

REPORTS OF THE

**SECOND SESSION OF THE
AFRICAN FORESTRY
COMMISSION
and of the
THIRD SESSION OF THE
WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT**

**Held at Lomé, Togo
15-25 January 1969**



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

R E P O R T S

of the

Second Session
of the
AFRICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

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WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1969

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations addressed to Member Governments

1. Industrialization through development of the forestry and forest industries sector should be accorded priority over industrial projects based on imported raw materials, wherever the economics of roundwood production and the marketing conditions for forest products allow this. (para.12)
2. Measures should be enforced aimed at ensuring utilization of a wider variety of species, thereby making fuller use of natural forests. (para.19)
3. Future needs in forestry personnel should be reviewed so that specific recommendations can be formulated during the Seminar on Forestry Education in Africa on how and where to expand existing or establish new facilities for forestry training in Africa. (para.48)
4. Adequate and secure career opportunities in national forest services should be ensured. (para.50)
5. Member nations endowed with natural sources of raw material should take appropriate steps to speed up its processing into finished or semi-finished products before export. (para.77)

B. Recommendations addressed to FAO

a) Future programme of work of the Forestry and Forest Industries Division

1. Increased attention should be devoted to studying the institutional backgrounds to how logging operations are conducted and organized. (para.19)
2. A seminar should be organized to bring together foresters, forest industrialists and development planners from African countries in order to make them more fully acquainted with the FAO Indicative World Plan and with the methodology used by the Forestry and Forest Industries Division, enable them to exchange views on its application to forestry development planning in African countries and foster mutual understanding of the needs and potentialities of integrated African forestry development. (para.22)
3. The handbook on forest inventory recently published by FAO should be given wide distribution among all interested agencies in member countries. (para.23)
4. The matter of assessing manpower requirements should be studied further and the data on the present number of forestry personnel should be improved. (para.46)
5. Employment opportunities in forestry should be studied and the question considered for inclusion on the provisional agenda of the planned World Conference on Forestry Education. (paras. 20 and 50)
6. FAO and ILO should increase their assistance in training instructors for forest workers in order to improve the present unsatisfactory situation. (para.52)
7. The application of research results and the role of forestry in land use planning should be ranked among the topics to be given highest priority in the Division's future programme of work, and increased attention should be devoted to the question of natural regeneration of forests. (para. 67)

8. FAO should continue to strengthen the liaison between the various organizations granting aid to forestry and forest industries. (para.72)
9. The President of IBRD should be approached in order to ensure in future an adequate participation of foresters in IBRD annual courses on project formulation. (para.76)
10. FAO should assist by all possible means in developing the structure and conditions necessary for industrialization. (para.77)
11. FAO, as executing agency for forestry programmes financed by multilateral aid, should support the request that the agencies granting aid to forestry programmes give due regard to training and go beyond pre-investment studies by including investment projects for the production or processing of the raw material. (para.77)
12. A special programme of aid for afforestation and forest industrial development in the region should be created. (para.77)

b) Future programme of work of FAO Statutory Bodies

13. Consideration should be given to including the question of some of the major non-wood products in the agenda for the next session of the African Forestry Commission. (para.41)
14. Supporting data on the importance of windbreaks should be collected and consideration be given to this aspect of forestry and its importance for the African region in drawing up the provisional agenda for the African Forestry Commission's next session. (para.42)
15. The establishment of different regional and/or sub-regional working parties by the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics should be considered by the Committee at its Second Session. (para.62)
16. Consideration should be given to the inclusion in the provisional agenda for the Second Session of the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics of an item on comparative provenance trials. (para.63)

REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The African Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its Second Session from 20 to 25 January 1969 at Lomé (Togo), at the kind invitation of the Government of Togo.
2. The Session was attended by delegates from the following twenty-six countries: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom and Upper Volta; by representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and by observers from the Organization of African Unity, the European Economic Community, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, as well as from Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway. The participants are listed in Annex 1.
3. The Session was attended by Mr. M. Mensah, FAO Regional Representative for Africa, representing the Director-General of FAO, and by Mr. L. Gimenez-Quintana, Chief of FAO's Forest Policy Branch, representing the Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division. Mr. H.J. Reichardt, Chief of FAO's Regional Forest Policies Section, acted as Secretary and Mr. R. Gutzwiller, FAO Regional Forestry Officer for Africa, as Assistant-Secretary.
4. On behalf of the Commission's outgoing Chairman the Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. Ebongué, Director of Forestry and Water of Cameroun, in opening the Session, recalled to the participants the progress made and the experience gained during the Commission's First Session*, held in Nigeria in 1960. He took the opportunity of expressing renewed thanks to the Nigerian authorities who has made that session such a pleasant and profitable one. The generous offer of the Government of Togo to host the Second Session had been acknowledged by all participants as a vivid expression of feelings of fraternity towards all the countries represented. Although the forester's task was often difficult, it was at all times a noble one, since forestry was called upon to make important contributions to the progress of humanity. He expressed confidence that during the session constructive solutions would be found to the complex problems African forestry faced and that all the participants would return home enriched by their experience in Lomé.
5. The Honourable P. Adossama, Ministre Délégué à la Présidence and Minister of Rural Economy, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government of Togo; he stressed the importance of forest resources in developing countries and underlined that export of forest products had doubled in the last twelve years in Africa and that forests covered about a quarter of the surface of the region. Having reviewed some of the forestry problems faced by Togo and the help that had been received from FAO in this respect, he called for a coordinated attack by all interested organizations on these problems.
6. In his message of welcome to participants and thanks to the Host Government for the outstanding arrangements, the Representative of the Director-General of FAO, Mr. M. Mensah, FAO Regional Representative for Africa, recalled the development of the forestry sector and the role played in this development by FAO. He pointed to the

* For reasons beyond the control of FAO, it was not possible to organize the Second Session of the Commission in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1965, as originally planned. It was replaced by a meeting entitled "Intergovernmental Conference on Timber Trends and Prospects in Africa", held from 27 September to 2 October 1965 at the same place.

challenge which African foresters faced in view of the region's vast forest development potential on the one hand, and of its unfavourable balance of trade in forest products and the steeply increasing and changing demand for forest products on the other. He stressed the importance of framing forest policy guidelines for Africa so that the region's forests might not only produce an increasing amount of wood but also provide the population with the goods, benefits and amenities required by society.

7. The observer of OAU, Mr. A.O. Odelola, made a statement to the Commission in which he brought to the meeting the best wishes of the Administrative Secretary of OAU. OAU followed FAO's activities with great interest, and was impressed by the high quality of work done and the progressive proposals for future development. Account had to be taken in development projects of the need for proper exploitation of natural resources, accompanied by the necessary conservation measures. With this in view the 1964 Lagos Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa entrusted the OAU, with the assistance of IUCN and the co-operation of UNESCO and FAO, with revising the 1933 Convention on the Conservation of Flora and Fauna of Africa so as to bring it in line with the needs of the moment. Work started in December 1965 and the final draft African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was signed in Algiers by the Heads of States and of Governments of Africa on 16 September 1968. Now that the Convention was signed, Africa needed the co-operation and assistance of all organizations in the task of harnessing its natural and human resources for the advancement of the peoples of the continent.

II. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

8. The provisional agenda (FO:AFC-69/1) shown in Annex 2 was adopted.
9. The documents submitted to delegates for consideration, are listed in Annex 3.

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

10. In accordance with the provisions of Rules II-1 and II-5 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission elected a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and two Rapporteurs. The following members of the Commission were unanimously elected:

Chairman	:	A. Meatchi	(Togo)
Vice-Chairmen	:	M. Rukuba	(Uganda)
	:	M. Traoré	(Upper Volta)
	:	L. Zeraïa	(Algeria)
Rapporteurs	:	J. François	(Ghana)
	:	C. Diop	(Mauritania)

IV. THE STATE OF AFRICAN FORESTRY

11. An analysis of the state of forestry in Africa was made by the Commission on the basis of information supplied in national progress reports, the Secretariat Note "The State of Forestry in Africa" (FO:AFC-69/11) and by delegates who reviewed the major developments and problems in their respective countries.

12. Since forest lands in Africa covered almost 700 million ha. or 1/4 of the total land area, forestry was one of the principal resources on which the region's economic and social development was based. In addition, considerable areas, at present unproductive or under-utilized, were suitable for plantations leading to subsequent industrial use. These basic facts, together with the expected great increase in demand for forest products inside and outside the region, constituted a great challenge to forestry and offered Member Governments an opportunity to promote overall progress and industrialization in particular, through development of the forestry

and forest industries sector. The Commission recommended to Member Governments that industrialization through development of the forestry and forest industries sector should be accorded priority over industrial projects based on imported raw materials wherever the economics of roundwood production and the marketing conditions for forest products allowed this.

13. Wood processing merited special attention because wood could make its greatest social and economic contribution to the development of member countries and of the region as a whole only when processed.

14. In spite of its great areas suitable and available for timber production and its low consumption of processed wood per capita, Africa's foreign trade in forest products showed a net deficit in value in the order of no less than US\$ 80 million/year, because of the predominance of highly processed goods in imports and of raw materials, in particular logs, in exports. This pointed to the great need to expand forest industries so that timber processing could take place as close as possible to the forest resource. Since wood was a bulky, low unit-value raw material, it could not stand high transportation costs over long distances. Rising shipping costs also contributed to making wood less competitive. Difficulties imposed by the insufficient size of national markets and the ineffectiveness of producer countries in foreign markets should be overcome by international co-operation on a group country basis.

15. Most countries of the region had promulgated clearly defined forest policies. However, the rapid changes occurring in the world accentuated the need to keep forest policies under constant review and to adapt them to new requirements. In particular, the Commission agreed that Member Governments should make it their explicit aim to increase as rapidly as possible the share in exports of processed forest products, accompanied by a concomitant decrease in the quantities of roundwood exported.

16. The Commission pointed out to Member Governments that their national policy should be expressly to encourage local investment by providing assistance and incentives or to stimulate joint ventures in which adequate local participation avoided the prevalence of interests detrimental to the national economy. In this context, the Commission noted with interest the suggestion that exploitation of forests be zoned, and an example was cited in which the first and most accessible zone was reserved for nationals, while the second and third zones were for foreign investors; in the first zone funds were made available to the local investors.

17. In important areas of Africa the forest resources were dwindling. In view not only of the productive functions of forests but also of their close interrelationship with agriculture, the need to preserve adequate areas under forests was stressed. The Commission recognized that this involved definition of reserves or forest boundaries on the ground, reinforced with legal instruments. In this context, there was discussion on the question of shifting cultivation, which constituted in some countries an urgent problem, while others had been able to overcome the inherent difficulties and also to turn the practice to their advantage by so regulating and harnessing intermediate short-term agricultural use of forest lands as to avoid erosion and greatly lower the costs of subsequent forest replanting, particularly in the high forests. The Commission noted with interest that relevant information on shifting cultivation was presently being compiled for analysis by the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics at its Second Session.

18. The Commission noted with satisfaction that a start had been made in external financing of plantations, but expressed concern that financing still presented in most countries a serious problem to forestry activities, in particular plantation. It therefore requested international banks and aid-granting institutions to increase their assistance under conditions concomitant with the requirements of the forestry sector, in order to overcome these difficulties in financing.

19. The system of export-oriented logging based on creaming off the best trees was recognized as wasteful and inefficient and Member Governments were urged to intensify their efforts to eliminate this system. Experience indicated that processing close to the source of raw materials also led to the use of a wider variety of species and helped to reduce costs. The Commission recommended that Member Governments enforce measures aimed at ensuring utilization of a wider variety of species, thereby making fuller use of natural forests. In this context the recognition of properly processed wood as permanent building material and the widest possible use of fuelwood or charcoal instead of imported fuels were also advocated by the Commission. The Commission further recommended to the Director-General of FAO that increased attention be devoted in the Organization's work to studying the institutional backgrounds to how logging operations are conducted and organized.

20. The need for trained forestry personnel was recognized by the Commission as one of the most urgent in the region, although much was being done by Member Governments, either from their own resources or with assistance given under various aid programmes. The Commission considered that case studies on forestry education carried out by FAO could contribute to a better understanding of forestry education problems and thereby help to improve the situation; it welcomed the plan of organizing a regional seminar on forestry education at which representatives of forest administrations and forestry education institutes could jointly discuss the type and amount of forestry personnel to be trained. Finally, the Commission recommended to FAO that employment of forestry personnel be considered for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the planned World Conference on Forestry Education.

V. THE FORESTRY AND FOREST INDUSTRIES SECTOR IN THE FAO INDICATIVE WORLD PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: AFRICAN REGION

21. The Commission heard with interest a description of the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (IWP) and of the contribution of forestry to this Plan. The Forestry and Forest Industries Division's work on the IWP and the preliminary conclusions to be drawn from it were discussed by the Commission on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO:AFC-69/7,

22. The Commission considered the methodology developed and applied of such interest and the potential advantages to be derived from the exercise of such value, that it resolved to recommend to the Director-General of FAO that a special seminar for African countries be organized by FAO. At such a seminar foresters, forest industrialists and development planners from member nations should be brought together to become more fully acquainted with the Plan and with the methodology used by FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division, to exchange views on its application to forestry development planning in African countries and to foster mutual understanding of the needs and the potentialities of integrated African forestry development. The delegate of Ghana expressed the willingness of his government to host this seminar and the Commission took note with gratitude of this generous offer.

23. The Commission stressed the need to improve forest and forest products statistics and to keep data of national, regional and world-wide scope up to date so that studies on timber trends and prospects could be elaborated on a solid and realistic basis. The need to improve forest inventory data was underlined; the collection of such data had been greatly facilitated by the development of mathematical statistics and aerial photography now applicable to forest surveys. The Commission noted with satisfaction that FAO had recently published a handbook on forest inventory and the application of sampling to it, and recommended that this handbook be given wide distribution among all interested agencies in member countries. The Commission recognized that in assessing future roundwood supplies from natural forests, adequate data on forest inventories was required, modified by foreseeable changes, including as applicable the effects of shifting cultivation and the growing distance between roundwood production and wood consumption centres.

24. The Commission noted with satisfaction the strong growth prospects in Africa for consumption and for export trade in forest products shown by the preliminary findings of the study and stressed the desirability of developing domestic industry to supply these requirements. The trend towards increased local processing of wood needed to be accentuated, and importing as well as exporting countries would need to become competitive rather than to remain complementary, as they substantially were today, in particular in the European markets. Mutual advantage would be gained if a realistic and understanding attitude prevailed when considering investment opportunities associated with this trend. In this context, the Commission noted with interest the facilities offered by the FAO/Industry Cooperative Programme.

25. In order to develop adequately the raw material basis for domestic forest industries, the Commission stressed the need for proper management of existing natural forests and the development of appropriate plantations. The Commission associated itself with the views expressed by the Fifth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, which underlined the need to preserve adequate areas under forest cover - also in the interest of sustained and stable agriculture - and to prevent agricultural expansion into lands best suited to forest plantations. This required constant review of land-use patterns in the light of land capability surveys, supplemented by appraisals of economic and social needs which took the needs and potential of forestry duly into account.

26. The size, location and rate of establishment of plantations should be decided upon not only by applying the criteria of land availability and high growth potential, but also with reference to the market possibilities. The need to develop resources of long-fibred wood was stressed and the desirability was underlined of intensifying trial and selection of quick-growing species, in particular conifers. The Commission noted with satisfaction that in some instances difficulties in financing plantation activities had been overcome through loans from international banks, but urged that international financing institutions give more favourable consideration to requests for such loans, whenever these were based on well-elaborated projects showing clearly the economic and social gains to be expected from the proposed plantations.

27. The Commission recognized that fuller utilization of existing natural forests in supplying domestic and export requirements was hampered by the problems inherent in the existence of numerous species, often of unproved commercial value, especially in the tropical high forest. A solution to the problem depended on further utilization research and development and on market intelligence and promotion. The former might be greatly assisted by cooperation of research institutes in industrialized countries. With regard to the latter, the Commission noted with interest and fully endorsed the efforts being undertaken by FAO and UNCTAD to establish, with UNDP assistance, tropical timber bureaux with branches in Europe and North America to provide technical market intelligence and promote utilization of tropical timber, especially of the lesser known species.

VI. THE POSSIBILITIES FOR FOREST RECLAMATION OF THE FRINGE AREAS OF THE SAHARA

28. The Commission confirmed its interest in the Saharian question and in the need to develop national and international programmes to stabilize and reclaim the Sahara. Mention was made of extensive vegetation still existing at the time of the Romans in the sixth century, and the general recent expansion of desert conditions was confirmed.

29. Some countries had already set specific goals of trying to recreate natural vegetation on the edges of the Sahara and others were concentrating on sand-dune fixation. It was noted that one serious bottleneck to the development of local

programmes was insufficiency of appropriate extension work at the simplest, village level.

30. In discussing the causes of desertification mention was made of the over-utilization of forests and woodlands. It was noted that the population pressure in West Africa south of the Sahara, was moving north; this was the socio-geographic basis for one important aspect of Saharian problems, and it should be taken into account when assigning priorities.

31. It was suggested to FAO that experts be attached to the existing UNDP/FAO savanna research station in Nigeria to study wildlife management and to develop a project relating to the socio-economic aspects of the destruction of vegetation.

32. With respect to the man-fire-animal complex that was extending the Sahara, FAO activities included large-scale integrated projects, World Food Programme afforestation projects, FAO inter-divisional efforts to develop standards for the assessment of over-grazing, inexpensive aerial survey techniques and the use of wildlife as an alternative, lucrative form of land use through tourist development in national parks and hunting reserves or through wildlife utilization schemes. In training officers to administer these marginal lands the use of case histories was being developed and a list of traditional conservation practices had been prepared for use by extension workers as a basis for developing local extension programmes.

VII. THE TRENDS AND PROSPECTS FOR FOREST PLANTATIONS IN AFRICA

33. The Commission discussed the subject of forest plantations and forest regeneration on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:AFC-69/10. During the discussion on both man-made forests and natural forests, it was recognized that with dwindling natural forest areas and increasing requirements, a vigorous development of forest plantations was inevitable. The provision of large sources of raw materials suitably situated for forest industry development under economically viable conditions was an undeniable advantage.

34. The general reluctance of financing organizations to invest in plantation projects with a low return was mentioned. It was considered, however, that such investments should not be viewed solely in terms of financial returns - important though these were - but as an infrastructural development with far-reaching socio-economic results. Proper planning, integration with the processing industry and adaptation of plantation programmes to existing and foreseeable needs were indispensable for the preparation of sound projects. Inter-regional exchanges of information on the use of exotic species and if possible coordination of provenance trials would greatly facilitate the preparation of technically sound tree planting projects and programmes.

35. The facilities offered by FAO in cooperation with IBRD in providing financial assistance were noted. The Commission nevertheless expressed the wish that FAO investigate further sources of foreign aid for implementing plantation programmes as well as promote further exchanges of experience with species and techniques, particularly for lowland high forest zones.

36. Stress was laid on the importance of all aspects of the protection of man-made forests, as these were much more prone to extensive damage than naturally regenerated forest. Further, security of tenure was needed on land for forestry purposes since changing agricultural requirements, usually propelled by price changes in agricultural commodities, might alter the demand for land to the detriment of forestry, either by taking land away from forestry or by handing land over to forestry for rehabilitation after unsatisfactory agricultural activities. Long-term planning in forestry to combat this was essential.

37. Delegates nonetheless felt that there was no antagonism between man-made forests and natural forests. There was a place for both and many delegates cautioned against neglecting natural forests on the grounds of inferior production potential. Such forests at present formed the basis for many important economic activities and they contained resources with good prospects for the future; their potential was not fully utilized and further study and research might well enhance their worth even more. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics dealt with this matter and that FAO planned to organize in 1970 or 1971 a seminar on the management of tropical forests, in conjunction with the Danish Government.

38. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the question of seed procurement. International supply of reliable seed remained one of the biggest needs for forest crop improvement, and international action to improve the present situation was required. The Commission supported the action being taken by FAO in the field of tree planting and commended in particular FAO plans to strengthen its activities in facilitating international procurement of seeds and to prepare a manual on the programming of large-scale afforestation projects, covering not only the biological aspects but also the economic and social aspects involved in cost-benefit analysis.

VIII. THE ROLE OF FORESTRY IN RURAL ECONOMIES OF AFRICA WITH EMPHASIS ON MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

39. The role of forestry in rural economies of Africa, with emphasis on minor forest products, was discussed by the Commission on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO:APC-69/5.

40. Since more than four-fifths of the African population is rural and this rural population is expected to increase during the next two decades by about 50 %, the Commission recognized that overall development was influenced decisively by the development in rural areas. In this respect forestry could, and should, play a special role not only by providing timber but also by fulfilling social and protective functions and by providing non-wood products. The latter were often called minor or secondary products, although their importance was in very many cases far from minor or secondary for rural development and for the transition from subsistence economy to market economy.

41. The Commission welcomed the opportunity of discussing this important aspect of forestry's contribution to overall development and delegates enlarged the number of examples cited in the Secretariat note by mentioning very many more cases in which non-wood products have an important or even decisive influence on rural development. These examples included amongst others tanning materials, woody plants of medicinal value, which were important to the pharmaceutical industry, gum arabic production which led to high tax returns, the use of casuarina as a Christmas tree and for improving amenity of beaches, the production of beeswax, baskets, curios, and various sorts of artisan work. In some areas use of fuelwood for smoking fish or tea had given rise to an important income and increased production of fenceposts was accompanying expansion of livestock farming. In view of these and the many other examples cited, the Commission recommended that consideration be given to including the question of some of the major non-wood products on the agenda for its next session, for which more precise and clearly defined information should be provided by member countries for compilation by the Secretariat.

42. Another important aspect discussed by the Commission in this context was the protective function of forestry and the beneficial influence of trees for men, livestock, soil and agricultural crops, including provision of shade for cocoa and coffee plantations. In particular, the importance of windbreaks was singled out and the lack of adequate background information on this subject in tropical and sub-tropical conditions was stressed. The Commission recommended that supporting data be collected and that in drawing up the provisional agenda for its next session, due consideration be given to this aspect of forestry and its importance for the African region.

43. The Commission also recognized that a vigorous programme of farm forestry was of great value to some countries. The role of forest services was not confined to the existing forest resource or that to be established; they would have to take an active part in developing many farm economies. Studies prepared by FAO, as the international organization responsible for forestry, could help greatly in formulating and applying a long-term forest policy which gave due attention to the farm economy, that is to say a farm forest policy. The Commission agreed that FAO should seek from member countries any additional background information required to prepare studies on farm forestry applicable to African conditions.

IX. NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF FORESTRY EDUCATION IN AFRICA

44. The Commission discussed forestry education on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:AFC-69/9. The importance of forestry education in forestry development was recognized and the necessity of manpower studies emphasized. In order to study and plan financing and land-use meaningfully, adequate man-power planning at the various levels was indispensable: professional, sub-professional, skilled and unskilled labour.

45. The Commission noted with interest the methodology provisionally suggested and in which - for lack of locally-derived measures of labour requirements - empirical norms of technical personnel were used, complemented by applying empirical supervision ratios to arrive at estimated requirements for professional personnel.

46. The Commission recommended to the FAO Forestry and Forest Industries Division to study further the matter of assessing manpower requirements and to improve the data on the present number of forestry personnel; this information was required in order to estimate future requirements. The estimate of professional staff presently employed in the French-speaking countries of Africa seemed too low.

47. It was recognized that the facilities for forestry training in Africa should be greatly increased, so that the forestry sector was equipped to make a full contribution to overall development in member nations. In this context, the Commission stressed that while under special circumstances training in advanced countries offered certain advantages, it was generally desirable that forestry training should take place in an environment as similar as possible to that of expected employment; wherever national training facilities did not yet exist, use should preferably be made of those in adjacent countries within the region. Where such facilities were unavailable even in adjacent countries, as was the case at the professional level in French-speaking West African countries, they should be created as early as possible and it was requested that multilateral and bilateral aid programmes grant all necessary assistance in such cases.

48. The assistance already given by FAO and a number of donor countries in expanding and creating training facilities in forestry was gratefully acknowledged by many delegates, since it met an urgent need which existed throughout the region. In this context, the Commission again welcomed the initiative taken by FAO in organizing a seminar on forestry education in Africa. The Commission recommended that member

countries should review their future needs in forestry personnel so that concrete recommendations could be formulated during the seminar on how and where to expand existing or establish new facilities for forestry training in Africa, in particular in French-speaking West Africa.

49. Deficiencies in the number of trained personnel might be covered not only by creating new forestry schools but also by giving complementary training in forestry to graduates in related disciplines, it being understood that such measures were not a substitute for full training in forestry and should therefore be applied only during interim periods.

50. The number of forestry personnel was still insufficient in most countries. Although expected increases in forestry activities should increase the demand for personnel, the Commission expressed concern over inadequate employment opportunities in a number of cases, and strongly recommended that Member Governments ensure adequate and secure career opportunities in their forest services. The Commission further recommended that FAO should study employment opportunities in forestry in order to find solutions to the problem where it existed, and to avoid it elsewhere.

51. Some delegates pointed to the lack of forestry books and manuals at their training institutes and asked FAO assistance in overcoming such shortages.

52. Improvement in the training of forest workers was considered as important as training at the professional and technical levels. The Commission gratefully acknowledged the assistance given in this field in the past by FAO and ILO, in particular through training courses, but recommended that both organizations increase further their assistance in training instructors for forest workers in order to improve the present unsatisfactory situation. (para.52)

X. THE COORDINATION OF FORESTRY RESEARCH IN THE AFRICAN REGION

53. The Commission discussed forestry research in Africa on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:AFV-69/2. It recognized that vigorous and well-oriented research activities were a pre-requisite for an adequate contribution by the forestry sector to overall development and that good coordination of research would do much to ensure the success of Africa's research efforts. In this context, the Commission noted with interest the various actions being undertaken to coordinate forestry research at a sub-regional level.

54. The Commission took note of the important role that the CTFT and EAAFRD were playing in the coordination of forestry research work in the region. The Commission restated its own responsibility in this field, and emphasized the need for closer coordination of African forestry research than had been achieved so far. It emphasized the need for more direct exchanges between visiting forest research workers in the region and the need to institutionalize these exchanges on a permanent basis. The Commission also agreed that this problem should be approached on a sub-regional basis as a first step towards coordination at the regional level.

55. The Commission postponed any decision on the appropriate machinery for forestry research coordination until its next session. In order to facilitate its future deliberations on this problem, the Commission asked the Secretariat to invite the CTFT, EAAFRD and Commonwealth Forestry Bureau to report to the next session on their programmes of work and plans for coordination of forest research in the region and to continue to cooperate with IUFRO in this respect.

56. The Commission heard with interest reports from several delegates on research activities and problems, in the course of which progress in research activities was often partly credited to assistance received under various international or bilateral aid programmes. It deplored that lack of travel funds often prevented inter-

institute relations from being as close as would be desirable.

57. Improved dissemination of forestry research results was needed not only between countries but also within individual countries in order to ensure early application of results, even though these might sometimes be only of a preliminary character.

58. The Commission recognized the value of a standardized terminology for the description of vegetation in Africa and acknowledged the progress made which had resulted in the Nomenclature of African Forest Formations drawn up at Yangambi in 1956 under the former Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara. However, since this scheme of nomenclature was envisaged as a preliminary one which should be revised and elaborated in the light of subsequent knowledge, the Commission asked the Secretariat to contact the appropriate Section of IUFRO for technical advice, on the basis of which the Commission could decide on the appropriate steps to be taken.

XI. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

59. The Commission heard with interest a report by B. Dioum (Senegal), Chairman of the Working Party on Wildlife Management, on the Working Party's activities. It expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved and adopted the final report on the Working Party's Third Session without further comment. (Annex 4)

60. The Commission noted the progress achieved by the Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems and agreed that its new title should be: "Joint Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions - Silva Mediterranea". Furthermore, the Commission agreed that the terms of reference of the Committee should be changed to read as follows:

"The Committee, taking into account the trends in silviculture and in the use of forest lands in the Mediterranean area, shall:

- a) advise on the reorientation or improvements required in forestry techniques and practices in order to adapt them to new situations and needs;
- b) determine and carry out, in collaboration with Member Nations and with the support of the appropriate national forest agencies, the technical studies and surveys deemed necessary in order to help the governments concerned to formulate the main lines of their forest policy for the Mediterranean area or to facilitate its implementation;
- c) identify forestry research priorities in the Mediterranean area, recommend and coordinate research projects of common interest to several countries, and evolve machinery for the coordination of national research efforts, with the support of the Director-General of FAO and of Member Nations.

After approval by the Chairmen of the three regional commissions - African, European and Near East - the recommendations of the Joint Committee shall be submitted to the Director-General of the Organization for distribution to Governments."

XII. PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREST DEVELOPMENT IN THE TROPICS

61. The progress achieved by the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics was discussed on the basis of the final report on the Committee's first session and an oral report given by the Secretariat on preparations for the Committee's second session.

62. The Commission noted with satisfaction the work accomplished so far, endorsed the Committee's recommendations, and welcomed the fact that its own policy decisions on forestry development in tropical Africa would be facilitated by the technical work carried out by the newly established Committee. In view of the diverse problems faced by tropical forestry the Commission recommended that the establishment by the Committee of different regional and/or sub-regional Working Parties should be considered at the Committee's second session.

63. The Commission agreed that the follow-up work to the Committee's First Session should figure prominently in the agenda to be drawn up for the Second Session. It also agreed that the role of tree plantations in savanna development, utilization research aimed at expanding tropical timber markets, and forest industries - in particular sawmilling - in tropical forests, should be included in the provisional agenda of the Committee's second session. It further recommended that an item on comparative provenance trials be considered for inclusion in this agenda.

XIII. THE WORK OF FAO'S FORESTRY AND FOREST INDUSTRIES DIVISION

64. The Commission discussed FAO's work in forestry and forest industries on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO:AFC-59/8. It noted with satisfaction the efforts made to integrate forestry into overall agricultural and general economic and social development; although these efforts and the endeavour to concert forestry development with progress in related fields absorbed much manpower and time, this approach was considered appropriate.

65. The Commission noted that the next World Forest Inventory would be undertaken on a regional basis and learned with satisfaction that the 1969 regional forest inventory would deal with Africa; it urged Member Governments to provide the best available information in reply to the questionnaire for this 1969 African inventory, so that it be as accurate as possible and constitute a useful working document for all those interested in the development of the region's forest resources.

66. The Commission noted with regret that a number of activities included in FAO's programme of work, enumerated in section IV of the Secretariat Note, had not yet been carried out for lack of funds and personnel.

67. As to FAO's future work in forestry and forest industries, the Commission agreed in general to the priorities suggested in the Secretariat Note, which accorded with the five areas of endeavour in FAO's overall work programme. However, the Commission recommended that the application of research results and the role of forestry in land use planning should be ranked among the topics to be given highest priority. It was also recommended that increased attention be devoted in FAO's programme of work to the question of natural regeneration, which was an important and urgent problem in forestry in most African countries. The importance of housing in the improvement of living conditions in rural areas of Africa was stressed and the role of low-cost wooden houses and wooden housing elements was underlined; in this context, the International Consultation on Wood in Structures and Housing, planned for 1970, was welcomed. It was hoped that this Consultation would help to eliminate legal provisions still existing in some African countries, which prevented wood from being used in structures and housing to its full potential.

68. The Commission also recommended that direct contacts between staff of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division and the authorities responsible for forestry and forest industries in member countries should be intensified. This would help in drawing up future programmes of work concomitant with the most urgent needs in African forestry.

XIV. FAO STUDY ON FOREST POLICY, LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

69. The Commission acknowledged gratefully the services rendered by this useful study, which had been prepared by Mr. T. François almost two decades ago. At the same time the Commission recognized that, as a result of the changed economic and social conditions under which forestry had to work today, the study was no longer up to date.

70. The Commission recognized the necessity of preparing a new version of this study which would take into account the progress and problems in modern forestry. In view of the complexity of the task, the Commission decided to authorize the establishment of a group of correspondents who would collaborate with the FAO Forestry and Forest Industries Division as regards African aspects of the study, in the preparation of a preliminary draft. It was agreed that the African group of correspondents be composed of experts working in their personal capacity and nominated by Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda.

XV. EXTERNAL AID TO AFRICAN FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

71. The Commission's deliberations culminated in its discussion on aid to African forestry development, which was based on Secretariat Note FO:AFC-69/4 and its four addenda explaining the bilateral aid programmes of Belgium, Canada, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany.

72. In the oral introduction given by the Secretariat, the intensification of co-operation between bilateral and multilateral aid programmes was stressed; this had, among other things, led to the employment of 50 associate experts in various fields of forestry and the planning of no less than 5 forestry seminars to be carried out in 1969 jointly by FAO and bilateral aid-granting agencies. Similarly, the fruitful cooperation with international agencies, in particular ILO, was emphasized. The Commission expressed satisfaction about this cooperation and recommended that FAO, as the international agency responsible for forestry and forest industries, continue to strengthen this liaison between the various organizations granting aid to forestry and forest industries.

73. The Commission welcomed the presence of representatives of ILO and of observers from EEC, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany and Norway and heard with great interest their statements on the history and nature of their respective aid programmes and their application to African forestry development, present and potential. The representatives and observers undertook to communicate to their competent authorities the wishes and recommendations of the Commission with regard to aid.

74. The Commission expressed gratitude for the assistance already given to African forestry development, but strongly emphasized that further great increases in aid were required to enable African forestry to develop its potential. In this context, the Commission insisted that many conditions at present imposed by aid programmes needed to be revised to allow effective application of aid to forestry. It was recognized that many aid programmes had already done much since their inception to bring their form and conditions more into line with the requirements of African forestry, but further efforts in this direction were needed and it was hoped that this session would result in a great advance towards this goal.

75. Increased aid in communicating technical skills and great increases in capital aid in a form commensurate with the particular features of African forestry, were given highest priority by the Commission. In this context, the Commission stressed that the yard-stick of short-term direct rentability was insufficient to evaluate the merits of most forestry projects. The indirect benefits from forestry,

in particular its social and protective functions, needed to be fully considered when negotiating and deciding the amount, form and conditions of capital aid to forestry.

76. The Commission also stressed the need for further assistance in project identification and formulation. It considered that intensified contacts through country visits and participation in meetings could mutually benefit both the aid-granting and the aid-receiving agencies. The Commission recommended that the Director-General of FAO approach the President of IBRD in order to ensure in future an adequate participation of foresters in IBRD annual courses on project formulation. The Commission welcomed FAO's proposal to compile a handbook on how to draw up plantations projects.

77. In view of the particular importance it attached to the problem of aid to production forestry, the Commission adopted the following recommendation:

" THE AFRICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION,

Considering the role of African forests in meeting world timber requirements;

Considering the magnitude of regional imports of wood-based products and the regrettable discrepancy between their value and that of exports, which results in a considerable net deficit for the economy of the region;

Recognizing the major role forest industries should play in the economic development of the region;

Wishing to ensure timber production on a sustained basis in the region through the establishment of new plantations and the more rational use of natural stands;

1. Recommends to member nations endowed with natural sources of raw material to take appropriate steps to speed up its processing into finished or semi-finished products before export, and urges FAO to assist by all possible means in developing the structures and conditions necessary for this industrialization;
2. Requests that in granting aid to forestry programmes the respective agencies should give due regard to training and should go beyond pre-investment studies by including investment projects for the production or processing of the raw material;
3. Recommends that FAO, as executing agency for forestry programmes financed by multilateral aid, support the above request with multilateral financing institutions and that a special programme of aid for afforestation and forest industrial development in the region be created."

XVI. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

78. The delegates of Algeria, the Central African Republic and Kenya, on behalf of their Governments, invited the Commission to convene its next session in their respective capitals. The Commission noted with gratitude these kind invitations and resolved, in accordance with Rule IV-2 of its Rules of Procedure, to leave it to the Director-General of FAO to set the date and place of the next session. In doing so the Commission expressed the wish that its Third Session be held in 1971.

XVII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

79. The Delegation of Ghana, in the name of all the delegates and of FAO, thanked the Government of the Republic of Togo for acting as host for this session of the Commission and for the excellent arrangements made for this purpose.

XVIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

80. This report was unanimously adopted by the Commission on 25 January 1969.

AFRICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
Second Session

FO:AFC-69/Rep.
Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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<u>Chairman</u>	:	-	A. Méatchi (Togo)
<u>Vice-Chairmen</u>	:	-	M. Rukuba (Uganda)
		-	M. Traoré (Upper Volta)
		-	L. Zaraia (Algeria)
<u>Rapporteurs</u>	:	-	J. François (Ghana)
		-	C. Diop (Mauritania)
<u>Liaison Officer</u>	:	-	V.E. Dagadou (Togo)
<u>Secretary</u>	:	-	H.J. Reichardt (FAO)
<u>Assistant Secretary</u>	:	-	R. Gutzwiller (FAO)

Representative of the Director-General of FAO: M. Mensah, FAO Regional Representative for Africa; Representative of the Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division: L. Giménez-Quintana, Chief, Forest Policy Branch.

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- R. Baltaxe, Project Operations Officer
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- J.J. Swift
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- C. Lankester, Liaison Officer for the World Food Programme
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AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. The state of African forestry 1966/68
4. The forestry and forest industries sector in the FAO Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development : African region
5. The possibilities for forest reclamation of the fringe areas of the Sahara
6. The trends and prospects of forest plantations in Africa
7. The role of forestry in rural economies of Africa, with emphasis on minor forest products
8. Needs and problems of forestry education in Africa
9. The co-ordination of forestry research in the African region
10. Review of activities of subsidiary bodies :
 - (a) Ad hoc Working Party on Wildlife Management
 - (b) Ad hoc Working Party on Savannah Forestry
 - (c) Joint Teak Sub-Commission
 - (d) Joint Sub-Commission on Mediterranean Forestry Problems
11. Progress report of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics
12. The work of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division
13. FAO Study on Forest Policy, Law and Administration
14. External aid to African forestry development - past action and future needs .
 - (a) Multilateral aid
 - (b) Bilateral aid
15. Other business
16. Date and place of the next session
17. Adoption of report.

AFRICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
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Annex 3

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Document</u> <u>code number</u>	<u>Title of Document</u>
1	- FO:AFC-69/1	: - Provisional Agenda
3	- FO:AFC-69/11	: - The state of forestry in Africa - Secretariat Note
<u>National reports submitted by the Member Countries:</u>		
	- Cameroon	-- Malawi
	- Central African Republic	-- Mauritius
	- Chad	- Niger
	- Dahomey	- Nigeria
	- Ethiopia	- Rwanda
	- Gabon	- Senegal
	- Ghana	- Sierra Leone
	- Ivory Coast	- Togo
	- Kenya	- Uganda
	- Madagascar	- Zambia
4	- FO:AFC-69/7	: - The forestry and forest industries sector in the FAO Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, African Region - Secretariat Note
5	- FO:AFC-69/12	: - Stabilization and reclamation of forest lands bordering the Sahara - Secretariat Note
6	- FO:AFC-69/10	: - The trends and prospects of forest plantations in Africa - Secretariat Note
7	- FO:AFC-69/5	: - The role of forestry in rural economies with emphasis on minor forest products - Secretariat Note
8	- FO:AFC-69/9	: - Needs and problems of forestry education in Africa - Secretariat Note
9	- FO:AFC-69/2	: - The co-ordination of forestry research in the African region - Secretariat Note
10	- FO:AFC-69/3	: - Review of activities of subsidiary bodies - Secretariat Note
12	- FO:AFC-69/8	: - The Programme of Work of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division - Secretariat Note
13	- FO:AFC-69/6	: - Revision of the FAO study on forest policy, law and administration - Secretariat Note
14	- FO:AFC-69/4	: - Multilateral technical and financial assistance in the field of forestry - Secretariat Note
"	- FO:AFC-69/4 Add.1	: - Belgian bilateral aid in forestry

<u>Agenda</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Document</u> <u>code number</u>	<u>Title of Document</u>
14	- FO:AFC-69/4 Add.2	: - Canadian bilateral aid programme for Africa
"	- FO:AFC-69/4 Add.3	: - Denmark's bilateral technical co-operation in African forestry development
"	- FO:AFC-69/4 Add.4	: - Development aid by the Federal Republic of Germany

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Annex 4

REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
(Lomé, 15-18 January 1969)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Working Party on Wildlife Management of the African Forestry Commission held its Third Session in Lomé, at the kind invitation of the Government of Togo, from 15 to 18 January 1969. The session was followed by a study tour to national parks in Dahomey, Upper Volta and Niger, kindly organized by the respective governments.

2. The session was attended by delegates from the following twenty-two countries: Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda and Upper Volta; by representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; and by observers from the Organization of African Unity and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Mr. T. Riney, Chief, Wildlife and Forest Recreation Section, represented the Director of the Forestry and Forest Industries Division of FAO. Mr. A. de Vos and Mr. J.J. Swift, officers of the Wildlife and Forest Recreation Section, acted as Secretary and Assistant-Secretary respectively.

The participants are listed in Annex 4-a.

3. Participants were welcomed by Mr. V. Dagadou, Chairman of the Second Session of the Working Party, who recalled that at that session the Working Party had adopted a draft African Convention for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife, a technical document dealing entirely with wildlife and its habitat. He underlined that this session had for mission to enlighten African and world opinion on the importance of the wildlife of Africa, which was the source of an appreciable revenue to the continent. If the Third Session of the Working Party could find concrete and practical solutions to the many problems included on the agenda, this would be a new step forward in the conservation of natural resources and in particular the management of wildlife.

4. The opening address was delivered by the Hon. Pierre Adossama, Ministre Délégué à la Présidence and Minister of Rural Development. He welcomed the delegates of member countries, experts and representatives from the FAO and other international organizations in the name of the Government and the people of Togo. The invitation to hold this session in Togo underlined the interest of the Government in the activities of FAO. The Government of Togo had paid particular attention to the problems of nature conservation in general and of protection and management of wildlife in particular. In this respect new legislation on wildlife protection and on hunting had been adopted in January 1968, inspired by the draft African Convention for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife which had been finalized by the Working Party at its Second Session, in 1967. There was no need to stress the importance of wildlife in economic and social development, its scientific and educational values, and its importance for tourism and leisure activities. The present generation had the responsibility to manage wildlife resources and to pass them on to future generations. The Working Party would have many problems to solve, including the role of wildlife as a protein resource, animal introductions and the management and development of national parks - including national policies, public education, training of technical personnel and integration of national parks with neighbouring land uses.

5. Mr. T. Riney, speaking in the name of the Director of the Forestry and Forest Industries Division of FAO, welcomed delegates and observers to the meeting, and in particular the representatives of UNESCO, OAU and IUCN. He thanked the Government of Togo for its hospitality and the efficient arrangements made for the session. He noted the steady growth of the Working Party since its First Session at Kampala in 1965. The Working Party was of great importance in keeping FAO up to date on the problems of training, research and development faced by technical departments dealing with national parks and wildlife in Africa. Mr. Riney reported that the draft African Convention for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife, finalized by the Working Party at its Second Session, had already been used by at least ten African Member Nations in the revision of their national legislation on national parks, wildlife and hunting. Now that work on the Convention was finished, the Working Party was entering a new phase of its work. He hoped that during the session special groups would meet to consider in more detail some specific points of technical interest, as had been suggested by the Second Session.

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

6. The provisional agenda, drawn up by the FAO Secretariat after consultation with Member Governments, was approved as submitted. (Annex 4-b).
7. The documents submitted to delegates for consideration are listed in Annex 4-c.

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

8. Mr. B. Dioum, Directeur des Eaux, Forêts et Chasses of Senegal, was appointed Chairman of the Working Party. Mr. F. Katete, Director of National Parks of Uganda, was appointed Vice-Chairman and Mr. B. Maachou, of the Forest Service of Algeria, was appointed rapporteur.

IV. REVIEW OF POLICIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

a) National policies and achievements

9. National delegations reported on progress in wildlife management since the Second Session of the Working Party. These reports indicated great progress since the Fort-Lamy meeting and were a measure of the enthusiasm and interest of member governments in this field. Delegates did not hesitate to discuss their problems and to make suggestions as to how they should be solved.
10. Several delegations pointed out that wildlife populations were still decreasing and that this created an important problem as regards the production of wild animal protein. Laws would have to be enforced. Several countries had improved wildlife legislation and it was encouraging to note that limited hunting seasons were being imposed. The text on the conservation and management of wildlife adopted by the Working Party at Fort-Lamy had played a catalysing role in this respect. The need for trained personnel at various levels had become more acute and the action of UNDP and FAO in establishing the Garoua School and providing introductory lectures in wildlife management at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria was strongly supported. The problem of control of wild animal populations was increasing as land use was intensified. The relationship between decreases in leopard populations and increases in monkey populations was illustrated. Better animal control practices were needed and for this and other reasons strengthened wildlife and national park services were essential.
11. Reference was made to the need for more investigation of wildlife diseases and the role they play in livestock populations; the need for FAO assistance in this respect was acknowledged, as was the need for international and bilateral assistance in wildlife and national park management. Although most countries had invested in better tourist facilities, including hotels and lodges, it was pointed out that funds for development were generally inadequate. The need for conservation education and a

better understanding of wildlife problems was stressed by many delegates and it was pointed out that this education should be carried out at all levels. The need for conservation education material was also underlined.

12. Reference was made to the need for setting up special types of game reserves, for instance for the protection of waterfowl, and the problem of protecting vanishing or threatened species was raised; the need for management and funds for protection of these species was stressed.

b) FAO activities

13. Secretariat Note FO:AFC/WL-69/17, summarizing FAO's activities in the field of wildlife management and national parks, was introduced, as was an information note in the form of an aide memoire concerning the draft African Convention for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife elaborated by the Working Party at its last session. After discussing the future of this draft Convention, and considering with satisfaction the African Convention on Nature and Natural Resources signed at Algiers in September 1968 by the OAU Heads of State, the Working Party recommended to the African Forestry Commission that the draft Convention for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife be given the widest possible circulation among member nations, in order that the governments might use it as a technical working document in the revision of their national legislation on national parks and wildlife management.

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V. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE SECOND SESSION OF THE WORKING PARTY

a) Assessment and control of trade in wildlife products

14. Background papers by Messrs. W. von Richter, B.K. Davis and B. Dioum (Fo:AFC/WL-68/1, 69/8 and 69/18 respectively), dealing with certain aspects of these problems, were introduced. The capture and trade of wild animals and the use of wildlife products was lucrative to both entrepreneurs and Governments. For these reasons, adequate records should be kept on available populations and on the number of animals captured, traded and exported; and a licensing structure should be established to obtain adequate government revenues and statistical data.

15. In Botswana, the income of the Game Department had been doubled over the last year, mainly by coordinating several activities connected with wild animal hides and trophies: improved legislation, creation of national parks, staff training and development of wildlife management practices. Many improvements, such as a better treatment of skins, would still be required, however. In Senegal a system had been developed for improving statistics on animal capture and trade. A certificate was used consisting of three parts: one for capture, one for health inspection and one for export.

16. Maximum utilization of the wildlife resource could not be achieved until more information was obtained on the organization and size of the present trade, as well as better knowledge of the biology of the wildlife species utilized. The need for international regulation of the trade remained.

b) Animal problems and control

17. In the discussion the need for advice on animal control and censuses of animals was stressed. Nuisance animals should be harvested if possible to provide protein for food, and therefore control personnel should be trained in appropriate harvesting techniques.

VI. WILDLIFE UTILIZATION

18. A background paper by Mr. I.S.C. Parker (FO:AFC/WL-69/5), drawing attention to the need for rational utilization of wildlife for human food and other products, was introduced. Certain wild animals might be better protein producers than domestic livestock. To permit better utilization, departments involved with management should increase their staff of technically competent specialists. The Working Party was informed that the Government of Kenya had requested that it be made quite clear that document FO:AFC/WL-69/5 represented the author's personal opinion. The Working Party rejected the views expressed in the paper concerning the reorganization of departments at present responsible for wildlife management.

19. Background paper FO:AFC/WL-69/7, by Mr. P. Hemingway, pointed out that, despite a decline in the quality of the experience since 1900, tourist safari hunting remained popular. In some areas recreational hunting had already been reconciled with schemes for intensive exploitation of the range to produce meat and dairy products. Tourist hunting was more suitable for areas surrounding game viewing parks or strict nature reserves, since it resulted in a minimum disturbance of the buffer zone. It was important that the countries themselves benefit fully from the activities of safari organizations.

20. Background paper FO:AFC/WL-69/9, by Mr. St. J.A. Clotey, presented data on wildlife as a source of protein in Ghana. Eleven percent of the total animal protein consumed in the country was from wild animals. Careful management of this resource was necessary, because Ghana did not have the potential for a large production of livestock. A rodent, the grass-cutter, provided a major portion of this meat and research was underway to develop this resource. During the discussion it was pointed out that governments should regulate the proportion of the wildlife population to be exploited. Unless scientific evidence and specific wildlife disease surveys were considered, veterinary and public health legislation promulgated might become a serious bottleneck.

VII. ANIMAL INTRODUCTIONS

21. Secretariat Note FO:AFC/WL-69/19 pointed out that moving wild animals from one place to another had become easier and introductions had increased greatly during recent times. IUCN had prepared a statement on the problem of the introduction of non-indigenous plants and animals. Steps to be taken to minimize inherent dangers involved in introductions included: a) prevention of accidental introductions; b) introduction into national parks and equivalent reserves only if the species formerly existed in the area; and c) no introduction of new species into a habitat without thorough study.

VIII. MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

a) Range management problems, including use of fire and water

22. A background paper by Mr. G. Child (FO:AFC/WL-69/6), emphasizing the importance of clearly defined policies on administration, management and development of national parks, was discussed. Co-ordinated activities within a park result in savings in money and manpower. Priorities for management were established by the use of the "syndrome" method of analysing ecosystems. High priority should be given to the development of a correct burning policy; control of fire could be co-ordinated with road systems, where graded firebreaks served both purposes. Tourist amenities must be integrated with the range management programme and the development of water supplies. The problem of developing and implementing burning policies was discussed and the importance of maintaining case histories on ecological responses to fires was emphasized.

b) Developing tourism in parks: economic and financial questions, accommodation, airfields, roads

23. The development and improvement of national parks in Dahomey was described in a background paper by Mr. J.C.G. Dubreuil (FO:AFC/WL-69/14). A small country with limited means but an effective administration could develop a park in which both wildlife populations and visitors could increase satisfactorily. Management was facilitated by the use of aerial photograph. In background paper FO:AFC/WL-69/22, by Mr. P. Thresher, the economic aspects of tourism were considered on the basis of a design for a "model" park for 100,000 visitors annually. Estimates were made of road building, maintenance and recurrent costs and of benefits to the national economy. This approach could be used to good advantage in other countries.

24. The Working Party recognized the importance of national parks and wildlife in the development of tourism - an essential source of foreign currency - and recommended to Member Nations that they promote the creation and management of national parks and other reserves and the protection of wildlife. In view of the importance of infrastructure investments as an indispensable preliminary to the development of tourism, the Working Party requested that international banks and other financing organizations give particular attention to tourist investment and infrastructure projects in wildlife management areas, and that FAO follow this subject up and help in the preparation of detailed requests for financing. It also stressed the importance of coordination at the national and regional level between technical services and other responsible organizations, and recommended to Member Nations that they ensure such coordination.

Recom.
No.2

c) National park interpretation

25. A background paper by Mr. F.A. Katete (FO:AFC/WL-69/4), outlining the development of conservation education programmes in Uganda's national parks, was introduced. Camps were organized for school children and adults to increase public awareness of conservation. This programme might have a more lasting effect on the management of wildlife than would an increase in law enforcement. Background paper FO:AFC/WL-69/10, by Mr. F. Minot, outlined the facilities and programme of the Wildlife Education Centre in Nairobi National Park. An expert was made available to develop this Centre. The importance of having separate programmes for different audiences and the need for an Education Warden attached to the Park Service was stressed.

d) Training national park staff

26. A background paper by Mr. A.J. Mence (FO:AFC/WL-69/2) described the methods used at the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka to train students to kill certain animals which had become dangerous as efficiently and humanely as possible, once the necessity to eliminate them had been established. Comparable methods could be used by Game Departments.

27. During the session a study group composed of representatives of French-speaking states from tropical Africa met to discuss the future wildlife training school at Garoua, in Cameroon. Two FAO experts at Garoua informed the group about the running of the school, the teaching and the date of the start of courses; this date could not yet be fixed precisely because of delays in the construction of buildings. As soon as possible more precise information would be sent to interested states on the size of their proposed contribution to the running expenses of the school, the importance of which had been urged at the Working Party's Second Session. The Working Party expressed its satisfaction at the fact that this project had been approved by the UNDP and that preliminary operations had already started, and urged that the financial assistance needed for the construction of the school be made available rapidly to the Federal Republic of Cameroon; it recommended that FAO, UNDP (Special Fund) and the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon take all possible measures in order that teaching might start at the earliest possible opportunity.

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No.3

e) Research and information priorities

28. Background papers by Mr. G. Moisan and Mr. G. Child (FO:AFC/WL-69/16 and 69/23 respectively), stressing the need for basic historical and ecological research as a prerequisite for park management, were discussed. Where trained specialists were not available for detailed research on the population dynamics of wildlife and plant ecology, administrators could make better use of available personnel. After some training, game scouts and guards could collect data on a continuing basis on trends in wildlife populations and vegetation conditions, which were badly needed and were almost non-existent. In the discussion the acute need for qualified personnel was again stressed.

f) Co-ordination with surrounding land uses: land use planning problems

29. Problems of land use around Murchison Falls National Park in Uganda were outlined in background paper FO:AFC/WL-69/12, by Mr. R.J. Wheeler. Game cropping, cattle ranching and large-scale group farming were suggested as being more desirable from a park management point of view than intensive agriculture, because human population densities would be lower and fire control would be easier. Game cropping areas were recommended as being the most desirable. A control authority to manage all forms of land use was recommended for the areas surrounding the park. Background paper FO:AFC/WL-69/13, by Mr. M.O. Abu Seninna, described the problems of Dinder National Park in the Sudan. A proposed irrigation canal threatened the migration route of some wildlife during the wet season and pressure from cattle interests to use the park, as well as increased use of the wet season habitat, threatened the populations of large herbivores in the park. A land use planning commission formed in 1968 had not reached an agreement on a master plan for the area. In the discussion it was recommended that buffer zones should be established when planning for new parks and that these should be administered with multiple land use objectives in mind.

g) National parks policy and park management plans

30. Examples of park policies adopted in Tanzania and Congo (Kinshasa) were given in background papers FO:AFC/WL-69/11 and 69/20, by Messrs E.W. Russell and A. Mburanumwe respectively. Firstly, the goals to be attained had to be selected from among numerous alternatives; once the goal of a national park had been agreed upon, the methods to be adopted for working towards this goal could be discussed and selected and the management decisions could subsequently be implemented. A research service should be provided for monitoring environmental changes.

IX. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

31. The representative of UNESCO reported on the activities of his Organization in ecological research, conservation of nature and natural resources and education and training in these fields. In particular, he drew attention to the resolutions of the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for the Rational Utilization of the Resources of the Biosphere, organized by UNESCO, with the assistance of FAO, IUCN and other agencies, in Paris in September 1968. The conclusions of that Conference would give UNESCO a basis for increasing its programmes in all fields pertaining to ecology, nature conservation and rational land use planning.

32. The representative of the UNDP described the activities of his Organization and drew attention to projects dealing with nature protection. Particular mention was made of the two wildlife training projects, Mweka in Tanzania and Garoua in Cameroon. New requests on national parks being prepared by the governments concerned were also mentioned, particularly those resulting from a UNDP consultant mission to Congo (Kinshasa) and a new mission to Gabon. Plant protection projects which, to a certain extent, affect nature reserves, and in particular the regional quelea project, were also mentioned.

33. The representative of OAU described his Organization's activities in the field of education, science, research and technical co-operation. These were carried out by the education and scientific unit, whose regional secretariat was based in Lagos under an Executive Secretary. This centre had 4 sub-regional technical bureaux; named were the Inter-African Bureau of Soil in Bangui, the Inter-African Animal Health Bureau in Nairobi and the Publications Office in Niamey. Activities in the technical field were diversified. Two quarterly journals were issued: the "Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases" and "African Soils". In the field of legislation OAU had promoted the African Phytosanitary Convention which regulated the importation of vegetative materials and seeds into Africa. The Convention also established a chain of plant quarantine centres in Africa. Last September the Heads of State and Governments of Africa had signed the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

34. The IUCN observer described his Organization and its various activities, with particular reference to its work in Africa, which had been given special attention since the end of the 1950's. IUCN had co-operated directly with several African governments which had requested advice. At the moment about 15 African governments were members of IUCN and Africa was represented on IUCN's Executive Board and on the various permanent commissions. Several IUCN missions had worked in various parts of Africa. IUCN had also assisted OAU in matters dealing with conservation, for instance the 1968 African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. In 1970 IUCN was planning to convene a conference on the conservation of renewable natural resources, in Madagascar.

X. OTHER BUSINESS

35. The Working Party considered that construction of roads, buildings and other works inside national parks should be planned by the national park authorities. If the execution of such work was carried out by constructors not belonging to the national park authority, the latter should ultimately be responsible for the work by supervision and control. In cases where lodges, hotels, restaurants and other tourist facilities were run by concessionaires, the latter should be obliged to comply with all national park rules and be under the control of the national park authority.

36. The Working Party, considering: a) the large area that may be covered by a national park; b) that all the actions that tend to maintain or improve the harmonious equilibrium between the different environmental factors are described in a park management plan; c) that this management plan is spread over many years and should be implemented by a single agency; and d) in consequence the necessity of co-ordinating the different actions within a national park; recommended to Member Nations that a single management agency be put in charge of each park, in order to avoid possible decisions or actions contrary to the management plan and to the goals of the park itself, that this agency be provided with the legal and material means necessary for the implementation of the management plan, and that any decision not foreseen in the management plan be submitted to the management agency for approval.

Recom.
No.4

37. At present national parks were sometimes over-used by the concentration of too many visitors simultaneously in the same place; a system of control measures to limit the number of visitors was briefly discussed. Various aspects of ecosystem protection in national parks were also discussed. As the concept of ecosystem is a complex matter, it was felt that it would not at this stage be possible to reach any general recommendation about how to protect representative ecosystems and particularly those which are peculiar to individual countries. It was suggested that the topic be dealt with at a future meeting.

38. The co-ordination of conservation and management measures in contiguous national parks situated in neighbouring countries was discussed in the light of the recommendations made by the Inter-African Conference on National Parks (Goma, Congo

Recom.
No.5

(Kinshasa), May 1967), as summarized in the background paper by Mr. A.J. Mokuwa (FO:AFG/WL-69/3). The Working Party, recognizing the national and international problems inherent in frontier and contiguous national parks and reserves, and the need for international collaboration in the task of their management and administration, recommended to Member Nations: that management and administration of frontier and contiguous national parks and reserves be harmonized by regular meetings between the appropriate national authorities, in order to discuss and act on matters arising out of their individual problems that might affect neighbouring countries; and that all steps be taken to make it easier for the authorities of neighbouring countries to watch over and control the border areas.

39. The view was expressed that exotic species should not be introduced in national parks. Such introductions were contradictory to the purpose and to most existing rules of national parks. Some exception might be made where exotic species of fish had already been introduced for sport fishing. In principle, however, all introductions of exotic species in national parks were undesirable.

Recom.
No.6

40. The Working Party considered that the attention of governments should be drawn to some basic pre-requisites for the rational use of wildlife; these were also essential for the effective control of trade in wild animals and their products. The Working Party drew attention to the magnitude of the trade in live wild animals and their products, the economic significance of the trade to African countries and the obvious value of wildlife as a source of protein; and pointed out the danger of exploitation and mismanagement of the wildlife resource and therefore the need for management of wildlife on a sustained yield basis and for introduction of legislation to achieve the maximum value to the country and to ensure the protection of rare species, in accordance with Article 8 of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. It recommended to Member Governments that:

a) national legislation and administrative machinery to control the trade in wild animals and their products be introduced and co-ordinated between the various technical departments responsible; b) steps be taken to harmonize on a regional basis all regulations concerning the exploitation of wildlife and the import and export of live wild animals and their products; c) the numbers of various animal species that can safely be removed on a sustained yield basis be determined; and d) special attention be given to the development of safe and economic methods for processing and marketing game meat, wildlife products and trophies.

41. Standardization and collection of data by international organizations was regarded as an essential factor on which to base efforts to control inter-continental trade in live animals and their products. It was recognized that apart from the conservation aspect there were serious public health and veterinary considerations involved and that the coordination of these various interests in the regulation and control of international trade was necessary.

Recom.
No.7

42. In view of the need for appropriate records in each country to facilitate control and the annual calculation of national income resulting from wildlife, and recognizing that different countries are not only faced with different problems but are at different stages of development, the Working Party recommended that FAO forward to Member Nations examples of hunting permits, export and import licences or certificates of origin, information regarding the marking of wildlife products and suggestions for standardized forms for statistical recording of the annual trade in live animals and game products.

XI. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

43. It was agreed that the date and place of the next session should be decided by the Director-General of FAO, taking into account the date and place of the next session of the African Forestry Commission

XII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

44. On behalf of the delegates and of FAO, the delegation of Ghana thanked the Government of Togo for acting as host to the Working Party and for the excellent arrangements that had been made.

XIII. ADOPTION OF REPORT

45. A draft report was considered and after some minor amendments was unanimously adopted by the Working Party.

WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
Third Session

FO:AFC-69/Rep.
Annex 4-a

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
Third Session

FO:AFC-69/Rep.
Annex 4-b

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Review of policies and achievements
 - (a) National policies and achievements
 - (b) FAO activities
4. Matters arising from second session of the Working Party
 - (a) Assessment and control of trade in wildlife products
 - (b) Animal problems and control
5. Wildlife utilization
6. Animal introductions
7. Management and development of national parks
 - (a) Range management problems, including use of fire and water
 - (b) Developing tourism in parks : economic and financial questions, accommodation, airfields, roads
 - (c) Park interpretation
 - (d) Training national park staff
 - (e) Research and information priorities
 - (f) Coordination with surrounding land-uses : land-use planning problems
 - (g) National parks policy and park management plans
8. Other business
9. Adoption of report.

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Document number</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	(without number)	: Provisional Agenda
1	FO:AFC/WL-69/21	: Annotated provisional Agenda
3(b)	FO:AFC/WL-69/17	: FAO activities in wildlife management in Africa - Secretariat note.
4(a)	FO:AFC/WL-69/1	: Survey of the wild animal hide and skin industry in Botswana - W. von Richter.
4(a)	FO:AFC/WL-69/8	: Problems in developing and managing trade in wildlife products - R.K. Davis
4(a)	FO:AFC/WL-69/18	: Trade in wild animals and their products in Senegal - B. Dioum
5	FO:AFC/WL-69/5	: The development of wildlife use as a food source - I.S.C. Parker
5	FO:AFC/WL-69/9	: Wildlife as a source of protein in Ghana by St. J.A. Clottey
5	FO:AFC/WL-69/7	: Tourist hunting in Kenya - P. Hemingway
6	FO:AFC/WL-69/19	: The problem of introduced species - Secretariat note.
7(a)	FO:AFC/WL-69/6	: Range management problems including use of fire and water - Graham Child.
7(b)	FO:AFC/WL-69/14	: Development of Dahomey national parks for tourism, and in particular the Pendjari National Park - J.C.G. Dubreuil.
7(b)	FO:AFC/WL-69/22	: African national parks and tourism - an interlinked future - Philip Thresher.
7(c)	FO:AFC/WL-69/4	: Conservation education in Uganda national parks - F. X. Katete.
7(c)	FO:AFC/WL-69/10	: Nairobi National Park wildlife education programme project by African Wildlife Leadership Foundation - Francis Minot, Jr.
7(d)	FO:AFC/WL-69/2	: Training in control of dangerous animals by use of a high-powered rifle - A.J. Mence.
7(e)	FO:AFC/WL-69/16	: Priority research and information needs for the development and management of national parks - Gaston Moisan.

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Document number</u>	<u>Title</u>
7(e)	FO:AFC/WL-69/23	: Research and information for management and development of national parks in Botswana - Graham Child
7(f)	FO:AFC/WL-69/12	: The need for co-ordinated land use in areas adjoining national parks - R. J. Wheeler.
7(f)	FO:AFC/WL-69/13	: A short case history on the Dindir area by M.O. Abu Seninna
7(g)	FO:AFC/WL-69/3	: Some considerations on coordination of management of national parks contiguous with neighbouring countries - A.J. Mokwa.
7(g)	FO:AFC/WL-69/11	: Management policy in the national parks of Tanzania - E.W. Russell.
7(g)	FO:AFC/WL-69/20	: National park policy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the national park management plan - A. Mburanumwe.
Study Tour	FO:AFC/WL-69/15	: Game animal surveys - W. Leslie Robinette.
-	(without number)	: Aide memoire on the FAO draft African Convention for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife and the OAU draft African Convention for the Conservation of Nature.

