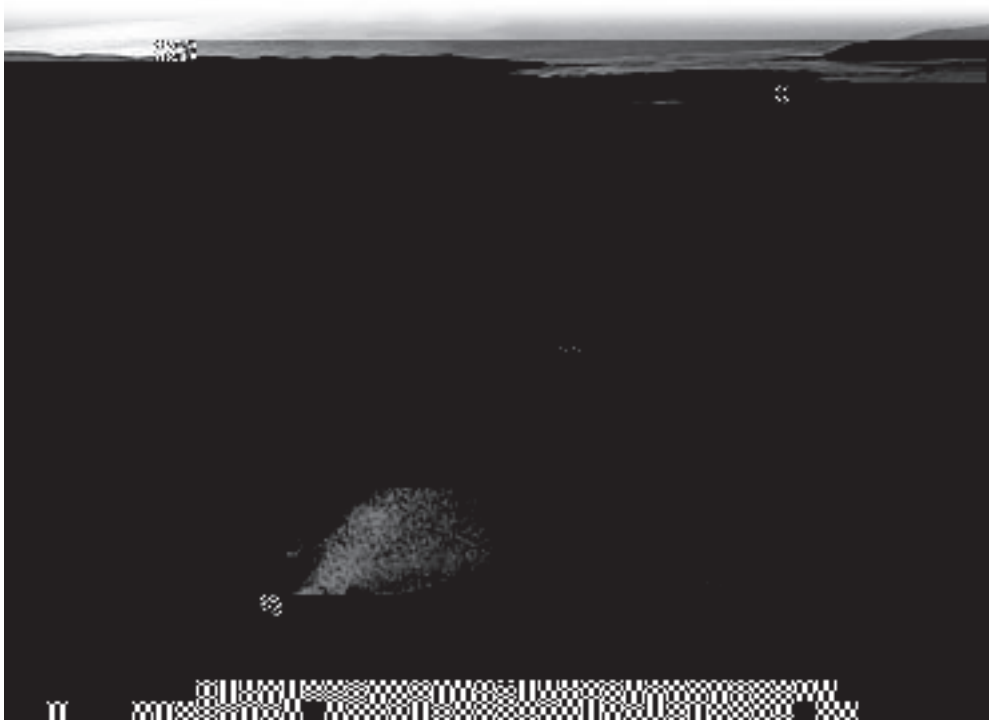




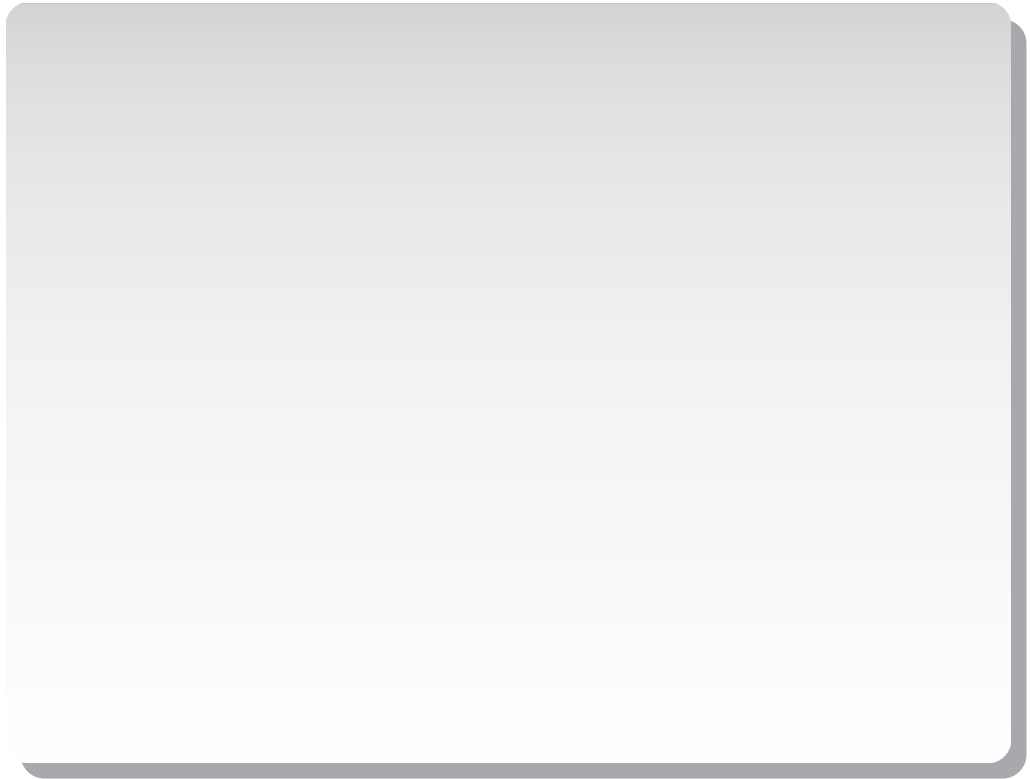
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Strategies and structures for community conservation in KwaZulu-Natal

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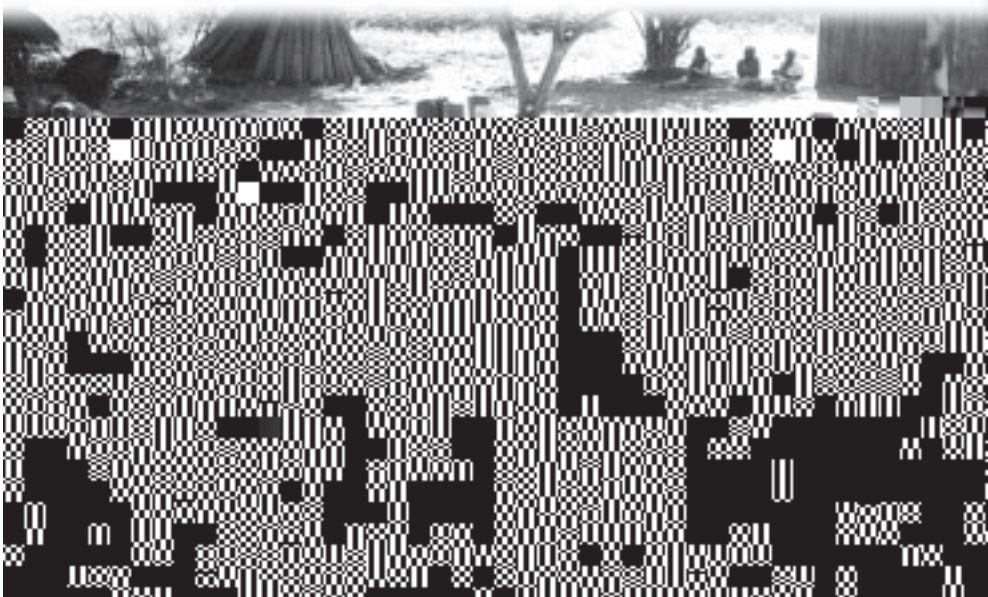
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A meeting between agency officials and the members of a local community. Photo by Harris, EK NW



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Conclusions

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Figure 2 Protected areas and sites of Local Boards in KwaZulu-Natal. Map EK NW



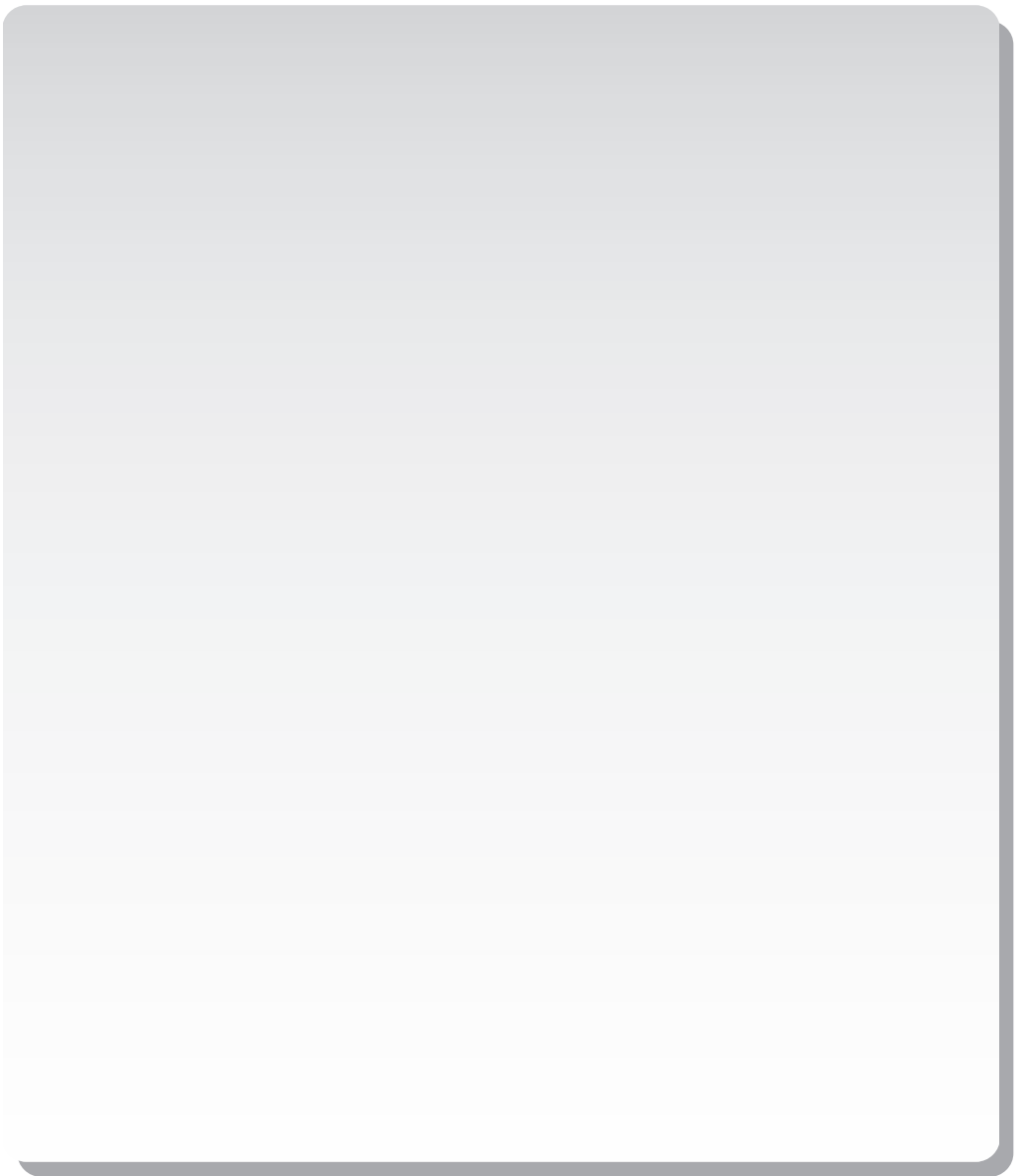
Figure 3. Land claims (indicated in dark grey) on protected areas in KwaZulu-Natal. Map EK NW



Developing a Community Conserved Area in Niger

CHIRIA M. LOU, GILL VOGT, N. KEES VOGT

This article describes a process by which local communities and other resource actors or associations have negotiated with the State the exclusive rights to manage the Takiya Forest Reserve in Niger. In this they create *de jure* and *de facto* the new Community Conserved Area, with its specific management institutions and rules, thereby ultimately consolidating the State's role in this process. In particular, the lessons learned or extracted are discussed to support similar initiatives elsewhere, as illustrated in the paper's conclusion. The lessons learned can be directly applied to other protected areas management situations, as decided by local actors. What is worth noting in this context, is that the key challenge is to create a *de jure* environment in which the local communities themselves take responsibility for the

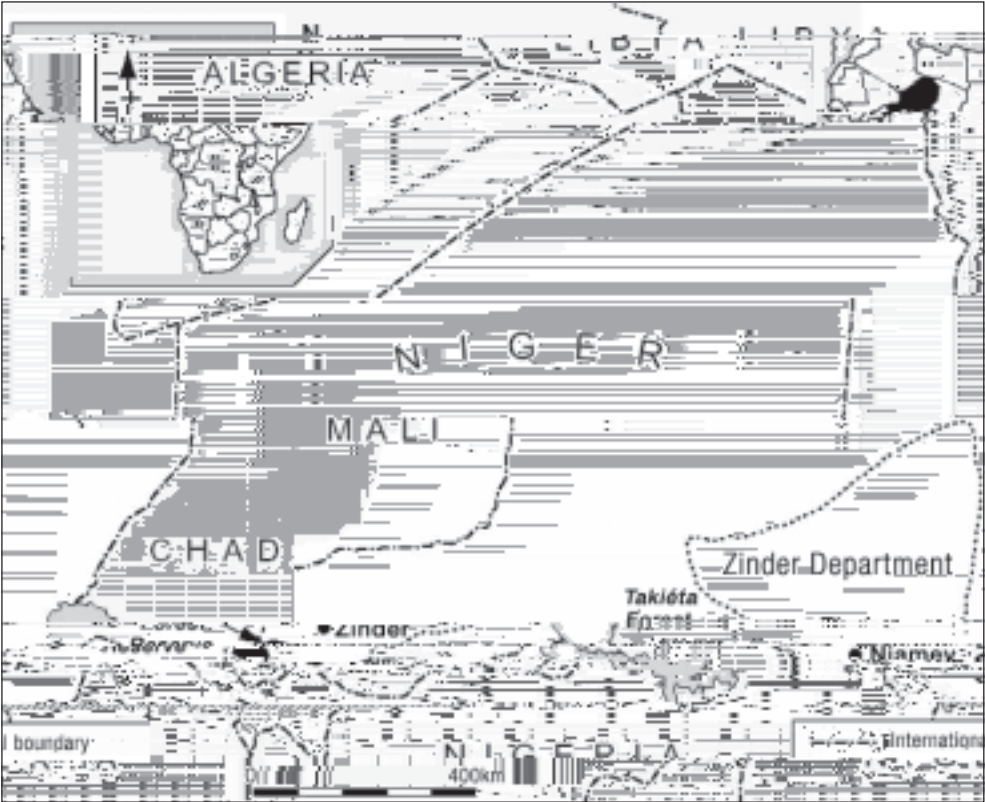


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The experience at Takiéta, Niger

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Figure 1. Location of the Takiéta Forest Reserve.



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Community resource use in Kibale and Mt Elgon National Parks, Uganda

UgandaUganda

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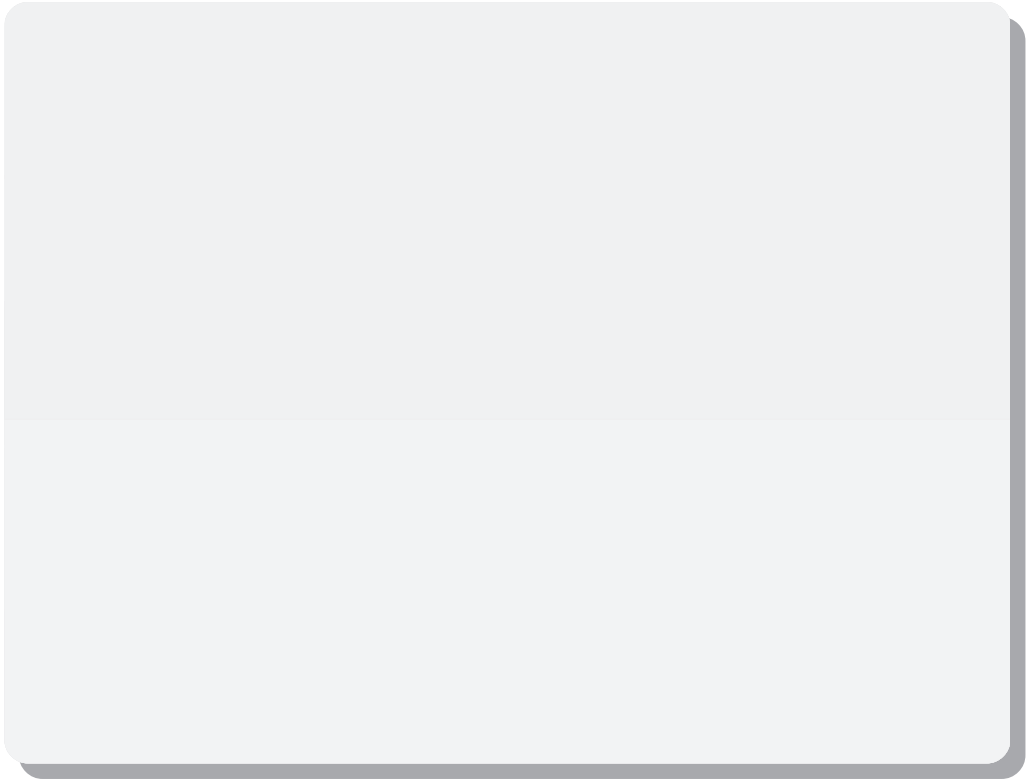
e e , e t t t e e t e e e e t
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in partnership with neighbouring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people

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Developing strategic partnerships

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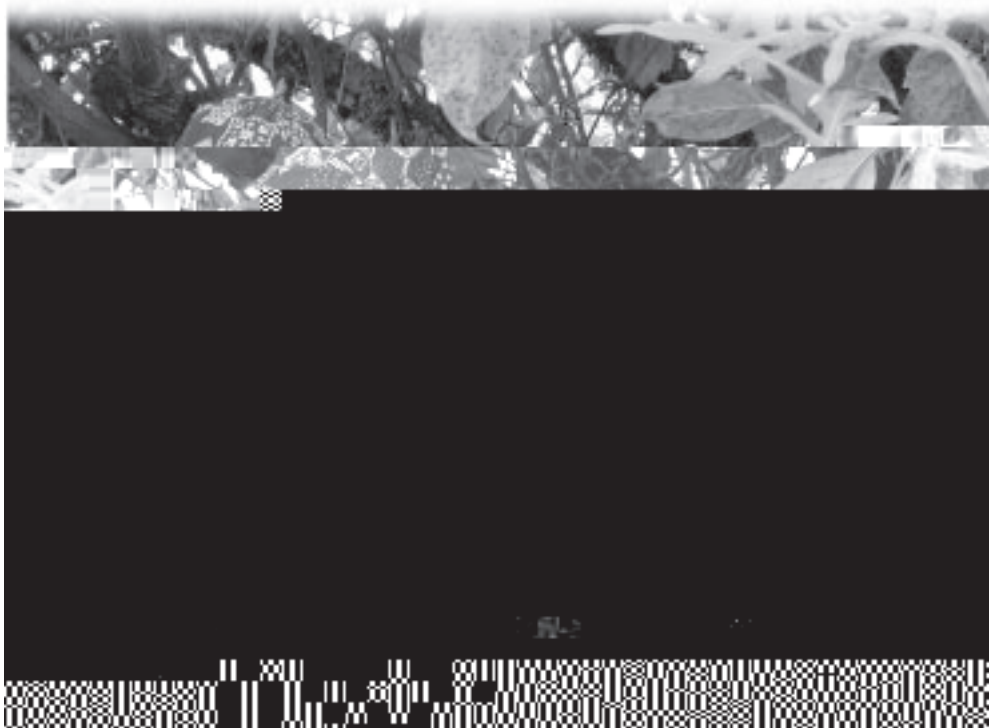
Building an elephant trench outside Kibale National Park. Photo Pur Chhetri.



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The Chairman of the Resource Use Committee of Kapkwai (Mt Elgon) makes a point about the use of tree bark in traditional medicine. Photo S A Whit





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Howland, P. 1991. *Natural Conservation in Uganda's Tropical Forest Reserves*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, Cambridge, UK.
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An impressive yet vulnerable comanagement partnership in Congo

MARCELLE TY, CHRISTINE CHATELAIN, NIGEL BORRINI-FEYERSEN

The Kouakouli National Park, Congo, is a rich example of how a successful management partnership can be developed, while addressing some of the most challenging conditions in the world. The paper illustrates a number of practical lessons from the process and describes the context, results achieved, the enthusiasm of the work of the involved parties, how vulnerable the results remain. Too much power is still in the hands of external actors who can easily revert to the participatory approach as an optimal or pre-emptive form of protection of ill activities.

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The second part of the text continues with more garbled characters, maintaining the same level of illegibility as the first section.

An inner lake of Conkouati-Douli National Park. Photo Christian Châteauneuf



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Organising and negotiating towards a management partnership

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Marcel Taty was Coordinator of the IUCN project in Conkouati from 1997 to 2000. He currently works for the Congolese Ministry of Agriculture in Pointe Noire, coordinates the Technical Support Team for COGEREN and is responsible for the IUCN CEESP

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Board members and village game scouts of Jukumu Society—a community-based organisation managing the Wildlife Management Area of 21 villages in the northern buffer zone of the Selous Game Reserve—during the opening of its offices, scout station and campsite. Photo: Roland Hahn.



Hands-on intervention: rehabilitation, infrastructure development and capacity-building

1. The first step is to assess the current situation and identify the key areas for intervention. This involves a thorough review of the existing infrastructure and the capacity of the local authorities to manage and maintain it.

The second step is to develop a detailed plan of action. This should include a clear timeline, a budget, and a list of the specific activities to be undertaken. The plan should also take into account the needs and priorities of the local community.

- The first priority is to ensure that the infrastructure is safe and functional. This may involve carrying out urgent repairs or replacing damaged components.
- The second priority is to improve the capacity of the local authorities. This can be done through training, technical assistance, and the provision of equipment and materials.
- The third priority is to develop the infrastructure in a sustainable way. This means using high-quality materials and construction techniques that will last for many years.
- The fourth priority is to ensure that the infrastructure is accessible to all members of the community. This may involve providing ramps, lifts, and other facilities for people with disabilities.
- The fifth priority is to ensure that the infrastructure is well-maintained. This requires a regular programme of inspections and repairs.

The final step is to monitor and evaluate the progress of the intervention. This involves regular communication with the local authorities and the community to ensure that the project is meeting its objectives.

The road towards financial sustainability

The first step is to establish a clear financial framework. This involves setting out the costs of the intervention and the expected benefits. It also involves identifying the sources of funding and the mechanisms for financing the project.

The first part of the report, which is the most important, is the
 introduction. This part should be written in a clear and concise
 manner, and should provide a brief overview of the project and its
 objectives. It should also include a statement of the problem that
 the project is addressing, and a description of the methods that
 will be used to collect and analyze the data.

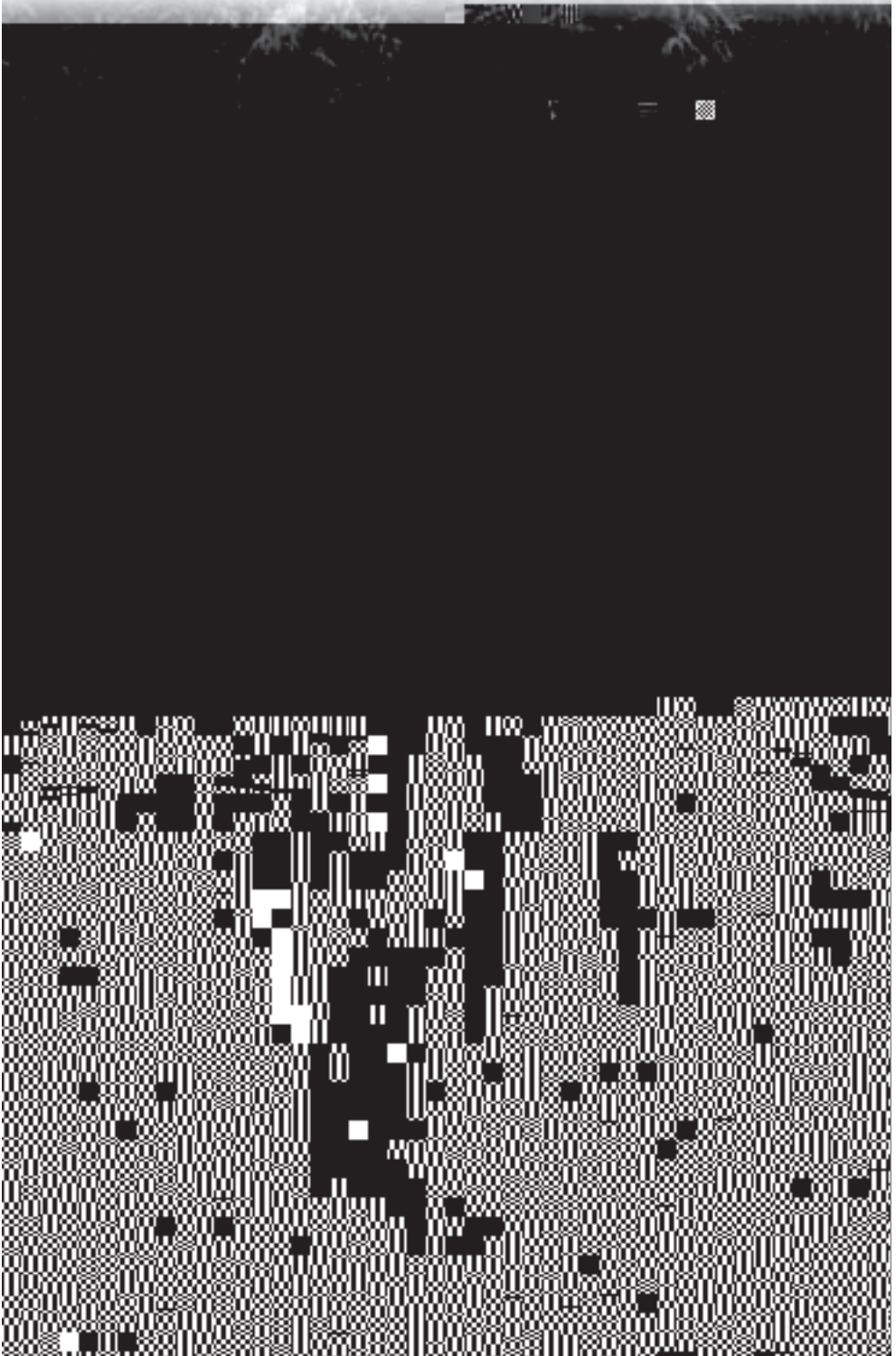
The second part of the report is the literature review. This part
 should provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of
 knowledge on the topic, and should identify the key research
 questions that the project is addressing. It should also include a
 discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing
 literature, and a statement of the project's contribution to the
 field.

The third part of the report is the methodology. This part should
 describe the methods that were used to collect and analyze the
 data, and should provide a detailed description of the data
 collection process, the sampling strategy, and the statistical
 methods that were used to analyze the data.

The fourth part of the report is the results. This part should
 present the findings of the study in a clear and concise manner,
 and should include a discussion of the key results and their
 implications. It should also include a discussion of the
 limitations of the study, and a statement of the project's
 conclusions.

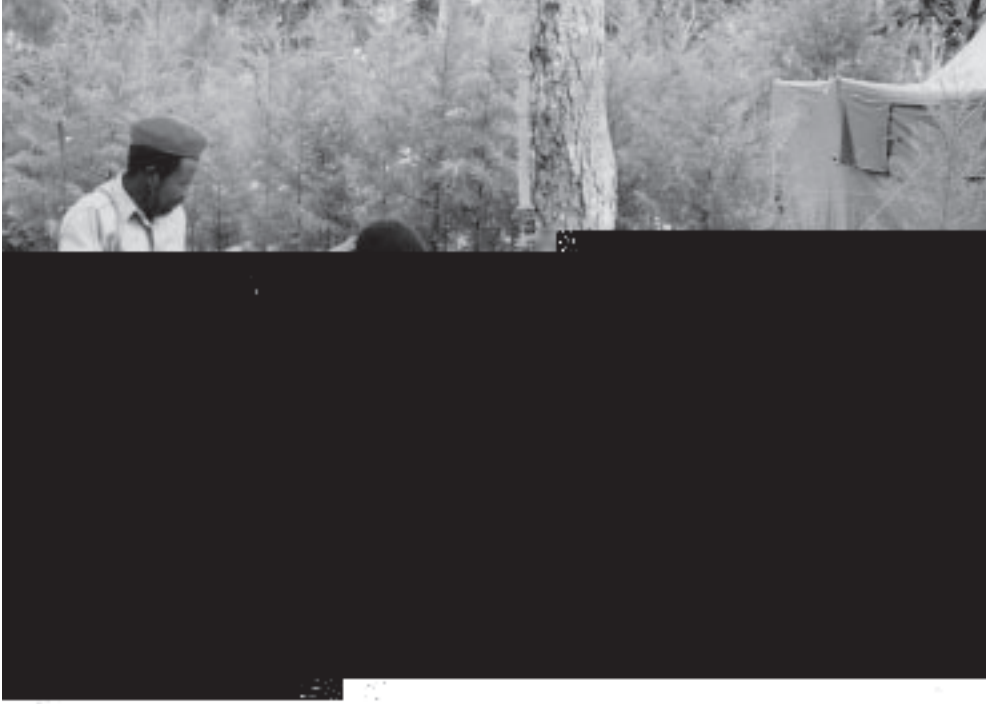
The fifth part of the report is the conclusion. This part should
 provide a summary of the key findings of the study, and should
 include a statement of the project's overall contribution to the
 field. It should also include a discussion of the implications
 of the findings for future research, and a statement of the
 project's recommendations.

Duthumi Village along the Ruvu River was awarded a hunting quota for crocodiles after 11 people were killed by crocodiles in less than two years. Photo Rolf & Alison



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Village Scouts register impounded elephant tusks, Likuyu, Southern Selous. Photo Cassia Mahudi

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Communities and conservation: partnership or participation?

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Dr Rolf D. Baldus, an economist, was a university staff member, a company manager and a consultant before he became a ministerial ghost-writer and later personal assistant to the Minister for Development Cooperation. He managed the SCP from 1987 to the end of 1993. Upon return to Germany he became head of the Development Section in the Chancellor's Office in Bonn. Since 1998 he has been CBC advisor in the Wildlife Division in Dar es Salaam and assists in the creation of a new National Park at Saadani.

Benson Kibonde joined the Tanzanian Wildlife Department in 1977. He received a Diploma from the Mweka Wildlife College in 1985. He was posted to Rungwa and Selous Game Reserves, before he took over an antipoaching unit in a critical area in the north of the country in 1990. Since 1994 he has been the Chief Warden of the Selous Game Reserve.

Dr Ludwig Siege is a GTZ staff member since 1980 and has worked as an economist in various capacities in Germany and abroad. From 1983 to 1985 he had his first assignment in Tanzania. At the end of 1993 he took over from Rolf Baldus and since then has been coordinator of the SCP.

Maasai community wildlife sanctuaries in Tsavo-Amboseli, Kenya

MOSES OKELLO, SIMON OLE SENON, NANCY WISHITEMI

This paper describes the establishment of community wildlife sanctuaries around the Tsavo and Amboseli National Parks and explores the conditions for their successful implementation. Most Maasai communities support the initiative, but they wish to manage the sanctuaries themselves rather than hand over authority to tourists and visitors. They want access to natural resources and to be able to attract more tourists through the provision of a range of services, including the distribution of tourism revenue. In the future, the conditions for successful tourism also include access to a reliable market. Community wildlife sanctuaries are attractive to tourists and provide a range of services, local economic activities, and tourism products. Tourists are critical to the success of the Maasai wildlife sanctuaries.

WILDLIFE IN KENYA

Kenya is a country with a rich and diverse wildlife heritage. It is home to some of the most iconic and endangered species in the world, including the African elephant, the black rhinoceros, the cheetah, and the African lion. The country's wildlife is a major attraction for tourists and a source of income for many communities. However, the number of tourists has declined significantly in recent years, and this has had a negative impact on the livelihoods of many communities that depend on tourism for their income.

The decline in tourism has been attributed to a number of factors, including the impact of the global financial crisis, the rise of terrorism in the region, and the impact of climate change. In addition, many communities have lost access to natural resources, and this has also had a negative impact on tourism. As a result, many communities are looking for alternative ways to generate income and improve their livelihoods.

Community wildlife sanctuaries are one such alternative. These are areas of land that are managed by local communities and used to conserve wildlife and natural resources. They provide a range of services, including tourism, and provide a source of income for the communities that manage them. Community wildlife sanctuaries are a promising way to improve the livelihoods of communities and to conserve wildlife and natural resources.

The establishment of community wildlife sanctuaries in Kenya has been a success story. Many communities have established sanctuaries and are now generating income from tourism. This has improved their livelihoods and has helped to conserve wildlife and natural resources. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure the long-term success of these sanctuaries.

One of the main challenges is the need to improve the quality of the services provided by the sanctuaries. This includes the need to improve the infrastructure, to provide training for the staff, and to develop marketing strategies. Another challenge is the need to ensure that the sanctuaries are managed in a sustainable way. This includes the need to ensure that the sanctuaries are able to generate enough income to cover their operating costs, and to ensure that the communities that manage them are able to benefit from the income.

There are a number of ways in which these challenges can be addressed. One way is to provide technical assistance to the communities that manage the sanctuaries. This can help them to improve the quality of their services and to develop marketing strategies. Another way is to provide financial assistance to the communities. This can help them to cover their operating costs and to invest in the infrastructure and training that they need. Finally, it is important to ensure that the sanctuaries are managed in a sustainable way. This can be done by ensuring that the sanctuaries are able to generate enough income to cover their operating costs, and by ensuring that the communities that manage them are able to benefit from the income.

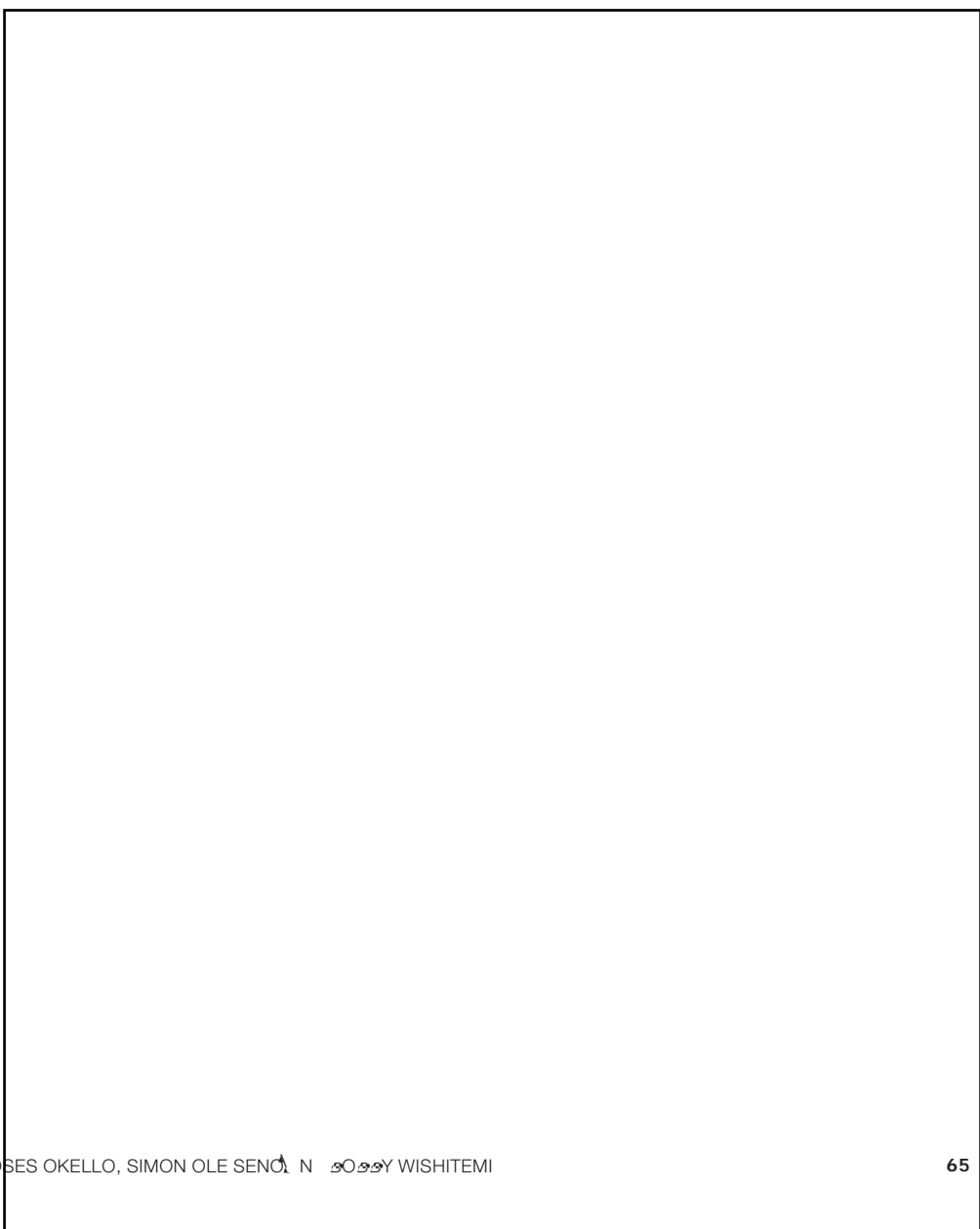
Community wildlife sanctuaries are a promising way to improve the livelihoods of communities and to conserve wildlife and natural resources. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure the long-term success of these sanctuaries. By providing technical and financial assistance to the communities that manage the sanctuaries, and by ensuring that they are managed in a sustainable way, it is possible to improve the livelihoods of communities and to conserve wildlife and natural resources.

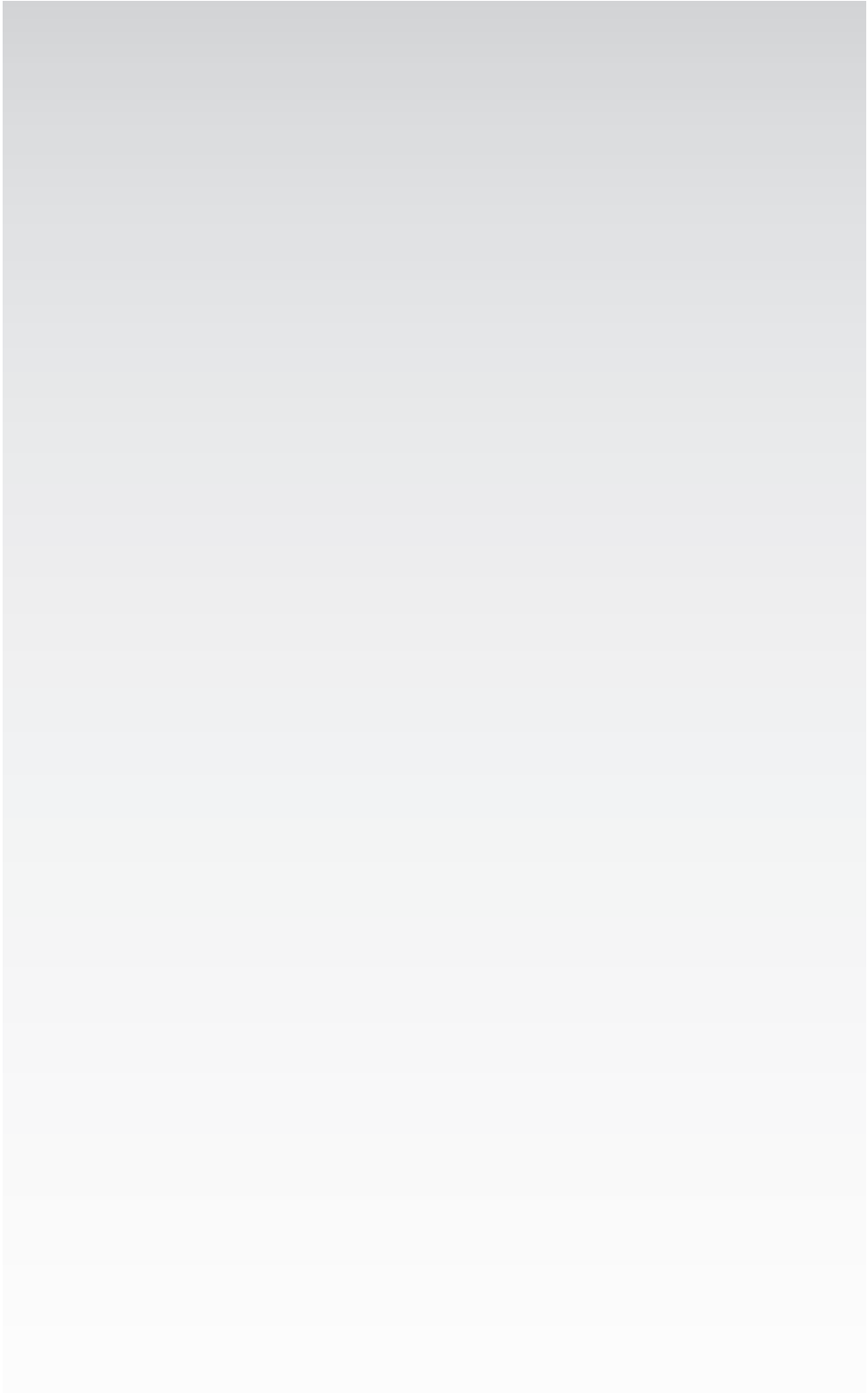
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Establishing a tourism industry within the wildlife sanctuary

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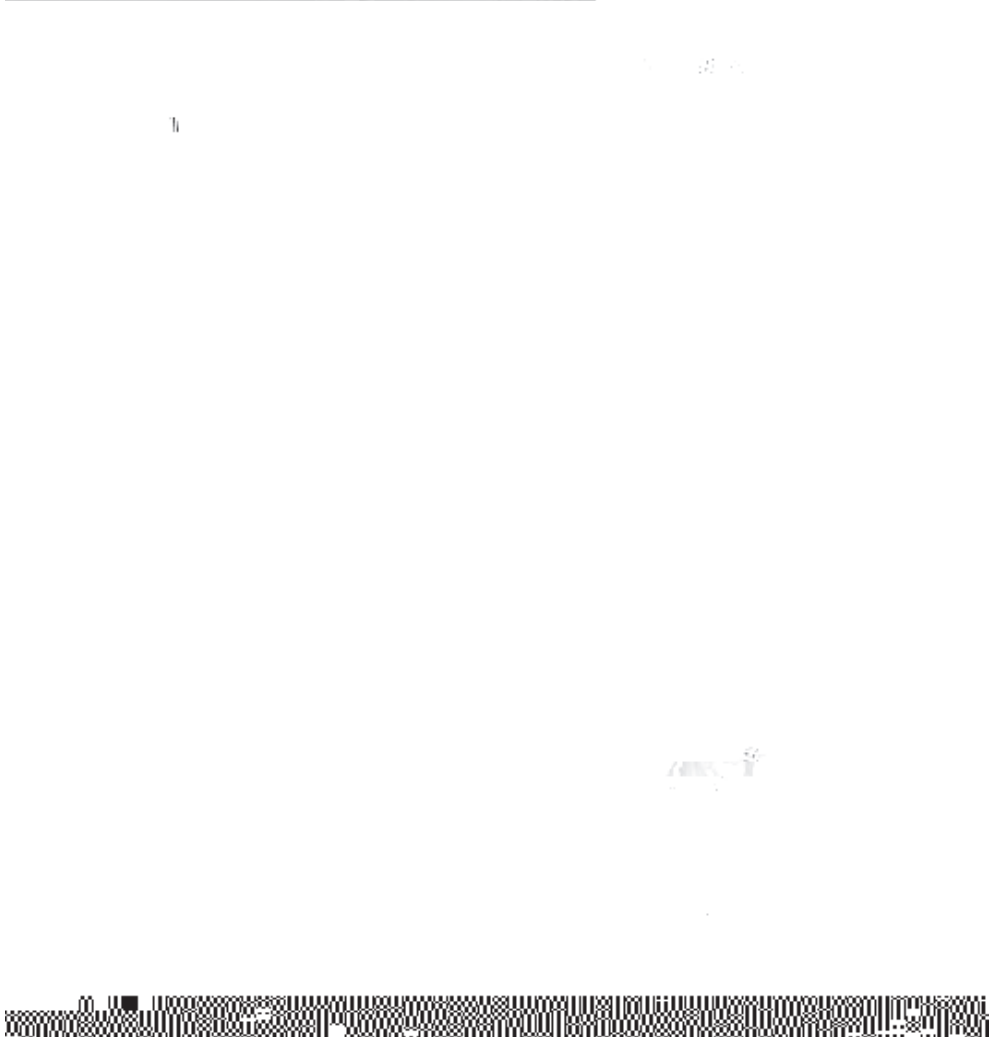
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The spectacular scenery and landscape of Group Ranches in Tsavo-Amboseli Ecosystem are popular with tourists. Within view of each other are Mt Kilimanjaro and Chyulu Hills. Photo: Noah Chirwa



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The Tsavo-Amboseli Ecosystem is a hub of tourism in Kenya because of the leading attraction: wildlife in their natural habitat. Density, diversity and the probability of seeing large mammals is important to tourists.
 Photo: Noah Chirira



Table 5. Opinions of Kuku Group Ranch officia1 scn 70.92 11.52 -2.646 re .gao0246 re f 0.041 scn 70.9B26822,70.0712.646 re f 0.



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En busca de asociaciones para la conservación en la Reserva de Fauna du Selous, Tanzania

ROLF L. US, ANSON KISON E Y LU WIG SIEGE

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Los santuarios de fauna de las comunidades Maasai alrededor de Tsavo-Amboseli, Kenia

MOSES OKELLO, SIMON OLE SENO Y JOJOY WISHITEMI

Est a r t c u l o e s c r i b e l s t a t o l c i m i t e l s a n t u a r i o s c o m u i t a r i o e a u a r e e o e l o s P a e u s N a c i o a e l T s a v o y l m o s l i y x p l o r a l a s c o e l i c i o s p a r a s u i m p l m t a c i x i t o s a L a m a y o r a e l a s c o m u e e s M a a s a i s o p o r t a l a i c i a t i v a p r o e s a e m i i s t r a l o s s a n t u a r i o s l l o s m i s m o s y e q u i r t r a l a a u t o e e a l o s i v r s o r s t u r i s m o Q u i r a c c s o a r a e o a l o s r c u r s o s a t u r a l s a t r a v e u a e m i i s t r a c i t r a s p a r t e u r i e l a c u t a s e u m a j t e l o p r o s i o a m t, a s c o m o t a m i u a i s t r i u c i i u a l i t a r i a l o s i r s o e l t u r i s m o P a e u l o s s a n t u a r i o e a u a e l a s c o m u e e s M a a s a i t a x i t o s c r i t i c a e u s e a r r o l l u a a s o c i a c i c t i v a c o o t r o s i t r s e o s t a s c o m o l o s e r e l a c o m u e e, l S r v i c i o e l a F a u a y e l a F l o r a e K i a, l a s o r a i a c i o s l o c a l e c o s r v a c i, l a s c o m p a a e x c u r s i o s y l o s t u r i s t a s

IUCN – The World Conservation Union

Le 14, l'Union mondiale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN) a été créée en 1948. Elle est la plus grande organisation mondiale de conservation de la nature. Elle a pour but de rassembler les connaissances et l'expérience de tous les pays pour protéger la diversité biologique de la planète. Elle est composée de plus de 100 États membres et de nombreux partenaires. Elle a pour objectif de promouvoir la conservation de la nature et de l'environnement, de promouvoir le développement durable et de promouvoir la coopération internationale.

IUCN, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland. Tel: ++ 41 22 999 0001, fax: ++ 41 22 999 0002. Email: <mail@hq.iucn.org>

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

La Commission mondiale des zones protégées (WCPA) a été créée en 1988. Elle est une commission consultative de l'UICN. Elle a pour but de promouvoir la conservation des zones protégées et de promouvoir la coopération internationale. Elle est composée de représentants de tous les continents et de nombreux experts. Elle a pour objectif de promouvoir la conservation des zones protégées et de promouvoir le développement durable.

IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)

La Commission de l'UICN sur la politique environnementale, économique et sociale (CEESP) a été créée en 1987. Elle est une commission consultative de l'UICN. Elle a pour but de promouvoir la conservation de l'environnement et de promouvoir le développement durable. Elle est composée de représentants de tous les continents et de nombreux experts. Elle a pour objectif de promouvoir la conservation de l'environnement et de promouvoir le développement durable.

IUCN – Union mondiale pour la nature

Le 14, l'Union mondiale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN) a été créée en 1948. Elle est la plus grande organisation mondiale de conservation de la nature. Elle a pour but de rassembler les connaissances et l'expérience de tous les pays pour protéger la diversité biologique de la planète. Elle est composée de plus de 100 États membres et de nombreux partenaires. Elle a pour objectif de promouvoir la conservation de la nature et de l'environnement, de promouvoir le développement durable et de promouvoir la coopération internationale.

UICN – Unión Mundial para la Naturaleza

La Unión Mundial para la Naturaleza (UICN) fue creada en 1948. Es la mayor organización mundial de conservación de la naturaleza. Su objetivo es reunir los conocimientos y la experiencia de todos los países para proteger la diversidad biológica del planeta. Está compuesta por más de 100 Estados miembros y numerosos socios. Su objetivo es promover la conservación de la naturaleza y el medio ambiente, promover el desarrollo sostenible y promover la cooperación internacional.

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