

Teachers guide to Cameroon Wildlife and Forestry law

Designed for use with copies of the laws, available on-line,
or with the MINFOF/LAGA booklet ‘The Wildlife law as a tool for
protecting threatened species in Cameroon’



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Cameroon Wild Life Laws

Subject: Citizenship

Class: one

Average age: 10 ½ years

Lesson Topic: Provision of the Law

Duration: 40 mins.

Previous Knowledge: Students already have an idea of, have seen and eaten animals.

Lesson Objective: By the end of lesson, students should be able to differentiate types of animals according to the law and state two aspects of Cameroon Wildlife laws.

- Didactic materials:**
- Posters or charts of animals.
 - Wildlife law booklet – 30 copies for a class of 60 students, with students working in pairs. Or - copies of the laws.
 - Optional, Map of Cameroon showing the distribution of various wildlife species

LESSON PLAN

Stage	Content	Method	Teacher's Activity	Students' Activity	Didactic Material	Time
Introduction		Discovery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain that the lesson concerns wild animals, not domestic animals, explain the difference. 2. Ask students to work in pairs and name the wild animals found around them, or the ones they eat and the ones they do not eat. 3. Ask what should be done to continuously have these animals around us since they are fast disappearing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Work in groups 3. Brainstorm and present their findings 	Pictures of animals	10 mins
Elaboration	Classification of animals	Plenary	Work with students to classify the animals into categories A, B, C	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute ideas 2. Copy classified species of animal into their books 	Booklets and posters	10 mins
Consolidation	Cameroon Wild life Laws	Plenary	Present the Cameroon Wildlife Laws in the booklet and ask students to take turns in reading	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take turns reading 2. Listen & ask questions for further explanation 3. Note harmonized points 	Booklets	15 mins
Closure	Assignment	Plenary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain and link the idea to suggestions made by students. 2. Ask students to find out how persons and property can be protected against animals. 	Students to find out and note responses.		5 mins

Teacher should be prepared to describe/refer to local wildlife, especially birds.

Teacher should be able to emphasise that some very similar animals, maybe even with the same common name, are actually different species with different classifications.

Teacher must familiarise herself with a selection of the animals featured, class B species will be especially important and read the glossary and Q & A sections in order to have answers to student questions.

Two separate lessons could be developed

Lesson 1 – Different Categories of Animals

In the introduction, it will be important to distinguish between wild and domesticated animals. The students will be able to bring out the concept that a shortage of domesticated animals will not be an issue. By the end of the lesson, the children will not be able to state the wildlife laws.

However, they might have an idea of how the law treats animal species differently, with some examples.

Suggestions (to be presented to the children, with the order mixed up):

Class A: gorilla, lion, chimpanzee, leopard, rhinoceros, elephant (small tusks), grey parrot, green-crested touraco, Nile crocodile, dwarf crocodile

Class B: buffalo, elephant (larger tusks), hyena, civet-cat, barn-owl, harrier-hawk, lizard buzzard, black cobra, royal python

Class C: examples: cane rat (cutting-grass), gecko, crow, kite, Senegal kingfisher, weaver-bird, common frog, tree-snake, sun-bird, black-casqued hornbill, porcupine

Teacher should be prepared to describe/refer to local wildlife, especially birds. Teacher should be able to emphasise that some very similar animals, maybe even with the same common name, are actually different species and have different classifications.

Lesson 2– Personal Implications of the wildlife laws

Having discovered that not all animals are the same in the eyes of the law, students might explore the implications for themselves and their families, e.g. eating or cooking bushmeat, purchase of skins and artefacts, keeping animals as pets. Discussions of what does the law say about possessing a part of a protected animal even if you did not kill it, in what circumstances can you kill a protected animal but avoid punishment. Students could give examples of how someone may actually be breaking the law without realising it, e.g. the crimson feather in some chiefs' caps is from the green-crested touraco which is a Class A protected species. What about the crocodile-skin purses and wallets which are freely sold on the streets of Douala?

Make use of the glossary

Answers to some common questions

'Hunting' is the killing or capturing of animal species using hunting equipments.

While **'collection'** is the buying of already killed or captured animals from hunters for further commercialization.

A **'Collection permit'** is required for the trade in meat.

A collection permit is issued by the administration in charge of wildlife.

The difference between small and medium is based on the type of permit,

Small hunting is carried out traditionally and its permit is issued by the Regional or divisional delegate in charge of wildlife.

Medium hunting is carried out at a large scale and its permit is issued by the Minister of wildlife.

A medium hunting permit for class C authorizes the holder to hunt four different class C species.

In Cameroon, animals species are grouped into three classes, A, B, and C according to Section 78 of the 1994 wildlife law and Section 1 of the Order No 0648/MINFOF of 18 December 2006. The species of Class C shall comprise all animals apart from species of class A and B. These species are partially protected and their capture or killing shall be regulated by the conditions laid down by Order of the Minister in charge of wildlife. Therefore this regulation shall concern the hunting and collection of these species.

Concerning hunting:

Firstly, the hunting of Class C animals is requires a permit for 'medium hunting' or 'small hunting' - according to Section 5 of Order N°0649 of 18 December 2006.

These permits are issued on payment of certain fees regulated by the 1996 Finance law. For nationals, the fee for a 'small hunting' permit is 35.000Fcfa for the hunting of game birds and 45.000Fcfa for the hunting of game animals. The fee for a 'medium hunting' permit is 65.000Fcfa for nationals.

Secondly, Section 5 of the same Order fixes the latitude for killing according to the type of hunting permit. The latitude for killing Class C animals which falls within group III animals authorized for killing is:

- 4 different animals species to be killed by holder of medium hunting permit,
- 20 different animals species to be killed per year for the game animals by holder of small hunting permit,
- And 5 species to be killed per week for the game birds by holder of small hunting permit.

It is important to note that the protection of class C animals species is mostly concerned with the female species according to Section 6 of the same Order, one female killed is considered as two (02) under the latitude of killing.

Similarly, for the collection of trophies of Class C animals, only the main owner of a collection permit established under the bases of hunting permit has the right to collect and trade.

According to Section 5 of the 1996 Finance law, a collection permit is issued on payment of certain fees: permit fee is 100.000Fcfa after three (03) months. Attribution fee is 10.000Fcfa and stamp fee 20.000Fcfa.

Concerning particularly the trading of bush meat, according to Section 2 of the Decision N°000857/D/MINFOF of 10 November 2009 organizing the trading of bush meat, “the commercialization of bush meat is only possible by the holder of collection permit issued by the administration in charge of wildlife”.

Glossary – for Cameroon Wildlife law, educators resource

Accomplice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- One associated with another in wrong doing- One that participates with another in a crime, either as principal or accessory- An associate in any undertaking
Acquittal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Release or discharge from debt or other liability- A setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offence, by verdict of a jury, sentence of a court, or other legal process
Appeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To charge with a crime (accuse)- To take proceedings for removal of a case from a lower to a higher court for hearing- To plead seriously, make an urgent request to call upon, or refer to another, as a recognised authority for corroboration, vindication or decision.- To call upon or refer to another, as a recognised authority for corroboration, vindication or decision
Applicable instruments	Relevant formal legal documents
Classical attributions	The powers that are assigned to the prosecutor as defined by the Criminal Procedure Code
Classical duties	The usual prerogatives (defined below) exercised by a person
Commerce	Trade, business
Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Occupied with or engaged in commerce- Used in or characteristic of commerce- From the point of view of profit- Having profit as the aim
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The act or action of making up, making good, rendering equal- Something that constitutes an equivalent or recompense, that makes up for a loss- Payment for value received or service- Remuneration
Competent court	The court of the place of commission of the offense, or the arrest, or location of the place of domicile of the defendant
Competent service	The competent service in this case is the administration in charge of forestry and wildlife

Complice	An associate or accomplice, especially in crime.
Complicity	Association or participation in, or as if in guilt.
Compounding	One action that joined to or linked to another increasing the effect, magnitude or seriousness of one or both.
Confiscate	- To seize as forfeited to the public domain; appropriate, by way of penalty, for public use. - To seize by, or as if by authority.
Confiscation	Is the fact to seize the proceeds of crime object and assign to the State
Contravene	- To violate, infringe or transgress. - To come or be in conflict with, or act against, deny or oppose.
Contravention	An act of contravening, action counter to something; violation or opposition.
Convention	An agreement between states, especially one less formal than a treaty.
Corporate body	A legal entity (such as an association, company, person, government, government agency, or institution) identified by a particular name. Also called corporation, corporate body or corporate entity.
Corporation	An association of individuals, created by law, having a continuous existence independent of the existences of its members.
Cynegetic zone (give example)	Any protected area reserved for hunting and managed by the service in charge of wildlife, a natural person or corporate body, or local council and in which any hunting activity is subject to the payment of a fee determinate by the finance law. No hunting activity shall be carried out therein involving fully protected species.
Damages	The estimated money equivalent for loss, disadvantage or injury sustained.
Decree	- An order set forth by one having authority. - An authoritative or judicial decision. - To settle or decide (a legal cause) by a judgement.
Demarcate	Fix boundaries or limits.
Discharge of (duties)	To fulfil, perform or execute a duty or function.
Dispositions	- Arrangements or placing.

Dynamics - The pattern or history of growth and development

Environmental impact survey -An investigation and report on the impact that a proposed activity will or could have on the environment. A EIS describes the current environment, and assesses the likely nature, extent and implications of a proposed activity, it will detail positive and negative effects, state how impacts could be avoided or minimised / mitigation measures, and how to monitor for impact.

Evidence - Data presented to a court or jury in proof of the facts in issue, and which may include the testimony of witnesses, records, documents or objects.
- That which tends to prove or disprove something. Ground for belief, proof.
- Something that makes plain or clear, an indication or sign.

Evidence is any information, whether furnished by witnesses or derived from documents or from any other source.

Hearsay evidence is not admitted in a trial.

A testimony is usually evidence given by witnesses under oath

Proof is evidence that is so complete and convincing as to put a conclusion beyond reasonable doubt.

Execute - To carry out, accomplish, do.
- To give effect or force to, eg. a law, a decree, judicial sentence, etc.
- To transact or carry through in the manner prescribed in law.
- To complete and give validity to (a legal instrument) by fulfilling the legal requirements, as by signing or sealing.

Ex-officio By virtue of office or official position.

Extinct - No longer in existence.
- That has ended or died out.

Extinction The process of being or becoming extinct, no longer in existence / having no living members.

False Not true.

Falsify - To make false or incorrect, especially so as to deceive.
- To alter fraudulently, to represent falsely.
- To show or prove to be false.

Flagrante delicto In the very act of committing the offense

Forgery - The crime of falsely making or altering a writing by which the legal rights or obligations of another person are apparently affected.
- The production of a spurious work that is claimed to be genuine.

Fraud - Wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.
- Deceit, trickery, sharp practice or breach of confidence, perpetrated for profit or to gain unfair or dishonest advantage.
- A particular instance of such deception or trickery.

Fraudulent Characterised by, involving, or proceeding from fraud.

General Not limited to one class, field, product, service or other kind of category.

Implementation instruments Tools for a better implementation of the law, eg.

IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature.

The IUCN's **mission** is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

IUCN was founded in 1948. It is the world's oldest and largest global environmental organization, a neutral forum to solve conservation and development challenges.

It is the largest professional global conservation network, of >1200 member organisations, 200+ government & 900+ non-government organisations, and 11,000 voluntary scientists and experts in 160 countries.

IUCN has >1000 staff, in the HQ in Switzerland and 45 offices around the world.

Every 4 years members elect a council that runs the IUCN for a 4 year mandate.

IUCN is financed by governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, foundations, member organisations and corporations.

Conserving biodiversity is the main mission of IUCN, at global and local levels – through science, action (conservation projects all over the world), and influence (members influence international environmental conventions, policies and laws).

IUCN follows a global programme that is decided every 4 years, it prioritises biodiversity, climate change, sustainable energy, human well-being and green economy. The global programme is implemented through theme based programmes including Business, Economics, Ecosystem Management, Environmental Law, Forest Conservation, Gender,

<http://www.iucn.org/about/>

IUCN red list of threatened species

A list of species and their status. It is an online database (www.iucnredlist.org), anyone can register to freely download data, with information on approximately 40,000 species of plants, animals and fungi, approximately 25,000 are well documented, with information on ecology, population size, threats, conservation actions and utilization. There are also about 18,000 species with distribution maps. The data cover non-threatened as well as threatened species, and certain taxonomic groups have been completely, or almost completely assessed (mammals, birds, amphibians, freshwater crabs, warm-water reef building corals, conifers and cycads). The IUCN Red List provides information on population size and trends, geographic range (distribution), ecology and habitat needs, information and analyses on the status, trends and threats to species, including identifying particular species at risk of extinction. Conservation measures in place and needed are recorded. The purpose is to establish a baseline from which to monitor the change in status of species; to provide a global context that can guide local conservation priorities; monitor, on a continuing basis, the status of a representative selection of species (as biodiversity indicators) that cover all the major ecosystems of the world.

Judicial

Dealing with the administration of justice

Judicial police officers

Police officers whose job is to investigate criminal offences that are reported to the Prosecution Office, as well as any other case assigned to them by the prosecutor.

Judiciary

The system of courts of justice in a country.
Pertains to the judicial system or to judges.
Judges, collectively.

Jurisdiction

- Power, authority, control.
- The extent or range, of judicial, law enforcement or other authority.
- The territory over which authority is exercised.

Law

- The principles and regulations established in a community by some authority and applicable to its people, whether in the form of legislation or of custom and policies recognised and enforced by judicial decision.
- The controlling influence of such rules, the condition of society brought about by their observance.
- A system or collection of such rules.
- The department of knowledge concerned with these rules
- The profession that deals with law and legal procedure.
- A person, group or agency acting officially to enforce the law.

Legal status

A status defined by law

Null and void

- Not valid
 - Without legal force or effect
-

Nullification Making something void or invalid

Oath

- A solemn appeal to a deity, or to some revered person or thing to witness ones determination to speak the truth, to keep a promise etc
- A statement or promise strengthened by such an appeal.
- A formally affirmed statement or promise accepted as an equivalent of an appeal to a deity or revered person.
- The form of words in which a statement or promise is made.

Offence

- A transgression of the law.
- A misdemeanour.
- A violation or breaking of the law or rules.

Order

- An authoritative direction, command or instruction.
- A command of a court or judge.
- Conformity or obedience to law or established authorities.

Penalty A punishment imposed or incurred for a violation of law or rule.

Prejudice

- An unfavourable opinion or feeling formed beforehand, or without knowledge, thought or reason.
- Any preconceived opinion or feeling, either favourable or unfavourable.
- Unreasonable feelings, opinions or attitudes, especially of a hostile nature, regarding a particular individual or group.
- **Damage or injury, detriment**, so '*without prejudice*' means without dismissing, damaging or otherwise affecting a legal interest or demand

Prerogatives

- An exclusive right or privilege exercised by virtue of rank, or office.
- A right or privilege limited to a specific person/s of a particular category.

Procedure

- A particular way of doing or going about the accomplishment of something.
- A series of steps followed in a regular, orderly, definite way.
- A traditional, customary or accepted way of doing things.
- The established manner of conducting judicial business and litigation, including pleading, evidence and practice.

Proceedings

- A series of steps to accomplish a particular task.
- The course of procedure in a judicial system.

Process

- A systematic series of actions directed to some end
- The summons, mandate or writ by which a defendant or thing is brought before court for litigation
- The whole course of the proceedings in an action at law.

Prohibit	To forbid (an action or activity) by authority or law.
Prosecute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To institute legal proceedings against. - To seek to enforce or obtain by legal process. - To conduct criminal proceedings in court, against.
Provisions	A clause in a legal instrument or a law providing for a particular matter.
Regulated	To control or direct by a rule, principle or method.
Regulations	Laws, rules or other orders prescribed by authority.
Requisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The act of requiring or demanding. - A demand made. - An authoritative or formal demand for something to be done, given or supplied.
Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A return of something to a former, original, normal or unimpaired condition. - Restitution of something taken away or lost.
Restore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To bring back into existence or use, re establish. - To bring back to a former, original or normal condition. - To give back, make return or restitution of anything.
Restrict	Confine or keep within limits, of space, action, choice.
Restriction	Something that restricts or regulates.
Search warrant	A search warrant shall be an order given to a judicial police officer by the State Counsel, an examining magistrate or a trial court to enter any public or private place and search it for purpose of seizing any articles or documents used in committing an offence, or which appears to be the product of an offence.
Special jurisdiction	special jurisdiction, is the courts' jurisdiction only on certain types of cases such as bankruptcy, family matters, etc
State counsel	The person who represents the state in criminal proceedings
Statement	A communication or declaration in speech or writing, setting forth facts, particulars or other information.

Sustainable	Can be kept going / maintained over time or continuously.
Sworn officials	A police officer who has the full power to arrest someone for breaking the law.
Transform	- To change in form, appearance or structure. - To change in condition or character, or into another substance.
Trophy	- Anything taken in war, hunting or competition, especially when preserved as a memento or prize. - Anything serving as a token or evidence of victory, valour or skill. - A memento, memorial or symbol of victory of achievement.
Unilateral	- Relating to, occurring on or involving one side only. - Pertaining to a contract in which obligation rests on only one party, eg a binding promise to make a gift.
Victim	- A person who suffers from a destructive or injurious action or agency - A person deceived or cheated, by himself, others or impersonal agency
Violating	To break or fail to comply with a rule, law or formal agreement.
Violation	A breach / infringement or transgression, of the law, rule, promise.
Violator	One who violates.
Witness	To bear witness to, testify to, give or afford evidence of. An individual who, being present, personally sees or perceives a thing. A person that gives evidence or gives testimony in a court of law.

SPACE FOR YOUR OWN DEFINITIONS
