

***REPORT***

Dakar,  
Senegal,  
9-11 April  
1998

# **African Forestry and Wildlife Commission**

**Twelfth session of the  
Working Party on Wildlife  
Management and National  
Parks**

## PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE WORKING PARTY

First session	Kampala, Uganda	21-25 September 1965
Second session	Fort Lamy, Chad	6-11 February 1967
Third session	Lomé, Togo	15-18 January 1969
Fourth session	Nairobi, Kenya	1-3 February 1972
Fifth session	Bangui, Central African Republic	17-19 March 1976
Sixth session	Accra, Ghana	2-4 May 1978
Seventh session	Arusha, Tanzania	19-20 September 1983
Eighth session	Bamako, Mali	15-17 January 1986
Ninth session	Blantyre, Malawi	26-28 April 1989
Tenth session	Kigali, Rwanda	6-7 August 1992
Eleventh session	Sanbonani, South Africa	22-24 November 1995

**FO:AFWC/WL/98/REP.**

**AFRICAN FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION**

**REPORT**

**of the**

**TWELFTH SESSION**

**of the**

**WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT  
AND NATIONAL PARKS**

Dakar, Senegal  
9 – 11 April 1998

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
Rome, 1998**

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## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

### Matters arising from the eleventh session of the Working Party

1. Following discussion on improving the *curriculum* and organization of training schools to enable them to offer training at lower costs, it was recommended that training schools strengthen ties with countries to enable them to better evaluate the potential for cooperation and possible mechanisms for offering their services. It was also recommended that (a) given the complexity and long-term nature of conservation and natural resource management projects, a new project design that takes these aspects into due consideration be promoted; (b) to improve the project and programme design skills of member countries in the region, one or more training workshops be held on related project and programme formulation; and (c) in view of the concern expressed by participants regarding irregular and inadequate participation by member countries in Working Party meetings, FAO and all the institutions involved in conservation continue to seek effective support to improve national participation in bodies discussing wildlife and protected area management (paras. 13 and 14).
2. The Working Party further recommended that countries make regular provision for the funding of their participation in its sessions (para. 15).

### Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

3. In order to implement their decision to maintain discussion on CITES recommendations pertaining to Africa as a standing item on the agenda, the Working Party took note of the information presented in Secretariat Note AFWC/WL:98/4, particularly the recommendations on downlisting populations of African elephants in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. After discussing and evaluating the Convention as a whole, the Working Party recommended that those African countries which had not yet done so should positively consider ratification of or accession to the Convention and that the Secretariat of CITES facilitate continuing African dialogue on the implementation of the agreement in general, and especially evaluate progress made and problems encountered in the implementation of the measures agreed upon during the Tenth Conference of the Parties (COP10). The Working Party also recommended that CITES, IUCN and FAO pursue and broaden their cooperation, in particular for the classification criteria of flora and fauna species and support to countries in monitoring wildlife and plant populations (paras. 16 and 17).

### Future direction of the Working Party

4. The Working Party took note of the information on the FAO Conference recommendations concerning possible abolition of certain statutory bodies such as the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks. Having analysed the situation and considered several possible scenarios, the Working Party recommended:
  - (a) strengthening the wildlife and protected area conservation aspects of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission programme;
  - (b) maintaining the Working Party while:
    - (i) revising its mandate to include protected areas and the entire problem of conserving biological diversity within ecosystems;
    - (ii) changing its name to “Working Party on the Management of Wildlife and Protected Areas”; and
    - (iii) promoting fund-raising to further exchange information and research activities between sessions (para. 18).
5. ***Nature et Faune/Wildlife and Nature magazine***

The Working Party was informed of the position of the magazine *Nature et Faune/Wildlife and Nature*. It took note of the conditions under which the bulletin is produced and supported the measures suggested by the Secretariat to improve the magazine’s editorial standards and make more use of regional experts. It was recommended that UNEP and other institutions concerned be contacted to support the publication of the magazine and, with regard to the weak and dwindling African authorship, the Working Party also recommended the establishment of national focal points for the promotion of

the magazine and collection of articles (para. 19).

**Other business**

6. **Sub-regional cooperation in wildlife and management of protected areas**

The Working Party called for the dynamisation of sub-regional cooperation in the field of wildlife and protected area management, with the participation of the various African sub-regional institutions, and recommended that FAO study this problem and envisage solutions (para. 23).

7. **Wildlife and the conservation of ecosystems in troubled zones**

In view of the fact that the multiplication of troubled zones and refugee movements in different countries had resulted in considerable damage to protected areas and thus called for urgent protection measures, the Working Party recommended that FAO investigate this situation and offer appropriate solutions (para. 24).

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission held its twelfth session in Dakar, Senegal, from 9 to 11 April 1998, at the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Senegal.
2. The session was attended by delegates from the following Member Countries: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Zimbabwe. The full list of participants is given in *Annex B*.
3. The Director-General of FAO was represented by Mr E.H. Sène, Chief, Forest Conservation, Research and Education Service, FAO, Rome. Mr P.D. Koné, Senior Regional Forestry Officer, FAO Regional Office for Africa (Accra, Ghana), served as Secretary.
4. The outgoing Chairman, Mr P. Botha (South Africa), welcomed participants and thanked the Government of the Republic of Senegal for hosting the session.
5. On behalf of the Director-General of FAO, Mr Jacques Diouf, and the Assistant Director-General and Head of the Forestry Department, Mr M. H. El-Lakany, Mr Sène thanked the Government of Senegal for hosting the session. He welcomed participants and presented the functions of the Working Party as a subsidiary body of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission. He underlined the commitment and role of the host country in conservation matters and highlighted the importance of Africa's plant and animal resources and value of its ecosystems, as well as the continent's role in conservation.
6. On behalf of the Minister for the Environment and the Protection of Nature, Mr Boubacar Niane, Permanent Secretary welcomed participants to Senegal. He expressed his pleasure in opening the session and wished full success to the discussions and proceedings of the Working Party. He recalled the principles guiding overall conservation action and stressed the importance of participation by local populations and integration with development, especially in buffer areas, support for research and, above all, political will.

## ADOPTION OF AGENDA (Item 1)

7. The Provisional Agenda, as set out in document FO:AFWC/WL:98/1, was adopted without change (*Annex A*). The list of documents submitted to the Working Party is shown in *Annex C*.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Item 2)

8. Mr Soulèye Ndiaye (Senegal) was unanimously elected Chairman of the Working Party. Mr I.K. Theophilus (Botswana) and Mr P. Nyar Ollame (Gabon), were elected first and second Vice-Chairmen, respectively. Mr Yao N'Goran (Côte d'Ivoire) was elected Rapporteur.
9. The Chairman thanked the group for electing him and underlined the role of wildlife in food security in Africa. He stressed the participatory approach that was being developed in numerous African countries; significant examples of the involvement of local populations in wildlife and protected areas management may be found in Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Senegal and many other countries. He also noted the negative impact of a number of events on conservation and highlighted the impact of refugees moving through protected areas in countries at war, such as Rwanda, but also in West Africa in the Mont Nimba Reserve and Basse Casamance National Park in Senegal. He recommended that the Working Party give particular attention to the problems of participatory management and cross-border parks, as well as resource development in all protected areas.

## **REVIEW OF POLICIES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES** (Item 3)

10. The review of national reports transmitted to the Secretariat underlined the following major common problems:

- conflicts of interest in land use where conservation of protected areas interfaces with land availability;
- upsurge in poaching due to financial hardship and food insecurity;
- reduction of flora and fauna resources within protected areas;
- social and political unrest, which often hinders good management;
- difficulties in participating in international agreements and the low level of coordination among Africans participating in international negotiations;
- institutional problems (including training and research) and financial constraints.

11. These problems may have considerable impact on wildlife and protected areas management in Africa. Among the positive experiences mentioned in the national reports, the following were noted:

- a trend to extend protected areas in some countries of the region, so that conservation remained active;
- the emergence of the concept of trans-boundary parks and shared management programmes supported by international aid;
- experimentation in game husbandry and the introduction of animals within a number of countries;
- wildlife surveys were being carried out, despite sometimes difficult socio-economic conditions;
- utilization of wildlife resources for a range of purposes including traditional medicine, recreation, tourism and food;
- socio-economic studies aimed at improving the development of bush game production and use;
- the contribution of participatory wildlife management to improving the standard of living in rural areas.

## **MATTERS ARISING FROM THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE WORKING PARTY** (Item 4)

12. The Working Party noted the abundance of FAO publications on wildlife, particularly on grasscutter husbandry, wildlife and food security in Africa, as well as the compendium of FAO wildlife projects and the conclusions that have been drawn from them.

13. With regard to the recommendations from the previous session, discussion essentially revolved around the following points:

- improving the *curriculum* and organization of training schools to enable them to offer training at lower costs, so that they could be used by wildlife management institutions. In this regard, it was recommended that training schools strengthen ties with countries to enable them to better evaluate the potential for cooperation and possible mechanisms for offering their services;
- in response to the recommendations of the in-session seminar held during the tenth session of the Commission (South Africa, 1995) a background brief was presented on financing for ecosystem conservation and wildlife management in Africa. The need to improve mobilization of GEF funds was also highlighted, particularly the need for countries to improve their skills in using the proposed formulation framework, and making attractive project proposals.



14. The Working Party recommended:

- (a) that, given the complexity and long-term nature of conservation and natural resource management projects, a new project design that takes these aspects into due consideration be promoted;
- (b) that, to improve the project and programme design skills of member countries in the region, one or more training workshops be held on related project and programme formulation;
- (c) that, in view of the concern expressed by participants regarding irregular and inadequate participation by member countries in Working Party meetings, FAO and all the institutions involved in conservation continue to seek effective support to improve national participation in bodies discussing wildlife and protected area management.

15. The Working Party also recommended that countries make regular provision for the funding of their participation in its sessions.

**TENTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA  
AND FLORA (CITES) (Item 5)**

16. In order to implement their decision to maintain discussion on CITES recommendations pertaining to Africa as a standing item on the agenda, the Working Party took note of the information presented in Secretariat Note AFWC/WL:98/4, particularly the recommendations on downlisting populations of African elephants in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. After discussing and evaluating the Convention as a whole, the Working Party recommended that those African countries which had not yet done so should positively consider ratification of or accession to the Convention. It also recommended that the Secretariat of CITES facilitate continuing African dialogue on the implementation of the agreement in general, and especially evaluate progress made and problems encountered in the implementation of the measures agreed upon during the Tenth Conference of the Parties (COP10).

17. The Working Party also recommended that CITES, IUCN and FAO pursue and broaden their cooperation, in particular for the classification criteria of flora and fauna species and support to countries in monitoring wildlife and plant populations.

**FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE WORKING PARTY (Item 6)**

18. The Working Party took note of the information on the FAO Conference recommendations concerning possible abolition of certain statutory bodies such as the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks, subject to approval by the Commissions. Having analysed the situation and considered several possible scenarios, and taking into account the particular importance of wildlife and protected areas for Africa (National Parks are sources of employment and considerable revenues), the Working Party recommended:

- (a) strengthening the wildlife and protected area conservation aspects of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission programme;
- (b) maintaining the Working Party while:
  - (i) revising its mandate to include protected areas and the entire problem of conserving biological diversity within ecosystems;
  - (ii) changing its name to “Working Party on the Management of Wildlife and Protected Areas”; and
  - (iii) promoting fund-raising to further exchange information and research activities between sessions.

### ***Nature et Faune/Wildlife and Nature* magazine**

19. The Working Party was informed of the position of the magazine *Nature et Faune/Wildlife and Nature*, which is a unique instrument for exchanges and information on wildlife management and conservation. It took note of the conditions under which the bulletin is produced and supported the measures suggested by the Secretariat to improve the magazine's editorial standards and make more use of regional experts. It was recommended that UNEP and other institutions concerned be contacted to support the publication of the magazine. With regard to the weak and dwindling African authorship, the Working Party also recommended the establishment of national focal points for the promotion of the magazine and collection of articles.

### **Protected Area Management and Sustainable Rural Development**

20. The Working Party held an in-session seminar to examine the agenda item pertaining to the Consultation on Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Rural Development and reflect on the substance of the themes the Consultation should address.

21. As indicated in Secretariat Note AFWC/WL/98/7, the Consultation's objective was to highlight:

- i) the contribution of the conservation of biological diversity in present and future food security;
- ii) the linkages between conservation and rural development and the need for special rural development programmes targeting populations living close to protected areas; and
- iii) the contribution of ecotourism to the development of rural populations

As previously agreed by the seminar held during the eleventh session of the Working Party, the current session was asked to examine the substance of themes that were deemed appropriate and propose the foundations for an African view of protected area management and sustainable rural development.

22. The Working Party confirmed its commitment to the consultation and stressed the importance of the theme, which had already been debated by many specialist meetings and conferences. It agreed to form two sub-groups to study these themes: (i) on institutional aspects; (ii) on technical, socio-economic and human aspects (participation and opportunities). The outcome of the proceedings of the working groups and their recommendations are given in *Annexes D* and *E*, respectively. The Working Party had recommended that FAO further develop the very interesting ideas generated by the workshop and elaborate a technical and information document.

### **OTHER BUSINESS** (Item 7)

#### **Sub-regional cooperation in wildlife and management of protected areas**

23. The Working Party called for the dynamisation of sub-regional cooperation in the field of wildlife and protected area management, with the participation of the various African sub-regional institutions. It recommended that FAO study this problem and envisage solutions.

#### **Wildlife and the conservation of ecosystems in troubled zones**

24. In view of the fact that the multiplication of troubled zones and refugee movements in different countries had resulted in considerable damage to protected areas and thus called for urgent protection measures, the Working Party recommended that FAO investigate this situation and offer appropriate solutions.

*ANNEX A***AGENDA**

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Review of Policies, Achievements and Problems of Member Countries
4. Matters arising from the Eleventh Session of the Working Party
5. Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
6. Future direction of the Working Party
7. Any other business
8. Adoption of report
9. Closing of Session

**SESSION WORKSHOP**

Preparation of inputs to the International Expert Consultation on the Management of Protected Areas and Sustainable Rural Development

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**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	FO:AFWC/WL:98/1	Provisional Agenda
3	FO:AFWC/WL:98/2	FAO Activities in Wildlife and National Parks Management in Africa during 1995-1998
4	FO:AFWC/WL:98/3	Follow-up to Previous Sessions
5	FO:AFWC/WL:98/4	Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
6	FO:AFWC/WL:98/5	Future Direction of the Working Party
7	FO:AFWC/WL:98/6	Future of the Regional Magazine "Nature et Faune"
Workshop	FO:AFWC/WL:98/7	Protected Area Management and Sustainable Rural Development

**Information Documents**

FO:AFWC/WL:98/INF.1	Information Note
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FO:AFWC/WL:98/INF.3	List of Documents



## ANNEX D

**Working Group on Institutional Aspects of the Consultation  
on Protected Area Management and Sustainable Rural Development**

**A. Institutional linkages**

1. Member countries presented national models on wildlife and protected area management. The working group remarked that no single model applied to all national situations, and each country had developed its institutions in relation to its own traditions, the value it places on its resources, and the evolution of its institutions under pressure from its populations and interest groups. However, for reasons involving consistency, or even risks of conflict or competition, it was best to designate a single organization for protected area management.

2. Group members of all nationalities noted the involvement of a variety of government and non-governmental bodies and institutions in wildlife and protected area management. This led them to focus on the need to develop coordination mechanisms. Most of the countries had mechanisms of this kind. The group also stressed the fact that dialogue was essential among the various actors in the sector at national, regional and grassroots community levels, either through permanent councils or committees, or *ad hoc* bodies.

3. In addition to the coordination process, the group highlighted the need for training, information and public awareness programmes dealing with the value of resources. Often, populations will only take an interest in conservation if direct benefits accrue to them over the short or medium term. Training and awareness programmes should also be provided for decision-makers and technical staff, who need to develop new attitudes geared to cooperation and, increasingly, shared management or decentralization of the management of renewable resources.

**B. Legal aspects**

4. From the very outset, it was essential to stress the need for pertinent and realistic legislation, which is regularly revised and updated, to govern all measures for sustainable development and conservation of protected areas and wildlife management.

5. The creation of new protected areas should be based on extensive and thorough consultations carried out at all levels, but especially the grassroots level, where the people were most often directly affected by the creation of new reserves or the development of new wildlife management or biodiversity areas. With regard to existing reserves, the new context of democratization and community participation must be factored into legislation.

6. In light of the above, the working group recommends :

- (a) that laws and regulations be formulated and regularly revised to promote effective development of wildlife resources. Development may be based on conventional state-run management models or, increasingly, management agreements with private organizations or collaboration with local populations;
- (b) that the parties carry out regular consultations with grassroots populations that also take traditional rights into account in legislation on wildlife and protected areas before the laws are enacted and enforced;
- (c) that the parties support the development of human and institutional resources to improve decision-makers' ability to enforce legislation.

### ***C. Decentralized Management - Levels and Examples***

7. National Parks are generally state run. Wildlife reserves are too, although game reserves are increasingly run jointly by the state in collaboration with the population and NGOs. This shared management is carried out through specific agreements in which certain powers are transferred to the populations.

8. The principal problems the group raised revolve around the populations' lack of experience and technical skills and difficulties in collecting revenues and determining their use.

9. It should be noted that decentralization will be carried out smoothly and progressively, and that it does not answer all resource management problems.

10. Consequently, the working group recommended:

- (a) continuing to seek ways and means of involving populations in wildlife and protected area management, particularly by increasing training in management and marketing;
- (b) giving all necessary attention to the complexities of international agreements and their observance in order to avoid socio-economic and political errors; particularly by setting up observatory organizations as needed to act as a monitoring and opposition force that will ensure that protected areas are respected;
- (c) recalling the importance of the state's role in the preservation of strategic resources and the need for enforcement of the laws and agreements that apply to them;
- (d) evaluating the suitability of creating national environmental volunteer centres for capacity building in related areas.

### ***D. Research and international cooperation***

11. The group stressed the importance of applying research findings to wildlife and protected area development. It was also recognized that research is costly and that governments increasingly do not have the means to carry it out alone.

12. Therefore, it was recommended that:

- (a) research be carried out to enhance knowledge of nature and the potential of wildlife resources; particularly the development and adoption of strategic criteria to improve data gathering in the field and data banks including information on wildlife management in Africa;
- (b) mechanisms be established to promote dissemination of research findings and exchange of information between African countries. One such mechanism could be the creation or boosting of sub-regional networks made up of countries that share the same geographical or ecological situations or the same development problems; the financial and informational means to publish research findings should also be found;
- (c) research be carried out to enhance knowledge of the value of potential protected areas in order to prepare projects and justify their funding by demonstrating their importance for sustainable development and conservation of biodiversity.

13. The group recognized the importance of utilizing research findings from international organizations such as IUCN and African academic institutions, as well as findings from other continents. However, to improve utilization of research findings, it was recommended that:

- (a) research themes be directly linked to national priorities with regard to wildlife resource and protected area management;
- (b) national and foreign research institutions respect the research priorities established by African countries;
- (c) international agreements on wildlife and protected areas that offer funding for research be identified.

**Working Group on Technical, Socio-Economic and Human Aspects  
of the Consultation on Protected Area Management and Sustainable Rural Development**

1. Out of the seven issues identified for discussion by the two groups the following four issues were discussed and recommendations made :

- a) Management of protected areas and land use
- b) People's participation in protected area management
- c) Constraints and limitations to the management of protected areas in Africa
- d) Benefits from the management of protected areas: conservation of animal and plant genetic resources.

2. The group held brain-storming sessions on the general issues and principles relating to the technical, socio-economic and human aspects of protected area management, followed by the identification of a number of considerations and recommendations.

3. Issues (a) and (b) were discussed together, as they were closely related.

4. The group realised the complexity of the management problem as dictated by population pressure, sustenance, poverty, illiteracy and possibly ignorance. The remoteness of protected areas and the continuous reliance of local populations on these resources formed the basis of the new recommendations. The group benefited from various examples from the field. The following recommendations resulted from the discussion of issues (a) and (b) above:

- a) that political will be ensured through public sensitization, awareness, education and good governance to ensure continuity of governments;
- b) that the necessary legal framework be set up to provide the enabling environment for protected area management, through changes or amendments in legislation or regulations;
- c) that community-led protected area management programmes ensuring people's participation, in contrast to the top-bottom approach, be a necessary prerequisite to success in resource management;
- d) that local communities be fully involved in the life of the project and encouraged to appreciate the value of resources through the equitable distribution of benefits that accrue from the resources of protected areas;
- e) that, in the case of restrictive core area management, alternative sites such as buffer zones or alternative sources of food (including proteins) be provided to reduce consumptive pressure on the core areas to be protected;
- f) that local communities be empowered through training, sensitization, their new mandate etc., for effective participation in protected area management.
- g) that heavily degraded protected areas be reforested in order to ensure adequate habitat and feed for wildlife;
- h) that African countries practise good governance principles in order to reduce the adverse effects of political unrest on the management of protected areas.
- i) that authorities create animal sanctuaries outside protected areas to reduce consumptive pressure on core areas;
- j) that neighbouring countries ensure effective cross-border management of protected areas and fauna, through the formulation of standardized legislations and regulations in order to discourage negative impacts, such as poaching for example. The setting-up of protected areas should be carried out in consultation with the local community.

5. On the constraints and limitations to the management of protected areas the following recommendations were made:

- a) that funding of protected area management be enhanced through the adequate understanding of funding mechanisms of donors and the preparation of attractive and marketable projects to attract donor attention.
- b) that the training of locals in protected area management should be enhanced and high quality specialized training covering the socio-economic and scientific aspects for staff be ensured. Regional coordination in training should be encouraged.
- c) that, where communities need to be relocated, innovative projects and funding mechanisms be developed;
- d) that the recruitment of well-trained staff to ensure effective teamwork in protected area management be guaranteed.

#### **Constraints and limitations to the management of protected areas in Africa**

6. The group recognized and appreciated the enormity of the constraints and limitations to protected area management on the continent. Financial and logistical constraints were paramount and cut across the board for almost all the countries represented. Lack of adequately-trained staff and poor incentives affect protected area management. In light of the above constraints, the following recommendations were proposed:

- a) that, recognizing the long life-span of protected area management projects, new funding mechanisms be encouraged, especially for bilateral donors such as the GEF;
- b) that the linkage between conservation and development have a solid local foundation and the generation of resources and innovative funding mechanisms at the level of local governments, local communities and private groups be identified, encouraged and promoted;
- c) that the successful experiences of some countries (e.g. Campfire-Zimbabwe; Nazinga-Burkina Faso; Djoudj - Senegal, etc.), be fully documented and publicized;
- d) that adequate provisions be made within the limited resources available for emergency measures to protect wildlife, especially during natural disasters like drought and floods;
- e) that management authorities encourage self-financing programmes in order to ensure the sustainability of project concepts and strategies;
- f) that the private sector manage the touristic aspect of protected areas but also support research in protected area management. This should be undertaken by professionals and technical experts.

#### **Benefits from management of protected areas: Conservation of animals and plant genetic resources**

7. The group considered the following benefits from sustainable protected area management as paramount:

- a) biomedical and scientific research to benefit mankind;
- b) provision of traditional medicines for rural people;
- c) aesthetic value and biodiversity to encourage tourism and recreation;
- d) game hunting and associated revenue generation;
- e) wild food (including flora and fauna) to subsidize staple foods, etc.;
- f) live birds and other animals for tourism;
- g) provision of hides and skins for tourist trade and to support local leather industry;
- h) firewood gathering to provide energy for domestic consumption.

8. Following an in-depth discussion of these benefits and their associated adverse effects on the protected areas concerned, the following recommendations were proposed:

- a) that the protection and conservation of protected areas be effectively increased to save them as gene banks especially for threatened flora and fauna;
- b) that local communities be encouraged to create their own forests and national parks to ensure revenue generation and other benefits on a sustainable basis;

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- c) that authorities effectively protect areas in order to ensure the provision of traditional medicines and wild food for local people;
  - d) that authorities encourage game and cattle ranching programmes in order to sustain wildlife populations.