Wildlife Policy

Department of National Parks and Wildlife

Ministry of Tourism and National Parks
Malawi

Reprinted from 1998

Policy Document

January 2000

1. PREAMBLE 3

2. POLICY GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES 4

3. SECTORAL OBLIGATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK 6

3.1 Sectoral Obligations *6*

3.2 Institutional Framework 7

4. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES IN PROTECTED WILDLIFE AREAS 10

4.1 National Parks and Wildlife Reserves *10*

4.2 Land at Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary, Michiru Conservation Area and Mzuzu Environmental Education Centre *14*

5.0 CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE IN FOREST RESERVES AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS 14

6.0 CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES ON CUSTOMARY AND PRIVATE LAND 16

6.1 Wildlife on Customary Land *16*

6.2 Wildlife on Private Land *16*

6.3 Conservation of Wetlands *17*

7.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND EXTENSION 18

8.0 CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS 19

9.0 WILDLIFE UTILISATION AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES 20

9.1 Collaborative Management of Wildlife Resources *20*

9.2 Problem Animal Control *21*

9.3 Research, Monitoring And Adaptive Management *21*

9.4 Utilisation Of Wildlife Resources *22*

9.5 Hunting *23*

9.6 Trade And Marketing Of Wildlife And Wildlife Products *24*

9.7 Introduction And Re-Introduction Of Wildlife Species And Keeping Of Animals In Captivity *25*

10.0 SPECIES PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT 26

10.1 Protection of Species *26*

10.2 Law Enforcement *27*

1. PREAMBLE

Wildlife is a renewable resource with potential to provide a multitude of utilitarian and non-utilitarian benefits to man. In the context of this policy, wildlife means all wild, indigenous species of animals and plants, comprising species and forms with beneficial, potentially harmful or neutral effects towards man. If managed appropriately the wildlife resources can simultaneously promote the conservation of biological diversity as well as contribute to the country's economy. Therefore, the Government regards this resource as a valuable asset whose integrity needs to be conserved to the maximum extent possible. It further considers wildlife conservation and management as a legitimate form of land use which can be superior to other land - use schemes, if given an appropriate institutional framework.

Government's commitment to wildlife conservation and management is reflected in Chapter III of the constitution of Malawi, particularly Section Thirteen (13) (d) which states as follows:

"To manage the environment responsibly in order to

(i) Prevent the degradation of the environment;

(ii) Provide a healthy living and working environment for the people of Malawi;

(iii) Accord full recognition to the rights of future generations by means of environmental protection;

(iv) Conserve and enhance the biological diversity in Malawi."

Malawi has 21.6% of its land area as protected areas: national parks, wildlife reserves and forest reserves. These areas contain the highest concentration of wildlife resources.

Unfortunately, outside protected areas the situation is characterised by general degradation of wildlife resources largely due to increasing human population pressure, poverty, and inadequate appreciation of the resources' benefits which often lead to habitat loss and over exploitation. For the same reasons even wildlife resources within protected areas have come under increasing pressure. Furthermore communities surrounding protected areas sometimes display antagonistic behaviour partly due to the fact that resource benefits have traditionally accrued to the state. This antagonistic behaviour makes management of protected areas even more problematic.

Recognising the severity of the current situation, the government is committed to pursue novel approaches, especially to develop partnerships with all interested parties for effectively managing the wildlife resources both inside and outside protected areas. Furthermore, Government recognises that all components of ecosystems are interrelated and that many benefits of wildlife are apparent only in the long term but are, nonetheless, important. Therefore, Government declares its intent to assess its wildlife conservation and management responsibilities in the light of the broadest social and ecological requirements rather than short term financial considerations.

Government further appreciates that, in practical terms, a large proportion of wildlife can not be managed by the state. Consequently, there is a distinction between two categories of wildlife: those whose management is controlled by the state; and those not under state management. Species, individuals, areas or circumstances that are managed by the state are defined by the National Parks and Wildlife Act which is subject to regular review. Wildlife not managed by the state can be conserved, utilised or controlled by the public at its discretion. However, to ensure its proper monitoring, Government requires any major physical development undertaking to be preceded by an environmental impact assessment.

Government acknowledges the necessity of international co-operation for effective protection of the environment in general and the wildlife resource in particular. Therefore Government commits itself to participate in those international treaties and conventions that are consistent with Malawi's Wildlife conservation and management policy.

This policy is an integral part of the Government's land-use plans. Moreover, it conforms with the National Environmental Policy as well as those of other relevant sectors such as Lands, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Water and Tourism. It supersedes all previous policy statements for the conservation and management of wildlife. It does not, however, preclude the Responsible Minister from issuing supplementary policy statements to address any issue that may not be adequately covered by this document. Government intends to follow up on this policy document with appropriate legislative amendments and management plans for those issues which merit them.

2. GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

(a) Goal

The goal of the national wildlife policy is to ensure proper conservation and management of the wildlife resources in order to provide for sustainable utilisation and equitable access to the resources and fair sharing of the benefits from the resources for both present and future generations of Malawians.

(b) Objectives

In order to achieve the goal, this policy seeks to meet the following objectives:

(i) *Ensure* the adequate protection of representative ecosystems and their biological diversity through promotion and adoption of appropriate land management practices, that adhere to the principle of sustainable use.

(ii) Enhance public awareness and understanding of the importance of wildlife conservation and management and its close relationships with other forms of land use.

(iii) Take the necessary legislative steps as well as pertinent enforcement measures to curtail the illegal use of wildlife.

(iv) Create an enabling environment for wildlife- based enterprises.

(v) Develop a cost-effective legal, administrative and institutional framework for managing wildlife resources without compromising the special ecological attributes of the resources.

(c) Guiding Principles

(i) Ownership of wildlife resources shall rest with the State President on behalf of and for the benefit of people of Malawi. However, it is recognised that those who legitimately use the land on which the resources occur are the primary custodians, and utilisation rights should accrue to them. These rights and responsibilities shall be exercised within the limits of pertinent legislation.

(ii) There shall be equitable distribution of the benefits and revenues derived from sustainably utilising wildlife resources from national parks and wildlife reserves amongst Treasury, local communities and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.

(iii) Wildlife resources should be managed in a manner which promotes gender and community empowerment.

(iv) Recognising that government structures in isolation can not adequately conserve and manage the wildlife resources, Government shall create an enabling environment for the local communities, the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and any other party with an interest in wildlife conservation and management to fully contribute

(v) Wildlife legislation should be reviewed periodically to reflect changes in the policy framework. Such reviews shall include, among other things, adequate incentive and punitive measures, and statutory powers of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.

(vi) Wildlife management is an exceptionally complex activity in which many factors are unknown or not fully understood. Therefore, an adaptive management strategy is appropriate. This particularly applies to sustainable resource utilisation where current and acceptable approaches need to be incorporated. Research and monitoring have to be integral components, of each act of management.

(vii) Within ecologically acceptable limits, wildlife resources should be managed in a manner which is economically productive and sustainable.

(viii) Adequate conservation and management of wildlife resources is dependent on public and political understanding and appreciation.

(ix) Most existing pressures on protected areas and wildlife reserves are poverty driven. Therefore, the sector will strive to contribute to the objectives of the Poverty Alleviation Programme.

3. SECTORAL OBLIGATIONS AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Sectoral Obligations

Government is committed to its responsibility for protecting the nation's wildlife resources even if some species may in cases conflict with human interest. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) is the Government's executive arm responsible to the Minister for implementing this policy and the legislation flowing from it. Furthermore, Government appreciates that there are other stakeholders who can substantially contribute to the advancement of the sector. Therefore, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife shall co-operate with other government institutions, local communities, NGOs and the private sector in the conservation and management of Malawi's wildlife.

In the interests of transparency and accountability there shall be a broad based Wildlife Research and Management Board. The function of the Board shall be to guide the Minister and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife on all important issues affecting wildlife conservation and management.

Due to the delicate nature of wildlife resources and the negative effects which illegal use might have on them, powerful protective legislation is needed. Therefore, the extant legislation shall be reviewed and periodically updated to respond to changing needs. Furthermore the legislation shall make it a requirement, that environmental impact assessments are carried out for all major physical developments that may adversely affect wildlife resources.

Government acknowledges the fact that appropriate management of wildlife resources requires adequate investments. Realising that funds from Central Government might be limited Government will promote innovative funding mechanisms in the sector including the possibility of turning the Department of National Parks and Wildlife into a parastatal, trust or regulatory board.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife is required to implement wildlife-related legislation throughout the country. As a paramilitary organisation it shall exercise a high degree of discipline in executing its mandate. It will also fully co-operate with other law enforcement agencies. To this effect Government shall ensure that it receives full support from the judiciary and other law enforcement agencies.

The success of the sector is dependent on community support. Consequently Government shall encourage community based management and benefit sharing from sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources.

For the sector to meet its obligations, government is committed to provide adequate funding to the sector. However, due to limited financial resources there is need to set and regularly review priorities and allocate resources accordingly.

3.2 Institutional Framework

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife holds overall responsibility for wildlife conservation and management. In executing its mandate, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife will ensure that professional standards are applied in developing and implementing wildlife conservation and management programmes. The programmes shall contribute to the ecological and economic sustainability of this land use option. To facilitate this, Government shall ensure that the Department of National Parks and Wildlife has a cost-effective administrative and institutional structure. Furthermore it is committed to ensure that officers of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife shall be fully trained, commensurate with their duties, and that those in charge of key positions in the organisation shall hold the necessary academic and/or technical qualifications.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife shall work in close collaboration with other stakeholders in conserving and managing wildlife resources. The Department may enter into agreement with communities, the private sector, and NGOs on specific conservation and management issues. Specifically, the Department will:

- Function as a regulatory body for the sector;
- Be responsible for the design and co-ordination of outreach activities in the wildlife sector;
- Provide wildlife research services and co-ordinate ecological, socio-economic and market research by external researchers in the sector, to avoid duplication of efforts and the loss of useful information;
- Be responsible for problem animal control;
- Undertake to mobilise resources for the sector;

- Maintain a statistical database on all wildlife related activities to guide the development of the sector;
- Provide technical advice to other stakeholders;
- Monitor the effects of different activities in the sector;
- Ensure that environmental impact assessment procedures are taken into account whenever proposals, plans or projects are formulated that are likely to have adverse impacts on wildlife resources;
- Undertake or commission all physical developments in national parks, *wildlife* reserves and other areas under its authority in accordance with the respective protected areas master plans;
- Set standards for tour operators, persons capturing and keeping wild animals, and those offering services on concession and issue authorisations accordingly;
- Ensure that a fair percentage of the revenues generated within any national park or wildlife reserve is shared amongst Treasury, the management of that park or reserve, and communities living adjacent to it;
- To the extent possible, provide economic opportunities to communities neighbouring national parks or wildlife reserves;
- Ensure equitable and efficient allocation of opportunities for Malawians, especially the local communities being most directly affected by the wildlife resources, to participate in the benefits of wildlife conservation and management without prejudicing desirable foreign investments and the importation of expertise;
- Encourage the formation of representative civil associations for developing and promoting the sector, without permitting the emergence of undesirable practices like monopolies;
- Promote the conservation of wildlife and the development of an ethical wildlife industry based on sustainable utilisation;
- Facilitate co-ordinated marketing of wildlife and wildlife products including tourism and hunting to enable wildlife to realise its economic potential applying, as far as possible, market mechanisms;
- Regulate and monitor the trade in wildlife and wildlife products to curb illegal trafficking;
- Implement the provisions of relevant international treaties, agreements or any other arrangements to which Malawi or the Government is a party;
- Be the Government's point of contact with foreign parks, wildlife and environmental agencies;
- Collaborate with other public agencies, communities and the private sector in managing wildlife resources on their land;
- Assist in the conservation and management of wetlands,
- Prepare subsidiary regulations for the Minister's consideration to co-ordinate or regulate the wildlife sector and to issue all authorisations as required by law;
- Create and maintain an environment in which its employees are able to reach their maximum potential in a climate favourable to innovation and excellence;
- Ensure proper management of human, financial and material resources.
- Ensure proper collection of revenues and as far as possible broaden the revenue base.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife in conjunction with the communities, NGOs and the private sector will:

- Protect wildlife against illegal use;

- Manage the national parks, wildlife reserves and other areas under its authority;
- Reduce the detrimental effects of wildlife on human life through appropriate measures
- Build up capacity in the sector;
- Develop, co-ordinate and promote wildlife-based tourism.

In collaboration with the relevant communities, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife will:

- Determine the type of consumptive and non-consumptive utilisation activities to be permitted in each of the national parks, wildlife reserves and other areas under its authority;
- Prevent illegal settlement and cultivation and regulate introduction of exotic plants and animals in order to maintain the ecological integrity and/or the aesthetic qualities of the respective national parks, wildlife reserves and other areas under its authority.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife in co-operation with NGOs and with possible support from the private sector will:

- Undertake any necessary ecological and socio-economic research needed to achieve the objectives of wildlife conservation and management;

- Conduct public education and information programmes and provide community extension services and public relations in order to promote ecologically and economically viable wildlife ventures.

In protecting cultural, historical and traditional sites in national parks and wildlife reserves and facilitating access to these sites, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife will collaborate with the Ministry of National Heritage and the Department of Tourism.

Communities shall manage wildlife resources on communal land. They will be encouraged to form Multiple Use Wildlife Areas. Local knowledge is expected to be essential in sustainably utilising wildlife resources and in improving problem animal control approaches. Furthermore, communities will support the management of national parks, wildlife and forest reserves in their areas. In this, communities shall be involved at all stages in the planning and implementation.

The private sector will be encouraged to take a more active part in wildlife conservation and management issues. Major roles might be to mobilise additional resources for the sector; to assist in developing and maintaining infrastructure in protected wildlife areas; to contribute to socio-economic development in communities adjacent to protected wildlife areas.

NGOs active in the wildlife sector will collaborate with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife in various management issues. They might be crucial in mobilising resources for the sector.

The Forestry Department will ensure the effective management of wildlife resources in forest reserves. It shall lobby for adequate provision of human, financial and material resources for managing the forest reserves especially protection of wildlife.

(ii) Further reasons for having and managing national parks and wildlife reserves, without prejudice to the primary reasons, are:

- to provide facilities for studies of the phenomena therein for the advancement of science and understanding;

- to provide facilities for public use and enjoyment of the resources therein;

- to provide wildlife stock to repopulate depleted parts of the country; and

- to allow for sustainable utilisation of the wildlife resources in order to contribute to the national economy, particularly to enhance rural development.

(b) Guiding Principles:

(i) Each national park or wildlife reserve shall be managed in accordance with a protected area master plan which shall define, among other things:

- the exact area and the applicable measures of protection;

- the objective for managing the ecosystems in the protected area, the required measures to achieve those objectives, the limits of permissible change and the pertaining indicators for monitoring purposes.

- the zonation of the protected areas, stating for each zone the limits of acceptable utilisation and, if applicable the nature and extent of physical development to be allowed;

- human activities that will alter the nature of the ecosystem - hence irreconcilable with the national park's or wildlife reserve's management objectives

(ii) The protected areas master plans shall adopt a standard format to be determined by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and in their formulation and implementation a participatory approach shall be applied. These plans shall be reviewed at regular intervals.

(iii) Acknowledging that participation by the communities living around the Wildlife Areas is essential for proper management of national parks and wildlife reserves, Government commits itself to actively involve the communities adjacent to them in their planning and management.

(iv) Considerable benefits and revenues are expected to accrue from national parks and wildlife reserves. As a consequence, arrangements and mechanisms for their equitable distribution amongst Treasury, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, and the surrounding communities shall be agreed upon for every national park and wildlife reserve at the earliest possible time;

(v) The management of the national parks and wildlife reserves requires adequate investments in terms of human, financial and material resources in order to achieve the expected benefits from them. So far, the main funding sources to that end have been allocations by Central Government and, to some extent, external assistance (e.g. donor-funded projects). It is acknowledged that these mechanisms have not always ensured the timely and adequate provision of the resources needed to appropriately manage national parks and wildlife reserves especially to maintain the required law enforcement capabilities. Consequently, Government commits itself to promote innovative funding mechanisms that will lead to improved management and increased self - reliance of the sector.

(vi) Government encourages the private sector to obtain management concessions in national parks and wildlife reserves for tourism and related activities. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife is seeking to promote domestic as well as low-density up-market foreign tourism without permitting it to erode the resource on which it is based. To comply with the conservation objectives, all concessions have to be awarded in strict accordance with the management guidelines for the respective areas to avoid degradation of and/or disturbance of the wildlife resources. The nature and extent of any touristic activities shall be determined for each protected area. Furthermore the standard of services shall be competitive at international level. The awarding and monitoring of private concessions shall follow guidelines to be established which will include the requirement for private concessionaires to operate on a contractual basis at market rates.

(vii) Generally, infrastructure development in national parks and wildlife reserves shall be undertaken following set guidelines for such developments. The guidelines shall include construction standards and types. Within this framework, the private sector may develop infrastructure in national parks and wildlife reserves, provided that all such investments revert to the Malawi Government after a period mutually agreed between the investor and the Government prior to initiating any physical investment activities.

(viii) Government shall encourage prospective investors to also exploit options for establishing tourist facilities at the periphery of national parks and wildlife reserves, preferably in collaboration with local communities.

(ix) Unguided infrastructure developments including roads and uncontrolled traffic in national parks and wildlife reserves is a threat to wildlife resources. Therefore the Department of National Parks and Wildlife will liaise with appropriate authorities to ensure that road construction, maintenance, and traffic do not inflict damage to wildlife resources.

(x) Many communities around national parks and wildlife reserves have cultural and spiritual linkages with them. Furthermore there is poor knowledge of the status of historical features/sites and cultural artefacts in these areas. In most instances, there is no professional care for these features/sites. Therefore the Department of National Parks and Wildlife will ensure proper management of these features/sites in collaboration with local communities and other relevant departments.

(xi) Prospecting and mining activities are generally considered incompatible with the management of national parks and wildlife reserves. Hence, the right to prospect or mine within these areas shall only be granted in very exceptional cases based on advise from the Wildlife Research and Management Board and subject to the approval of the Minister. In considering such projects, it shall be required that satisfactory evidence is made available to support that such an activity is in the national interest, economically justifiable and takes into consideration all environmental costs.

c) Strategies:

(i) Develop a standard format for protected area master plans.

(ii) Review and update protected area master plans for each national park and wildlife reserve regularly;

(iii) Improve law enforcement capabilities;

(iv) Sensitise communities on the need for national parks and wildlife reserves and the enforcement of the laws;

(v) Establish rules of engagement during anti - poaching;

(vi) Develop enabling subsidiary legislation for utilisation of wildlife resources in national parks;

(vii) Develop and implement guidelines for involving local communities in planning and executing management activities in national parks and wildlife reserves;

(viii) Involve, where appropriate, the private sector and/or NGOs in management activities;

(ix) Develop, conclude and implement arrangements on sharing revenues accruing from national parks and wildlife reserves amongst Treasury, Department of National Parks and Wildlife and surrounding communities;

(x) Diversify revenue sources for Department of National Parks and Wildlife (e.g. licences and concessions);

(xi) Establish alternative financing mechanisms for Department of National Parks and Wildlife (e.g. Trust funds) and expand the scope of the National Parks and Wildlife Treasury Funds to include management activities;

(xii) Establish and implement guidelines for determination of fees and royalties based on marketing principles;

(xiii) Enhance Department of National Parks and Wildlife's financial management capacities;

(xiv) Establish and implement guidelines for awarding and monitoring concessions to private operators. The guidelines should include mechanisms for regular communication;

xv) Develop guidelines and promote sustainable tourism in national parks and wildlife reserves through, among others, the improvement of standards of tourist facilities and services;

(xvi) Support local communities to actively benefit and participate in eco-tourism;

(xx) Develop guidelines for accessing traditional and cultural sites;

(xxi) Maintain up-to-date inventory of artefacts of historical features/sites in national parks and wildlife reserves;

(xxii) Collaborate with Department of Antiquities on the management of historical features/sites in national parks and wildlife reserves;

(xxiii)Require any person, private or public organisation desiring to prospect or mine in a national park or wildlife reserve to ensure that an independent environmental impact assessment is conducted prior to commencement of any project activity. The environmental impact assessment shall be conducted at the prospector's cost and be to the satisfaction of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife;

(xxiv)Appraise the Wildlife Research and Management Board on any major activities undertaken by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife including results of Environmental Impact Assessments.

4.2 Land at Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary, Michiru Conservation Area and Mzuzu Environmental Education Centre

(a) Purpose:

Currently the legal status of the land at these areas is not clearly defined. The areas are administered under the Forestry Act since they are not degazetted as Forest Reserves. Unfortunately the Forestry Act does not offer adequate protection to the wildlife resources in conformity with these areas' functions as education centres and nature retreats within or close to urban areas. Furthermore, the administration of the Forestry Act is under the Director of Forestry although staff of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife are authorised Officers under the Act. Therefore there is need to incorporate these areas within the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

(b) Guiding Principle:

Preservation of wildlife resources in or near urban centres enhances awareness of wildlife conservation and management.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Draft amendments to the National Parks and Wildlife Act and subsidiary legislation to incorporate land at Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary, Michiru Conservation Area and Mzuzu Environmental Centre as conservation areas;

(ii) Publicise existence and importance of these areas.

5.0 CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE IN FOREST RESERVES AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS

There are considerable wildlife resources in forest reserves and other public lands such as cattle ranches and protected catchment areas. Government is committed to ensure their proper conservation and management.

(a) Purpose:

It is acknowledged that substantial populations of large mammals and birds occur in forest reserves and on other public lands. Government shall ensure collaboration between the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and those agencies responsible for forest reserves and other public lands in the conservation and management of large mammal and bird populations occurring on their respective areas.

(b) Guiding Principle:

(i) Although the mandate for conserving and managing wildlife resources is vested in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, its capacity is not adequate to cover forest reserves and other public lands. Hence it is crucial that the agencies responsible for these lands assume responsibility for adequate protection and management of all populations of large mammals and birds in their respective areas.

(ii) Realising that sustainable utilisation of large mammals and birds can yield economic gains for both Government and communities surrounding the respective areas, the agencies in charge of such areas are urged to consider utilisation as a management option. As far as possible, communities should be involved in planning and implementing such schemes. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife will provide technical advice and expertise as required.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Request respective authorities to undertake inventory of large mammal and bird populations on their respective areas;

(ii) Ensure that special attention is given to endangered, or endemic species in forest reserves and other public lands;

(iii) Establish cross sectoral linkages and communication mechanisms between the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and respective authorities for other public lands;

iv) Collaborate with Forestry Department and other agencies responsible for public lands in conservation and management of large mammals and birds on their respective areas;

(v) Harmonise polices, legislation, and guidelines governing other public land with this policy and the legislation flowing from it in relation to conservation and management of large mammal and bird populations;

(vi) Lobby for the introduction and/or enhancement wildlife utilisation schemes in forest reserves.

6.0 CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES ON CUSTOMARY AND PRIVATE LAND

6.1 Wildlife on Customary Land

(a) Purpose:

Encourage local communities, where conditions are suitable, to adopt wildlife conservation and management as a viable land use option.

(b) Guiding Principle:

(i) Proper conservation and management of wildlife resources is dependent on a sense of ownership and value for the resource.

(ii) Management of wildlife resources on customary land shall be the responsibility of the respective communities

(c) Strategies:

(i) Strengthen the Department of National Parks and Wildlife's advisory capacity in the field of community - based wildlife conservation and management;

(ii) Assist communities to develop and implement schemes for managing wildlife resources on their land;

(iii) Support capacity and institutional building at community level;

(iv) Develop enabling legislation for Multiple Use Wildlife Areas (MUWAs);

(v) Encourage communities to establish MUWAs on their land where wildlife conservation and management is at least one of the land uses;

(vi) Support communities in formulating and implementing management plans for MUWAs. These plans shall include monitoring, control and regulatory mechanisms for wildlife populations and a system for benefit sharing among stakeholders.

6.2 Wildlife on Private Land

(a) **Purpose:**

Encourage land owners to consider wildlife conservation and management as a competitive land use option.

(b) **Guiding Principle:**

(i) Land owners shall be responsible for managing wildlife resources on their land.

(ii) Game ranching and game farming are viable and environmentally friendly methods of generating cash earnings and protein. Successful game ranching or game farming can also ensure a reservoir for animal re-introductions to areas where the resources might be depleted.

(c) **Strategies:**

(i) Develop guidelines for game ranching and game farming

(ii) Specify user rights for wildlife resources on ranches and farms

6.3 Conservation of Wetlands

Wetlands are considered extremely valuable, albeit very fragile ecosystems. They have high biodiversity and are of international importance especially for migrating birds. They also serve the beneficial hydrological functions as water reservoirs.

(a) **Purpose:**

To maintain and enhance the ecological value of wetlands.

(b) **Guiding Principle:**

Government acknowledges the multi-disciplinary approach that is required for successful wetlands conservation and management as well as the need for involving all stake-holders in such exercises, especially at the local level. Furthermore, Government views multiple-use schemes on a sustainable basis as the key to effective wetlands conservation. Such schemes will have to follow the adaptive management approach and need adequate monitoring schemes in order to maintain the ecological balance of the wetland habitats.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Assist in the inventory of major wetland habitats in the country including an assessment of their state and integrity;

(ii) Identify all relevant institutions and stake-holders at national and local level and subsequently establish regular communication and co-operation links with them;

(iii) Facilitate the co-ordinated development of guidelines and management plans for all major wetland habitats;

(iv) Establish and implement appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and, if necessary, adjusting wildlife-related activities;

(v) Ensure conformity with the provisions of relevant international conventions (e.g. the Ramsar Convention).

(vi) Lobby for including aspects of catchment area protection and water extraction control in the framework of wetlands management.

7.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND EXTENSION

Enhanced public relations and extensior are important in promoting wildlife conservation and management issues especially since the value of the resources is not yet adequately appreciated by a large segment of the society.

(a) Purpose:

Gain public support for wildlife conservation and management.

(b) Guiding Principle:

Protection of wildlife resources is dependent on public and political understanding and appreciation. Therefore, Government intends to enhance efforts in promoting public awareness and understanding through various channels.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Enhance the Department of National Parks and Wildlife's Education, Information and Extension Unit's capacity to conduct awareness programmes including decentralisation of responsibilities to protected area level;

(ii) Improve the Department of National Parks and Wildlife's public relation capacities especially in the production, presentation and dissemination of conservation messages;

(iii) Design and implement awareness campaigns especially through use of the mass media;

(iv) Carry out specific outreach programmes for selected target groups;

(v) Promote the incorporation of conservation aspects into national school *curricula*;

(vi) Encourage the use of wildlife education centres and interpretation facilities in the protected wildlife areas;

(vii) Encourage the formation of wildlife clubs and similar associations;

(viii) Co-operate with the private sector, voluntary and public organisations concerned with wildlife conservation and management;

(ix) Explore possibilities of involving communities in wildlife education and extension;

(x) Establish guidelines for the appointment of Honorary Parks and Wildlife Officers as foreseen by the National Parks and Wildlife Act;

(xi) Recommend for the Minister's consideration detailed duties and responsibilities for Honorary Parks and Wildlife Officers which shall include their role in public awareness and conservation education;

8.0 CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Government realises the need for the Department of National Parks and Wildlife's activities to be supported by efforts from other governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as the private sector inside and outside Malawi.

(a) **Purpose:**

Complement efforts of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife in conserving and managing wildlife resources with those of co-operating partners at both national and international levels.

(b) **Guiding Principle:**

Wildlife conservation and management is considered a cross-sectoral issue in need of broad public and political support by all national institutions involved in the sector. Furthermore, ecological systems and processes are continuous and take place irrespective of international boundaries. Therefore, it is considered necessary to further promote inter- institutional dialogue both within and outside Malawi. In particular, Government appreciates the valuable role NGOs can play in the sector.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Identify all potential partners at national and international level;

(ii) Establish and reinforce regular and clear communication links with all partners;

(iii) Establish, where necessary, subject matter task forces on specific inter-sectoral issues relevant to the Wildlife Sector;

(iv) Intensify the co-operation with partner institutions in neighbouring countries, especially on cross border issues (e.g. joint patrols, joint research programmes, control of illegal trade in wildlife products);

(v) Inventorise and harmonise rules and regulations in other sectors that affect the Wildlife Sector;

(vi) Enhance co-operation with NGOs and the private sector with interest in wildlife conservation and management.

9.0 WILDLIFE UTILISATION AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

9.1 Collaborative Management of Wildlife Resources

Collaborative management entails sharing of benefits, accountability and decision making among stakeholders, who are to assume clearly defined rights and responsibilities. Acknowledging that wildlife conservation and management inside and outside the protected wildlife areas is unlikely to succeed without involving

stake-holders, Government is committed to enhance collaborative management of wildlife resources. These schemes have to be introduced gradually following an adaptive management approach where experiences learnt from pilot schemes shall be used to refine the methods.

(a) Purpose:

Enhance the effectiveness and appreciation of wildlife conservation and management especially among communities most affected by wildlife resources.

(b) Guiding Principles:

(i) The partnership envisaged in collaborative management shall ensure that the ecological integrity of the habitats and biotic communities are preserved.

(ii) Collaborative management requires an institutional framework and legally binding agreements at local level.

(iii) In planning and conducting collaborative management activities, existing institutional structures should be used as far as possible, especially at community level.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Develop a legislative and institutional framework and guidelines;

(ii) Support capacity and institution building, particularly on the community side;

iii) Jointly determine and stipulate the rights and duties of the respective stakeholders;

iv) Develop participatory and monitoring mechanisms.

9.2 Problem Animal Control

The occurrence of certain species under certain circumstances can lead to conflicts with humans and may require special management measures.

(a) Purpose:

To minimise human/animal conflicts

(b) Guiding Principle:

It is Government's intention to gradually devolve the responsibility for problem animal control to the appropriate authorities for the land on which the conflicts occur, provided that Government maintains responsibility for the control of dangerous animals as defined in the National Parks and Wildlife Act. Furthermore, Government may not pay compensation for any damage caused by wildlife.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Re-orient Departmental staff to new approaches for problem animal control;

(ii) Strengthen organisational and management capacities among the respective communities;

(iii) Develop and introduce problem animal control packages;

(iv) Raise public awareness on methods to minimise human/animal conflicts.

(v) Introduce an indemnity clause in the Act;

(vi) Develop mechanisms of devolving powers of problem animal control to land owners with the exception of dangerous animals;

(vii) Translocate problem animals where necessary and feasible.

9.3 Research, Monitoring And Adaptive Management

Wildlife conservation and management activities have to be based on sound knowledge of the nature and interactions of wildlife resources in order to maintain an ecological balance within respective biotic communities as well as the potential for their sustainable use.

(a) Purpose

Ensure better understanding of the wildlife resources and their interactions to guide wildlife conservation and management.

(b) Guiding Principle:

Government attaches highest priority to needs-driven research. Therefore research needs identified from the planning and implementation of wildlife conservation and management programmes shall receive preferential funding. Acknowledging that the capacity of the Wildlife Research Unit is limited, there is need to solicit external support to take advantage of expertise and resources that may not exist in the Unit.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Strengthen capacity of the Wildlife Research Unit;

(ii) Improve communication and co-ordination links between the Research Unit and other units of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife;

(iii) Design all wildlife conservation and management activities flexibly enough to allow for monitoring, evaluation and adjustment where necessary;

(iv) Determine and regularly review research priorities;

(v) Establish, review and/or update monitoring procedures for management activities in order to allow for incorporation of research findings;

(vi) Strengthen data collection capacities within the Research Unit and outside, including communities;

(vii) Establish collaborative links with external researchers and research institutions;

(viii) Determine guidelines and fees, as appropriate, for external research in the wildlife sector that is not of priority to the sector.

9.4 *Utilisation Of Wildlife Resources*

Wildlife resources render themselves to various consumptive and non-consumptive *forms of* utilisation which, under proper management, contribute to the socio-economic well being of the society and ecological stability of the resources.

(a) **Purpose:**

Government acknowledges that utilisation of wildlife resources gives it economic value which enhances its proper conservation and management. Specifically Government wishes to foster support from communities adjacent to the protected wildlife areas. Furthermore, it is the intention of Government to broaden the revenue base for the wildlife sector so that it is gradually becoming self reliant.

(b) **Guiding Principle:**

Wildlife utilisation programmes shall be sustainable to ensure ecological integrity of the resources. These utilisation programmes shall encompass both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. It is important to foster a sense of ownership for wildlife resources among communities to obtain their support for wildlife management.

(c) **Strategies:**

(i) Review and/or develop legislative framework as appropriate;

(ii) Strengthen and/or develop the necessary capacities within the institutions involved (e.g. Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Communities);

(iii) Develop and implement guidelines for respective utilisation schemes, with regulations on licensing; regular inventories; determination and revising of quotas as well as adequate and cost-effective monitoring schemes in liaison with the communities;

(iv) Identify species and forms of wildlife that lend themselves to utilisation schemes;

(v) Identify beneficiaries and enter into agreement with beneficiaries;

(vi) Encourage game farming activities by communities;

(vii) Draw guidelines for collection of specimens including levy;

(viii) Sensitise users of wildlife products such as traditional healers on legal requirements for keeping such products;

(ix) Encourage the formation of resource utilisation groups.

9.5 *Hunting*

Hunting is a high value recreational activity. There are substantial numbers of local sport hunters in Malawi who are important stake-holders within the sector. Professional hunting is a specialised activity which mainly targets the off-take of adult males of different species. It is considered economically efficient and, if properly managed, is as acceptable as other forms of wildlife based tourism. Professional Hunting is also consistent with the policy of promoting low density and up market tourism and has considerable potential to generate foreign exchange earnings. However, a high degree of professionalism is required for professional hunting to be internationally attractive in the medium and long terms.

Traditional hunting is permitted under extant law. However, no subsidiary legislation has been developed to clarify hunting rights and methods to be used.

(a) Purpose:

Promote wildlife-based sport hunting and clarify traditional hunting rights.

(b) Guiding Principle:

All hunting activities have to follow the principle of sustainable utilisation and have to be in line with socially accepted norms. In particular, care has to be taken to achieve maximum long-term benefits from hunting as opposed to possibly high, but unsustainable short-term gains. Furthermore, Government is committed, for ethical reasons, to ensure high professional standards in all hunting operations, be they modern-style or traditional. Government also reserves the right to impose hunting restrictions on particular areas and/or species in the interest of conservation.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Amend and/or develop legislation and guidelines for professional, sport, as well as traditional hunting (including methods to be employed) as required;

(ii) Regularly review the schedule of protected species that may be taken on licence;

(iii) Empower traditional structures to grant permission to hunt on their land;

(iv) Determine hunting quotas on a scientific basis and monitor game populations which are hunted;

(v) Draw up effective and operational control mechanisms;

(vi) Establish guidelines for awarding licences and hunting concessions;

(vii) Introduce and oversee effective training and examination programmes for professional hunters to ensure the necessary competence and operational standards;

(viii) Ensure that game species are not hunted for less than the market value of their raw products.

9.6 *Trade And Marketing Of Wildlife And Wildlife Products*

Government encourages legal trade in wildlife and its products. Given the wildlife resources' great vulnerability, an effective regulatory system is considered indispensable to manage trade in wildlife and wildlife products.

(a) **Purpose:**

Government wishes to develop a co-ordinated trade and marketing system of wildlife and products that ensures sustainable benefits.

(b) **Guiding Principles:**

(i) All transactions involving wild animals or unprocessed wildlife products, other than meat, shall have proper authorisation. Furthermore all dealers, traders and manufacturers of wildlife products shall be licensed and registered. They shall keep records of their transactions in a form satisfactory to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and will submit respective returns as may be required.

(ii) The use and disposal of wildlife products and by-products that belong to the state (e.g. live captured animals, cropped meat, found or confiscated trophies) will be strictly regulated to ensure optimum returns and high standards of public accountability.

(iii) The Government shall uphold the principles of international conventions on trade in wildlife and wildlife products particularly the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). However Malawi reserves the right not to support any resolution that infringes on its sovereign right to manage wildlife to the benefit of the resources and the people sharing the land with them.

(iv) The Government will only consider the export of wildlife taken as sustainable harvest from the wild.

(c) **Strategies:**

(i) Set standards and issue authorisations for trading and marketing wildlife and wildlife products;

(ii) Strengthen monitoring and control capacities of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife;

(iii) Establish and maintain a statistical data-base on commercial wildlife-related activities;

(iv) Develop and regularly update revenue collection procedures from the sale of wildlife and wildlife products;

(v) Strengthen the Department of National Parks and Wildlife's capacity in treatment and preservation of wildlife products;

(vi) Encourage the private sector to develop processing and marketing mechanisms for wildlife products;

(vii) Sensitise customs and other law enforcement officers on wildlife trade controls.

9.7 Introduction And Re-Introduction Of Wildlife Species And Keeping Of Animals In Captivity

Government is aware of the fact that introduction and re-introduction of wildlife species is a valuable tool for restocking depleted but suitable habitats in the country. It is also cautious that some introductions or re-introductions may have to be made from captive populations. Therefore it is the Government's commitment to support, where appropriate, the introduction or re-introduction of wildlife species and the keeping of wild animals in captivity.

(a) Purpose:

To enhance or maintain biological diversity.

(b) Guiding Principle:

Introduction and re-introduction of wildlife species can adversely affect the delicate ecological balance in a given habitat. Therefore, in general, the introduction of wildlife species is not permitted. Exceptions which may be approved are species and sub-species which are or in recent history have been indigenous to Malawi. Where animals have to be kept in captivity, the facilities for holding them will meet high standards of animal husbandry and will be subject to veterinary inspection. Introduction of non-indigenous species may be allowed under very exceptional circumstances (e.g. use in research, stocking of zoos and pets) provided that Government is satisfied that such species are not released into the wild.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Draft legislative framework for regulating zoos, keeping of animals in captivity, and introduction of non-indigenous species;

(ii) Develop guidelines for keeping animals in captivity in accordance with relevant international regulations;

(iii) Define veterinary or phytosanitary requirements for introduced and re-introduced species;

(iv) Develop regulatory mechanisms for introduced non-indigenous species;

10.0 SPECIES PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

10.1 Protection of Species

Government wishes to increase wildlife populations within ecological limits and without compromising other legitimate forms of land use. Acknowledging that wildlife occurs both in protected wildlife areas and outside and realising that the wildlife resources are under various pressures from humans, there is need to offer special protection to certain species.

(a) Purpose:

Adequate and effective protection shall be afforded to rare, endangered and endemic species of wildlife.

(b) Guiding Principle:

Legal protection of wildlife species is only considered in cases where survival of the population is directly threatened by human activities (e.g. over-exploitation).

(c) Strategies:

(i) Regularly update and publish a schedule of protected species;

(ii) Make provision for protected species that may be taken on licence.

10.2 Law Enforcement

The delicate nature of wildlife resources necessitates effective protection against illicit use as well as trade.

(a) Purpose:

Deter illegal activities including poaching and illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife products.

(b) Guiding Principles:

(i) Successful law enforcement is dependent on well skilled, equipped, instructed and motivated staff. Equally important is public awareness on the need to enforce laws designed to protect wildlife resources. This understanding can be achieved if communities living with the resources or directly impacted by them perceive them as their own. Furthermore, the effectiveness of law enforcement as a deterrent will depend on the sanctions and fines imposed by the judiciary

being high enough. Therefore, there is need to co-operate with the judiciary and other law enforcement agencies to ensure mutual appreciation of the wildlife resources.

(ii) Government acknowledges that the Department of National Parks and Wildlife enforcement staff often encounter armed poachers and that they *are* sometimes challenged. Unfortunately no legal provision is made to indemnify or compensate the staff in the event of accidents or loss of life.

(iii) In the course of law enforcement, Department of National Parks and Wildlife staff are sometimes confronted with situations where items which cannot be easily moved (e.g. boats) are abandoned by poachers. In these circumstances, Officers are tempted to destroy them so that they are not re-used for illegal purposes. However, the law does not protect them against such events. Similarly, movable items confiscated by law enforcement staff create storage problems even though some of them are collector's items. There is a general feeling that if these items were to be sold to the public they might again be used for illegal purposes.

(c) Strategies:

(i) Provide adequate trained staff;
(ii) Provide adequate equipment for law enforcement operations;

(iii) Regularly review and if necessary adjust reward and incentive schemes;

(iv) Conduct public awareness campaigns against illegal wildlife use and trade;

(v) Enhance sensitisation of communities on the rationale and necessity of law enforcement;

(vi) Integrate, wherever appropriate, local communities, NGOs and the private sector into the law enforcement system;

(viii) Regularly review fines and punishments for illegal wildlife use and trade;

(vii) Enhance and promote wildlife law enforcement issues among Judiciary and Police;

(ix) Establish co-ordinated under-cover investigation programmes;

(x) Enhance cross-border collaboration with relevant authorities (especially police and customs);

(xi) Introduce legal provisions to indemnify and compensate staff;

(xii) Draft legislation and establish guidelines for disposal of confiscated or abandoned items.

(xiii) Determine rules of engagement for law enforcement staff;

(xiv) Draft legislation to empower officers to bear fire-arms

(xv) Explore possibilities for compensating law enforcement officers wounded or killed in the line of duty and draft appropriate legislation

DNPW/GTZ 01/2000end

ANGOLA

Ministère chargé de la chasse. Ce Ministère détermine les conditions de colportage, de vente ou d'exploitation du gibier (art. 26 de la loi no 82.10).

Espèces non protégées: le Ministère chargé de la chasse détermine les conditions auxquelles sont soumis le transport, le colportage, la vente et l'exploitation des animaux classés comme nuisibles ou malfaisants et régulièrement détruits (art. 39 de la loi no 82.10).

Détention: toute personne a le droit de détenir des animaux, à l'exception des espèces protégées, sous réserve des exigences de sécurité et d'hygiène (art. 15 de la loi no 83.03).

E. Commerce International

E.1. Législation

Importation

L'introduction, quelle qu'en soit l'origine, et l'importation sous tous régimes douaniers, de tout ou partie d'animaux d'espèces non domestiques et de leurs produits dont la liste est fixée par arrêté font l'objet d'une autorisation délivrée dans les conditions et selon les modalités fixées par décret (art. 12 de la loi no 83.03).

Exportation

L'exportation et la réexportation de tout ou partie d'animaux d'espèces non domestiques et de leurs produits dont la liste est fixée par arrêté font l'objet d'une autorisation délivrée dans les conditions et selon les modalités fixées par décret (art. 12 de la loi no 83.03).

E.2. Administration de la CITES

Organe de gestion

Ministère de l'hydraulique,
de l'environnement et des forêts
Ex. Grand séminaire
Kouba, Alger
Téléphone: 589500, 586200, 587191
Télex: 54125, 54146 mhyd dz

Autorité scientifique:

Institut national de la
recherche forestière
Arboretum de Baleam
B.P. 37
Cheraga, Alger
Téléphone: 819790

ANGOLA

A. Aperçu général

Le texte de base semble bien encore être le décret no 40.040 du 20 janvier 1955 du Ministre de l'Outre-mer du Portugal. Ce décret a été repris pour l'Angola par le règlement de chasse du 11 décembre 1957 qui est toujours en vigueur. Ce règlement a été amendé par décret du 27 février 1984. Une nouvelle loi est en cours d'élaboration.

A.1. Liste des textes en vigueur

1. Décret no 40.040 du 20 janvier 1955 établissant des règles pour la protection des sols, de la flore et de la faune dans les provinces d'outre-mer.
2. Règlement de chasse du 11 décembre 1957 (Diploma Legislativo no 2873).

A.2. Autorité compétente

Ministério da Agricultura, Direcção Nacional de Conservação da Natureza.

A.3. Conventions internationales

L'Angola n'est partie ni à la CITES ni à la Convention africaine.

B. Résumé des textes en vigueur

B.1. Décret no 40.040 du 20 janvier 1955 établissant des règles pour la protection des sols, de la flore et de la faune dans les provinces d'outre-mer.

Ce décret prévoit l'institution de conseils de protection de la nature, énonce certaines mesures pour la protection des sols, prévoit la création d'aires protégées pour la protection de la faune et de la flore et règlemente la chasse et la pêche en eaux douces ainsi que le commerce des dépouilles et trophées d'animaux sauvages. Il contient en annexe une liste d'espèces protégées dont un certain nombre vivent en Angola.

B.2. Diploma Legislativo no 2873 du 11 décembre 1957 réglementant la chasse

Ce texte reprend, en les développant, les dispositions du décret no 40.040 concernant les aires protégées, la chasse et le commerce des dépouilles et trophées.

C. Réglementation du prélèvement

C.1. Prélèvement interdit

Les espèces protégées vivant en Angola sont énumérées à l'annexe du décret no 40.040. Cette liste a été reprise en annexe du règlement de chasse de l'Angola. D'autres espèces y ont été ajoutées par la suite par amendements au règlement. La chasse de ces espèces est interdite. Est également interdite la chasse des jeunes animaux et des femelles accompagnées de leurs petits. La chasse des animaux protégés peut cependant être exceptionnellement autorisée pour des raisons scientifiques ou éducatives ou pour des motifs impérieux d'intérêt public. Le droit de légi-

time défense est reconnu. Il ne peut, cependant, être invoqué lorsqu'il y a eu provocation préalable des animaux (art. 5 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Il est interdit de détruire les nids et les oeufs de toutes les espèces d'oiseaux à l'exception de celles qui sont classées nuisibles (art. 41 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

C.2. Prélèvement autorisé mais réglementé

Le diploma legislativo no 2873 contient en annexe une liste d'espèces partiellement protégées. Pour la plupart des espèces de mammifères figurant sur cette liste, il est établi un nombre maximum d'animaux qui peuvent être abattus annuellement par les titulaires de permis de chasse. Pour les suidés et les oiseaux, c'est un tableau quotidien maximum qui est fixé.

La chasse est interdite dans les aires protégées, au voisinage des feux de brousse et des zones inondées, dans les dortoirs d'oiseaux et dans certaines zones cultivées (art. 11 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

Chasse coutumière

La chasse de subsistance au moyen d'armes traditionnelles à condition qu'elle ne vise pas les espèces protégées (art. 52 du diploma legislativo no 2873) est autorisée.

Permis de chasse

Nul ne peut chasser sans permis (art. 50 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Il existe cinq catégories de permis pour les résidents et trois pour les non-résidents (art. 55 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Chacun de ces permis donne le droit d'utiliser certaines armes de chasse et de tirer certaines espèces de gibier (art. 58 à 66 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

Les chasseurs reçoivent un carnet de chasse sur lequel ils doivent consigner, au jour le jour, les animaux qu'ils ont abattus. Cette exigence ne concerne, cependant, que les espèces pour lesquelles un nombre maximum d'abattages par an ou par jour a été fixé (art. 74 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

Chasse commerciale

La chasse commerciale ne peut être exercée que par les titulaires de permis spéciaux (art. 107 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Elle ne peut être autorisée pour l'obtention de viande de chasse que dans les districts où la pénurie de bétail domestique le justifie (art. 109 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

Ouverture de la chasse et méthodes de chasse

La saison de chasse va du 1er août au 31 décembre. Des saisons particulières s'appliquent à certaines espèces d'oiseaux gibier: oies, canards, bécassines, francolins, pintades, cailles, pigeons et tourterelles (art. 35 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

Les armes à feu dont l'usage est autorisé sont limitativement énumérées. Les filets, pièges ou lacets ne peuvent être utilisés que pour la capture d'animaux à des fins scientifiques ou pour la destruction d'animaux nuisibles dans les plantations (art. 39 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Sont interdits, entre autres, l'usage de véhicules à moteur, du feu, du poison, et de sources de lumière artificielle (art. 40 du diploma

legislativo no 2873). La chasse n'est autorisée qu'entre le lever et le coucher du soleil (art. 38 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

C.3. Prélèvement non réglementé

Le décret no 40.040 contient une disposition (art. 63) autorisant la chasse de certains oiseaux gibier migrateurs (oies, canards, bécassines, cailles, pigeons) pendant la période de fermeture. Cette disposition n'a pas été reprise par le diploma legislativo no 2873 dont un article prévoit expressément des périodes de fermeture pour ces espèces (art. 35 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

Les propriétaires de culture peuvent détruire les animaux sauvages qui y causent des dommages. Les animaux carnivores peuvent être détruits dans les zones de pâturage ou au voisinage de celles-ci (art. 10 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

D. Commerce intérieur, détention et transport

Trophées et dépouilles

Les trophées et dépouilles des animaux qui ont fait l'objet d'un prélèvement conforme à la réglementation appartiennent au chasseur (art. 84 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Sont propriété de l'Etat les animaux capturés ou abattus sans permis ou en infraction à la réglementation, les trophées trouvés, les trophées et dépouilles détenus illégalement, les pointes d'ivoire pesant moins de 5 kg ainsi que les trophées d'animaux protégés abattus dans des conditions de légitime défense. Les animaux, trophées et dépouilles appartenant à l'Etat en vertu de ces dispositions doivent être remis à l'autorité administrative (art. 85 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

L'ivoire d'éléphant ou d'hippopotame, les cornes de rhinocéros et les trophées d'animaux protégés doivent être présentés à l'autorité administrative dans les trente jours de l'abattage. Lorsque cette autorité estime que l'abattage a été effectué conformément à la réglementation, elle délivre au chasseur un certificat d'origine. Une marque numérotée est apposée sur chaque défense d'éléphant, dent d'hippopotame ou corne de rhinocéros (art. 86 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Les trophées non présentés dans les délais sont considérés comme ayant été obtenus en contravention à la réglementation (art. 87 du diploma legislativo no 2873). Les trophées d'animaux sauvages ne peuvent être transportés qu'avec une autorisation. Cette autorisation ne peut être accordée que sur présentation du permis de chasse et, le cas échéant, du certificat d'origine. Les trophées et dépouilles transportés sans autorisation sont confisqués (art. 89 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

Viande de chasse

Il est interdit de sécher, fumer ou préparer de quelque manière que ce soit plus de 30 kg de viande de chasse. Il est également interdit de vendre la viande des animaux gibier ou de la céder à titre gratuit aux titulaires de permis de chasse commerciale. Ces interdictions ne s'appliquent pas aux titulaires de ces permis (art. 41 du diploma legislativo no 2873). La vente de la viande obtenue par les titulaires de permis de chasse commerciale est réglementée (art. 117 du diploma legislativo no 2873). La viande transportée doit être accompagnée d'un permis de transport jusqu'au lieu de sa destination (art. 116 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

E. Commerce International

E.1. Législation

Importation

Le décret no 40.040 et le diploma legislativo no 2873 ne contiennent aucune disposition relative à l'importation d'animaux sauvages ou de leurs produits.

Exportation

L'exportation de trophées ou dépouilles d'animaux sauvages est interdite sans certificat d'origine ou autorisation de l'autorité compétente apportant la preuve de la détention légitime desdits trophées ou dépouilles. En outre, l'exportation de l'ivoire d'éléphant ou d'hippopotame, ou de cornes de rhinocéros, n'est autorisée que si les spécimens sont marqués conformément à la réglementation (art. 93 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

L'exportation de viande de chasse, fraîche, séchée, fumée, ou autrement préparée est interdite. Les chasseurs peuvent, toutefois, exporter 30 kg de viande dans leurs bagages personnels (art. 94 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

L'exportation d'animaux sauvages vivants nécessite une autorisation de l'autorité compétente (art. 95 du diploma legislativo no 2873).

E.2. CITES

L'Angola n'est pas Partie à la CITES.

BENIN

A. Aperçu général

La loi de base est l'ordonnance no 80.8 du 11 février 1980 sur la protection de la nature et l'exercice de chasse qui remplace l'ordonnance no 71.41 du 6 septembre 1971.

A.1. Liste des textes en vigueur

1. Ordonnance no 80.8 du 11 février 1980 portant réglementation sur la protection de la nature et l'exercice de la chasse en République populaire du Bénin.
2. Ordonnance no 80.9 du 11 février 1980 portant fixation des redevances perçues en application des règlements de la chasse et des taxes d'abattage pour les animaux tués dans les zones cynégétiques et zones dites libres.
3. Décret no 80.38 du 11 février 1980 relatif aux permis de chasse et de capture, à la latitude d'abattage des animaux sauvages et aux guides de chasse en République populaire du Bénin.

A.2. Autorité compétente

Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Action Coopérative, Direction des Eaux, Forêts et Chasse.

A.3. Conventions internationales.

Le Bénin est partie à la CITES depuis le 28 mai 1984. Il n'est pas partie à la Convention africaine.

B. Résumé des textes en vigueur

B.1. L'ordonnance no 80.8 du 11 février 1980 définit la faune sauvage qui est constituée par tous les animaux sauvages vivant en liberté et classés parmi les mammifères (à l'exception des chiroptères et des muridés), les oiseaux, les crocodiles, les varans, les pythons, les tortues et les poissons. La faune ainsi définie appartient à l'Etat. L'Ordonnance établit plusieurs catégories dans lesquelles seront classées ces espèces animales. Elle définit les différents types d'aires protégées et fixe leur régime juridique. Elle règlemente l'exercice de la chasse, interdit certaines méthodes de chasse, règlemente la détention et le commerce des trophées et dépouilles, crée plusieurs catégories de permis de chasse, et règlemente l'organisation des battues. Elle prévoit également des mesures de répression des infractions. Les listes d'animaux protégés, partiellement protégés et gibier figurent en annexe.

B.2. L'Ordonnance no 80.9 du 11 février 1980 fixe le montant des redevances perçues en application des règlements sur la chasse et des taxes d'abattage pour les animaux tués dans les zones cynégétiques. Elle précise en outre qu'il ne peut être tué plus d'un éléphant et d'un hippopotame par chasseur et par an.

B.3. Le décret no 80.38 du 11 février 1980 fixe les conditions de délivrance et de validité des différents types de permis de chasse ainsi que les latitudes d'abattage correspondantes. Il fixe également les conditions pour les permis de capture scientifi-

M-19-009-025-002 G I K GAZELLA DAMA
M-19-009-025-003 G I K GAZELLA DORCAS
M-19-009-025-006 G I K GAZELLA LEPTOCEROS
M-19-009-033-001 G I K AMMOTRAGUS LERVIA

Aves
A-10-004-003-003 G I K PHALACROCORAX ARISTOTELIS
A-10-004-003-010 G I K PHALACROCORAX CARBO
A-11-001-001-005 G I K BOTAURUS STELLARIS
A-11-004-002-003 G I K CICONIA CICONIA
A-11-004-002-006 G I K CICONIA NIGRA
A-11-005-005-003 G I K GERONTICUS EREMITA
A-11-005-019-003 G I K PLATALEA LEUCORODIA
A-11-006-003-003 G I K PHOENICOPTERUS ROSEUS
REFERS TO PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER ROSEUS NOW CONSIDERED A
* FULL SPECIES, PHOENICOPTERUS ROSEUS
A-12-002-002-003 G I K ANSER ANSER
A-12-002-013-012 G I K AYTHYA NYROCA
A-12-002-026-001 G I K MARMARONETTA ANGUSTIROSTRIS
A-12-002-041-003 G I K TADORNA FERRUGINEA
A-12-002-041-005 G I K TADORNA TADORNA
A-13-000-000-000 G I K FALCONIFORMES
A-15-002-002-010 G I K TURNIX SYLVATICA
A-15-004-003-005 G I K GRUS GRUS
A-15-007-037-005 G I K PORPHYRIO PORPHYRIO
A-15-012-002-001 G I K CHLAMYDOTIS UNDULATA
A-15-012-009-001 G I K OTIS TARDA
A-16-006-002-003 G I K HIMANTOPUS HIMANTOPUS
A-16-006-003-004 G I K RECURVIROSTRA AVOSETTA
A-16-010-006-009 G I K NUMENIUS TENUIROSTRIS
A-16-014-003-004 G I K LARUS AUDOUINII
A-16-014-010-001 G I K GELOCHELIDON NILOTICA
A-16-016-002-001 G I K ALCA TORDA
A-20-000-000-000 G I K STRIGIFORMES
A-21-005-005-036 G I K CAPRIMULGUS RUFICOLLIS
A-22-001-006-004 G I K APUS AFFINIS
A-27-027-001-002 G I K CINCLUS CINCLUS
A-27-035-001-023 G I K SITTA LEOANTI
A-27-043-021-019 G I K EMBERIZA HORTULANA
A-27-048-016-005 G I K RHODOPECHYS SANGUINEA
A-27-051-025-016 G I K STURNUS UNICOLOR

Reptilia
R-01-007-012-001 G I K EMYS ORBICULARIS
R-01-007-022-001 G I K MAUREMYS CASPICA
REFERS TO CLEMMYS LEPROSA, A SYNONYM OF MAUREMYS CASPI
CA
R-01-011-010-001 G I K TESTUDO GRAECA
R-03-001-002-011 G I K AGAMA BIBRONI
R-03-001-002-040 G I K AGAMA MUTABILIS
R-03-001-035-001 G I K UROMASTYX ACANTHINURUS
R-03-005-002-014 G I K CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON
R-03-016-001-015 G I K VARANUS GRISEUS

ANGOLA

Doc. Numbers: LE/0001194 803000(I-957121100)

Jurisdiction: Angola

Subject(s): Hunting
Fauna
Protected areas

Or. language: Portuguese

Document type: Statutory instrument

Field of appl.: Angola

Title transl.: Hunting regulations

Doc. date: 19571211

Reference nr: 2873

Amendments: 19721113 Diploma legislativo 107 /72
19840227 Decreto 14/84

Valid as of: 19850404

Tech. comment: Provides for the establishment of protected areas ; lays down conditions for the issuance , validity and use of hunting licences ; regulates trade in trophies ; lists protected and game species ; also provides for enforcement measures and penalties

Animalia
-00-000-000-000 ANIMALIA
* THE HUNTING OF YOUNG ANIMALS AND OF FEMALES
ACCOMPANIED BY YOUNG ANIMALS IS PROHIBITED UNDER
* THIS REGULATION

Mammalia
M-06-000-000-001 G I K LEMUROIDEA
* REFERS TO ALL SPECIES OF LEMURS
M-06-008-004-001 N PAPIO CYNOCEPHALUS
M-06-008-006-000 G I K COLOBUS
M-06-009-002-001 G I K GORILLA GORILLA
* REFERS TO SUBSPECIES GORILLA GORILLA GORILLA;
* ALSO CLASSIFIES THE GORILLA AS A DANGEROUS ANIMAL
* THE WOUNDING OF WHICH MUST BE REPORTED
M-06-009-003-002 G I K PAN TROGLODYTES
* REFERS TO PAN SATYRUS SATYRUS, A SYNONYM OF
SUBSPECIES PAN TROGLODYTES TROGLODYTES
M-08-001-000-000 G I K MANIDAE
M-09-002-000-000 H I K LEPORIDAE
M-10-007-001-001 H I K PEDETES CAPENSIS
* REFERS TO PEDETES CAFER ANGOLAE A SYNONYM OF
* SUBSPECIES PEDETES CAPENSIS ANGOLAE
M-10-017-002-001 H I K HYSTRIX AFRICAEAUSTRALIS
M-12-001-003-001 G I K CANIS ADUSTUS
M-12-001-003-006 N CANIS MESOMELAS
M-12-001-010-001 H I K LYCAON PICTUS
M-12-001-012-001 G I K OTOCYON MEGALOTIS
M-12-001-015-003 G I K VULPES CHAMA
M-12-004-000-005 H I K MUSTELIDAE-05-LUTRINAE
M-12-004-011-001 H I K MELLIVORA CAPENSIS
M-12-005-000-005 H I K VIVERRIDAE-05-HERPESTINAE
M-12-005-001-000 H I K GENETTA
M-12-005-005-001 H I K VIVERRA CIVETTA
* LISTED AS CIVETTICTIS CIVETTA
M-12-005-033-001 G I K SURICATA SURICATTA
M-12-006-001-001 G I K CROCUTA CROCUTA
M-12-006-002-001 G I K HYAENA BRUNNEA
M-12-006-003-001 G I K PROTELES CRISTATUS
* REFERS TO SUBSPECIES PROTELES CRISTATUS HARRISONI
M-12-007-001-005 G I K FELIS CARACAL

M-12-007-001-006 N FELIS CATUS
12-007-001-014 H I K FELIS LIBYCA
REFERS TO WILD CATS
M-12-007-001-025 H I K FELIS SERVAL
M-12-007-002 001 G I K PANTHERA LEO
* CLASSIFIED UNDER THIS LAW AS A DANGEROUS ANIMAL
* THE WOUNDING OF WHICH MUST BE REPORTED
M-12-007-002-004 G I K PANTHERA PARDUS
* CLASSIFIED UNDER THIS LAW AS A DANGEROUS ANIMAL,
* THE WOUNDING OF WHICH MUST BE REPORTED
M-12-007-003-001 G I K ACINONYX JUBATUS
M-13-000-000-000 G I K PINNIPEDIA
M-15-001-002-001 G H I K LOXODONTA AFRICANA
* REFERS TO LOXODONTA AFRICANA AND TO SUBSPECIES
* LOXODONTA AFRICANA CYCLOTIS; PROHIBITS THE TAKING
* OF ELEPHANTS WITH TUSKS WEIGHING LESS THAN TEN
* KILOGRAMS; ALSO CLASSIFIES THE ELEPHANT AS A
DANGEROUS ANIMAL THE WOUNDING OF WHICH
* MUST BE REPORTED
M-17-002 001-003 G I K TRICHECHUS SENEGALENSIS
M-18 001-001-002 H I K EQUUS BURCHELLI
M-18-001-001-007 G I K EQUUS ZEBRA
* REFERS TO SUBSPECIES EQUUS ZEBRA HARTMANNAE
M-18-003-001-001 G I K CERATOTHERIUM SIMUM
* REFERS TO SUBSPECIES CERATOTHERIUM SIMUM SIMUM;
ALSO CLASSIFIES THIS ANIMAL AS A DANGEROUS ANIMAL
* THE WOUNDING OF WHICH MUST BE REPORTED
M-18-003-002-001 G I K DICEROS BICORNIS
* DANGEROUS ANIMAL THE WOUNDING OF WHICH MUST
* BE REPORTED
M-19-001-003 001 H I K PHACOCHOERUS AETHIOPICUS
M-19 001-004-001 H I K POTAMOCHERUS PORCUS
M-19 003 002 001 G I K HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS
* CLASSIFIED UNDER THIS LAW AS A DANGEROUS ANIMAL
* THE WOUNDING OF WHICH MUST BE REPORTED
M-19-007-001-001 G I K GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS
* REFERS TO SUBSPECIES GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS ANGOLENSIS
M-19-009-005 001 H I K SYNCERUS CAFFER
* REFERS TO SYNCERUS CAFFER AND TO SYNCERUS NANUS
* NOW CONSIDERED A SUBSPECIES OF SYNCERUS CAFFER,
* SYNCERUS CAFFER NANUS; THESE TWO FORMS ARE
* CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS ANIMALS THE WOUNDING OF
* WHICH MUST BE REPORTED
M-19 009-006-002 H I K TAUROTRAGUS ORYX
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-008-005 H I K TRAGELAPHUS SCRIPTUS
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-008-006 H I K TRAGELAPHUS SPEKEI
M 19-009-008-007 H I K TRAGELAPHUS STREPSICEROS
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-009-003 H I K CEPHALOPHUS DORSALIS
M-19-009-009-007 H I K CEPHALOPHUS MONTICOLA
* LISTED AS GUEVEI CAERULEA
M-19 009-009-010 G I K CEPHALOPHUS NIGRIFRONS
M-19-009-009-014 G I K CEPHALOPHUS SILVICULTOR
M-19-009-010 001 H I K SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA
M 19 009-012 001 G I K ALCELAPHUS BUSELAPHUS
* LISTED AS ALCELAPHUS CAAMA
M-19-009-012-002 G I K ALCELAPHUS LICHTENSTEINI
M-19 009-013-002 H I K CONNOCHAETES TAURINUS
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-014 003 G I K DAMALISCUS LUNATUS
M-19-009-015 001 H I K HIPPOTRAGUS EQUINUS
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-015-002 G I K HIPPOTRAGUS NIGER
REFERS TO SUBSPECIES HIPPOTRAGUS NIGER NIGER AND
* HIPPOTRAGUS NIGER VARIANI
M-19-009-016-001 G H I K KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS
* REFERS TO KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS AND TO KOBUS DEFASSA
* PENRICEI, A SYNONYM OF SUBSPECIES KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS
* PENRICEI; THIS SUBSPECIES IS CLASSIFIED AS A GAME ANIMAL;
* ONLY MALES, HOWEVER, CAN BE HUNTED; THE OTHER SUBSPECIES
* ARE FULLY PROTECTED
M-19-009-016-003 H I K KOBUS LECHE
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-016-005 G I K KOBUS VARDONI
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19 009-017-002 H I K ORYX GAZELLA
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-019 001 H I K REDUNCA ARUNDINUM
* ONLY MALES CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-020 001 G H I K AEPYCEROS MELAMPUS
* REFERS TO SUBSPECIES AEPYCEROS MELAMPUS PETERSI WHICH IS
* FULLY PROTECTED; OTHER SUBSPECIES ARE CLASSIFIED AS GAME
SPECIES; ONLY MALES, HOWEVER, CAN BE HUNTED
M-19-009-022-001 H I K ANTIDORCAS MARSUPIALIS
* REFERS TO SUBSPECIES ANTIDORCAS MARSUPIALIS ANGOLENSIS
M-19-009-027-002 H I K MADOQUA KIRKII
* LISTED AS MADOQUA DAMARENSIS
M-19-009-029-001 H I K OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS
M-19-009-030-001 H I K OUREBIA OUREBI
M-19-009-032-001 H I K RAPHICERUS CAMPESTRIS

Aves

A-01-001 001 001 G I K STRUTHIO CAMELUS
REFERS TO SUBSPECIES STRUTHIO CAMELUS AUSTRALIS
A-06-001-006-002 G I K SPHENISCUS DEMERSUS
A-08-001-002 000 N PODICEPS
A-10-002-000-000 G I K PELECANIDAE
A-11-001-000-000 G I K ARDEIDAE
A-11-004 000-000 G I K CICONIIDAE
A-11-004-003-003 G I K EPHIPPIORHYNCHUS SENEGALENSIS
A-11-004-005-002 G I K LEPTOPTILOS CRUMENIFERUS
A-11-006-000-000 G I K PHOENICOPTERIDAE
A-12-002-000 000 H I K ANATIDAE
* REFERS TO DUCKS AND GEESE
A-13-000-000-000 N FALCONIFORMES
* REFERS TO BIRDS OF PREY IN GENERAL
A-13-003-000 000 G I K ACCIPITRIDAE
* REFERS TO EAGLES
A-13-003-000-001 G I K AEGYPIINAE
A-13-004-001-001 G I K SAGITTARIUS SERPENTARIUS
A-14-003-000-005 H I K PHASIANIDAE-05-NUMIDINAE
A-14-003-029-000 H I K COTURNIX
REFERS TO QUAILS
A-14-003-031 000 H I K EXCALFACTORIA
* REFERS TO QUAILS
A-14-003-032 000 H I K FRANCOLINUS
A-15-004 000-000 G I K GRUIDAE
A-15-012-000 000 H I K OTIDIDAE
* ALL MEMBERS OF THIS FAMILY ARE CLASSIFIED AS GAME BIRDS
* EXCEPT NEOTIS CAFRA (LISTED AS OTIS DENHAMI) WHICH IS
* FULLY PROTECTED
A-15-012-008-003 G I K NEOTIS CAFRA
* REFERS TO OTIS DENHAMI NOW CONSIDERED A SUBSPECIES OF

* NEOTIS (OTIS) CAFRA , NEOTIS CAFRA DENHAMI
A-16-010-014-000 H I K GALLINAGO
A-16-010-016-001 H I K LYMNOCRYPTES MINIMUS
A-16-014-000-001 G I K LARIDAE-01-LARINAE
* REFERS TO GULLS
A-17-003-000-000 H I K COLUMBIDAE
* REFERS TO PIGEONS AND DOVES
A-18-003-055-001 G I K PSITTACUS ERITHACUS
A-25-001-000-000 G I K ALCEDINIDAE
A-25-010-006-002 G I K BUCORVUS ABYSSINICUS
A-27-000-000-000 N PASSERIFORMES
* REFERS TO SEED EATING BIRDS
A-27-016-000-000 G I K HIRUNDINIDAE
A-27-060-005-000 G I K CORVUS

Reptilia
R-01-000-000-000 G I K TESTUDINES
* REFERS TO TURTLES
R-05-000-000-000 N OPHIDIA
* REFERS TO ALL SPECIES OF SNAKES AND COBRAS
R-05-004-019-000 G I K PYTHON
R-06-002-000-000 G I K CROCODYLIDAE
* REFERS TO CROCODILES

BENIN

Doc. Numbers: LE/0027080 829410(II-980021100)

Jurisdiction: Benin

Subject(s): Fauna
Hunting
Protected areas

Or. language: French

Document type: Act

Author instit.: Président de la République , Chef de l' Etat ,
Chef du Gouvernement

Author instit.: President of the Republic

Field of appl.: Benin

Full title: Ordonnance portant réglementation de la protection de la nature et de l' exercice de la chasse en République Populaire du Benin

Title transl.: Ordinance concerning protection of nature and hunting

Doc. date: 19800211

Reference nr: No. 80-8

Valid as of: 19841212

Tech. comment: Applies to all wildlife defined as including all free living mammals , except bats , rats and mice , and all birds , crocodiles , monitor lizards , pythons , turtles and fishes ; wildlife so defined is the property of the State ; provides for the designation of fully protected species , partially protected species which may only be taken by certain permit holders , small game species and non-game species ; non-game species include bats , rats and mice as well as all birds not listed in the first three categories ; provides for the establishment of protected areas ; prohibits or regulates certain hunting weapons and methods ; the possession , transport or sale of trophies is prohibited without a certificate of legal possession ; lays down conditions and procedures for the issuance , validity and use of hunting licences ; regulates the taking of wild animals in self defence or in the defence of crops ; also provides for enforcement measures and penalties

Animalia
-00-000-000-000 ANIMALIA
* GENERALLY APPLIES TO MAMMALS, BIRDS, FISH, PYTHONS,
* MONITOR LIZARDS, TURTLES AND CROCODILES

Mammalia
M-00-000-000-000 MAMMALIA
* GENERALLY APPLIES TO ALL MAMMALS EXCEPT BATS, RATS AND
* MICE
M-05-000-000-000 CHIROPTERA
* BATS ARE CLASSIFIED AS NON-GAME SPECIES AND ARE NOT
* COVERED BY THIS ACT
M-10-011-000-000 MURIDAE
* REFERS TO RATS AND MICE; THESE ANIMALS ARE CLASSIFIED AS
* NON-GAME SPECIES AND ARE NOT COVERED BY THIS ACT

Reptilia
R-00-000-000-000 REPTILIA
* ONLY APPLIES TO CROCODILES, MONITOR LIZARDS, PYTHONS AND
* TURTLES
R-01-000-000-000 TESTUDINES
* SPECIFICALLY APPLIES TO ANIMALS OF THIS TAXON
R-03-016-001-000 VARANUS
* SPECIFICALLY APPLIES TO ANIMALS OF THIS TAXON
R-05-004-019-000 PYTHON
* SPECIFICALLY APPLIES TO ANIMALS OF THIS TAXON
R-06-002-000-000 CROCODYLIDAE
* SPECIFICALLY APPLIES TO ANIMALS OF THIS TAXON

Pisces
P-00-000-000-000 PISCES
* SPECIFICALLY APPLIES TO FISHES

Doc. Numbers: LE/0027081 829410(I-980021100)

Jurisdiction: Benin

Subject(s): Hunting

Or. language: French

Document type: Statutory Instrument

Author instit.: Président de la République , Chef de l' Etat ,
Chef du Gouvernement

Author instit.: President of the Republic

Field of appl.: Benin