

4.0 FINES AND PENALTIES ASSOCIATED WITH HUNTING AND KILLING OF PROTECTED ANIMALS ACCORDING TO CAMEROON'S WILDLIFE LAWS.

Section 154: A fine of 5000- 10000 FCFA or 10 days- 2 months imprisonment or **both** if you set fire in a forest or found with a hunting tool in a protected area such as the Bakossi national park.

Section 155: A fine of 50000 -200000 FCFA or 20 days- 2 months imprisonment or both in the case of:

- absence of proof of self-defence for killing a protected species within 72 hours (3 days);
- hunting without permits and licence;
- when you exceed killing limit of animals in various classes
- When found circulating a live protected animals, making video or pictures around protected areas like parks, reserves...;

Section 156: A fine of 200.000-1.000.000FCFA and or 1-6 months imprisonment for whomever:

- Uses unsuitable hunting methods and practices (night hunting, fire hunting, chemical poisons, use of modern nets),or use of arms or weapons prohibited for hunting as fixed and Dane guns (sections 80 and 106)

Section 158: A fine of 3.000.000-10.000.000FCFA or imprisonment of 1-3 years or both for killing or capturing a protected animal species during closed hunting periods, or areas where hunting is prohibited like in protected as eg the Bakossi national park.

According to section 80 and 106 of the law the following hunting methods, practices and hunting tools are strictly prohibited:

- team/night hunting using head lamps;
- use of traps and snares,
- chemical poisoning,
- use of fire
- Use of fixed and Dane guns
- Illegal sale of bush meat.

This simplified leaflet on the classes of protected animals in Cameroon has been produced for local hunters by the Community Action for Development (CAD) according to Ministerial Order No 0565/A/DFAP/SDF/SRC of 14th August 1988 to set the list of animals of classes A, B and C. we sincerely thank the Rufford Small Grants Foundation(RSG) in the UK and the Ministries of Forestry and Wildlife and Environment and Nature Protection(Divisional Delegations for Kupe Muanguba) for their financial and technical supports given us respectively to realize this piece of work.

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LIST OF PROTECTED WILD ANIMALS ACCORDING TO THE MINISTERIAL ORDER N° 0565/A/DFAP/SDF/SRC OF 14th AUGUST 1998 TO SET THE LIST OF CLASSES A, B AND C, THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL SPECIES WHOSE KILLING IS AUTHORISED AS WELL AS THE LATITUDE OF KILLING.

In the application of the provisions of section 78 of the law No. 94/01 of 20th January 1994 to lay down forestry, wildlife and fishery regulations as well as section 14 and 15 of Decree no. 95/466 of 20th July 1995 to determine the conditions for the implementation of wildlife regulations, animals are divided into three classes of protection, namely class A, B and C. the list of animals in each class is given below:

1- ANIMALS IN CLASS A

Comprise endangered species. In this case, they are totally protected. They are listed in the following table:

No.	Commons Names	Scientifics names
	Mammals	
1	Lion	<i>Panthera leos</i>
2	Panthere/Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
3	Guepard	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
4	African Caracal	<i>Felis caracal</i>
5	Wild dog	<i>Lycan pictus</i>
6	Gorilla (black Ewake)	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>
7	Chimpanzee(ewake)	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>
8	Drill (shumbo)	<i>Papio leucophaeus</i>
9	Mandrill(red face shumbo)	<i>Papio sphinx</i>
10	Colobe a manteau blanc(black and white monkey)	<i>Colobus guereza</i>
11	Preuss's Monkey (black monkey)	<i>Cercopithecus de l'hoesti</i>
12	Putty-nosed monkey(white nose)	<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>
13	Tantalus monkey (<i>kabkab</i>)	<i>Cercopithecus tantalus</i>
14	Red-eared monkey (with brown tail)	<i>Cercopithecus erythrotis</i>
15	Moustached guenon	<i>Cercopithecus cephus</i>
16	Mona monkey(with white spot on both sides of tail)	<i>Cercopithecus mona</i>
17	Crowned guenon	<i>Cercopithecus pogonias</i>
18	Red-capped mangabey (with white eyelids)	<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>
19	Potto de calabar(bush baby)	<i>Arctocebus calabarensis</i>
20	Potto de bosman (bush baby)	<i>Perodicticus potto</i>
21	Galago d'Allen(bushbaby)	<i>Galago alleni</i>
22	Oryterope	<i>Oreoropus afer</i>
23	Pangolin geant (giant pangolin)	<i>Manis gigantea</i>
24	African manatee	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>
25	Beecroft flying squirrel	<i>Anomalurops beecrofti</i>
26	Elephant (tusk less than 5kg)	<i>Loxodonta sp</i>
27	Rhinoceros noir(Black rhinoceros)	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
28	Girafe(Giraffe)	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>
29	Gazelle	<i>Gazelle rufufon</i>
30	Mountain reedbeek	<i>Redunca fulvomfula adamaue</i>
31	Water Chevrotin	<i>Hyemoschus aquaticus</i>

	Birds	
1	Autruche (Ostrich)	<i>Struthio camelus</i>
2	Bateleur Eagle	<i>Terachopius radiatus</i>
3	Bec en sabot	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>
4	White stork	<i>Cigonia cigonia</i>
5	Black stork	<i>Cigonia nigra</i>
6	Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>
7	Mount Cameroon Partridge(bush fowl)	<i>Francolinus spp</i>
8	Cobe-mouchées car nolees a large bande	<i>Platysteira pinina</i>
9	Black crowned crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>
10	Crested Ibis	<i>Ibis ibis</i>
11	Jaribus du Senegal	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
12	Secretary bird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarie</i>
13	Ring-necked prakeet	<i>Peirulla kollerii</i>
14	Red-headed love bird	<i>Agapornis swindernima</i>
15	Perroquet a tete grise ou youyou(parrot)	<i>Aparonis pullaria</i>
16	Senegal parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>
17	Red-crowned parrot	<i>Poicephalus guliemi</i>
18	Mount Kupe Bush Shrike	<i>Malanconolus kupensis</i>
19	Cameroon Rockfowl	<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>
20	Grey-headed Green Shrike	<i>Malanconolus gladida</i>
21	White-necked Timalie	<i>Kupeanus gilberti</i>
22	Black weaver bird	<i>Ploceaus bannermani</i>
23	Green Turaco	<i>Touraco persa</i>
24	Bannerman's Turaco	<i>Touraco bannermani</i>
	Reptiles	
1	African sharp nose Crocodile	<i>Crocodillus cataphractus</i>
2	The Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodillus niloticus</i>
3	African Dwarf Crocodile	<i>Osteoleamus tetracus</i>
4	Marine turtle	<i>Cheloniidae spp</i>
	Batrachians	
1	Tiger frog (bullfrog or giant frog)	<i>Conrua goliath</i>

2- ANIMALS IN CLASS B

Class B comprises of animals that are partially protected. They can be hunted, captured or killed by obtaining hunting permits:

No.	Commons names	Scientifics names
	Mammals	
1	Giant Eland	<i>Taurotracus derbianus</i>
2	Bongo	<i>Boocerus eurycerus</i>
3	Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
4	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibus</i>
5	Antelope (giant sable)	<i>Hyppotragus equines</i>
6	Topi, Tsessebe	<i>Damaliscus spp</i>
7	Hartebeest	<i>Acephalus buselaphus</i>
8	African Elephant(with tusk more than 5kg)	<i>Loxodonta spp</i>
9	Marshbuck, Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>
10	Cob	<i>Kobus kob</i>
11	W33ater buck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>

12	Bush34buck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
13	Giant forest hog	<i>Hylocoerus meinertzhageni</i>
14	African wild pig bush pig)	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>
15	Wart hog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>
16	African Civet	<i>Viverra civetta</i>
17	Yellow baked duiker (deer)	<i>Cephalophus sylvicultor</i>
18	Bay duiker (with black line on the back)	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>
19	Banded duiker or zebra antelope	<i>Cephalophus callipigus</i>
20	Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocota crocota</i>
	Birds	
1	Martial Eagle	<i>Poletaetus bellicosus</i>
2	Stepped Eagle	<i>Aquila rapase</i>
3	Great white Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>
4	Canard (swarms)	<i>Anatidae spp</i>
5	Grand Calao d'Abyssine	<i>Bucarus abyssinians</i>
6	Marabout	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>
7	Outarde de donham	<i>Neotis denhami</i>
8	Passereaux	
9	Perroquet gris a queue rouge(Parrot)	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>
10	Poule de pharaon	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>
11	Petit serpenteaire	<i>Yonybooides radiatus</i>
12	Touraco a gros bec	<i>Touraco macroshunchus</i>
13	Touraco a huppe blanche	<i>Touraco leucolophus</i>
14	Touraco violet	<i>Musephaga violacea</i>
15	Touraco geant	<i>Corythaoula cristala</i>
	Reptiles	
1	Grand python=Giant Python	<i>Python sebae</i>
2	naja	<i>Naja spp</i>
3	Varan du nil	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>
4	Varan du desert	<i>Varanus grissus</i>

3- Class C

This class comprises of wild animals not listed in classes A and B. Their killing and capture have been regulated by law to maintain their populations. Some of these animals include: small reptiles, rodents such as cutting grass, porcupine, rat moles, dwarf pangolin, hare etc.

N.B: baby animals' species for the three classes are totally protected. Eggs for bird for classes A and B animal's species are also totally protected.



CLASS B ANIMALS

These animals are also protected, but we can hunt them only when we have a permit or a special authorization from the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife. Examples include: Pythons, Hippopotamus, Hyenas, eagles, crocodiles, Beecroft Flying Squirrel, some monkeys

CLASS C ANIMALS

These animals are partially protected by law but can be hunted by local populations with a permit. They include all other animals except those of Class A and B. Examples are moles, cutting grass, porcupines, dwarf pangolin, small reptiles.

Other Ways the Law Controls Hunting Activities

When the population of a particular animal in class C drops in the forest then: hunting of that species is suspended for some time. Such can only be killed when it attacks man or is used for cultural purposes, otherwise you will be punished according to the law.

Have Local People the Right to Participate in Wildlife Management?

Yes. The law allows local people to join others in conserving wild animals through creation of community-hunting Areas or zones.

What is a community-hunting zone?

It is a forest area subject to an agreement between the community and the state in which the community is allowed to carry out hunting and agro-pastoral activities.

Who owns a Community Hunting Zone?

It is own by the community and its management is the responsibility of that community.

Who Benefits from it:

All benefits from a community hunting area belong to the community.

What happens if you don't respect the Law?

- * Forest guard make his investigations and consultation with the defaulter
- * He can punish you on the spot or take you to court.

3.0 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

The law defines the following penalties for those who disobey it:

Section 154: A fine of 5000 to 50.000FCFA or imprisonment of 10days to 2 months or both for:

- * Setting fire in a forest or found with a hunting tool in a protected area

Section 155: A fine of 50.000-200.000FCFA or imprisonment of 20days to 2 months or both for:

- * Absence of proof of self-defense within 72 hrs. of killing a protected animal;
- * Hunting without a permit or license or exceeding killing limits ;
- * Keeping or circulating live protected animals, their skins, hides or trophies within the national territory without a certificate of origin;

Section 158: A fine of from 3000.000FCFA to 10.000.000FCFA or imprisonment of from 1 to 3years or both for:

- * Killing or capturing of protected animals during the period when hunting has been closed or in areas prohibited for hunting (reserves/parks);
- * Use of fake documents as authorization to kill or capture protected animals.

We hope that this simplified leaflet on Cameroon's wildlife law will be helpful to local populations particularly hunters and others in the bushmeat industry to understand, respect and implement this law on the ground. Also we expect that customary laws that are in support of the provisions of the law be reinforced.



CAD

KNOW WHAT THE WILDLIFE LAW SAYS ABOUT HUNTING AND TRADING IN BUSHMEAT



The Gorilla is a class A animal so it is highly protected.

This simplified leaflet is produced for hunters by CAD with financial support from UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme. We thank MINFOF staff working in our project area for their technical support given us in this initiative.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Hunting and selling wild animals are common activities carried out by local people in most forest parts of Cameroon. People hunt because they want to get food, income, medicine or do something of traditional or cultural value. But the methods and practices used are harmful to people and the animals we hunt. Some of these methods include: trapping, chemical poisoning, night and team hunting using headlamps, use of fire and Dane guns. These hunting methods are illegal, destroy our forest environment, affect our health and make people poorer due to the very little income generated for the family. Also, they are risky, tiring and cause many wild animal species to disappear or threaten the lives of many others. Worse still, hunting cannot be inherited and has no pension.

For people to practice good hunting methods, they need to know and respect what the law says about hunting and trading in *bushmeat*. We must also help to inform others about it and take part in applying it in our communities. In early 2009, CAD initiated a community wildlife management project in the Southern Bakundu Forest Reserve area with financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme. This project aims at disseminating knowledge of wildlife laws among local populations and addressing the plight of endangered species. In addition, the project is helping local people to take up alternative meat and income sources to hunting such as beekeeping, livestock farming, snail farming, fish farming and the domestication of cutting grass. We hope that when rural communities do these activities, respect and follow the rules of our wildlife law, then, we can better improve our living conditions and ensure proper use and management of our wildlife resources. All of us need these animals in one way or the other including children and those yet to be born.

The following simple notes are prepared so that people can better understand, interpret and obey the rules of the 1994 wildlife law in each village community. At the same time, CAD encourages local people to continue practicing traditional laws and rules that favour wildlife management.

2.0 SIMPLIFIED NOTES ON THE 1994 WILDLIFE LAW

Does the Law Allow Local People to Hunt?

Yes. According to the 1994 wildlife law, local populations are free to hunt anywhere in Cameroon except in protected areas like reserves, national parks and sanctuaries. However, we must note that:

- * Traditional hunting is allowed only for small animals like moles, cutting grass, porcupine, small reptiles, birds and other class C animals
- * Animals killed during traditional hunting are used only for home consumption and not for marketing. *The law totally prohibits unauthorized selling of bushmeat.*
- * *We need a hunting permit or licence to practice hunting and bushmeat trading.*

WHAT THE LAW PERMITS AND PROHIBITS

Where can we hunt?

According to the forestry and wildlife law of 20th January 1994, traditional hunting can be carried out in the national territory except in classified forests such as:

- * National Parks
- * Wildlife reserves;
- * Wildlife sanctuaries etc

Which hunting tools do the law permits us to use.

- * Traditional tools such as cutlasses, sticks, spears

- * Guns can only be used when we have a permit or license from the administration to own one.

What Hunting Methods are not permitted by the 1994 Wildlife law?

- * Night hunting using headlamps
- * Use of fire
- * Chemical poisoning e.g using Gamalin
- * Hunting with Dane guns
- * Hunting and fishing with modern nets.
- * Use of explosives (small bombs)
- * Shooting from a vehicle
- * Any hunting method that threatens the conservation of animals is forbidden by the law

What kinds of Animals can we Hunt?

The law has divided wild animals into three classes, namely, Class A, B and C.

CLASS A: ANIMALS

These animals are totally protected by law and should never be killed. Some examples include: Gorillas, Chimpanzees, Drills, tigers, elephants, the giant pangolin, lions. The law allows only two conditions under which class A animals can be shot or killed:

- *When a special authorization is given by the authority in charge of forest and wildlife;*
- *For self-defense when the animals attack an individual or community showing proof within 72hrs or 3 days of killing;*
- *When animals destroy livestock and crops in farms after complaining and given authorization by the MINFOF.*

Lets Join Efforts to Save Our Wildlife



By Respecting Cameroon's Laws of Wildlife Protection

CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS ACCORDING TO THE 1994 WILDLIFE LAW.

Class A:

These animals are totally protected. Their killing is forbidden except when there is proof of self-defence. Examples are chimpanzee, gorilla, drill, young elephant and giant pangolin.

Class B:

These are protected. But can be killed only if one has a permit or authorization from the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife. Examples are Pythons, Hippopotamus, Hyenas, eagles, crocodiles, and monkeys

Class C:

These are partially protected but can be hunted by local populations only for home consumption and not for sale. Examples include: moles, cutting grass, porcupines, dwarf pangolin, small reptiles and all animals not belonging to Class A and B.

Note: The list of animals in all the classes is always revised based on information from the field.

BAD THINGS ABOUT ILLEGAL HUNTING

- * It causes the extinction of animal species;
- * It destroys all sizes of animals (big ,small, male, female or pregnant)
- * It exposes hunters to legal action and punishment;
- * It exposes people to accidents and eventual loss of lives due to risks associated with the activity;
- * It deprives young and future generations of knowledge of some animals species when they disappear;
- * It yields very little family income,
- * It cannot be inherited and has no pension;
- * It interferes with seed dispersal, hence loss of biodiversity;
- * leads to collapse of traditional healing systems relying on wild animal parts and materials;
- * It is wasteful, exhaustive, tedious, risky and based on chance;
- * Plunges people to abject poverty
- * Leads to empty forests(forests without animals)

HUNTING PRACTICES PROHIBITED BY LAW

- * Night hunting using headlamps
- * Use of fire, especially in protected areas
- * Chemical poisoning e.g using Gamalin in fishing
- * Hunting with Dane guns or without permits
- * Trapping
- * Hunting and fishing with modern nets.
- * Use of explosives (small bombs)
- * Shooting from a vehicle
- * Illegal sale of bushmeat

1.

FINES AND PENALTIES OF ILLEGAL HUNTING

Section 154: a fine of 5.000- 10.000 FCFA or 10 days- 2 months imprisonment or both if you are in keeping of skulls, skins, bones or any parts of protected species;

Section 155: a fine of 50.000 -200.000 FCFA or 20 days- 2 months imprisonment or both for absence of proof of self-defence for killing a protected species within 72 hours (3 days); hunting without permit and licence; exceeding killing limits; circulating live protected animals and making video or pictures around protected areas like parks, reserves.

Section156: A fine of 200.000-1.000.000FCFA or 1-6 months imprisonment or both for whoever uses arms or weapons prohibited for hunting.

Section 158: a fine of 3.000.000-10.000.000FCFA or imprisonment of 1-3 years or both for who killing or capturing a protected animal during closed hunting periods, or areas where hunting is prohibited such as parks, reserves, and wildlife sanctuaries.



Illegal hunting activities

Chop No Broke Pot! Leavam for Pikin Dem!



MINFOF

This poster is produced for hunters and others in the bushmeat industry by CAD with financial support from UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme.
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