

disturbance. These would then help in repopulating the already heavily hunted areas that are close to the villages while serving as a transition zone where non-intrusive activities could take place ;

- Promote in the villages within the DR, income generating activities, alternatives to commercial hunting such as processing and marketing of non timber forest products, production of food crops and cash crops and provide access to market for these goods ; involvement of local villagers in research activities (guides, research technicians, ...) and in conservation-management activities (ecotouristic guides, workers, ...);
- Incite village hunters to create hunters associations responsible for the control and the management of village hunting ;
- Control the hunting techniques used by hunters to minimise their negative impacts on the wildlife. Regular visitation, preferably 3 times a week, should be encouraged in order to reduce the hunter's wastage and possibly decrease stresses endured by animal caught in snares. Additionnally, off-take quotas per species and limitation of number of snares to be set by hunters should be imposed to prevent overhunting ;
- Control the villagers agriculture activities in order to increase and conserve the biodiversity resulting from the differents fallows.

The high hunting pressure on the mammalian fauna, in particular on duikers, some primates and rodents ; their unsustainable killing and presently limited knowledge on the ecology and ethology of the hunted populations call for further studies to determine demographic, environmental, natural and genetic stochastic and deterministic influences on their populations to ensure their conservation within the DR. It is also important to implement a monitoring of mammalian hunted populations in order to measure the changes in populations densities and evaluate the management measures implemented.