

NATURAL RESOURCES OF AFRICA:

CONSERVATION BY LEGISLATION

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African statute law has been replete with conservation legislation since the turn of the century. The primary concern has been for the protection of wild animals, however, there also have been collateral efforts to protect other natural resources - flora, soil and water.

Presented here is an attempt to note the genesis and development of international co-operation for the conservation of natural resources in Africa. The source material consists of two Conventions¹ for the protection of Africa's wildlife as formulated by the European colonial powers, along with a more recent convention² designed for independent Africa. The purposes of these conventions have been to encourage uniform conservation legislation and to co-ordinate other efforts at protecting the resources of Africa. Offered here is an analysis of the provisions of each convention as well as two examples of resultant legislation. Finally, there is a tabulation of conservation legislation in each African nation.

Although the need for regulations protecting the flora and fauna of Africa had been recognized early in the 1800's, no really systematic or uniform efforts were initiated until the turn of the century. Representatives of the colonial powers controlling Africa, realizing that the preservation of African wildlife would have to be based on agreements at an international level, met in London in the spring of 1900. The topic

¹International Convention Concerning the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa signed in London on May 19, 1900; Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in the Natural State signed in London on November 18, 1933.

²Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1968.

was game protection and the agenda included proposals for the complete protection of animals under one year old and of females accompanied by their young; for the creation of reserves; for restrictions on trade in hides, horns and ivory; for bans on fishing with dynamite or poison; for the imposition of closed seasons on hunting; for the licensing of both European and native hunters; and for the tightening up of the Brussels Arms Convention, signed in 1890 to reduce the traffic in weapons. The conference was marked with many disagreements, both as to policy matters and as to the extent and degree to which their decisions should be applied in Africa. On May 19, 1900 a convention was signed.

Article I applies the Convention to continental African territories lying between 20° North and the Zambesi River (approximately 17° South) thus excluding Madagascar, the Mediterranean regions, Rhodesia, and South Africa. Also excluded were Ethiopia and Liberia since they were not parties to the conference.

Article II consists of a set of comprehensive proposals whose only real defect is that they are merely recommendations and not requirements. The proposals call for (1) the protection of certain animals (as listed in the Schedules to the Convention), (2) the creation of reserves with hunting allowed by permit only, (3) the establishment of closed seasons, (4) prohibitions on the killing of young elephants (with severe penalties), (5) the reduction of dangerous species (lion, leopard, hyena, wild dog, otter, baboon, crocodile, python, and poisonous snakes), and (6) the destruction of the eggs of crocodiles, pythons and poisonous snakes.

In Article III the signatories bound themselves to enforce the above protective provisions within a year of the Convention's coming into force. This, however, was subject to rather lax exempting reservations. The Convention's provisions could be avoided if demanded by the interests of science, the "higher interests of administration" or difficulties of organization.

Article IV encourages the domestication of certain species such as the elephant, zebra and ostrich. The remaining Articles deal with the formalities of consent, adherence, ratification and duration of the Convention.

Several theoretical criticisms can be made of the Convention. First are the over-rated possibilities of domestication (Article IV); more important, though, is the stigmatizing of certain animals as dangerous or noxious. Perhaps out of a concern for safety, the conferees lost sight of the fact that beasts of prey are valuable. This fact was brought home to the officials of Tanganyika when an overtrapping of leopards resulted in a rapid increase of the leopard's normal prey - baboons and wild pigs.

The more practical problems with the Convention were political in nature. For example, Portugal refused to ratify until the administrations south of the Zambesi acceded. The French held back until ratification by countries within the prescribed zone who were not parties to the Convention (Ethiopia and Liberia); those countries never ratified.

The net result was that the Convention never really took effect as an international agreement. Nonetheless, unilateral action was taken by several of the colonial powers, especially Great Britain. Even though the 1900 London Convention was a failure in its attempt at international co-ordination of wildlife protection, it was successful in prompting some wildlife legislation, notably in the British colonies. A representative example of the legislative response is an ordinance³ of the Gold Coast (now Ghana).

The law, entitled the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance, begins with a brief recital of purpose: "...to carry into effect an International Convention Concerning the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa signed at London on the 19th day of May 1900." The law consists of five appended Schedules of animals and provides that the Governor-in-Council may make regulations with respect to those schedules and to other matters of wild animal preservation. Schedules I, II, III are lists, respectively, of animals which are to be completely protected, animals the young of which are to be protected, and animals of which the females with young are to be protected. Schedule IV lists those animals which may be hunted, although only in limited numbers and only with a permit. Schedule V is the

³No. 2 of 1901.

list of "dangerous" animals which may be killed anytime. In addition to the regulations which the Governor may make concerning the five schedules, his power extends to establishing reserves and closed seasons, setting duties on trophies, and granting licenses and permits to hunters.

During the subsequent 25 years the Gold Coast Governor exercised this regulatory power by setting up detailed licensing procedures for non-native hunters,⁴ by applying these regulations to natives who used firearms other than flint-lock or cap-gun weapons with unrifled barrels,⁵ by establishing a closed season on game birds,⁶ by setting up the Kwahu Game Reserve,⁷ and by regulating the traffic in elephant tusks.⁸

Efforts to improve the 1900 London Convention did not gain any significant high-level support until 1931. In July, the Paris meeting of the International Congress for the Protection of Nature resolved that a new conference was due. It was proposed that the conference deal with the trophy trade (particularly ivory), hunting with cars and aircraft, and the establishment of national parks and reserves. Experience had shown that the worst exploitation of the wildlife in Africa was inflicted by dealers in elephant tusks (ivory), rhinoceros horns, and other wildlife trophies. There had also developed since 1900 a rapid mechanization in hunting methods, such as herding or stampeding animals with motor vehicles and airplanes. Finally, the establishment of reserves had not been accomplished to any great degree, especially by the British who had felt that a better protective device was licensing and regulating hunting.

A draft convention was prepared and in 1933 the representatives of ten powers met in London. The conferees adopted

⁴Regs. 6/30/1903, 4/6/1904, 12/14/1906.

⁵Reg. 12/20/1907.

⁶Reg. 12/20/1907.

⁷Reg. 2/2/1911.

⁸Reg. No. 32/23--9/1/1923.

most of the draft without the hassling and offishness which had characterized the 1900 Conference. There was a greater unanimity of purpose, as exhibited in the short duration (one week) of the conference. The resultant convention emphasized five fundamentals: (1) parks and reserves, (2) protection of rare species, (3) control of the ivory trade, (4) limitation of weapons, and (5) provision for mutual consultation and future meetings. The "Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in the Natural State" was signed on November 8, 1933, by South Africa, Belgium, United Kingdom, Egypt, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and the Sudan.

Article I made the Convention fully applicable to all African territories administered by the signatory countries. This meant that Madagascar and Zanzibar were included as well as continental areas above 20° North and below the Zambesi River. The Convention could also be applied to territories outside of Africa at the option of the signatories, thus marking an effort to forecast a more general system of international wildlife protection.

Articles II - V define "national park" and "strict natural reserve" and provide for the proper administration of such areas.

Article VI encourages co-operation between bordering territories in case of overlapping parks or reserves.

Article VII is concerned with "ordinary reserves" which shall be established as an interim arrangement or as a supplement to the national parks and strict natural reserves. There is also provision for special reserves or sanctuaries for specific species of wildlife.

Article VIII simplifies the variety of Schedules produced by the 1900 Convention. Instead of trying to enumerate everything, whether useful or noxious, the 1933 Convention sets up two classes of animals for specific protection. Class A are termed "prohibited" and these animals may never be killed; Class B animals are termed "protected" which means that they may be hunted only with a special license.

Article IX, in order to deal with the ivory problem, recommends stronger control and regulation of the traffic in trophies.

Article X prohibits certain hunting methods, particularly using motor vehicles and aircraft, surrounding animals by fire, using poison or explosives in fishing, using dazzling lights, flares or poison for hunting, and using nets, pits, enclosures, traps, snares, set-guns, or missiles containing explosives.

The differences between the 1900 and 1933 Conferences stem from the thirty years of experience and the more unified purposefulness which the conferees brought to the second meeting in London. The practical result was that many African territories, whether they were adopting new legislation or amending the laws derived from the 1900 Convention, introduced stronger controls on the trophy traffic and set up more parks and reserves.

A sample of the legislation enacted shortly after the Convention went into effect is the Sudan's Preservation of Wild Animals Ordinance.⁹ The ordinance is divided into six parts and has three schedules of animals.

Part I gives the title of the ordinance and other preliminary information, including pertinent definitions. "Specially protected animals" are those listed in the first two schedules and they correspond to the Class A and Class B animals of the 1933 Convention, and neither may be killed without special permission. Such "special permission" to kill Class A (Schedule I) animals must come from the "highest authority" (then the Governor-General; now the Minister of Animal Resources). This permission is not granted as a matter of course, which means therefor that hunting of Schedule I animals is effectively prohibited. "Special permission" to kill Class B (Schedule II) animals can come from a "competent authority" (e.g. from a game warden) thus affording these animals a lesser, though still effective, degree of protection.

Part II sets forth the protection provided for the Scheduled animals. After stating the restrictions on the animals in Schedules I and II (as noted above), the ordinance explains that Schedule III animals are those which may be hunted, but

⁹January 1, 1936 -- now Title XVI, Subtitle I (1955 Revised Edition of the Laws of Sudan).

only if the hunter is licensed and follows the game regulations. (Hunters who do not use firearms or any of the proscribed hunting methods are exempted from the licensing requirements; i.e., natives may hunt with their customary weapons).

Part III allows for the establishment of national parks, sanctuaries, reserves, and closed seasons. Such action may be taken by order or by other subordinate legislation.

Part IV proscribes certain hunting methods such as shooting from aircraft or motor vehicles, and using planes or cars to stampede animals. Also prohibited are the use in hunting of fire or artificial lights, poison or explosives, traps, nets and pits.

Part V regulates the import, export, sale or purchase of trophies of protected animals.

Part VI includes some miscellaneous provisions, in particular the power to make regulations to carry out the provisions of the ordinance.

Passed with the Ordinance on January 1, 1936, was a comprehensive set of Game Regulations. On April 15, 1939, the National Parks, Sanctuaries and Reserves Regulations were established which, in addition to regulating activity within parks, and reserves, specifically establishes two national parks, three sanctuaries, and fifteen reserves.

Sudan's ordinance is only one example of the legislative response to the 1933 London Convention. Some countries retained the structure of legislation based on the 1900 Convention and merely added sections or amended regulations in order to include the features emphasized by the 1933 Convention: namely, the stricter trophy regulations, the ban on certain hunting methods, and the stronger emphasis on parks and reserves.

In 1938 there was a Second International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa as a follow-up of the 1933 Conference. Little was accomplished except for reports on actions taken pursuant to the 1933 Convention. By this time it also appeared that France was not doing much (or anything) to effectuate the 1933 Convention, nor were Spain and Portugal.

Plans for a second follow-up to the 1933 Convention were formulated in 1949. UNESCO, at Lake Success, New York, sponsored an International Conference. At that conference a resolution was passed to hold another conference for the protection of the fauna and flora in Africa. The meeting was held in 1953 at Bukavu in the Belgian Congo. The moving force for this conference was the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA). The conferees proposed a set of amendments to the 1933 Convention and made a number of other suggestions to the governments involved. The conference laid special emphasis on a fundamental resolution: that, in addition to making a detailed revision of the 1933 Convention, consideration should be given to the preparation of a new Convention. The new Convention would establish the broader elements of a general policy of nature conservation in Africa. The object would be to ensure the conservation of natural vegetation cover, soil, water and other natural resources (as well as the wildlife) and to do so primarily in the interest of the populations of Africa (as opposed to the interests of colonial powers).

This recommendation of drafting another convention with a broader based conservation policy and with a greater stress on African interests was revived in 1964 at Lagos, Nigeria, during the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utility of Natural Resources.¹⁰ The delegation from the Sudan proposed that the 1933 London Convention be revised. They suggested that the draft be formulated by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and then be submitted to the African states through the Organization for African Unity (OAU).

A study of the OAU documents¹¹ shows that the draft was received by the OAU in 1967 and then referred to a committee to consider the possibility of changes or improvements. The draft was finally submitted to the OAU Assembly of Heads of State in 1968 for signature. Before taking effect the OAU

¹⁰Final Report of the Lagos Conference, p.33 and p.40, (UNESCO, 1964).

¹¹Council of Ministers Resolutions 118, 145, 169.

Draft Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources must be ratified by at least four African states.¹²

The Convention has the following provisions:

Article II sets forth the Convention's fundamental principle, that the states shall undertake to adopt measures necessary to ensure not just the protection of wildlife, but the conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, floral and faunal resources.

Article III defines the generic term "conservation area" which includes three categories: "strict natural reserves," "national parks" and "special reserves." The strict reserve is essentially as described in the 1933 London Convention, except that included is a ban on water pollution. The national park in the OAU Convention differs from the requirements of the 1933 Convention in that in addition to the "propagation, protection and preservation" of resources, the OAU adds "management," and as part of the protected resources in the park the OAU includes aquatic environments. "Special reserves" is a catch-all which includes game reserves, partial reserves, sanctuaries, soil reserves, water reserves and forest reserves.

Article IV - VII make special recommendations as to the four categories of resources, soil, water, flora and fauna. The suggestions include land use plans, agrarian reform, water cycle studies to ensure sufficient supply of water, co-operation between countries sharing the same water supply, scientifically based plans for forest and rangeland conservation with particular attention to bush fires and forest exploitation, increased designation of conservation areas (parks and reserves), more emphasis on aquatic environments, specific legislation on hunting, fishing, prohibited methods and the proper issuance of permits.

Article VIII adopts the same animal protection schedules as used in the 1933 Convention: Class A (prohibited) and Class B (protected).

¹²As of this writing only three countries have given notice of ratification in their gazettes: Upper Volta, Central African Republic, and Malagasy.

Article IX regulates the traffic in trophies. It is similar to, but more specific than the London Convention.

Article X provides that the African states shall maintain and extend existing conservation areas and shall assess the necessity of establishing additional areas.

The remainder of the Convention covers such topics as the reconciliation of native customary rights with conservation legislation,¹³ the encouragement of research in conservation with particular attention to ecological and sociological factors,¹⁴ education in conservation matters at all levels,¹⁵ formulation of broadly based development plans,¹⁶ the organization of a central conservation agency within each state or at least some co-ordinating machinery,¹⁷ and the encouragement of co-operation among the contracting states.¹⁸

The OAU Convention requires that the contracting states develop a comprehensive scheme of conservation legislation. Thus far the legislation reaction to the OAU Convention has not been perceptible. However, it should be noted that as soon as the Convention is fully ratified there should be little problem in adapting legislation made pursuant to the 1933 London convention. The protective features of those laws are at least minimally compatible with the OAU Convention.

The real task confronting the African countries will be to widen the scope of their existing legislation since the OAU Convention demands the protection of not only the flora and fauna but also the soil and water resources.

¹³Article XI.

¹⁴Article XII.

¹⁵Article XIII.

¹⁶Article XIV.

¹⁷Article XV.

¹⁸Article XVI.

This assumes that most of the African states will ratify the Convention, however, that assumption presents something of a political question. Although indications are that the Convention will be widely accepted, there are two contra-indications: (1) several years have already passed without ratification by the minimum number of states (four), and (2) an OAU member state -- Sierra Leone -- has recently proposed conservation legislation¹⁹ which formally effectuates the 1933 Convention when presumably it knew of the more recent OAU Convention.

Only the passage of time will demonstrate the eventual acceptance of the OAU Convention and the effectiveness, if any, of its resultant legislation.

¹⁹Bill 50/69.

TABULATION OF CONSERVATION LEGISLATION**

This tabulation of African conservation legislation is designed to aid the researcher in locating legislation in the areas of wildlife, forest, soil and water conservation.

Legislation from the anglophonic countries is first. The system of citations and abbreviations is best explained by an example: 22/61 A 16/62, 39/64, 47/67 Conv. 1933. This means that the law was No. 22 of 1961 and was amended by No's 16 of 1962, 39 of 1964 and 47 of 1967. The final reference - Conv. 1933 - indicates that the legislation was expressly pursuant to the 1933 London Convention. The second column lists prior laws on the same topic as the current law in question, beginning with the most recently repealed and continuing down to the oldest law found. For example - Cap. 114 (1948)=19/40 A Conv. 1933* - means that the most recent prior legislation can be found at Chapter 114 of the 1948 edition of that country's Revised Laws and that the legislation was enacted as No. 19 of 1940. "A" indicates that this law has been amended, "Conv. 1933*" that the legislation conforms to, but does not explicitly refer to the 1933 London Convention, and the asterick (*) that there was no explicit reference to that Convention in the text of the legislation. Continuing down under the Prior Laws column the item 17/25 A Conv. 1900* indicates that No. 17 of 1925 has been amended and conforms to the 1900 London Convention.

Legislation from the francophonic countries is listed without references to prior legislation. The citations are unabbreviated, for example - Law no. 68-22 of 7/2/68; 7/2 p.743 - gives the number of the law, the date promulgated and the date and page where the law can be found in the country's official journal. In the second column are comments which describe the subject matter of the legislation.

**The period covered ends with December 31, 1970.

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWSBOTSWANA

Fauna Conservation Proclamation
22/61 A.16/62, 39/64, 47/67

Conv. 1933

National Parks Act 48/67

Conv. 1933*

Wild Birds Protection Cap. 142
(1959)=44/14

Forest Act 23/68

Herbage Preservation Cap. 135

(1959)=20/19

Water Act 40/67

Waterworks Law 26/61 A. 54/69

Monuments & Relics Act 15/70

Cap.114(1948)=19/40 A,
Conv. 1933*
17/25 A. Conv. 1900*
24/04 & 36/188 (Cape of
Good Hope) A.

Cap. 138(1959)=62/48

Cap. 117(1959)=26/1882

CAMEROON (WEST)

Wild Animals Conservation Law

12/69

Conv. 1933*

Forestry Ordinance Cap. 75(1948)

A.16/69

Cap. 232(1948)

ETHIOPIA

Game Proclamation 61/44; 5/29

Awash National Park Order 54/69;

1/6 p.24

Simien National Park Order

59/69, 10/31 p.6

State Forest Proclamation

225/65; 8/27 p.109

Private Forest Proclamation

226/65; 8/27 p.113

Protective Forest Proclamation

227/65; 8/27 p.117

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWSGAMBIA

Wild Animals, Birds & Fish Preservation Act Cap. 194(1966)=
31/16 Conv. 1900*
1933*
Bathurst Waterworks Act Cap. 10
(1966)=15/15

GHANA

<u>Wild Animals Preservation Act</u> 43/61	Conv. 1900* 1933*	Cap. 246(1951)=2/01 A. Conv. 1900
<u>Fisheries Ordinance</u> Cap. 165 (1951)=20/45 A. 155/63		
<u>Forest Ordinance</u> Cap. 157(1951)= 13/27		
<u>Forests Improvement Fund Act</u> 12/60		
<u>Forest Offences (Compounding of Fines) Act</u> 83/59		
<u>Ghana Water and Sewerage Corpora- tion Act</u> 310/65		Cap. 67(1951)=20/34

KENYA

<u>Wild Animals Protection Act</u> Cap. 376(1962)=18/51, A. 44/62, 25/63, 21/66	Conv. 1933	Cap. 216(1948)=38/37 Conv. 1933*
<u>National Parks of Kenya Act</u> Cap. 377(1962)=9/45 A. 25/63, 21/66	Conv. 1933*	Cap. 161(1926)=58/21 (game) Conv. 1900* and 8/26 (birds) 19/09 A. 6/13 (game) and Cap. 162 (1926)=13/01 (birds)
<u>Forests Act</u> Cap. 385(1962)= 26/41 A. 25/63, 21/66		Cap. 149(1926)=3/11
<u>Fish Protection Act</u> Cap. 378 (1962)=39/39		Cap. 163(1926)=3/08

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWSTrout Act Cap. 380(1962)=61/48Water Act Cap. 372(1962)=56/51

A 7/62, 25/63, 21/64, 21/66

LESOTHOGame Preservation Proclamation

33/51

Sale of Game Proclamation 5/39Wild Birds Proclamation 43/14Protection of Fresh Water FishProclamation 45/51LIBERIANatural Resources Law Title 24,
1956 Code, 1958 Supp.Bureau of Forest Conservation

24:1-11

Conservation of Forests

24:20-48

National Parks 24:51-52Conservation of Wildlife andFish Resources 24:80-105Bureau of Natural Resources andSurveys 24:110-117MALAWIGame Act Cap. 66:03(1968)=26/53

A. 33/69

Conv. 1933*

Cap. 70(1933)=1/27, 2/11

Wild Birds Protection Act Cap.

7/24

66:04(1968)=7/59

National Parks Act 33/69

Conv. 1933*

Fisheries Act Cap. 66:05(1968)=

17/49

Crocodiles Act Cap. 66:06(1968)=

12/68

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWS

Forest Act Cap. 63:01(1968)=2/42
Waterworks Act Cap. 72/01(1968)=
 11/26
Water Resources Act 15/69

MAURITIUS

Game Ordinance Cap. 24(1945)= 8/1869
 35/39 A. 21/58 Conv. 1933*
Fisheries Ordinance 7/48, A. 9/18
 49/50, 3/51, 58/60, 27/63, 4/64
 22/70
Forest, Mountain and River Re-
 serves Ordinance Cap. 227(1945)=
 13/1875 A. 53/52, 25/55, 8/59,
 33/65
Woods and Forests Ordinance Cap. 13/1875
 240(1945)=10/1881 A. 2/52, 31/59
Forest Department Ordinance Cap. 13/1875
 226(1945)=5/31 A. 41/56
Waterworks Ordinance Cap. 422
 (1945) A. 10/58

NIGERIA (FEDERAL)

Wild Animals Preservation Act
 Cap. 221(1958)=23/16 Conv. 1900*
 1933*
Forestry Act Cap. 72(1958)=38/37 Cap. 95(1923)=12/16
Waterworks Act Cap. 213(1958)=
 11/15

NIGERIA (NORTHERN STATES)

Wild Animal Law Cap. 140(1963)= Cap. 232(1948)=23/16
 16/63 Conv. 1933* Conv. 1900*
 1933*
Forestry Law Cap. 44(1963)=38/37 Cap. 95(1923)=12/16

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWSWater Sources (Control) Law

Cap. 136(1963)=37/61

Waterworks Law Cap. 137(1963)=
41/61

Cap. 227(1948)=11/15

NIGERIA (WESTERN STATE)Wild Animals Preservation Law

Cap. 132(1959)=23/16 A. 3/70

Conv. 1900*

1933*

Forestry Law Cap. 38(1959)=
38/37 A. 1/70

Cap. 95(1923)=12/16

Waterworks Law Cap. 127(1959)=
11/15RHODESIAWildlife Conservation Act Cap.

199(1963)=5/60 Conv. 1933

Cap. 187(1939)=35/29
13/06Fish Conservation Act Cap.

196(1963)=44/60

Cap. 187(1939)=35/29,
10/1867 & 29/1890National Parks Act 79/64

Cap. 263(1963)=53/49

Conv. 1933*

Conv. 1933*

Natural Resources Act Cap.

264(1963)=9/41

Forest Act Cap. 187(1963)=

37/49

Cap. 176(1939)=9/13

Water Act Cap. 268(1963)=

22/27

13/13

SIERRA LEONEWild Animals, Birds and FishPreservation Ordinance Cap.

194(1960)=30/01 Conv. 1900

Fisheries Ordinance Cap. 195

(1960)=16/57 A. 58/64

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWSForestry Ordinance Cap. 189

(1960)=8/12

Bush Fire Prevention Ordinance

Cap. 190(1960)=5/06

Water (Control and Supply) Act
16/63

Cap. 168(1960)=19/42

Wild Life Conservation BillB 50/69 would repeal and re-
place Cap. 194 (supra).

Conv. 1933

SOMALIAFauna and Forest ConservationLaw Law no. 15 of 1/25/69; 4/12
p.722Animal Trophies Decree Decree no.
30 of 12/16/69; p.136Forest Decree Decree no. 6 of
10/25/69; p.28Water Law Law no. 13 of 8/1/66;
Supp. 4 to 8Water Decree Decree no. 181 of
8/8/68; Supp. 5 to 9SOUTH AFRICANational Parks Act 42/62 A. 55/65
93/65, 98/65, 5/67, 56/69, 48/70
Conv. 1933*

56/26 Conv. 1900*

Forest Act 72/68

13/41

Soil Conservation Act 76/69

45/46

Water Act 54/56 A. 75/57, 56/61,
63/63, 71/65, 79/67, 15/69,
77/69

8/12

National Monuments Act 28/69
A. 22/70

4/34

22/11, 6/23

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWSSUDAN

<u>Preservation of Wild Animals Ordinance</u>	XVI-1(1955)=1/1/36	9/27 Conv. 1900*
A. 22/69	Conv. 1933	11/22 Conv. 1900*
		6/08, 9/03, 11/01
		1/1900 & 3/01
<u>Central Forest Ordinance & Provincial Forest Ordinance</u>	XV-2(1955)=8/1/32	8/01 & 8/08

SWAZILAND

<u>Game Proclamation Cap. 195</u>	(1959)=51/53	2/06 Conv. 1900*
	Conv. 1933*	
<u>Game Control Proclamation Cap. 196</u>	(1959)=37/47	
<u>Wildebeest Control Proclamation Cap. 197</u>	(1959)=17/29	
<u>Protection of Fresh Water Fish Proclamation Cap. 198</u>	(1959)=75/37	
<u>Wild Birds Protection Proclamation Cap. 199</u>	(1959)=45/14	
<u>Natural Resources Proclamation Cap. 139</u>	(1959)=71/51	
<u>Forests Preservation Proclamation Cap. 159</u>	(1959)=14/10	
<u>Private Forests Proclamation Cap. 160</u>	(1959)=3/51	
<u>Grass Fires Proclamation Cap. 161</u>	(1959)=44/55	74/51
<u>Water Proclamation 25/67</u>		73/59

TANZANIA

<u>Fauna Conservation Ordinance Cap. 302</u>	(1956)=17/51	Cap. 159(1947)=20/45
	Conv. 1933	Conv. 1933
<u>National Parks Ordinance Cap. 253</u>	(1958)=7/48	Conv. 1933*

CURRENT LAWSPRIOR LAWSNatural Resources Ordinance Cap.

259(1963)=30/48

Fisheries Act 6/70

Cap. 295(1960)=36/50 &

Cap. 368(1956)=1/56

Forest Ordinance Cap. 389(1958)=
30/57

Cap. 132(1947)=32/21

Arusha National Park Act 12/68Public Land (Preserved Area)Ordinance Cap. 338(1956)=12/54Water Ordinance Cap. 257(1956)=8/53UGANDAGame (Preservation and Control)Act Cap. 226(1964)=14/59

Conv. 1900*

1933*

Cap. 160(1951)=7/27

Conv. 1900*

1933*

Cap. 75(1923)=7/13

Conv. 1900*

National Parks Act Cap. 227(1964)=
3/52

Conv. 1933*

Fish and Crocodiles Act Cap.

228(1964)=47/50

Forests Act Cap. 246(1964)=
28/47

Cap. 77(1935)=15/13

Waterworks Act Cap. 137(1964)=
15/28ZAMBIAFauna Conservation Ordinance

Cap. 241(1956)--43/54 A.

19/59, 24/62, 45/63 Conv. 1933

Cap. 106(1954)=47/41

Conv. 1933

Cap. 90(1930)=3/19 &

Cap. 91(1930)=19/25

Conv. 1900*

National Parks and WildlifeAct 57/68 A. 65/70 Conv. 1933*

Cap. 252(1955)=61/53

Conv. 1933*

Forest Ordinance Cap. 105(1956)--
46/41

LEGISLATIONCOMMENTSALGERIA

Ordinance no. 70-31 of 5/21/70, 5/29 p.522	Relates to the jurisdiction of the National Institute of Agronomical Research in the area of Forestry research and experimentation.
Ordinance no. 66-78, 4/15 p.286	Sets up a National Institute of Agronomical Research and experi- mental soil conservation stations.
Decree no. 69-75 of 6/3/69, 6/10 p.567	Creates a national commission to combat forest fires.
Decree no. 66-192 of 6/21/66 and Order of 8/5/66, 9/13 p.889	Regulates coastal fishing.

BURUNDI

Ministerial-Order no. 050/66 of 3/25/66, 5/1 p.197.	Prohibits all hunting for 2 years except by "scientific or sanctuary permit."
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CAMEROON (EAST)

Decree no. 69-212-COR of 11/12/69, 12/15 p.871	Reorganizes the School of Water and Forests.
Decree no. 69-144-COR 7/13/69, 8/15 p.661, & Decree no. 68-179-COR of 11/8/68 & Law no. 68-1-COR of 7/11/68	Concerned with the organization of the Forestry Department.
Decree no. 67-206 of 8/8/67, 8/15 p.771	Provides funding for government operations regulating forests and fisheries.
Decree no. 66-192 of 7/15/66, 8/1 p.559	Establishes a School of Waters and Forests to train government person- nel in conservation.
Order no. 522 of 11/17/69 & Order no. 575 of 12/23/69	Concerned with the internal struc- ture of the Forest and Water Ser- vice.

LEGISLATIONCOMMENTSCENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Ordinance no. 69-66 of 11/18/69, 12/15 p.64	Authorizes ratification of the OAU's African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
Ordinance no. 69-49 of 9/23/69, 10/15 p.543	Creates a National Office of Forests charged with promotion of forest industries and conservation of forests.
Ordinance no. 69-41 of 7/15/69, 8/15 p.443	Regulates crocodile hunting and the collection of crocodile skins.
Ordinance no. 69-37 of 7/4/69, 8/15 p.441	Creates a communal forest.
Ordinance no. 69-08 of 2/20/69, 4/1 p.158	Places restrictions on hunting weapons.
Ordinance no. 67-65 of 10/25/67, 12/1 p.620 & Law no. 69-140	A listing of partially protected animals.
Decree no. 67-327-PG of 11/21/67, 1/15 p.18	Creates a Service of Forest Culture and management programs for the maximum use and production of forests.

CHAD

Decree no. 56 of 3/19/65	Creates the National Park of Manda.
Decree no. 154 of 9/13/65	Establishes sanctions for minor infractions in national parks.
Law no. 9 of 11/6/59	Adopts a schedule of fees for hunting permits.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

Ordinance no. 11-68 of 12/21/68, 1/1 p.5	Regulates crocodile hunting and skin collection.
Decree no. 67-376 of 12/15/67, 1/1 p.30	Establishes a forest reserve.

LEGISLATIONCOMMENTS

Decree no. 67-11 of 1/12/67, 1/15 p.87	Creates Water, Forests, and Natural Resources Services to Ad- minister the forests and control hunting and fishing.
Decree no. 67-10 of 1/12/67, 1/15 p.85	National Forestry Department es- tablished for the regulation & restoration of forests.
Decree no. 66-18 of 1/10/66, 1/15 p.36	Establishes a Ministry of Nation- al Reconstruction to include the Departments of Public Works, Water Conservation and Forestry.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Ordinance-Law no. 69-041 of 8/22/69, 9/15 p.739	Establishes nature reserves to preserve the natural state of fauna, soil, vegetation and waters; also creates the Nature Conserva- tion Institute to promote conser- vation.
Order no. 52-0002/ Cab/Ma of 1/3/69, 5/1 p.362	Protects crocodiles.

DAHOMY

Ordinance no. 23 PR/ MDRC/MFAEP of 7/20.67, 8/1 p.510	Places quotas on elephant and hip- potamus hunting.
Ordinance no. 20 PR/ MDRC/SP of 4/25/66, 6/1 p.412	Regulates methods of fishing and types and sizes of fish caught.

GABON

Law no. 20/67 of 10/13/67, 12/15 p.791	Establishes a National Institute of Forest Studies for potential members of the Water and Forest Service.
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LEGISLATIONCOMMENTS

Decree no. 295/DEF-III of 9/9/66, 9/15 p.728

Regulates hunting, fishing, and forestry operations in the several districts of the Department of Waters and Forests.

Decree no. 00295/DEF-PR-III of 9/9/66, 8/15 p.549

Divides the country into seven forestry districts.

IVORY COAST

Decree no. 69-307 of 7/4/69, 7/24 p.1051

Limits cutting of forests and provides for reforestation.

Decree no. 69-308 of 7/4/69, 7/24 p.1052

Suspends certain regulations as to forest exploration.

Decree no. 68-79, 68-80, & 68-81 of 2/9/68, 2/22 p.307-310

Establishment of three state parks.

Decree no. 66-422 of 9/9/66, 10/20 p.1376

Sets up an agency to advise as to forest planning.

Decree no. 65-425, 1/13 p.38

Establishes a Forest Code.

Orders no. 100-68 & 100-69 AGRI of 9/22/67, 9/12 p.1377

Regulates crocodile hunting.

LIBYA

Royal Decree 10/19/65 p.12

Establishes a High Commission for Water charged with the formulation of policy on conservation of water resources.

MALAGASY

Law no. 70-004 of 6/23/60, 6/27 p.1358

Authorizes ratification of the OAU's African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

LEGISLATIONCOMMENTS

Decree no. 69-612 of
12/10/69, 12/22 p.2966

Describes internal organization
of Ministry of Agriculture, Rural
Expansion, and Revitalization
charged with protection of wild-
life and vegetation.

Orders no. 1319 & 1320
of 3/23/68, 3/23 p.659

Duties are set forth for the direc-
tors of fishing and of water and
forest conservation.

MALI

Law no. 67-43 AN-CP of
10/23/67, 12/15 p.675

Establishes a National Forestry
Fund to finance conservation
policies.

Law no. 63-8 of
1/11/63

MAURITANIA

Law no. 60-034 of
1/29/60

Hunting Regulations.

MOROCCO

Law no. 1-69-170 of
7/25/69, 7/29 p.802

Pertains to soil conservation and
restoration.

Law no. 1-69-172 of
7/25/69, 7/29 p.804

Pertains to water conservation in
semi-arid regions.

Decree no. 2-69-37 of
7/25/69, 7/29 p.795

Pertains to water usage in irriga-
tion areas.

NIGER

Law no. 62-28 of
8/4/62

Hunting Regulations.

LEGISLATIONCOMMENTSRWANDA

Ordinance-Law of
5/19/69, 6/1 p.123
Ministerial Order no.
08/66/AGRI of 9/16/66,
10/1 p.208

Organizes an Agricultural Society
for Water, Forests and Husbandry
Prohibits hunting during 1966.

SENEGAL

Law no. 67-28 of
5/23/67, 6/3 p.796
Decree no. 67-610 of
5/30/67

Code for the protection of game
and forests.
Hunting Regulations.

TOGO

Ordinance no. 4 of
1/16/68, 2/16 p.101
& 4/1 p.187
Decree no. 67-167 of
8/10/67, 9/1 p.427
Order no. 6 of
5/28/66, 6/16 p.321
Order no. 10 of
11/19/66, 11/25 p.13

Wild animal protection; regulates
hunting & capture of game.

National Agricultural School to
train forestry engineers & other
personnel.

Reorganizes Waters & Forestry
Service.

Regulates burning of forest cover.

TUNISIA

Law no. 68-22 of
7/2/68, 7/2 p.743
Decree no. 66-237 of
6/11/66, 6/10 p.926

Sets up National Bureau of Inter-
nal Exploitation and Water Develop-
ment for the protection of water
resources.

Deals with the collection and
distribution of water.

LEGISLATIONCOMMENTSUPPER VOLTA

Ordinance no. 68-50 PRES.AGRI.EL of 11/23/68, 1/23/69 p.59	Authorizes ratification of the OAU's African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
Decree no. 68-277 of 11/23/68, 1/23/69 p.59	Ratifies the above OAU Convention.
Ordinance no. 68-59 PRES.AGRI.EL of 12/31/68, 2/27/69 p.127	Provides for the conservation of fauna and the control of hunting.