.

152. Since the adoption of the African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1968 by the Member States of OAU, much has happened in individual Member States, particularly in the establishment of game reserves and national parks and in the field of wildlife management training. The Secretariat has kept up its interest in the conservation programme by participating in the regional conferences organized by FAO, as indeed was the case with the fifth session of the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks held at Bangui, Central African Empire in March 1976. The Director of Inter-African Bureau for Soils represented the OAU. A representative of the OAU is a member of the Board of Directors of the Mweka College of African Wildlife Management. The Inspector hopes that the OAU as a body can now take up this subject on a regional basis to ensure regional or sub-regional co-operative effort for conservation and development of this unique natural resource for which they laid such an excellent foundation.

F. Other International Organizations

153. The preceding pages show that wildlife conservation activities are

not confined to the four United Nations organizations only. Within the United Nations family, other organizations such as WHO and WMO are requested from time to time to contribute resources in their respective fields of competence. The World Bank, for instance, was called upon recently to assist the Government of Kenya with a loan for a project on Wildlife and Tourism, to enable the Government to increase its tourism capacity of national parks and reserves, and game-proof barriers and feasibility studies 21/. The loan is stated to amount to US\$ 29 million but the total cost of the project will be some US\$ 36.4 million.

154. Of the non-governmental organizations closely linked with the United Nations wildlife programmes, special mention should be made of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) both of which have significantly contributed to international efforts in this field. The two organizations are widely known to Member States for the studies and research the IUCN has carried out in Africa and elsewhere, for their financial assistance and timely warnings on the declining state of wildlife. Three other international organizations involved in co-operation with IUCN and WWF are:

- Fauna Preservation Society (FPS)
- International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)
- Frankfurt Zoological Society

155. The IUCN was founded in 1948 at Fontainebleau at a conference convened by UNESCO and the French Government "to promote the conservation of nature and natural resources, the maintenance of a healthy biosphere, widespread effort to protect and enhance the diversity of the world's fauna, flora and habitats by encouraging rational use of natural resources." It has a consultative status with ECOSOC, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, UNEP and UNIDO. IUCN has very close working relations with UNESCO since 1949, and the two have worked together on many projects. The IUCN has carried out a number of tasks under contract from UNESCO.

156. The IUCN is a Union of states, government agencies and non-governmental organizations working together to promote the rational use of natural resources throughout the world. It deals exclusively with the conservation of nature and natural resources and has contributed substantially to the development of conservation and other environmental legislatures, both national and international, through its Environmental Law Centre at Bonn.

157. IUCN works closely with many members of the United Nations system and provides the Secretariat of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG), composed of representatives of UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN. IUCN has an especially close working relationship with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Established in 1961, WWF is an international charitable organization dedicated to saving the world wildlife. It is involved in a wide range of joint projects with IUCN.

158 One of its main activities consists of programmes of identification,

i.e. appraisals, surveys and consultations of those species and areas most in need of attention and the establishment of priorities for action. It pays special attention to the protection of species threatened with extinction, a list of which appears in the Red Data Book, which is continually kept up to date. The World Wildlife Fund and the IUCN are currently sponsoring an elephant survey project in Africa and Asia to determine the size of the herds in those regions. Another important project is the promotion of public awareness through wildlife conservation education at the primary, secondary and university levels.

159. All the organizations mentioned in this report have left their mark on the programme. The question that the study raises is whether the present arrangements can ensure optimum utilization of all the resources of the organizations involved for the benefit of wildlife.

160. In a letter, dated 6 June 1976, from the UNEP office in Nairobi related to this study, the Inspector was assured on the points raised above that:

"UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG) is becoming an important mechanism for co-ordinating our activities in the training for wildlife and parks management".

The letter added that the ECG has adopted a problem-oriented rather than an organization-oriented approach and its members had agreed upon the following areas of responsibility:

UNEP: To facilitate co-operation and stimulate action
IUCN: To identify problem areas requiring attention
UNESCO: Research, education and scientific training
FAO: Management and training at professional and technical levels.

161. The Inspector consulted the records of the first four meetings of the ECG from 1975 to 1976 and noted that these meetings were very useful to the Group for co-ordination purposes and for the exchange of information on the projects and programmes of each organization.

162. The above-mentioned arrangements should furnish a useful basis for a concerted international approach to wildlife conservation problems and guarantee against wasteful duplication and dispersal of efforts. However, Member States seem to be faced with the problem of identifying appropriate sources of international assistance in view of the large number and varied roles of organizations involved in conservation activities, most of which have only limited resources for technical assistance.

163. To ease this problem, the Inspector recommends the following:

a) UNEP should serve as a clearing-house for projects and programmes proposed by members of ECG and directed to regional and global strategies, as well as for government requests for assistance in wildlife conservation and training programmes. To this end, UNEP should make maximum use of the ECG consultative mechanism - as agreed by its Governing Council and the first meeting of ECG in May 1975 - and should aim at effective integration of efforts at all geographic levels.

b) The FAO/AFC Ad hoc Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks, at whose meetings ECG is represented, should concentrate increasingly on regional conservation programmes. It should preferably adopt a new title such as the FAO African Wildlife Conference (see c. below) which would reflect more clearly its present important role.

c) Also significant is the contribution of the Regional Wildlife Conferences of East and Central Africa in which ECG participates actively. Since these conferences cover only the above-mentioned sub-regions, similar conferences for other sub-regions in Africa should be encouraged. These sub-regional conferences could then merge with or supplement the Ad hoc Working Party.

164. For durable results to be achieved at the regional and sub-regional levels, efforts within individual Member States should be based on a strategy for national self-reliance involving, especially, increased training activities and the constant upgrading of the management skills of national wildlife personnel.

Chapter IV

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Training Programmes in Wildlife Management (see ch. I)

165. The College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka in Tanzania and the Garoua Wildlife School in Cameroon are both highly successful training programmes with a demonstrated regional vocation. The training programmes recently established in Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique and Nigeria are still in an embryonic stage compared with the Mweka and Garoua programmes.

166. The College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka, since it was established in 1963 by the Government of Tanzania, has been operating an important pioneer programme for English-speaking African States; it was the first institution of its kind on the continent of Africa established specifically for the training of wildlife management personnel. The regional vocation of the College is underscored by its legal status, which provides for a Governing Body composed of several African nationalities as well as a few representatives from regional and international institutions (OAU, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, etc), and by the yearly student enrolment, which exhibits a wide range of nationalities.

167. The College was assisted in its early years by several governments and international organizations, but more especially by the UNDP which contributed funds to the project for ten years (1965-1975) with FAO as Executing Agency. With the termination of UNDP assistance and that of bilateral and international foundations, the cost of operating the programme is at present borne solely by the government of Tanzania. Since its inception the College has trained over 700 students from 13 English-speaking African countries and a few from Nepal, India, Panama and Colombia. International assistance is needed for the College to improve and expand this training programme of regional and inter-regional dimensions.

168. The Wildlife School at Garoua (Cameroon), which became operational in 1970, was established to train wildlife management personnel for French-speaking African States, in much the same way as the Mweka College serves English-speaking African States. The project has been receiving UNDP assistance since its inception, with FAO as Executing Agency. Phase I of the project (1969-1974) was charged to the IPF of Cameroon while Phase II (1974-1979) is being assisted from the regional IPF. The College is currently serving 19 French-speaking African States. It stands out, like the Mweka College, as a successful and important experiment in regional co-operation.

Assessment of Regional Training Needs: Problems and Prospects (see Chapter II)

169. The increase in the number and area of registered game reserves and national parks in Africa over the past fifteen years is very encouraging indeed. The Director of the Garoua Wildlife School estimated in 1976 at 180 the number of African national parks covering a total surface area of 63,700,000 acres. In spite of this remarkable achievement on a continent-wide basis, wildlife conservation programmes in individual African States are beset with some serious problems which cannot be resolved without increased regional co-operation

and co-ordinated international support. The problems concern, inter-alia, the systematic destruction of wildlife by well-organized groups of poachers, the weak enforcement of international conventions and regulations and other protective measures, the rapidly mounting population pressure on wildlife lands and the absence of a sound financial base for training programmes in wildlife management.

170. The recent establishment of four new training programmes in Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique and Nigeria reflects a growing awareness in African States of the importance of wildlife conservation programmes and seems to augur well for the future of wildlife in Africa. However, much still remains to be done, particularly with regard to meeting the need for more action-oriented research work in wildlife, more instructors courses, a more integrated approach to the development of wildlife activities at the country, sub-regional and regional levels and, finally, more rigorous campaigns against illicit traffic in wildlife products.

Background to International Co-operation and Assistance in African Wildlife Conservation Programmes (see ch. III)

171. The subject of wildlife conservation directly concerns four organizations of the UN system, namely UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP and FAO. The respective roles and activities of each of these organizations as well as the contribution made in this field by other international organizations can be summarized briefly as follows:

- a) The General Conference of UNESCO, by launching in 1970 a broad-based ecological research and training programme called "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB) and further adopting in 1972 a Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, has clearly defined the actions and objectives needed to protect the cultural and natural heritage of mankind. UNESCO's operational role includes, inter-alia scientific training and research and providing upon request technical expertise to Member States.
- b) UNEP's main role is to stimulate co-operation among and co-ordinate the activities of governments and international agencies in environmental protection and wildlife conservation programmes.
- c) UNDP has, in the past ten years, provided more than \$ 8 million to some 26 wildlife conservation projects in 17 African countries.
- d) FAO executed practically all UNDP-financed projects (see c above) and remains the principal source of technical backstopping for these projects. In addition, FAO provides valuable technical guidance to the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks in Africa, which it set up jointly with the African Forest Commission and is responsible for wildlife management training.
- e) Outside the United Nations system, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which has adopted an African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) have all contributed significantly to the development of wildlife conser-

vation programmes in Africa.

f) Assistance from bilateral sources has also facilitated the establishment and improvement of training centres, national parks and game reserves in Africa.

172. The FAO/AFC Ad hoc Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks, the Regional Wildlife Conferences of East and Central Africa and the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG) are all playing a valuable role in the promotion of wildlife conservation programmes in Africa.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of recommendations for improving the two colleges of African wildlife management have been made in the report. Below is a summary of the main recommendations.

A. The Regional Training Colleges

Recommendation 1

a) Mweka and Garoua are highly successful regional training programmes in wildlife management. It is recommended that the two colleges be placed on the Regional IPF.

b) UNEP should take the lead within the framework of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG) in mobilizing and co-ordinating additional international support for the two colleges.

Recommendation 2

FAO and UNESCO should ensure that the capacities of the two colleges are utilized fully for:

a) the training of more instructors,

b) a continuous training programme in the form of staff development activities like refresher courses for wildlife managers and instructors drawn from national parks and colleges in the region.

Recommendation 3

FAO as the executing agency of both projects should use every opportunity to encourage participating Member States to agree on:

a) recognition of the Certificates and Diplomas delivered by both colleges,

b) assuming progressively a more balanced share in the operating cost of the colleges so that their TCDC potential is tapped to the maximum.

Recommendation 4

FAO and UNESCO should encourage the two colleges to exchange staff members and scientific documentation on a regular basis.

B. Research and Training

Recommendation 5.

Research in various aspects of wildlife is greatly needed for training purposes and proper management of wildlife. UNESCO and FAO should initiate arrangements that would bring National Wildlife Research Institutes into closer relationship with the training colleges.

C. Unified Approach to Development

Recommendation 6

UNEP should fully discharge its co-ordinating mandate by serving as a clearing-house for government requests for assistance and for projects and programmes proposed by members of ECG.

Recommendation 7

In order to derive full and durable benefits from the training provided in the two colleges, UNEP, assisted by members of ECG, should stimulate the development of comprehensive and integrated programmes for the whole region. Such programmes should incorporate the following aspects:

- a) legal protection of wildlife;
- b) development of national parks and other protected areas;
- c) creation of appropriate national administrative structures;
- d) utilization of wildlife areas;
- e) national, regional and international measures against poaching;
- f) research facilities.

Recommendation 8

FAO should implement resolution 11/75 of November 26, 1975 so that it can post a wildlife officer to its regional office in Accra.

A N N E X E S

- Annex I OAU African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- Annex II Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- Annex III A. The College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka: Curricula
B. The Garoua Wildlife School Curricula
- Annex IV Draft Proposal for a Regional Project at Mweka, prepared by FAO
- Annex V Provisional List of National Parks and Game Reserves in 15 selected African Countries.

ANNEX I

**OAU AFRICAN CONVENTION ON
THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

(Algiers, September, 1968)

AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PREAMBLE:

We the Heads of State and Government of Independent African States,
FULLY CONSCIOUS that soil, water, flora and faunal resources constitute
a capital of vital importance to mankind;
CONFIRMING, as we accepted upon declaring our adherence to the Charter of
the Organization of African Unity, that we know that it is our duty "to
harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total
advancement of our peoples in spheres of human endeavour";
FULLY CONSCIOUS of the ever-growing importance of natural resources from
an economic, nutritional, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic
point of view;
CONSCIOUS of the dangers which threaten some of these irreplaceable assets;
ACCEPTING that the utilization of the natural resources must aim at
satisfying the needs of man according to the carrying capacity of the
environment;
DESIROUS of undertaking individual and joint action for the conservation,
utilization and development of these assets by establishing and maintain-
ing their rational utilization for the present and future welfare of
mankind;
CONVINCED that one of the most appropriate means of achieving this end is
to bring into force a convention

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

The Contracting States hereby establish an African Convention on the
Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

ARTICLE II - FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

The Contracting States shall undertake to adopt the measures necessary to
ensure conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and
faunal resources in accordance with scientific principles and with due
regard to the best interests of the people.

ARTICLE III - DEFINITIONS

For purposes of the present Convention, the meaning of the following
expressions shall be as defined below:-

- (1) "Natural Resources" means renewable resources, that is
soil, water, flora and fauna.
- (2) "Specimen" means an individual example or a species of
wild animal or wild plant or part of a wild plant.
- (3) "Trophy" means any dead animal specimen of part thereof whether
included in a manufactured or processed object or otherwise
dealt with, unless it has lost its original identity; also nests,
eggs and eggshells.
- (4) "Conservation area" means any protected natural resources area,
whether it be a strict natural reserve, a national park or a
special reserve;

- (a) "strict nature reserve" means an area:-
- (i) under State control and the boundaries of which may not be altered nor any portion alienated except by the competent legislative authority,
 - (ii) throughout which any form of hunting or fishing, any undertaking connected with forestry, agriculture or mining, any grazing, any excavation or prospecting, drilling, levelling of the ground or construction, any work tending to alter the configuration of the soil or the character of the vegetation, any water pollution and, generally, any act likely to harm or disturb the fauna or flora, including introduction of zoological or botanical species, whether indigenous or imported, wild or domesticated, are strictly forbidden,
 - (iii) where it shall be forbidden to reside, enter, traverse or camp and where it shall be forbidden to fly over at low altitude, without a special written permit from the competent authority, and in which scientific investigations (including removal of animals and plants in order to maintain an ecosystem) may only be undertaken by permission of the competent authority;
- (b) "national park" means an area:-
- (i) under State control and the boundaries of which may not be altered or any portion alienated except by the competent legislative authority,
 - (ii) exclusively set aside for the propagation, protection, conservation and management of vegetation and wild animals as well as for the protection of sites, landscapes or geological formations of particular scientific or aesthetic value, for the benefit and enjoyment of the general public and
 - (iii) in which the killing, hunting and capture of animals and the destruction or collection of plants are prohibited except for scientific and management purposes and on the condition that such measures are taken under the direction or control of the competent authority;
 - (iv) covering any aquatic environment to which all of the provisions of section (b) (i-iii) above are applicable.

The activities prohibited in "strict nature reserve" under the provisions of section (a) (ii) of paragraph (4) of this article are equally prohibited in national parks except in so far as they are necessary to enable the park authorities to implement the provisions of section (ii) of this paragraph, by applying, for example, appropriate management practices, and to enable the public to visit these parks; however, sport fishing may be practised with authorization and under the control of the competent authority;

- (c) "special reserve" means other protected areas such as:-
- (i) "game reserve" which shall denote an area
 - (a) set aside for the conservation, management and propagation of wild animal life and the protection and management of its habitat,

- (b) within which the hunting, killing or capture of fauna shall be prohibited except by or under the direction or control of the reserve authorities.
- (c) where settlement and other human activities shall be controlled or prohibited;
- (ii) "partial reserve" or "sanctuary" which shall denote an area
 - (a) set aside to protect characteristic wildlife and especially bird communities or to protect particularly threatened animal or plant species and especially those listed in the Annex to this Convention, together with the biotopes essential for their survival.
 - (b) in which all other interests and activities shall be subordinated to this end;
- (iii) "soil" "water" or "forest" reserve shall denote areas set aside to protect such resources.

ARTICLE IV - SOIL

The Contracting States shall take effective measures for conservation and improvement of the soil and shall in particular combat erosion and misuse of the soil. To this end:-

- (a) they shall establish land-use plans based on scientific investigations (ecological, pedological economic, and sociological) and, in particular, classification of land-use capability;
- (b) they shall, when implementing agricultural practices and agrarian reforms,
 - (i) improve soil conservation and introduce improved farming methods, which ensure long-term productivity of the land,
 - (ii) control erosion caused by various forms of land-use which may lead to loss of vegetation cover.

ARTICLE V - WATER

(1) The Contracting States shall establish policies for conservation utilization and development of underground and surface water, and shall endeavour to guarantee for their populations a sufficient and continuous supply of suitable water, taking appropriate measures with due regard to -

- (i) the study of water cycles and the investigation of each catchment area,
- (ii) the co-ordination and planning of water resources development projects,
- (iii) the administration and control of all water utilization, and
- (iv) prevention and control of water pollution.

(2) Where surface or underground water resources are shared by two or more of the Contracting States, the latter shall act in consultation, and if the need arises, set up inter-State Commissions to study and resolve problems arising from the joint use of these resources, and for the joint development and conservation thereof.

ARTICLE VI - FLORA

(1) The Contracting States shall take all necessary measures for the protection of flora and to ensure its best utilization and development. To this end the Contracting States shall:-

- (a) adopt scientifically-based conservation, utilization and management plans of forests and rangeland, taking into account the social and economic needs of the States concerned, the importance of the vegetation cover for the maintenance of the water balance of an area the productivity of soils and the habitat requirements of the fauna;
- (b) observe section (a) above by paying particular attention to controlling bush fires, forest exploitation, land clearing for cultivation, and over-grazing by domestic and wild animals;
- (c) set aside areas for forest reserves and carry out afforestation programmes where necessary;
- (d) limitation of forest grazing to season and intensities that will not prevent forest regeneration; and
- (e) establish botanical gardens to perpetuate plant species of particular interest.

(2) The Contracting States also shall undertake the conservation of plant species or communities, which are threatened and/or of special scientific or aesthetic value by ensuring that they are included in conservation areas.

ARTICLE VII - FAUNAL RESOURCES

(1) The Contracting States shall ensure conservation, wise use and development of faunal resources and their environment, within the framework of land-use planning and of economic and social development. Management shall be carried out in accordance with plans based on scientific principles, and to that end the Contracting States shall:-

- (a) manage wildlife populations inside designated areas according to the objectives of such areas and also manage exploitable wildlife populations outside such areas for an optimum sustained yield, compatible with and complementary to other land uses; and
- (b) manage aquatic environments, whether in fresh, brackish or coastal water, with a view to minimise deleterious effects of any water and land use practice which might adversely affect aquatic habitats.

(2) The Contracting States shall adopt adequate legislation on hunting, capture and fishing, under which:-

- (a) the issue of permits is properly regulated;
- (b) unauthorized methods are prohibited;

- (c) the following methods of hunting, capture and fishing are prohibited;
- (i) any method liable to cause a mass destruction of wild animals,
 - (ii) the use of drugs, poisons, poisoned weapons or poisoned baits,
 - (iii) the use of explosives;
 - (iv) the following methods of hunting and capture are particularly prohibited:
 - (1) the use of mechanically propelled vehicles;
 - (2) the use of fire;
 - (3) the use of fire arms capable of firing more than one round at each pull of the trigger;
 - (4) hunting or capture at night;
 - (5) the use of missiles containing detonators;
- (d) the following methods of hunting or capture are as far as possible prohibited:-
- (i) the use of nets and stockades,
 - (ii) the use of concealed traps, pits, snares, setgun traps, deadfalls, and hunting from a blind or hide;
 - (iii) with a view to as rational a use as possible of game meat, the abandonment by hunters of carcasses of animals, which represent a food resource, is prohibited.

Capture of animals with the aid of drugs or mechanically propelled vehicles, or hunting or capture by night if carried out by, or under the control of, the competent authority shall nevertheless be exempted from the prohibitions under (c) above.

ARTICLE VIII - PROTECTED SPECIES

(1) The Contracting States recognize that it is important and urgent to accord a special protection to those animal and plant species that are threatened with extinction, or which may become so, and to the habitat necessary to their survival. Where such a species is represented only in the territory of one Contracting State, that State has a particular responsibility for its protection. These species which are, or may be listed, according to the degree of protection that shall be given to them are placed in Class A or B of the Annex to this Convention, and shall be protected by Contracting States as follows:-

- (i) species in Class A shall be totally protected throughout the entire territory of the Contracting States; the hunting, killing, capture or collection of specimens shall be permitted only on the authorization in each case of the highest competent authority and only if required in the national interest or for specific purposes; and
- (ii) species in Class B shall be totally protected, but may be hunted, killed, captured or collected under special authorization granted by the competent authority.

(2) The competent authority of each Contracting State shall examine the necessity of applying the provisions of this article to species not listed in the annex in order to conserve the indigenous flora and fauna of their respective countries. Such additional species shall be placed in Class A or B by the State concerned, according to its specific requirements.

ARTICLE IX - TRAFFIC IN SPECIMENS AND TROPHIES

(1) In the case of animal species to which Article VIII does not apply the Contracting States shall -

- (a) regulate trade in and transport of specimens and trophies;
- (b) control the application of these regulations in such a way as to prevent trade in specimens and trophies which have been illegally captured or killed or obtained.

(2) In the case of plant and animal species to which Article VIII paragraph (1) applies, the Contracting States shall -

- (a) take all measures similar to those in paragraph (1);
- (b) make the export of such specimens and trophies subject to an authorization -
 - (i) additional to that required for their capture, killing or collection by Article VIII;
 - (ii) which indicates their destination;
 - (iii) which shall not be given unless the specimens or trophies have been obtained legally;
 - (iv) which shall be examined prior to exportation;
 - (v) which shall be on a standard form, as may be arranged under Article XVI;
- (c) make the import and transit of such specimens and trophies subject to the presentation of the authorization required under section (b) above with due provision for the confiscation of specimens and trophies exported illegally, without prejudice to the application of other penalties.

ARTICLE X - CONSERVATION AREAS

(1) The Contracting States shall maintain and extend where appropriate within their territory and where applicable in their territorial waters, the Conservation areas existing at the time of entry into force of the present Convention and, preferably within the framework of land-use planning programmes, assess the necessity of establishing additional conservation areas in order to:-

- (i) protect those ecosystems which are most representative of and particularly those which are in any respect peculiar to their territories,
- (ii) ensure conservation of all species and more particularly of those listed or which may be listed in the annex to this Convention.

(2) The Contracting States shall establish, where necessary, around the borders of conservation areas, zones within which the competent authorities shall control activities detrimental to the protected natural resources.

ARTICLE XI - CUSTOMARY RIGHTS

The Contracting States shall take all necessary legislative measures to reconcile customary rights with the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE XII - RESEARCH

The Contracting States shall encourage and promote research in conservation, utilization and management of natural resources and shall pay particular attention to ecological and sociological factors.

ARTICLE XIII - CONSERVATION EDUCATION

(1) (a) The Contracting States shall ensure that their peoples appreciate their close dependence on natural resources and that they understand the need, and rules for the rational utilization of these resources.

(b) for this purpose they shall ensure that the principles indicated in paragraph (1):-

(i) are included in educational programmes at all levels,

(ii) form the object of information campaigns capable of acquainting the public with, and winning it over to, the idea of conservation.

(2) In order to put into effect paragraph (1) above, the Contracting States shall make maximum use of the educational value of conservation areas.

ARTICLE XIV - DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(1) The Contracting States shall ensure that conservation and management of natural resources are treated as an integral part of national and/or regional development plans.

(2) In the formulation of all development plans, full consideration shall be given to ecological, as well as to economic and social factors.

(3) Where any development plan is likely to affect the natural resources of another State, the latter shall be consulted.

ARTICLE XV - ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION SERVICES

Each Contracting State shall establish, if it has not already done so, a single agency empowered to deal with all matters covered by this Convention, but where this is not possible a co-ordinating machinery shall be established for this purpose.

ARTICLE XVI - INTER-STATE CO-ORDINATION

(1) The Contracting States shall co-operate:-

(a) whenever such co-operation is necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Convention and

(b) whenever any national measure is likely to affect the natural resources of any other State.

(2) The Contracting States shall supply the Organization of African Unity with -

- (a) the text of laws, decrees, regulations and instructions in force in their territories, which are intended to ensure the implementation of this Convention,
- (b) reports on the results achieved in applying the provisions of this Convention, and
- (c) all the information necessary for the complete documentation of matters dealt with by this Convention if requested.

(3) If so requested by Contracting States, the Organization of African Unity shall organize any meeting which may be necessary to dispose of any matters covered by this Convention. Requests for such meetings must be made by at least three of the Contracting States and be approved by two thirds of the States which it is proposed should participate in such meetings.

(4) Any expenditure arising from this Convention which devolves upon the Organization of African Unity shall be included in its regular budget, unless shared by the Contracting States or otherwise defrayed.

ARTICLE XVII - PROVISION FOR EXCEPTIONS

(1) The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the responsibilities of Contracting States concerning:-

- (i) the paramount interest of the State,
- (ii) "force majeure",
- (iii) defence of human life.

(2) The provisions of this Convention shall not prevent Contracting States:-

- (i) in time of famine,
- (ii) for the protection of public health,
- (iii) in defence of property,

to enact measures contrary to the provisions of the Convention, provided their application is precisely defined in respect of aim, time and place.

ARTICLE XVIII - SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES:

Any dispute between the Contracting States relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation, shall at the request of any party be submitted to the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Organization of African Unity.

ARTICLE XIX - SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION

(1) This Convention shall be open for signature immediately after being approved by the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

(2) This Convention shall be ratified by each of the Contracting States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity.

ARTICLE XX - RESERVATIONS

(1) At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may declare its acceptance of this Convention in part only provided that such reservation may not apply to the provisions of Articles II-XI.

(2) Reservations made in conformity with the preceding paragraph shall be deposited together with the instrument of ratification or accession.

(3) Any Contracting State which has formulated a reservation in conformity with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw it by notifying the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

ARTICLE XXI - ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fourth instrument of ratification or accession with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, which shall inform participating States accordingly.

(2) In the case of a State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the depositing of the fourth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

(3) The London Convention of 1933 or any other Convention on the conservation of flora and fauna in their natural state shall cease to have effect in States in which this Convention has come into force.

ARTICLE XXII - ACCESSION

(1) After the date of approval specified in Article XIX paragraph (1), this Convention shall be open to accession by any independent and sovereign African State.

(2) The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

ARTICLE XXIII - DENUNCIATION

(1) Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by notification in writing addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

(2) Such denunciation shall take effect, for such a State, one year after the date of receipt of its notification by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

(3) No denunciation shall, however, be made before the expiry of a period of five years from the date at which for the State concerned this Convention comes into force.

ARTICLE XXIV - REVISION

(1) After the expiry of a period of five years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, any Contracting State may at any time make a request for the revision of part or the whole of this Convention by notification in writing addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

(2) In the event of such a request the appropriate organ of the Organization of African Unity shall deal with the matter in accordance with the provision of section 3 of Article XVI of this Convention.

(3) (i) At the request of one or more Contracting States and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, the annex to this Convention may be revised or added to by the appropriate organ of the

Organization of African Unity.

- (ii) Such revision or addition shall come into force three months after the approval by the appropriate organ of the Organization of African Unity.

ARTICLE XXV - FINAL PROVISIONS

The original of this Convention of which both the English and the French texts are authentic, shall be deposited with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES, ASSEMBLED AT ALGIERS, ALGERIA, ON 15TH SEPTEMBER 1968, HAVE SIGNED THIS CONVENTION.

ANNEX II

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of
Wild Fauna and Flora

Prepared and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude
an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife
held at Washington, D.C., from 12 February to 2 March 1973.

The Contracting States,

Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come;

Conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view;

Recognizing that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;

Recognizing, in addition, that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade;

Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purpose of the present Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Species" means any species, subspecies or geographically separate population thereof.

(b) "Specimen" means:

- (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;
- (ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species; and
- (iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendices II and III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species;

(c) "Trade" means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea.

(d) "Re-export" means export of any specimen that has previously been imported.

(e) "Introduction from the sea" means transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State.

(f) "Scientific Authority" means a national scientific authority designated in accordance with Article IX.

(g) "Management Authority" means a national management authority designated in accordance with Article IX.

(h) "Party" means a State for which the present Convention has entered into force.

Article II

Fundamental Principles

1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.
2. Appendix II shall include:
 - (a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
 - (b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.
3. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identified as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade.
4. The Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

Article III

Regulation of Trade in Specimens
of Species included in Appendix I

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora;

(c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

(d) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for the specimen.

3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an import permit and either an export permit or a re-export certificate. An import permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of import has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) a Scientific Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

4. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for any living specimen.

5. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) A Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the proposed recipient of the living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

Article IV

Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix II

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. A Scientific Authority in each Party shall monitor both the export permits granted by that State for specimens of species included in Appendix II and the actual exports of such specimens. Whenever a Scientific Authority determines that the export of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its rôle in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, the Scientific Authority shall advise the appropriate Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit the grant of export permits for specimens of that species.

4. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior presentation of either an export permit or a re-export certificate.

5. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

6. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

7. Certificates referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be granted on the advice of a Scientific Authority in consultation with other national scientific authorities or, when appropriate, international scientific authorities, in respect of periods not exceeding one year for total numbers of specimens to be introduced in such periods.

Article V

Regulation of Trade in Specimens
of Species included in Appendix III

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix III shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III from any State which has included that species in Appendix III shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:
 - (a) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of the State for the protection of fauna and flora; and
 - (b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.
3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III shall require, except in circumstances to which paragraph 4 of this Article applies, the prior presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III, an export permit.
4. In the case of re-export, a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the State of re-export that the specimen was processed in that State or is being re-exported shall be accepted by the State of import as evidence that the provisions of the present Convention have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.

Article VI

Permits and Certificates

1. Permits and certificates granted under the provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
2. An export permit shall contain the information specified in the model set forth in Appendix IV, and may only be used for export within a period of six months from the date on which it was granted.
3. Each permit or certificate shall contain the title of the present Convention, the name and any identifying stamp of the Management Authority granting it and a control number assigned by the Management Authority.

4. Any copies of a permit or certificate issued by a Management Authority shall be clearly marked as copies only and no such copy may be used in place of the original, except to the extent endorsed thereon.
5. A separate permit or certificate shall be required for each consignment of specimens.
6. A Management Authority of the State of import of any specimen shall cancel and retain the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented in respect of the import of that specimen.
7. Where appropriate and feasible a Management Authority may affix a mark upon any specimen to assist in identifying the specimen. For these purposes "mark" means any indelible imprint, lead seal or other suitable means of identifying a specimen, designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible.

Article VII

Exemptions and Other Special
Provisions relating to Trade

1. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the transit or trans-shipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party while the specimens remain in Customs control.
2. Where a Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is satisfied that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to that specimen, the provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to that specimen where the Management Authority issues a certificate to that effect.
3. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects. This exemption shall not apply where:
 - (a) in the case of specimens of a species included in Appendix I, they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence, and are being imported into that State; or
 - (b) in the case of specimens of species included in Appendix II:
 - (i) they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence and in a State where removal from the wild occurred;
 - (ii) they are being imported into the owner's State of usual residence; and
 - (iii) the State where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimens;

unless a Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to such specimens.

4. Specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of a plant species included in Appendix I artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II.

5. Where a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated or is a part of such an animal or plant or was derived therefrom, a certificate by that Management Authority to that effect shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates required under the provisions of Articles III, IV or V.

6. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by a Management Authority of their State, of herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant material which carry a label issued or approved by a Management Authority.

7. A Management Authority of any State may waive the requirements of Articles III, IV and V and allow the movement without permits or certificates of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, managerie, plant exhibition or other travelling exhibition provided that:

(a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with that Management Authority;

(b) the specimens are in either of the categories specified in paragraphs 2 or 5 of this Article; and

(c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so transported and cared for as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Article VIII

Measures to be taken by the Parties

1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures:

(a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and

(b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens.

2. In addition to the measures taken under paragraph 1 of this Article, a Party may, when it deems it necessary, provide for any method of internal reimbursement for expenses incurred as a result of the confiscation of a specimen traded in violation of the measures taken in the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

3. As far as possible, the Parties shall ensure that specimens shall pass through any formalities required for trade with a minimum of delay. To facilitate such passage, a Party may designate ports of exit and ports of entry at which specimens must be presented for clearance. The Parties shall ensure further that all living specimens, during any period of transit, holding or shipment, are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

4. Where a living specimen is confiscated as a result of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:

(a) the specimen shall be entrusted to a Management Authority of the State of confiscation;

(b) the Management Authority shall, after consultation with the State of export, return the specimen to that State at the expense of that State, or to a rescue centre or such other place as the Management Authority deems appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the present Convention; and

(c) the Management Authority may obtain the advice of a Scientific Authority, or may, whenever it considers it desirable, consult the Secretariat in order to facilitate the decision under subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, including the choice of a rescue centre or other place.

5. A rescue centre as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article means an institution designated by a Management Authority to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated.

6. Each Party shall maintain records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III which shall cover:

(a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers; and

(b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted; the States with which such trade occurred; the numbers or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Appendices I, II and III and, where applicable, the size and sex of the specimens in question.

7. Each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat:

(a) an annual report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article; and

(b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.

8. The information referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be available to the public where this is not inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned.

Article IX

Management and Scientific Authorities

1.9 Each Party shall designate for the purpose of the present Convention:

(a) one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of that Party; and

(b) one or more Scientific Authorities.

2. A State depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall at that time inform the Depository Government of the name and address of the Management Authority authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat.

3. Any changes in the designations or authorizations under the provisions of this Article shall be communicated by the Party concerned to the Secretariat for transmission to all other Parties.

4. Any Management Authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall, if so requested by the Secretariat or the Management Authority of another Party, communicate to it impression of stamps, seals or other devices used to authenticate permits or certificates.

Article X

Trade with States not Party to the Convention

Where export or re-export is to, or import is from, a State not a party to the present Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that State which substantially conforms with the requirements of the present Convention for permits and certificates may be accepted in lieu thereof by any Party.

Article XI

Conference of the Parties

1. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of the present Convention.

2. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene regular meetings at least once every two years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.

3. At meetings, whether regular or extraordinary, the Parties shall review the implementation of the present Convention and may:

(a) make such provision as may be necessary to enable the Secretariat to carry out its duties;

(b) consider and adopt amendments to Appendices I and II in accordance with Article XV;

(c) review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in Appendices I, II and III;

(d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any Party; and

(e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention.

4. At each regular meeting, the Parties may determine the time and venue of the next regular meeting to be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. At any meeting, the Parties may determine and adopt rules of procedures for the meeting.

6. The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to the present Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, who shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

7. Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora, in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object:

(a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non-governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and

(b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located.

Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

Article XII

The Secretariat

1. Upon entry into force of the present Convention, a Secretariat shall be provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. To the extent and in the manner he considers appropriate, he may be assisted by suitable inter-governmental or non-governmental, international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora.

2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:

(a) to arrange for and service meetings of the Parties;

(b) to perform the functions entrusted to it under the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the present Convention;

(c) to undertake scientific and technical studies in accordance with programmes authorized by the Conference of the Parties as will contribute to the implementation of the present Convention, including studies concerning standards for appropriate preparation and shipment of living specimens and the means of identifying specimens;

(d) to study the reports of Parties and to request from Parties such further information with respect thereto as it deems necessary to ensure implementation of the present Convention;

(e) to invite the attention of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the aims of the present Convention;

(f) to publish periodically and distribute to the Parties current editions of Appendices I, II and III together with any information which will facilitate identification of specimens of species included in those Appendices;

(g) to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention and such other reports as meetings of the Parties may request;

(h) to make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the present Convention, including the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature;

(i) to perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Parties.

Article XIII

International Measures

1. When the Secretariat, in the light of information received, is satisfied that any species included in Appendices I or II is being affected adversely by trade in specimens of that species or that the provisions of the present Convention are not being effectively implemented, it shall communicate such information to the authorized Management Authority of the Party or Parties concerned.

2. When any Party receives a communication as indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall, as soon as possible, inform the Secretariat of any relevant facts insofar as its laws permit and where appropriate propose remedial action. Where the Party considers that an inquiry is desirable, such inquiry may be carried out by one or more persons expressly authorized by the Party.

3. The information provided by the Party or resulting from any inquiry as specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reviewed by the next Conference of the Parties, which may make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate.

Article XIV

Effect on Domestic Legislation and International Conventions

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt:

(a) stricter domestic measures regarding the conditions for trade, taking possession or transport of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, or the complete prohibition thereof; or

(b) domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking possession, or transport of species not included in Appendices I, II or III.

2. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of any domestic measures or the obligations of Parties deriving from any treaty, convention or international agreement relating to other aspects of trade, taking possession, or transport of specimens which is in force or subsequently may enter into force for any Party including any measure pertaining to the Customs, public health, veterinary or plant quarantine fields.

3. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of, or the obligations deriving from, any treaty, convention or international agreement concluded or which may be concluded between States creating a union or regional trade agreement establishing or maintaining a common external customs control and removing customs control between the parties thereto insofar as they relate to trade among the State members of that union agreement.

4. A State party to the present Convention, which is also a party to any other treaty, convention or international agreement which is in force at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention and under the provisions of which protection is afforded to marine species included in Appendix II, shall be relieved of the obligation imposed on it under the provisions of the present Convention with respect to trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II that are taken by ships registered in that State and in accordance with the provisions of such other treaty, convention or international agreement.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III, IV and V, any export of a specimen taken in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article shall only require a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction to the effect that the specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of the other treaty, convention or international agreement in question.

6. Nothing in the present Convention shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to Resolution 2750 C(XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations nor the present or future claims and legal views of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.

Article XV

Amendments to Appendices I and II

1. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II at meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting. The text of the proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting. The Secretariat shall consult the other Parties and interested bodies on the amendment in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (b) and (c) or paragraph 2 of this Article and shall communicate the response to all Parties not later than 30 days before the meeting.

(b) Amendments shall be adopted by a two-third majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

(c) Amendments adopted at a meeting shall enter into force 90 days after that meeting for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II between meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration between meetings by the postal procedures set forth in this paragraph.

(b) For marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties. It shall also consult inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring coordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies. The Secretariat shall communicate the views expressed and data provided by these bodies and its own findings and recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(c) For species other than marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties and, as soon as possible thereafter, its own recommendations.

(d) Any Party may, within 60 days of the date on which the Secretariat communicated its recommendations to the Parties under sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of this paragraph, transmit to the Secretariat any comments on the proposed amendment together with any relevant scientific data and information.

(e) The Secretariat shall communicate the replies received together with its own recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(f) If no objection to the proposed amendment is received by the Secretariat within 30 days of the date the replies and recommendations were communicated under the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph, the amendment shall enter into force 90 days later for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

(g) If an objection by any Party is received by the Secretariat, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to a postal vote in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (h), (i) and (j) of this paragraph.

(h) The Secretariat shall notify the Parties that notification of objection has been received.

(i) Unless the Secretariat receives the votes for, against or in abstention from at least one-half of the Parties within 60 days of the date of notification under sub-paragraph (h) of this paragraph, the proposed amendment shall be referred to the next meeting of the Conference for further consideration.

(j) Provided that votes are received from one-half of the Parties, the amendment shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties casting an affirmative or negative vote.

(k) The Secretariat shall notify all Parties of the result of the vote.

(l) If the proposed amendment is adopted it shall enter into force 90 days after the date of the notification by the Secretariat of its acceptance for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. During the period of 90 days provided for by sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 or sub-paragraph (l) of paragraph 2 of this Article any Party by notification in writing to the Depositary Government may make a reservation with respect to the amendment. Until such reservation is withdrawn the Party shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species concerned.

Article XVI

Appendix III and Amentments thereto

1. Any party may at any time submit to the Secretariat a list of species which it identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article II. Appendix III shall include the names of the Parties submitting the species for inclusion therein, the scientific names of the species so submitted, and any parts or derivatives of the animals or plants concerned that are specified in relation to the species for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) of Article 1.

2. Each list submitted under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat as soon as possible after receiving it. The list shall take effect as part of Appendix III 90 days after the date of such communication. At any time after the communication of such a list, any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government enter a reservation with respect to any species or any parts or derivatives, and until such reservation is withdrawn, the State shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species or part or derivative concerned.

3. A Party which has submitted a species for inclusions in Appendix III may withdraw it at any time by notification to the Secretariat which shall communicate the withdrawal to all Parties. The withdrawal shall take effect 30 days after the date of such communication.

4. Any Party submitting a list under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit to the Secretariat a copy of all domestic laws and regulations applicable to the protection of such species, together with any interpretations which the Party may deem appropriate or the Secretariat may request. The Party shall, for as long as the species in question is included in Appendix III, submit any amendment of such laws and regulations or any new interpretations as they are adopted.

Article XVII

Amendment of the Convention

1. An extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Secretariat on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties to consider and adopt amendments to the present Convention. Such amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

2. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 90 days before the meeting.

3. An amendment shall enter into force for the Parties which have accepted it 60 days after two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary Government. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party 60 days after that Party deposits its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

Article XVIII

Resolution of Disputes

1. Any dispute which may arise between two or more Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention shall be subject to negotiation between the Parties involved in the dispute.

2. If the dispute cannot be resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute to arbitration, in particular that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and the Parties submitting the dispute shall be bound by the arbitral decision.

Article XIX

Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature at Washington until 30 April 1973 and thereafter at Berne until 31 December 1974.

Article XX

Ratification, Acceptance, Approval

The present Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall be the Depositary Government.

Article XXI

Accession

The present Convention shall be open indefinitely for accession. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary Government.

Article XXII

Entry into Force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, with the Depositary Government.
2. For each State which ratifies, accepts or approves the present Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article XXIII

Reservations

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not be subject to general reservations. Specific reservations may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Article and Articles XV and XVI.

2. Any state may, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, enter a specific reservation with regard to:

(a) any species included in Appendix I, II or III; or

(b) any parts or derivatives specified in relation to species included in Appendix III.

3. Until a Party withdraws its reservation entered under the provisions of this Article, it shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the particular species or parts or derivatives specified in such reservation.

Article XXIV

Denunciation

Any Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Depositary Government at any time. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the Depositary Government has received the notification.

Article XXV

Depositary

1. The original of the present Convention, in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary Government which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all States that have signed it or deposited instruments of accession to it.

2. The Depositary Government shall inform all signatory and acceding States and the Secretariat of signatures, deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, entry into force of the present Convention, amendments thereto, entry and withdrawal of reservations and notifications of denunciation.

3. As soon as the present Convention enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary Government to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorised to that effect have signed the present Convention.

Done at Washington this third day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

ANNEX III

A. THE COLLEGE OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AT MWEKA: CURRICULIA

(a) First Year Curriculum (Certificate)

1. CLASSROOM WORK

<u>Natural History</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Classification of animal kingdom; taxonomy	9
General zoology of mammals	20
Natural history of:	
Rodents, Ungulates, Perissodactyls, Pigs, Hippo, etc.	18
Bovids	40
Birds	20
Carnivores, incl. predation	40
Amphibians and reptiles, especially snakes, crocodiles	17
Primates	20
Ecto/endo-parasites; disease	25
Marine and freshwater life	10
Classification of plant kingdom; taxonomy	8
Range plants and types, general botany	28
Graminae	4
Species identification	14
Collecting, preservation and herbarium	6
General science review	<u>20</u>
	<u>299</u>
 <u>Natural Resources</u>	
General introduction; concepts, wildlife as a resource	2
Land use; planning and influencing factors	12
Range:	
Introduction and definition	4
Use	24
Condition and trends	20
Geology, Meteorology (evolution)	17
Soils and water	20
General ecology	20
Resource utilization:	
Ways of utilizing wildlife resource	1
Principles and methods of wildlife management	20
Sport hunting	20
Control hunting	15
Capture and live animal trade	10
Game bird management	<u>25</u>
	<u>210</u>

Source:

FAO, FO:/URT/70/530. Appendix 9 of the Terminal Report. Now under review.

<u>Management Skills</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Weapon training	34
Ballistics	15
Maps, compass	14
Wildlife legislation; international and national	25
National Park legislation	5
Court procedure	12
Planning, interpretation, public relations	74
Vehicle mechanics	20
Field engineering	26
Finance, estimates, accounts	15
Office routine, correspondence, reports	15
Stores, indents, issues, control	12
Man management	8
Taxidermy	8
First aid	17
	<u>298</u>
Total classroom hours	<u>807</u>

2. SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING

External lecturers:	
Tourism, national and international	8
Animal health and disease	8
Various visiting specialists	20
Special demonstrations, court visits, etc.	30
Physical education	50
Contingencies underestimation of hours required, etc.	60
	<u>176</u>
Final total	<u>983</u>

3. FIELD WORK

Field work in all subjects (including travel)	600
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(b) SECOND YEAR CURRICULUM (Diploma)

1. CLASSROOM WORK

Natural History

General zoology of mammals	15
Natural history of:	
Rodents, perissodactyls, proboscoids, insectivores, bats, etc.	13
Bovids	20
Carnivores	20
Animal behaviour, ethology	12
Food habits of herbivores	2
Changes in African wildlife populations since 1850	1
Plant and animal physiology	70

Energetics	1
Ecology	16
Ecology seminars (including preparation)	36
Marine and freshwater life	10
	<u>216</u>

Natural Resources

Management of:

Range	44
Soils and water	40
Forestry and related resources	5
Game birds	40
Wild animals in captivity	2
Wildlife harvesting	25
Wildlife as a consumer item	2
Trophy utilization (especially ivory)	1
Special control considerations	1
Tourism	4
Domestication of fur-bearing animals	1
Special management problems:	
Elephant	3
Hippo	1
Special management techniques:	
Census methods	22
Aging	6
Immobilizing drugs	1
Use of aircraft	2
Use of radio	2
Photography	6
Interpretation and planning, National Park Philosophy	<u>100</u>

Management Skills

Surveying	30
Ballistics	20
Driving	40
Law and Legislation	20
Finance	8
Office routine	8
First aid	12
Statistics	30
	<u>168</u>
Total	<u>692</u>

2. SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING

External lecturers	20
Special demonstrations	40
Practical projects in working area	150
Physical education	50
Contingencies	30
	<u>290</u>
Final total	<u>982</u>

3. FIELD WORK

Field work in all subjects (including travel)

Hours600(c) CONDITIONS FOR THE AWARD OF POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMAS1. THE CANDIDATE SHALL:

- a) hold a degree in natural science subjects from a recognized university;
- b) complete not less than one full year at the College of African Wildlife Management;
- c) make an effective contribution to the classroom and field instructional programme to the satisfaction of the College Academic Authority;
- d) submit dissertations which satisfy the College Academic Authority on:
 - i) a subject set by the College Academic Authority, and
 - ii) a subject of his own choosing related to wildlife problems studied during his course.

2. PROPOSED POSTGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE

- a) A postgraduate student must attain a certain degree of proficiency in the following specified topics:

Ballistics and weapon-training.

Field engineering

- i) elementary surveying
- ii) road construction
- iii) plant and machinery maintenance
- iv) use of light aircraft

Wildlife management

as

- i) census techniques
- ii) control
- iii) age determination
- iv) postmortem technique

Planning and management of wildlife areas.

- b) The student must attend field training as directed.
- c) Evaluation of performance will be by
 - i) a theory and practical examination on the specified subjects
 - ii) the submission of two dissertations on subjects of which one will be selected by the College, the other will be of the student's own choosing.

B. GAROUA SCHOOL CURRICULA

1. Diploma Course

THEORY	<u>Hours</u>
Biology	67
Veterinary subjects	90
Ecology	90
Planning of national parks	12
Wildlife economy	38
Firearms	15
Engineering	54
Civil engineering	54
Administration and legislation	30
Management of the habitat (ecology of bush fires, elementary botany, pasture management, plant identification)	90
Management techniques (census taking, reaction of animals to the environment, management of national parks and hunting areas)	90
Total	<u>630</u>

2. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION (school and laboratory)

Biology	58
Veterinary techniques (practical applications)	30
Practical work and mechanical engineering	78
Firing practice	45
Management techniques (determination of age from jawbones)	6
Management of the habitat (collection of botanical specimens, permanent plots)	10
Total	<u>277</u>

3. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION^{1/} (in national parks and reserves)

Introduction to national parks and wildlife reserves	15
Introduction to the fauna	18
Introduction to the flora	12
Biology (observation of young buffalo, giraffes and birds)	15
Ecology	16
Immobilization demonstration	5
Problems concerning elephants	3
Civil engineering	15
Pasturage management (condition, evolutionary trends of vegetation)	38
Management techniques (census taking)	32

^{1/} Excluding travel time, setting up camps, etc.
One day is calculated as 8 hours.

	<u>Hours</u>
Topography	8
Hunting	35
Miscellaneous	20
Total	<u>332</u>
4. MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTION	
Techniques of oral written expression	35
Sport	75
Lectures and films	30
Total	<u>140</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>1229</u></u>

Certificate Course

1. THEORY	
Biology	56
Veterinary subjects	72
Ecology	100
Wildlife economy	15
Firearms	30
Mechanical engineering	42
Civil engineering	54
Administration and legislation	22
Management of the habitat (elementary botany, ecology of bushfires, pasturage management)	60
Management techniques (census taking, development of national parks and hunting areas)	80
Total	<u>531</u>
2. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION (school and laboratory)	
Biology	76
Veterinary techniques (practical applications)	41
Firing practice	69
Practical mechanical engineering work	78
Management techniques (determination of age from jawbones)	6
Management of the habitat (collection of botanical specimens, plant identification, permanent plots)	20
Total	<u>290</u>

	<u>Hours</u>
3. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION ^{1/} (in national parks and reserves)	
Introduction to national parks and wildlife reserves	15
Introduction to the fauna	18
Introduction to the flora	12
Biology	15
Ecology	16
Problems concerning elephants	3
Immobilization demonstration	5
Pasturage management (condition, evolutionary trends of vegetation)	34
Management techniques (census taking, etc.)	53
Topography	8
Civil engineering	21
Hunting	30
Miscellaneous	20
Total	<u>250</u>
4. MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTION	
Techniques of oral and written expression	35
Sport	75
Lectures and films	30
Total	<u>140</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>1211</u></u>

^{1/} One day is calculated as 8 hours.
Excluding travel time, setting up camps, etc.

ANNEX IV

SECOND INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES FOR AFRICA 1977-81

July 1975

TITLE: College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES: All Anglophone countries of the region

LOCATION: Mweka, Tanzania

DURATION: Two years

UNDP CONTRIBUTION: \$238,000

1. BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

a) Justification for the Project

The College of African Wildlife Management began training medium-level personnel sponsored by wildlife and national organizations with bilateral assistance in 1963. Since its inception, it has admitted students from other anglophone countries of Africa to its courses and by 1976 over 600 candidates will have qualified for certificate, diploma or post-graduate diplomas of the College. Of this total, almost 60 per cent were non-Tanzanians and over 25 per cent came from countries outside East Africa. These included Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Some 85-90 per cent of those who qualified are still working in the field for which they were trained.

There is a continuing demand for the training offered by the College and invariably this leads to fewer places at each intake, being allocated to the various sponsoring organizations, than had been requested.

The international flavour of the College is also reflected in the composition of its Governing Body. Following the enactment of the College of African Wildlife Management (Amendment) Act 1974, by the Government of Tanzania, the re-constituted Governing Body now consists of members from Tanzania (Chairman and 3), Kenya (3), Uganda (2), Zambia (1), Nigeria (1), OAU (1), EAC (1), UNDP/FAO (1), AWLF (1), and IUCN/WWF (1).

UNDP/FAO assistance to the College commenced in 1965 with a country project which was designed to strengthen the institution. During 1974 the structure of the various courses offered by the College was improved and further assistance was requested at the country level to help with their implementation. However, the major constraint to transforming the College into an institution independent of international assistance has been that, in spite of the inter-country role it plays, Tanzania alone has been responsible for the provision of the entire counterpart contribution. In particular, all counterpart staff are Tanzanian and the only cash subscription is provided by the Government of Tanzania. The establishment of a Regional UNDP/FAO project would go a long way towards overcoming

this difficulty by providing teaching staff and curriculum development and involving the other major African consumer countries in this. It is noteworthy that the Ecole pour la formation de spécialistes de la faune, Cameroun, the College's francophone counterpart, is now a regional project (RAF/74/056).

- b) Institutional framework:
- c) Government follow-up:
- d) Future UNDP assistance: To be determined

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

a) Long-range Objectives: To develop and maintain viable training programmes which meet international standards, to serve the medium level training needs of African Wildlife and National Park resource management organizations.

b) Intermediate Objectives:

- to assist the Principal and Staff in the systematic development of the College curricula;
- to prepare teaching materials for subject matter dealt with and field exercises and consolidate experience gained at the College for the benefit of staff and students;
- to assist with the provision of teaching services and co-operation with counterpart staff in developing their teaching capability;
- to explore in co-operation with the Principal, mechanisms for involving experienced personnel from other African countries in the training programmes.

III. UNDP Contribution

<u>Project Personnel</u>	1977 - 1981	
<u>Experts</u>	m/m	\$
Wildlife Management Specialist	24	72,000
Wildlife Utilization Specialist	24	72,000
Consultants	6	18,000
sub-total		<u>162,000</u>
 <u>Training</u>		
<u>Fellowships</u>		
Wildlife Management	36	33,000
sub-total		<u>195,000</u>

Equipment

	m/m	\$
Expendable equipment		13,000
Non-expendable equipment		10,000
sub-total		<u>218,000</u>

Miscellaneous Component

Publications		<u>20,000</u>
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UNDP TOTAL Contribution 238,000

ANNEX V

A. PROVISIONAL LIST OF MAIN NATIONAL PARKS AND GAME RESERVES OR NATURE
SANCTUARIES IN 15 SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES

1. Botswana

	<u>Area</u>
<u>Has three national parks:</u>	
- Gemsbok National Park (1967) (1971)	25,000 sq. mls.
- Chobe National Park (1968)	
- Nxai Pan National Park (1970)	2,000 " "
<u>There are also several game reserves and sanctuaries:</u>	
- Makgadikgadi Pans Game Reserve	5,000 " "
- Mabusasehube and Khutse Game Reserves	1,500 " "
- Central Kalahari Game Reserve	
- Moremi Wildlife Reserve	
- Nuane Dam Game Reserve	
- Mogobane and Bathoen Dam (bird sanctuaries)	
- Maun Game Reserve	

2. United Republic of Cameroon

<u>Has five national parks:</u>	
- Kalamalone National Park	4,500 ha
- Waza National Park	170,000 ha
- Bouba N'Djiddah National Park	220,000 ha
- Benoue National Park	180,000 ha
- Mozoko Gokoro National Park	1,400 ha
<u>There are also eight other game reserves including:</u>	
- Faro Forest and Faunal Reserve	330,000 ha
- Kimbi River Game Reserve	5,012 ha

3. Ethiopia

(a) Has two gazetted national parks:

- The Awash National Park	720 sq. mls.
- The Simien Mountains National Park	150 " "

Area

(b) But there are seven other national parks as yet to be established or gazetted:

- The Rift Valley Lakes National Park (proposed)	650	sq. mls.
- Omo National Park (proposed)	3,450	" "
- Mago National Park (proposed)	2,200	" "
- Nachisar National Park (proposed)	700	" "
- Bale Mountain National Park (proposed)	300	" "
- Danakil National Park (proposed)	3,000	" "
- Dahlac Marine (five islands) National Park (proposed). There are many wildlife sanctuaries and reserves, such as:		
- Harrar Wildlife Sanctuary	6,000	" "
- Yabello Wildlife Sanctuary	1,200	" "
- Gambella Conservation Area (national park)	10,800	" "
- Mago Wildlife Reserve	3,400	" "
- Stefanie Wildlife Reserve	4,500	" "
- Bale Wildlife Reserve	2,100	" "

4. Ghana

There are now four national parks and six game reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, with a further three proposed:

National Parks:

- Mole National Park (1961)	466,200	ha
- Bui National Park (1971)	207,253	ha
- Digya National Park (1971)	312,436	ha
- Bia National Park (1974)	30,208	ha

Game Reserves

- Gbele Game Production Reserve (1975)	211	sq. mls.
- Shai Hills Game Production Reserve (1971)	21	" "
- Kalakpa Game Production Reserve (1975)	125	" "
- Kogyae Strict Nature Reserve (1971)	125	" "
- Owabi Wildlife Sanctuary (1971)	28	" "
- Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary (1975)	205	" "

Proposed Game Reserves

- Krokosna		
- Boas	186	sq.mls.
- Ankasa		

Area

5. Kenya

There are 16 national parks and 14 game reserves (National Reserves):

- Nairobi National Park	11,721	ha
- Ol Doninyo Sabuk National Park	1,842	ha
- Aberdare National Park	76,619	ha
- Mount Kenya National Park	71,559	ha
- Meru National Park	87,044	ha
- Lake Nakuru National Park	5,763	ha
- Mount Elgon National Park	16,923	ha
- Saiwa Swamp National Park	192	ha
- Tsavo National Park (East and West)	2,082,144	ha
- Marsabit National Park	208,842	ha
- Shimba Hills National Park	19,251	ha
- Kisite/Mpunguti National Park (Marine)	2,301	ha
- Malindi/Watamu Marine National Park	599	ha
- Amboseli National Park	39,206	ha
- Lambwe Valley National Park	30,814	ha
- Masai Mara Game Reserve	167,274	ha
- Sibiloi National Park	157,085	ha

6. Malawi

Has four National Parks and four Game Reserves:

- Nyika National Park	304,385	ha
- Kasungu National Park	220,320	ha
- Lengwe National Park	90,720	ha
- Liwonde National Park	58,616	ha
- Nkhota Kota Game Reserve	174,960	ha
- Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve (proposed)	103,680	ha
- Majete Game Reserve	64,000	ha
- Mwabvi Game Reserve	25,920	ha

7. Mozambique

Has four national parks:

- Goronogoza National Park	2,189	sq. mls.
- Zinave National Park		
- Bahine National Park		
- Bazaruto National Park (1971) (Marine)	30	" "

There are also five game reserves and several zones of "vigilancia"

Area

8. Nigeria

There are as yet no fully-developed national parks, but there are 11 gazetted and 30 proposed game reserves:

Gazetted Game Reserves

- Yankari Game Reserve (1956)	2,240	sq. mls.
- Borgu Game Reserve	3,924	" "
- Zuguruma Game Reserve	1,385	" "
- Upper Ogun Game Reserve	1,100	" "
- Opera Game Reserve	2,486	" "
- Orle River Game Reserve		
- Gilli-Gilli Game Reserve		
- Kwale Game Reserve		
- Kwibana Game Reserve		
- Alawa Game Reserve		
- Dagidda Game Reserve		

Among the proposed conservation areas are:

- the first Nigerian national park, the Borgu-Zuguruma Game Reserves which will be merged	5,309	" "
- Pandam Wildlife Park	780	" "
- Pai River Game Reserve	2,214	" "
- Ibi Game Reserve	1,560	" "

9. Rwanda

Has two National Parks:

- Akagera National Park (1934)	259,000	ha
- National Park of the Volcanoes	12,000	ha

10. Senegal

Has six national parks:

- Niokolo-Koba National Parks, 1954	826,000	ha
- Djoudj (bird sanctuary), 1971	12,000	ha
- Base Gasamance (bird sanctuary), 1970	4,000	ha
- Langue de Barbarie, 1976		
- Iles de la Madeleine, 1976		
- Sine-Saloum		

Area

11. Sierra Leone

There are no national parks, but a few game reserves are planned:

- Kilimi Game Reserves (proposed)	144 sq. mls.
- Outamba Game Reserve (proposed)	480 " "
- Western Area (non-hunting forest reserve) (proposed)	56 " "
- Kangari Hills (non-hunting forest reserve) (proposed)	
- Loma Mountains (non-hunting forest reserve) (proposed)	128 " "
- Tingi Hills (non-hunting forest reserve) (proposed)	
- Lake Soufun (bird sanctuary) (proposed)	12 " "

12. Tanzania

Has nine national parks, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, and several game reserves:

- Serengoti National Park	1,295,000 ha
- Lake Manyara National Park	32,000 ha
- Arusha National Park	31,880 ha
- Kilimanjaro National Park	75,575 ha
- Mikumi National Park	323,000 ha
- Rurua National Park	1,150,000 ha
- Katavi National Park	225,300 ha
- Tarangire National Park (1970)	261,000 ha
- Gombe Stream National Park	14,800 ha

There are nine game reserves:

- The Ngorongoro Conservation Area	828,800 ha
- Selous Game Reserve	5,439,000 ha
- Mkomazi Game Reserve	1,400 sq.mls.
- Rungwa Game Reserve	3,500 " "
- Ugalla River Game Reserve	1,843 " "
- Biharamulo Game Reserve	450 " "
- Rumanyike Orugundu Game Reserve	300 " "
- Rubondo and Sea-Nane Game Reserve (island Zoo sanctuaries)	

Area

13. Uganda

Has three national parks and 13 other protected areas:

- Kabalega National Park	384,000 ha
- Ruwenzori National Park	220,000 ha
- Kidepo Valley National Park	125,000 ha

The Game Reserves include:

- Karuma Game Reserve	82,000 ha
- Lake Mburo Game Reserve	69,000 ha
- Toro Game Reserve	55,488 ha

14. Zambia

Has 18 national parks and 34 game management areas:

- South Laungwa National Park	905,000 ha
- North Laungwa National Park	463,600 ha
- Lukusuzi National Park	272,000 ha
- Luambe National Park	25,400 ha
- Mweru Wantipa National Park	313,400 ha
- Sumbu National Park	202,000 ha
- Lusenga Plain National Park	88,000 ha
- Isangano National Park	84,000 ha
- Lavushi Manda National Park	150,000 ha
- Kasanka National Park	39,000 ha
- Kafue National Park	2,240,000 ha
- Nyika National Park	8,000 ha
- Lochinvar National Park	41,000 ha
- West Lunga National Park	168,400 ha
- Liuwa Plain National Park	366,000 ha
- Sioma Ngevezi National Park	527,600 ha
- Mosi-Oa-Tunya National Park	6,600 ha
- Blue Lagoon National Park	45,000 ha

15. Zaire

Has seven national parks:

- The Virunga National Park, Rivu (1934)	809,000 ha
- The Garamba National Park, N.E. (1938)	492,000 ha
- The Upemba National Park (1939)	1,173,000 ha
- Kundelungu National Park (1970)	213,000 ha

Area

- Salonga (North and South) (1970)	3,656,000	ha
- Maiko National Park (1970)	1,083,000	ha
- Kahuzi-Biega National Park (1970)	60,000	ha

There are about 14 other game reserves, some of which are scheduled to become new national parks.

This list has been compiled from the countries visited by the Inspector and from World Directory of National Parks (IUCN) 1977.