PROGRESS REPORT
ON
NIGERIA NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN

PREPARED
By
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY)
SUBMITTED TO
THE CITES SECRETARIAT

December, 2018
ETIS: Elephant Trade Information System
FDF: Federal Department of Forestry
FMENV: Federal Ministry of Environment
IFAW: International Fund for Animal welfare
INTERPOL: International criminal Police Organization
MIKE: Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephant
NCF: Nigerian Conservation Foundation
NPS: National Park Services
NIAPS: National Ivory Action Plans
NESREA: National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NAQS: Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Services
NCS: Nigeria Custom Service
NCB: National Center bureau
UNESCO: United Nation Educational scientific and Cultural Organization
WCS: wildlife Conservation Society
SYNOPSIS OF NIAP IMPLEMENTATION

Nigeria was included as one of the eleven countries identified as countries of “Secondary Concern” by the CITES Standing Committee at 65th Meeting (SC65, Geneva, July, 2004). Various evidences show that the country is identified as transit route for illegal trafficking of wildlife products including elephant ivory. Illegal trade and trafficking in wildlife is one of the challenges that is negatively affecting wildlife resources particularly those species that have very high market value example; is elephant which is mainly harvested for its ivories.

As you are aware, wildlife crime is a trans-national issue so that one country cannot control it alone, especially when a country is being used as a transit. Cross border cooperation and collaboration among countries is pertinent to combat this ‘menace’ illegal wildlife and their products on trade and trafficking effectively. This was one of our NIAP pillars, hence Nigeria hosted in July, Combating Wildlife Trafficking Response in West Africa ‘ Developing a Coordinated Response to Wildlife Trafficking in West Africa’ Abuja Declaration July 2018, hosted in Nigeria supported by USAID and organized by WA BICC, that was submitted to SC70 and to be submitted for COP 18

Nigeria developed an acceptable NIAPs by the CITES Secretariat as an effort to eradicate illegal ivory trade in the Country. The priority action plan is organized in five section which include Legislation ad Regulations, , National Level Enforcement action and Inter-agency Collaboration, International and Regional Enforcement Collaboration, Outreach, Public Awareness and Education, Reporting. Total number of 26 key priority actions was developed and each of which involves several activities to be implemented within the milestones. It is important to note that efforts for the implementation of important activities have started even before its submission. This progress is documented in the current report

The following progress have made towards NIAPs implementation in Nigeria:

- One of the important achievements made during the NIAP implementation period is on legislation, the review of Endangered National Wildlife Species Protection Act: The Endangered species (Control of International Trade and Traffic amended and signed into law, 30th December 2016. It has adequate provision to regulate international trade in wildlife crime nationally and it is supported by suitable subsidiary legislation and all other regulation with very stringent penalties. The staff of National Law Enforcement Agencies responsible for investigation of wildlife crime have been trained in the preparation of case file for court, Judicial procedures and giving of evidence in court, about 5 cases have be prosecuted, 4 cases on-going and 4 cases pending in court.

- Second achievement since the commencement of the NIAPs is the National cooperation among the inter-agency cooperation among National Law Enforcement Agencies to combat wildlife crime which are Custom, Nigeria Police, NERSERA, INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Nigeria, NPS, FRIN, Immigration, a leading NGOs (Nigeria Conservation Foundation). Inter-Ministries/ Agencies cooperation towards the control of illegal trade in ivories and presentation of NIAP to potential stakeholders and ensure their participation in the agreed between agencies involved in NIAP implementation

- Awareness and sensitization has been created amongst alot of people in the country concerning illegal wildlife in Nigeria and the consequences of the trade and also the installation of electronic bill board at the International Airport and Sea port displaying prohibited wildlife specimen (Ivories) and penalties/ fines on any culprit arrested in illegal trafficking. Nigeria is a large country with over 150 million population, more awareness still need to
One of the best ways is to integrate wildlife crime issue in education system especially law enforcement training. Institute and academies. In this regards, Custom training College has be approached, Police training is being considered. University has been approached i.e University of Ibadan, University of Lagos. Some student in these Universities are presently working on CITES implementation in Nigeria.

- List of priority elephant sites established eg Yankari Game Reserve, Cross-River and Okomu National parks, and improvement status and capacity building of patrol staff in key priority elephant sites. No carcass has been noticed especially where there is higher concentration of Elephants in Nigeria, Yankari Game Reserve, same reserve managed by Bauchi State Government and WSC, funded by MIKE. Ranger based Monitoring (SMART) are also implemented in the priority elephant sites. The communities around these sites are also working with the Game’s ranger to protect these elephants. Nevertheless, some issues are still pending which need to be done.

- Workshops/ training organize with the Ministry of justice, Interpol, Nigeria Quarantine Services, NESREA, Custom and NGOs e.g NCF to develop recommendations on wildlife law and how to apply the law and Implementation of the workshop’s recommendations (for example specialized prosecutors appointed in each of the Federal, State and Legislation training session organized for judiciary, police in different enforcement institutions and trained personnel on enforcement targeting on wildlife crime and the understanding of the fines.

- Inventory of stocks of ivory seized and updated the date the items were confiscated, sources of the ivory, comprehensive list of stocks of ivory held at NESREA and by other agencies and government service were documented.

- Printing of flyers and distribution to the passengers, airlines, Customs and other relevant stakeholders

- Provision of equipment for identification of ivory and wildlife specimen (IVORY KITS) in Nigeria borders which include Chad Border, Republic of Benin border, Cameroon border and Niger border and staff trained on the use of the equipment for effective identification of wildlife specimen to increase levels of detection of illegal/ wildlife specimen, distribution of finger-marks evidence for ivory courtesy of IFAW

- Guidance on Strategic Areas on Intervention and Priority Recommendation to Develop A counter Wildlife Trafficking Response in West Africa ‘Developing a Coordinated Response to Wildlife Trafficking in West Africa’ Abuja Declaration July 2018, hosted in Nigeria. This was submitted by Nigeria and Senegal which will also be submitted in COP18. The document was made possible by the support of the American people through the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) and coordinated by WA BiCC

- Involvement of local communities in law enforcement activities through local intelligence gathering in key elephant sites

- Training of rangers to implement SMART at Yankari Game Reserve and Cross-River National Park.

Another important achievement made during the NIAP implementation period is associated with wildlife laws enforcement, this is also crucial. If wildlife criminals are tracked, apprehended and prosecuted with appropriate fines/ penalties, it will have a great deterring effect to others and also it can be educative to the criminal as well. From 2011 to 2018, 22 abandoned, 15 prosecuted, 3 pending, 3 on-going.

Based on our self assessment of the NIAP implementation, out of the 26 priority actions developed, 16 achieved, eight substantially achieved, 1 on- track and 1 partial progress.
SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS REPORT

The NIAP has a total of 26 key/priority actions and more than 60 activities/ milestone that need to be performed according to the schedule indicated in the same plan in order to achieve each key action within the NIAP implementation period. The following table presents the implementation progress of NIAP actions based on our self assessment. Part C provides detail information on it.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>PROGRESS RATING</th>
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<tr>
<td>A3.</td>
<td>Strengthen different wildlife legislation in Federal and States for harmonization</td>
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<td>A4.</td>
<td>Prepare summary of existing legislation and penalties for dissemination to the judiciary</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration</strong> (the following pillars from our NIAPs will be group under this and they are: B. Prosecution C. Intelligence and Investigations D. Law enforcement operations action.)</td>
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<td>B3.</td>
<td>Establish a database to collect information on the prosecution of cases, showing how many cases were stated and how many led to condemnation and what penalties</td>
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<td>B1.</td>
<td>Develop and implement recommendations with the Ministry of Justice and police on how to more efficiently implement the wildlife law, in particular by proposing the establishment of specialized prosecutors at the level of each state dealing with wildlife crime and by creating specialized police brigades to deal with wildlife crimes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C1.</td>
<td>Develop and implement</td>
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<td>C2.</td>
<td>Carry out audit on stocks in</td>
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<td>C5.</td>
<td>Strengthen the forensic Capacity by training wildlife staff in handling of forensic evidence from wildlife crime scene and on tools for collection. Training will be on forensic evidence of items, method of identification and materials will be supplied in which police support will be needed in this operation</td>
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<td><strong>D1.</strong> Development of trans boundary wildlife enforcement framework with neighboring countries which include Benin Republic in the West, Chad and Cameroon in the</td>
<td>appropriate wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures by strengthen links with other agencies, provide opportunities for interaction</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D2.</strong> Set up a coordination committee between all involved agencies to monitor implementation of the NIAP under chairmanship of FMENV and ensure participation of other stakeholders (NGO, private sector) in NIAP implementation.</td>
<td>C3. Gather intelligence on domestic illegal ivory market e.g Lekki market, hotels and crack down on illegal trafficking at these markets</td>
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<td><strong>D4.</strong> Strengthen the link and cooperation amongst law enforcement agencies to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal shipment of wildlife specimen</td>
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<td>East and Niger in the North.</td>
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<td>E1.</td>
<td>Develop and implement a detailed and concrete antipoaching strategy (including timely and benchmark) for Yankari Game Reserve, Cross-Rivers National Park, Okomu National Park, Edo State and other priority elephant areas detailing the roles and responsibilities of all agencies involved and specific capacity requirement</td>
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<td>E2.</td>
<td>Ranger-Based Monitoring. (SMART?) implemented in all priority elephant sites</td>
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<td>E3.</td>
<td>Improve status and capacity building of patrol staff in key priority elephant site.</td>
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<td>E4. Involve local Communities in law enforcement activities through local intelligence gathering in key elephant sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B2. Increase awareness and capacity of Judiciary and police and other relevant agencies on wildlife crime targeting enforcement and prosecution for better understanding on the current legislation through training and capacity building.</td>
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<td>D5. Sensitization airline as well as passengers to create awareness about the possibility of penalizing any airline violating rules and shipping illegal wildlife (Activities under D5, Electronic billboard display of illegal wildlife species at the major exit point, PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION)</td>
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<td>Report No</td>
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<td>OF FLYERS</td>
<td>Training of rangers to implement SMART at Yankari Game Reserve, Cross-Rivers National Park, Okomu National Park, Edo State.</td>
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<td>Printing of flyers and distribution to the passengers, airlines and customs.</td>
<td>Reporting B4. Regular report</td>
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**DETAILED EVALUATION OF ACTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>EVALUATION</th>
<th>SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (AND COMMENTS)</th>
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| A1/A2. The review of Endangered Species Act was signed by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the 30th December, 2016. The Act contains very stringent penalties for illegal activities/trade in Wild (Fauna & Fauna) | Approved Copy of the National Wildlife Species Protection Act, signed by the President of Federal Republic of Nigeria on 30th December, 2016 (Attached) | Achieved Amendment of the legal framework (Wildlife Legislation) on Endangered Species Law was reviewed by team of wildlife base background, Legal practitioners, Judiciary, and Relevant stakeholders each of which involved several activities with different milestones which include:  
- Drafting of National Wildlife Protection Bill which includes the penalties that are sufficient enough to serve as a deterrent (fines and prison sentence included achieved by the stipulates milestone of 30th April 2015)  
- Ministry of justice input (Achieved by the stipulated milestone of 30th April 2015)  
- National assembly (parliament proceeding) on the endangered species amendment of the species act. (Achieved by the stipulated milestone of 30th April 2016).  
- Submitted bill to National Assembly (parliament) for passage into law. (Achieved by the stipulated milestone of 30th April 2016).  
- National Assembly approval of the amended bill (Achieved by the stipulated milestone of 31st October 2016).  
- The species protection draft is submitted to Federal Executive Council(Government) for approval (Achieved by the stipulated milestone of 31st October 2016). |

*Overall progress is running according to the scheduled with 80% of the milestone achieved on legislation, a lot still have to be done on National implementation.*
Desktop review of different legislations and penalties stringent enough for illegal activities were carried out. Example of **OFFENCES AND PENALTIES, FORFEITURES, FEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES**

(1) It shall be an offence under this Act for any person(s) to conduct international trade in specimens of endangered species of wild fauna and flora in violation of the present Convention and this Act.

(2) Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, hunts, captures, possesses, trades or otherwise deals in a specimen of wild fauna and or flora without the appropriate permits shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction:

(a) in respect of a specimen under the First Schedule, to a fine of five hundred thousand naira (N500,000) or five (5) years imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment;

(b) in respect of a specimen under the Second Schedule, to a fine of three hundred thousand naira (N300,000) or three (3) years imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment;

(c) in respect of a specimen under the Third Schedule, to a fine of one hundred and fifty thousand naira (N150,000) or eighteen (18) months imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment;

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<tr>
<th>A3. Strengthened different wildlife legislation in Federal and State (subregion) for harmonization</th>
<th>Draft copy of the National Park Service Act CAP.L65 and National Environmental (Protection of Endangered Species) I International Trade Regulations 2011, S.I No.16: Copy with Secretariat (Sensitive document) and Draft</th>
<th>Substantially Achieved</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Environmental (Protection of Endangered Species) I International Trade Regulations 2011, S.I No.16:</td>
<td>In-house and external Stakeholders Critic Meetings were held to review the National Environmental (Protection of Endangered Species) I International Trade Regulations. The bill was subjected to regulatory dialogue where all representatives from various states (Commissioners) were in attendance and afterward subjected to CITES Secretariat Critic. National Park Service Act CAP.L65, Draft amendment of the law (reviewed) Memo to the Executive Council Sent to Attorney General for clearance and to National Assembly for Approval (on track) One of the key agenda of the meeting was the discussion on identification of the challenges in the wildlife legislation and modus operandi on how to handle illegal wildlife trade and cordial collaboration between Federal and State government</td>
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Copy of the Bill (Attached) especially State with International Airports where Lagos, Abuja, PortHarcourt and Kano were selected as the priority locations. (April 2018)

Meeting was held on the Harmonization of all the reviewed legislative laws by different relevant stakeholders to strengthen different wildlife legislation within Federal and state government. In attendance were Management Authority (FDF), Enforcement Authority (NESREA) National Parks Service, Legislative Arm of Government (Judiciary), Interpol, Nigeria Agricultural quarantine Service, Police held on July, 2017.

Meeting organized with the relevant agencies (Judiciary, Police, Interpol, NESERA, Customs, NPs, State Forestry Directors, NGOs) on October 2018 head by the Director of Forestry and Nigeria CITES Authority. NIAP was reviewed by all the stakeholders.

*Overall progress is running according to the scheduled with 75% milestone achieved a lot of work still need to be done on States since, Endangered Species Act 2016, is what being used in Nigeria.*

Future outlook for another meeting is scheduled to hold by February 2019 for the draft of regional wildlife act harmonization.

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<th>A4. Prepare summary of existing legislation and penalties for dissemination to the judiciary</th>
<th>Substantially Achieved</th>
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<td>Compendium existing legislation and strict penalties prepared and printed. Wildlife crimes, offences and penalties were extracted from the approved Act achieved. Printing and distribution to relevant agencies and exit point will be achieved by February 2019</td>
<td>Overall progress is running to the scheduled with 85% of the milestone achieved.</td>
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| A5. Review National Wildlife Legislation and compare penalties frameworks with neighboring countries | On track |
| Collaborative Action Planning (CAP) workshop organized by TRAFFIC conjunction with the CITES Secretariat and with a funding provided by the Wild-TRAPS Project on 18th and 19th November in Kinshasa-DRC where Nigeria was invited. The workshop was to improve the management and conservation of African Elephant |  |
through the reduction of poaching and illegal ivory trade, through the effective implementation of the NIAPs at the country level and through strengthened inter-country collaborations. Unfortunately, the delegates from Nigeria were unable to attend the workshop due to difficulties in obtaining visas. However, Nigeria submitted a document to assist with the development of their NIAP and the outcome of the meeting was sent to Nigeria.

Organization of regional meeting in cooperation with neighboring countries by Nigeria to discuss the discrepancies between the different wildlife legislations and to develop recommendations. (On track) achieved by March 2019.

In comparison of our legislation Act with neighboring countries, Nigeria legislation contains more stringent penalties/fines

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<tr>
<th>National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration</th>
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<tr>
<td>B1. Develop and implement recommendations with the Ministry of Justice and police on how to more efficiently implement the wildlife law, in particular by proposing the establishment of specialized prosecutors at the level of each state dealing with wildlife crime and by creating specialized police brigades to deal with wildlife crimes.</td>
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<td>Meeting organized with the Ministry of Justice, Interpol, police and Customs to develop recommendation on wildlife laws, and how to apply them, which they are as follows:</td>
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<td>a. Capacity building for the enforcement agents on the identification of ivory.</td>
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<td>b. Inter-agency cooperation among National law enforcement agencies.</td>
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<td>c. Procedures and system to collate information in illegal ivory trade</td>
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<td>d. Discussion on the application on sentencing wildlife crime cases guidelines</td>
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<td>Implement the workshop recommendations (for example specialized prosecutors appointed in each of the Federal and State.</td>
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<td>Increasing prosecution rates for illegal ivory trade and trafficking especially on all pending cases on ivory seizures and other wildlife specimens.</td>
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<td>Prosecutors and Enforcement Officers are positioned at some priority exit points, example; Lagos International Airport and Sea Ports (Apapa &amp; Tinca), PortHarcourt, and Customs at the land borders for effective implementation of wildlife laws.</td>
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<td>Forest Officers stationed at the Lagos International air port, Lagos Apapa sea port, Lagos tinca sea port, PortHarcourt International airport and sea port, Abuja International airport, Kano International airport, and land borders. Customs call on</td>
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</table>
| B3. Establish a database to collect information on the prosecution of cases, showing how many cases were stated and how many led to condemnation and what penalties. | Attached ANNEX A FROM 2010 TO 2018 DOCUMENTED | Achieved  
Consultation with Ministry of Justice on how to develop and manage the database. Summary of the information on the different prosecution cases and status.  
Number of prosecution: 12  
Pending cases: 3  
On-going cases: 3  
Abandoned:22  
Needs to further have meetings with Ministry of Justices and Federal Attorney General and also need to prosecute these traffickers. Also need to work very closely with the regional state to ensure effective prosecution.  
Database information collection was establish in Lagos, Abuja and Portharcourt International Airport and centralized through NESREA (Enforcement Agency) to the Federal Department of Forestry (Management Authority) to be transmitted to the CITES Secretariat.  
Information on the culprits, illegal wildlife items seized, date, weight, culprit Country of origin, destination of the illegal wildlife item seized were well documented.  
*Overall progress is running accordingly to the scheduled with 70% of milestone achievement, but of prosecution is below 50%. A lot of work need to be done. It was discussed in the last stakeholder meeting held of 29th November, 2018 organized by Federal Ministry of Environment*  
Inter-agency meeting was held November, 2017 to discuss the cooperation among National Law Enforcement agencies on how to combat illegal trade in ivory.  
The extent to which institutional training programmes for National Law Enforcement Agencies include content to build capacity to combat illegal ivory trade was well discussed.  
Developed project proposal seeking financial and technical support for implementing wildlife the wildlife crime investigations and intelligence operations.  
*Collaboration with all stakeholders achieved, overall progress running according to the scheduled with 70% milestone achieved, information are properly shared among the agencies.* |
| C2. Carryout audit on stocks in the custody of National environmental Standard Regulations and Enforcement Agency | Summary attached in Annex A | achieved | Inventory of stocks of ivory seized updated and the date of the items were confiscated. The sources of the ivory and the comprehensive list of stocks of ivory held at NESREA and by other agencies were documented held November 2018. Inventory show 31 ivory seized with name, place and date of seizure ( raw tusks, semi-processed and processed ) and 9 other wildlife specimen Weight categories: • Raw tusk: • Semi-processed: • Processed: All ivory in the stock pile were marked to conform to CITES Resolution Conf.10.10 Inventory of the stocks was headed by the Nigeria CITES Management Authority, NESREA, Customs, Interpol and Police. Regular stocktaking (collection) of wildlife specimen carried out and accurate database taken. NESREA storage facilities for ivory and other rescue facility for confiscated wildlife products are reinforced and well secured. All date on seizure of Ivory are centralized at FMENV Recommendations: All confiscated ivories was recommended for incineration to avoid ploughing back to the market About 70% of the milestone achieved |
| C3. Gather intelligence on domestic illegal ivory market e.g Lekki market, hotels and crack down on illegal trafficking at these markets. | Master’s project (University of Lagos)/ Meeting held with Lagos State Government | Substantially Achieved | Inventory made of the most significant domestic ivory markets and also hotels Survey/inventory was conducted on wildlife/wildlife products where lekki market is selected as the case study. Questionnaires were administered to collect data on different species of ivories, sources and pictures of elephant ivory in the shops. The survey was carried by Elizabeth Ehi-Ebewele, Ph.D.and Uzu Joshua Temiofe and Part of the information gathered was that, majority of the |
buyers are Chinese.
Market prices per ivory item data were also collected e.g human figurine (busts), 125 Dollars and human figurine (Virgin Mary) of length 18cm is 75 Dollars.

It was discovered that the ivories were sold secretly in other to avoid arrest. The ivory tusks were traded in disguise as a souvenir like combs, key holders, bangles and human figurines for easy patronage.

During the market survey by Elizabeth Ehi-Ebewele, *Ph.D.* and Uzu Joshua Temiofe, it was discovered that, sources of the ivories were from Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Malawi and other Africa Countries.

Federal government is working on the modus operandi to effect the close down of Lekki Ivory Market and other ivory market.

Meeting held with the Director of Forestry, Lagos State, Lagos State Conservation Unit and other relevant stakeholders on August 2017 figured out:

- the modus operandi to stop illegal ivory trade/trafficking;
- Total close down of the ivory market and set up a network between all agencies to share intelligence on trafficking
- Identified and recommendation of Uniform for NESREA staff;
- Route and trade spot identified;( Achieved)
- Analyzed frequency of seizure cases happen across the country

The following Recommendations were made:

- Effort to crack down illegal trafficking at the markets and hotels
- Ensuring Inter-agency cooperation and States government towards effective control of illegal ivory trade.
- Capacity building
- Organize awareness raising meeting with leaders of the market with ivory products on sale
- Total close down of the ivory market
- Introduce alternative source of livelihood to the ivory traders.

Nigeria is now member state of Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI)
The National Council on Environment with of the representative from all the states of
The Federation were in attendance held on Oct 2018. The Honourable Minister of Environment intimated them the need to shut down all domestic ivory market.

Letter has been written by the Ministry and sent to Lagos State Governor on the need to close ivory domestic market in Lagos state especially Lekki Market which is the hub of ivory trade.

*About 65% of the milestone achieved. The State must be encourage to close down domestic ivory market and for strong action to be taken on illegal traders and traffickers*

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<tr>
<th>C5. Strengthen the forensic Capacity by training wildlife staff in handling of forensic evidence from wildlife crime scene and on tools for collection. Training will be on forensic evidence of items, method of identification and materials will be supplied in which police support will be needed in this operation.</th>
<th>Use of forensic evidence to prosecute and detection</th>
<th>Partial Progress</th>
<th>Establishment of Forensic laboratory to use its capacity for wildlife crime investigation and forensic expert hired (partial progress)</th>
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<td>No funding to carry out forensic Capacity training, though the CITES Management Authority met and had discussion with the Association of Forensic Sciences and Expert Witness (Dr. Abiodun Osiyemi whose Email is <a href="mailto:abbeyosiyemi@gmail.com">abbeyosiyemi@gmail.com</a>, Web: <a href="http://www.afsew.org">www.afsew.org</a>) on the capacity training and support required by police to implement forensics for the effectiveness prosecution and investigation of wildlife crime.</td>
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<td>Recommendation: Financial assistance required.</td>
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<td>One of the priorities areas intervention identified as a pillar to be develop as a counter wildlife trafficking response in West Africa to be funded.</td>
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<td>Discussion in Progress. Overall progress is running less than 45% of the milestone</td>
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<th>D1. Development of trans boundary wildlife enforcement framework with neighboring countries which include Benin Republic in the West, Chad and Cameroon in the East and Niger in the North.</th>
<th>Meeting/cross border collaboration</th>
<th>Substantially Achieved</th>
<th>Strengthen cross border and regional information sharing and network system including current security and contraband systems, for both elephant sites and trafficking route.</th>
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<td>Provision of equipment (lens) for identification of ivory and wildlife specimen on Nigeria borders which include Chad Border, Republic of Benin border, Cameroon border and Niger border and staff trained on the use of the equipment for effective identification of wildlife specimen to increase levels of detection of illegal/wildlife specimen.</td>
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Attended several cross border meetings, workshop and training organized by various organizations in different countries where experiences and knowledge were shared and contact established:

- Trans-boundary Biosphere in Cameroon, Yaounde, 2-3rd November, 2016 to support the management of National Biosphere Reserve for effective Biodiversity Conservation which the forest elephant will be part of to conserve and protect in Cross Rivers National Park where CITES MA was in attendance.

- Trans-boundary Biosphere working group meeting held in Obudu, Cross-Rivers, Nigeria, May 14, 2017 where Cameroon, German Cooperation Representative, United Nations Educational,Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Collaborative Action Planning (CAP) workshop organized by TRAFFIC in conjunction with the CITES Secretariat and with a funding provided by the Wild-TRAPS Project on 18th and 19th November 2017 in Kinshasa-DRC where Nigeria was invited. The workshop was to improve the management and conservation of African Elephant through the reduction of poaching and illegal ivory trade through the effective implementation of the NIAPs at the country level and through strengthened inter-country collaboration.

- Unfortunately, the delegates from Nigeria were unable to attend the workshop due to difficulties in obtaining visas. However, Nigeria submitted a document to assist with the development of their NIAP and the outcome of the meeting was sent to Nigeria.

- Meeting of representatives of parties concerned with the development and implementation of National Action Plans (NIAPs), Maputo, Mozambique 1-4 May, 2018.

- Meeting sponsored by West Africa Bio-diversity and Climate Change (WABiCC) on Developing a coordinated response to wildlife trafficking (Ivories and other wildlife specimen) in West Africa held from 2nd to 4th of July, 2018 in Abuja Nigeria. Participants from WABiCC/USAID, ECOWAS Commission, IUCN, Traffic and CITES Management Authority from Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Benin Republic, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone Togo and the US Embassy, Abuja.

Recommendations on the Development of a Coordinated Counter Wildlife Trafficking Response in West Africa submitted at SC70 and to be submitted for COP18, by Nigeria and Senegal.
Cameroon and Nigeria is set to sign the MOU on the Trans-boundary agreement between Nigeria–Cameroon conservation, date to be fixed by the country.

Strategic areas of interventions were identified as pillar for the development of a counter wildlife trafficking response in West Africa for each country. These priority are:

- Training
- Coordination
- Political commitment
- Disposal of confiscated specimen
- Equipment and staff resources
- Awareness…….. sponsored by USAID

Regional meeting cooperation with neighboring countries discussing the discrepancies between the different wildlife legislations, improving wildlife crime.

Illegal ivory trade between the two countries was also noted by the committee.

Overall progress is running according to the scheduled with 65 percent of the milestone achieved

D2.
Set up a coordination committee between all involved agencies to monitor implementation of the NIAP under chairmanship of FMENV and ensure participation of other stakeholders (NGO, private sector) in NIAP implementation.

Meeting held (ANNEX B1, BII) AND Annex C1 to C2 achieved

Inter-Ministry/ Agencies cooperation towards the control of illegal trade in ivories and presentation of NIAP to potential stakeholders and ensure their participation in the TOR agreed between agencies involved in NIAP implementation.

Workshops/ training organized with the Ministry of Justice, Interpol, NESREA, Nigeria Quarantine Services National Parks to develop recommendations on wildlife law and how to apply the law and Implementation of the workshop recommendations (for example specialized prosecutors appointed in each of the Federal, State and Legislation training session organized for judiciary, police in different enforcement institutions and trained personnel on enforcement targeting on wildlife crime and the understanding of the fines:

- Meeting with Federal, States and other stakeholders to discuss and identified the challenges in their wildlife legislation and modus aperandi on how to handle illegal wildlife trade held on 13th -14th April, 2017;
- Meeting held on the confiscated items and how the counting of the items will be counted with relevant agencies i.e. Federal Department of Forestry,
NESREA, NPs, Custom, Police and documented held 2017,

- Meeting on National Ivory Action Plan (NIAPs) held in Department of Forestry conference hall where Custom, Interpol, NESREA, Quarantine Services from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Parks Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF),
- Meeting on NIAPs was held twice last year (April & October 2017), also meeting held on 11th of January, 2018 and the latest is 29th November, 2018 discussing on the progress report of the plan and incineration of the confiscated ivory was recommended.
- Meeting/workshop organized by Wildlife Conservation Society in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Environment on Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Sensitization on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) held on 22nd March, 2018 at Reiz Continental Hotel Abuja. All relevant stakeholders were present;
- A workshop/training was organized between Force Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Department (FCIID) and the Federal Ministry Environment, Department of Forestry held in Forestry Conference hall on 23th July, 2018 with the aim of enlightening issues on wildlife crime illegal transit of wildlife specimen especially elephant ivories in relation to Nigeria borders were discussed extensively and the way forward to tightened borders since it was confirmed that Nigeria was only been used as transit route;
- Meeting with the CITES Technical Mission to Nigeria on 29th May to is June, 2018 where the Honourable Minister was present at the occasion. Different relevant stakeholders participated different ideas was shared on illegal wildlife trafficking and ways it can be tackled.

Stakeholder meets quarterly to evaluate progress in implementation of NIAPs and other illegal trade

Milestone achieved over 85%. There is significant improvement in NATIONAL cooperation
Future Outlook:
Creating inter-agency task force on Illegal Wildlife Trade from each agencies

D3.
Strengthened wildlife crime enforcement and detection of wildlife contraband at International airports, sea ports, exit points and transit routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memo raised to the effect/Status of detection of contraband in Ivory</th>
<th>Substantially Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Current inspection/ control system, equipment and capacity gap at Lagos, Abuja, PortHarcourt International airport and Lagos sea ports with a focus on cargoes system and transit luggage inspection.

To increase the strength of wildlife staff like five (5) each at every exit points and borders, Federal Department of Forestry staff at Apapa and Tincan, ports, Lagos and Onne port in PortHarcourt for intelligent identification and thorough inspection of items.

By April, 2018, it was proposed their presence will be at the International Airport with the Customs and also at land borders.

Provision of equipment for identification of ivory and wildlife specimens on Nigeria borders which include Chad Border, Republic of Benin border, Cameroon border and Niger border and staff trained on the use of the equipment for effective identification of wildlife specimen.

Provision and distribution of the retrieval of finger/palm mark evidence of ivory to relevant stakeholders (Customs, FDF staff, NESERA, etc) at the major exit points (Lagos, Abuja and Kano International airport and Lagos and PortHarcourt Sea ports sponsored by IFAW (November, 2018).

Provision of equipment for identification of specimens using simple equipment e.g Hand lens. (Achieved)

The use of hand lens to different wildlife specimens example semi-process ivory, horns and fully processed ivory with their different shredded lines as an indicator

Increase level of detection of illegal/ wildlife specimen by the series of meetings with relevant agencies once every six (6) months especially on detection of illegal/wildlife specimens, to discuss on the implementation, how to improve on it and foster collaborations.
Collaborations with Customs officers is quite good with other agencies.

Future outlook:
Training of the young Custom Officers at the colleges on illegal wildlife trade at the entry point of their carrier on identification of endangered species

Overall rating: 75% achieved.

Future outlook:
Deploying sniffer dogs purposely for wildlife specimen identification (Ivories)

| D4. Strengthen the link and cooperation amongst law enforcement agencies to inspect, seize and confiscate illegal shipment of wildlife specimen | ANNEX (B1-BV) AND BVI-BXXXI achieved | Inventory of stocks headed by the CITES MA, NESREA, Customs, Interpol and Police. All confiscated items with other agencies brought together for proper documentation. The exercise was carried out with CITES MA and other relevant stakeholders in attendance. An audit of the country’s system for the storage and management of confiscated wildlife products (Ivory) has been assessed. Established contact and intelligence network at the important exit points, in suspected illegal trade spots. The security of confiscated ivory stock has been strengthened through physical structure of the store Handling and transport of ivory from the Customs to the Enforcement agency (NESREA) following procedures were drafted and in active progress: • details data taken e.g name of suspects if any, country, location, weight, destination, origin etc, • Travel in safe time • Accompanied by security agencies Overall progress is quite remarkable. About 70% of the milestone achieved. It has been recommended in the last inter-agencies meeting held 29th Nov 2018 that Custom should hand over seized items to NESREA in the presence of CITES MA, |
| E1. Develop and implement a detailed and concrete anti-poaching strategy (including timely and benchmark) for Yankari Game Reserve, Cross-Rivers National Park, Okomu National Park, Edo State and other priority elephant areas detailing the roles and responsibilities of all agencies involved and specific capacity requirement. | Pictorial illustration ANNEX BXXXII-BXXXVI | Achieved | List of priority elephant site were established and secured.  
24 hours monitoring by anti-poachers on illegal poachers.  
Shifting of duties by the rangers for effective monitoring of the priority elephant sites.  
Camouflage uniforms for the rangers and operation signs on patrol were recommended for effective monitoring.  
Contacts and meetings held with local community’s security forces on regular bases on intruders into elephant priority sites.  
Awareness creation between community stakeholders on fines/penalties that goes with illegal possession of wildlife and wildlife products most especially elephant ivory of African elephant and ivory trade  
Patrol Staff. (Law Enforcement Managers, Rangers, Staff at all sites are properly trained on effective patrol within the elephant priority sites.  
Over 50 personal were employed and equipped for effective monitoring and protection) in Yankari Game Reserve, Cross-Rivers National Park, Cross River, Okomu National Park, Edo.  
A total of 48 camping patrols were completed by rangers during the period covering a total distance of 5,272 km; and 37 people were arrested for various offences (23 poachers, seven grazers, and five others for collecting firewood).  
Elephant are highly protected in Nigeria. Hubs of Elephant discovered in Ondo state and Kebbi state are safe, monitored and well protected  
90% elephant key site well protected due to MIKE funding and WCS management |
| E2. Ranger- Based Monitoring.(SMART?) implemeted in all priority elephant sites | ANNEX BXXXII-BXXXVI | Achieved | Over 20 rangers in Yankari Game Reserve were well trained in CyberTracker monitoring program (Achieved) but Cross-River and Okomu National parks still on track  
Modern equipment for patrol and management supplied in Yankari Game Reserve and other priority sites.  
SMART operation in other priority site (Cross river National Park, achieved with the financial assistance from WCS) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E3. Improve status and Capacity building of patrol staff in key priority elephant site.</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WCS managing Yankari Game Reserve through MIKE funding. Protection of elephant quite good, no carcass has been observed in these site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Patrol Strategy and Camping Patrol Schedule**

For team consisting of six-seven rangers per team were sent out on camping patrol for seven days each week. This strategy has also enable us to focus more attention on the remaining elephant.

There are no fixed camping location instead rangers continuously change their location overnight both to increase the area coverage.

Data is collected using handheld computer running cyber tracker software which automatically record GPS coordinator for every observation.

Data were analyzed using smart software.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E4. Involve local Communities in law enforcement activities through local intelligence gathering in key elephant sites</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness activities implemented which involved local communities’ participation around key elephant sites.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Awareness raising activities on anti-poaching, illegal trade in ivories restoration of the Eco system for sustainable development among House of Assembly parliament and ensure participation of local communities around key elephant sites.

The community surrounding therefore are key stakeholders for long term survival of Yankari National Park as part of our going engagement within these community, we organized field trip to yankari Game Reserve for junior schools (Yelwan-Duguri, Mainamay, Gaji and Dagudi) during the period involving a total of 77 pupils and 16 teachers. The purpose of the visit was to expose the children and their teachers to the rich biodiversity of yankari and to develop a long term support for conservation.

National Parks collaboration with CITES MA and local communities on mitigation strategy for reducing human and elephant conflict and other wildlife specimen.

Quarterly progress report sent via email to CITES MA on the activities in Yankari Game Reserve where WCS is the coordinator.

*About 90% activities achieved in the key elephant, this is due to the aid of MIKE*
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th><strong>sponsors and WCS management</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E5.</td>
<td>Step up law Enforcement efforts outside protected areas.</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Outreach, Public Awareness and Education**

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</table>
| A6. | Organize training/creation of awareness among the National Assembly and judiciary on wildlife legislation and | Achieved | The Honourable Minister of Environment provided information to the House of Assembly Parliament on CITES and National Endangered Species Act, implications, especially on illegal wildlife trade, Awareness was also raised on poaching, illegal trade in ivories restoration of the Eco system for sustainable development and the participation of local communities around key elephant sites on the 14th December, 2016, in the dare need to restore sanity in forest governance. A two Day Interactive workshop for sensitization and Awareness Creation among Judiciaries and other stakeholders on illegal wildlife specimen (Ivories) and CITES Implementation in Nigeria held on Friday 23th -24th February, 2018 in lagos where:  
- Five Senior and Five Junior prosecutors, five Judiciaries and 10 INTERPOL staff participated  
- CITES awareness hand bill materials distributed to 15 judiciaries, Police, Interpol Custom NESREA and NGOs. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of officers trained</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Legislation training session organized by the FDF and NESREA on enforcement targeting on wildlife crime and adequate knowledge of the crime committed with the appropriate fines. In attendance were personnel from FDF, NESREA, INTERPOL, Police and Custom this has strengthened the collaboration of this agencies. Participants have shared their experience on prosecution and successes and failure of court cases related to wildlife crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop/training session organized with the Ministry of Justices, Custom and Police to develop recommendation on wildlife law, how to apply the law and trained personnel on enforcement targeting on wildlife crime.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Need further awareness among Judiciary and more discussion with the Ministry of Justice on the prosecution of traffickers to ensure effective prosecution, 40-45% especially on prosecution. This is delay due to financial constraint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4. Hold specialist training on wildlife Crime investigation, intelligence and investigations standards wildlife enforcement officers</td>
<td>Number of officials trained</td>
<td>Substantially Achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local training on simple identification of specimen (Morphological features) with the use of hand lens. Five experts each from Federal Department of Forestry, NESREA, Police, Interpol NPs to strengthen the intelligence network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Train of 15 staff each of relevant agencies in wildlife investigation and the use of intelligence and investigation procedure; yet to be achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NESREA staffs have a para-military training with uniform</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The CITES MA met with Traffic on 25-9-2017 in lagos, hope to train trainers/ workshop to be organized targeting the representative of the relevant stakeholders to be NESREA, Customs, Interpol lead by CITES MA and NCF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5. Sensitization airlines as well as passengers to create awareness about the possibility of penalizing any airline violating rules and shipping illegal wildlife</td>
<td>Printed copy attached (flyers) Electronic bill board budget approved, Attached is the demo funded</td>
<td>Substantially achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Awareness workshop with airlines, agents at loading point, customs on illegal ivory trafficking held may, 2017 in lagos about 26 participants were presents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Printing of flyers and distribution to the passengers, airlines and customs (Achieved). The budget for electronic bill board display was approved by the end of December, it will be positioned at the strategic spot of the exit point.,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electronic bill board stationed at the airport and sea port. (Lagos, Abuja and Portharcourt international airport, Lagos and Portharcourt sea port)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hör National budgetary allocation</td>
<td>Electronic bill board display of illegal wildlife species at the major exit point. (DEMO DONE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70% achieved on International travelers awareness, communities awareness is ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPORTING**

| B4. Regular report to (Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)) | Summary attached in Annex A | Achieved | Seizures of ivories is been reported regularly to the CITES Secretariat through: 1. ETIS: ETIS forms were filled based on the seizures and send to Secretariat (Traffic) for documentation. 2.Eco-message: message were sent to INTERPOL through National Central Bureau (NCB) |
# Annex A

## Reporting Indicators?

**Inventory of Ivory Seized CITES Specimen from Inception 2010- September 2018.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name of Suspect</th>
<th>Suspect Country of Origin</th>
<th>Date of Apprehension</th>
<th>Location of Apprehension</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity (No)</th>
<th>Weight (KG)</th>
<th>Prosecution</th>
<th>Legal Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Bashir S. Umar)</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>3rd March, 2010</td>
<td>Transcorp shop A Hilton Abuja</td>
<td>Worked – 170pcs / 3.1kg Semi-worked - 6pcs/5.4kg</td>
<td>176pcs</td>
<td>8.5kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>D Ahmed</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>3rd March, 2010</td>
<td>Transcorp Shop B Abuja</td>
<td>Worked-36pcs/3.1kg</td>
<td>36pcs</td>
<td>3.1kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Peter Obinnadike</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>3rd March, 2010</td>
<td>Art &amp; Craft Shop B Abuja</td>
<td>Worked – 77pcs/7.1kg Semi-worked – 5pcs/2.0kg</td>
<td>82pcs</td>
<td>9.1kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Soka Graft</td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd March, 2010</td>
<td>Art &amp; Craft Shop A Village Abuja</td>
<td>Worked – 46pcs/1.6kg</td>
<td>46pcs</td>
<td>1.6kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Toure Mahamadou</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>12th March, 2011</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked Elephant Tusks</td>
<td>51 pcs</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Settled out of court by payment of stipulated fine of 5 million</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. Xu Dong</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>27th May 2011</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Elephant Tusk</td>
<td>4 pcs</td>
<td>8.2kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Settled out of court by payment of stipulated fine of 5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Items Descriptions</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. Yang Haichun</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>23rd June 2011</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Elephant Tusks</td>
<td>30pcs</td>
<td>52 pcs</td>
<td>53kg</td>
<td>2.465kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Settled out of court by payment of stipulated fine of 5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. Liang Yongbin</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1st July 2011</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory</td>
<td>2 Pcs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Rings)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Settled out of court by payment of stipulated fine of 5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Wang Hong Gang</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>6th July, 2011</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Elephant Tusks</td>
<td>2 pcs</td>
<td></td>
<td>4kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Settled out of court by payment of stipulated fine of 5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. Yang Long</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>26th July, 2011</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Elephant Tusks</td>
<td>16 pcs</td>
<td></td>
<td>39kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Settled out of court by payment of stipulated fine of 5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td></td>
<td>29th August 2011</td>
<td>MM Intl Aiport</td>
<td>Elephant Raw tusk</td>
<td>51 pcs</td>
<td></td>
<td>141.60kg</td>
<td>83.15 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Processed ivory</td>
<td>52 pcs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Semi processed Bangles and Stamp</td>
<td>50 pcs</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.95 kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Processed Bangled</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity (pcs)</td>
<td>Weight (kg)</td>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>Cote 'D Voire</td>
<td>23rd Sept. 2011</td>
<td>SEME BORDER</td>
<td>Raw Elephant tusk</td>
<td>9 pcs</td>
<td>2.70 kg</td>
<td>54 pcs</td>
<td>64.19 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mr Song yu</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>28th Nov. 2013</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory, Smooth bangles</td>
<td>4 pcs</td>
<td>2.5 kg</td>
<td>Prosecuted at the federal High Court, Lagos, for attempting to export out of Nigeria specimen of worked ivory opted for administratively punitive fine of five million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Miss Zuli Liang</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>5th May 2012</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory, Smooth bangles</td>
<td>6 pcs</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Prosecuted at the federal High Court, Lagos, for attempting to export products of worked ivory out of Nigeria Convicted and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment with one hundred thousand option of fine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mr. Johnson Monday</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>8th May, 2013</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory 1. Smooth round 3angle 2. Beaded 3angle</td>
<td>49 pcs</td>
<td>5.4kg</td>
<td>Prosecuted at the federal High Court, Lagos, for attempting to export products of worked ivory Convicted and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment with one hundred thousand option of fine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mr. Diarra Foussseyi</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>8th May, 2013</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory 1. Cut 3angle 2. Round bangles</td>
<td>61 pcs</td>
<td>29 pcs</td>
<td>Prosecuted at the federal High Court, Lagos, for attempting to export products of worked ivory Convicted and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment with one hundred thousand option of fine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mr. Mamoudou Diakite</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>20th June, 2013</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory Tusks &amp; bangles</td>
<td>17 pcs</td>
<td>38kg</td>
<td>Matter pending at the Federal High Court, Lagos</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mr. Yacouba Sidime</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>28th June, 2013</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory Bangles &amp; chop sticks</td>
<td>360 pcs</td>
<td>120kg</td>
<td>Matter pending at the Federal High Court, Lagos</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mr. Kaba Abubaka</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>28th June, 2013</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory Tusks &amp; bangles</td>
<td>443 pcs</td>
<td>96kg</td>
<td>Matter pending at the Federal High Court, Lagos</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mr. Camara Souleymane</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>3rd August, 2013</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Semi Worked ivory Chop sticks, Beads, Stamp, Tusks</td>
<td>114 pcs</td>
<td>53.55 kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 pcs 21 pcs 15 pcs 30 pcs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Abandoned (white and black bag), discovered</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>10th June, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>114pcs/2.65kg semi processed ivory 18pcs/46.10kg semi-processed-110pcs/7.25kg</td>
<td>232pcs</td>
<td>56kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

worked ivory out of Nigeria.

One hundred thousand option of fine.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Abandoned (container)</th>
<th>Date/Location</th>
<th>MMIA, IKEJA</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Nil</th>
<th>Nil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Abandoned (Yellow polythene bag), discovered</td>
<td>10th June, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Semi processed stamp-15pcs/1.85kg, processed Rosaries-6pcs/0.30kg and beaded round Bangles-15pcs/1.00kg</td>
<td>36pcs</td>
<td>3.15kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Abandoned (orange lemon bag) discovered</td>
<td>August, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Semi processed Ivory-11 Pcs/27.65kg semi processed round bangles-192/41.00kg</td>
<td>203pcs</td>
<td>68.65kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Abandoned (black pink bag)</td>
<td>10th June, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Bundles of semi processed chopsticks-360pcs/8.90kg semi processed round bangles-252pcs/53.35kg</td>
<td>612pcs</td>
<td>62.25kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Abandoned (1 bag)</td>
<td>6th September, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Semi processed Tusks - 5pcs/13.40kg</td>
<td>5pcs</td>
<td>13.4kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Abandoned (2 bags) discovered</td>
<td>6th September, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Pairs of wrapped Semi processed Ivory - 10pcs/18.45kg Bundles of wrapped semi processed bangles – 44pcs/10.05kg</td>
<td>54pcs</td>
<td>28.50kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Abandoned (4 bags)</td>
<td>6th September, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Wrapped semi processed round cut ivory –</td>
<td>110pcs</td>
<td>24.9kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td>Abandoned (3 bags) 6th September, 2014</td>
<td>6th September, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>28pcs/1.75kg Wrapped semi processed Stamps – 34pcs/1.45kg Wrapped semi processed bangles – 44pcs/13.00kg Wrapped semi processed Ivory 4pcs/8.70kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td>Abandoned wild life materials discovered</td>
<td>6th September, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Raw Elephant Tusks 51pcs/78.50kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td>Abandoned materials discovered</td>
<td>6th September, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Raw Elephant Tusks – 9pcs/11.65kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
<td>Abandoned wildlife materials discovered</td>
<td>6th September, 2014</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Raw Elephant Tusks – 14pcs/31.55kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td>Abandoned materials discover</td>
<td>30th Sept, 2015</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Semi-processed painted tusks 6pcs/3.1kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Yan China</td>
<td>15th Oct.</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Worked ivory 4 pcs 9pcs 0.2kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Nil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Airport/Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Fine</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Lei Xinyang</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport Abuja</td>
<td>Processed ivories (rings) 81 pcs/ 0.9 kg 53 rolls in jacket/2.4kg</td>
<td>81 pcs +seal jacket</td>
<td>3.3kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Settle out of court by payment of stipulated fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Abandoned handed over at Custom Hqtrs on the</td>
<td>17th Dec. 2015</td>
<td>Landed border at cross river state</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elephant tusks 43 pcs/31.3kg</td>
<td>43 pcs</td>
<td>31.3kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>14th March 2016</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Raw Tusk in crates Crate1: 48pcs/32.2kg Crate2: 40pcs/36.8kg Crate 3: 40pcs/30.4kg, Crate 4: 13pcs/9.4kg Crate 5: 60pcs/32.8kg Crate 6: 40 pcs/23.2kg</td>
<td>241pcs</td>
<td>164.8kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>14th April, 2016</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Raw tusks 8 pcs, 2kg</td>
<td>8 pcs</td>
<td>2kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mr. Zhang Wihua</td>
<td>14th June 2016</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Semi processed tusk 290pcs/20.6kg</td>
<td>290pcs</td>
<td>20.6kg</td>
<td>Case-ongoing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>14th June 2016</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Semi processed tusk 89pcs/15.9kg</td>
<td>89pcs</td>
<td>15.9kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>14th June 2016</td>
<td>MMIA, IKEJA</td>
<td>Processed Ivories 75pcs comb, 216 pcs bangles 9.4kg (combined)</td>
<td>291pcs</td>
<td>9.5kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>26th April, MMIA, Lagos</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worked Ivory</td>
<td>1 Bag</td>
<td>11.5Kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seizures</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Total Weight</td>
<td>Case Status</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned seizures</td>
<td>26th April, 2017</td>
<td>MMIA, Lagos</td>
<td><strong>Raw Elephant tusks.</strong> Bag1: 108 pieces/15.4kg Bag2: 109 pieces/16.8kg Carton 1: 72 pieces/13.1kg Carton 2: 61 pieces/11.9kg Carton 3: 45 pieces/11.7kg Carton 4: 49 pieces/12.3kg, 2 bags and 4 cartons. 81.2 kg</td>
<td>162.4 kg</td>
<td>Case-ongoing</td>
<td>2 bags and 4 cartoon, 444 pieces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned seizures</td>
<td>25th Aug 2017</td>
<td>MMIA, Ikeja, Lagos</td>
<td>Raw Elephant tusks-71 pcs</td>
<td>70.2 kg</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese National</td>
<td>28th Feb 2018</td>
<td>38 Ogundana St. off Allen Avenue, Ikeja.</td>
<td>218 pcs/44 kg of ivory and 5 bags off-cut.</td>
<td>44 kg</td>
<td>Case-ongoing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. LIU Hiu</td>
<td>4th July, 2018</td>
<td>Departure hall of Murtala Mohammed Airport Command</td>
<td>4 bags (70.6 kg) of semi-processed ivory and 4 bags (89.7 kg) of processed ivory</td>
<td>160.3 kg</td>
<td>Case-ongoing</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>11th August, DHL facility at Ivory</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Nature of Goods</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>28th August, 2018</td>
<td>Lagos Airport/ by DHL, Destination Malaysia</td>
<td>Ivory concealed with clothe in a package</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>04th September, 2018</td>
<td>DHL facility at Lagos Airport/ by DHL, Destination Delhi India</td>
<td>Ivory concealed inside personal effect in a package</td>
<td>1 pcs</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY**

**TOTAL**

**WEIGHT:** 5,365 pieces

**Quantity:** 1,871.41kg
ANNEX B I: pictures showing a group photograph of inter-agencies collaboration meeting where the Director of Forestry Mr T.M Osakuade (Center) hosted the inter Ministerial Agency and in attendance were the Nigeria CITES Focal Point (Dr. (Mrs)Ehi-Ebewele Elizabeth), Custom (DC, Swomen, H.J.-Deputy Comptroller), NESREA(Kolawole Gbenga), NPS (Jonah C. Moses), Quarantines Service (Dr. Davidson Eseneje), NCF(Mohammed Garba Boyi), Interpol representative (DSP Lanre Bankole and DSP Momo Agada) and staff of the Ministry of Environment.

ANNEX B II: Dr.(Mrs) Ehi-Ebewele Elizabeth, giving a presentation on NIAPs progress report
ANNEX B III: NESREA: Mr Kolawole Gbenga from NESREA giving a presentation on the enforcement report on NIAPs

ANNEX B IV: Representative of the National Park Service stating the challenges its officers face in combating elephant poaching.
ANNEX B V: Representative of the NCS, DCS Swomen, H.J discussing about the operation of the scanning machines at the ports.

ANNEX B VI: Joint Enforcement carried out by the Inter-Agency Committee in Ivory Market Abuja.
ANNEX B VII: Customs bringing out the seized Elephant Tusks and other animal parts to be handed over to NESREA at the Murtala International Airport, Lagos.

Annex B VIII: Officers opening the Golf kit bag where the endangered animal parts were Concealed by illegal traders seized at the Murtala International Airport, Lagos.
ANNEX IX: The seized animal parts being displayed by Customs for NESREA to cross check before handing over.

ANNEX X: Seized Elephant tusks ready for taking over from the Customs
ANNEX B XI: Deputy Comptroller, Mr Akojubi Handing over Seized elephant tusks to State Co-ordinator NESREA Lagos field office

ANNEX B XII: Seized Dried Crocodile skin on display
ANNEX B XIII: Seized Souvenirs made of Crocodile skin on Displayed bags being displayed

ANNEX B XV: Seized CITES items on Display for Record purposes
ANNEX B XVI: Weighing of the Seized Items for record purposes by NESREA.

ANNEX B XVII: Seized Elephant Tusks and Ivories on Display for Record Purpose before Stocking is done
ANNEX B XVIII: Seized Ivory Bracelet

ANNEX B XIX: Some seized ivories
ANNEX B XX: Counting of Tusks for stockings

ANNEX B XXI: Hand-over of seized 43 pieces of elephant tusks at the Nigeria Customs Service Headquarters, Abuja on the 17th December, 2015
ANNEX B XXII: Displaying of Seized Ivories concealed in a Jacket at Nnamdi Azikwe Intn’l Airport Abuja

ANNEX B XXIII: Confirmation of the seized items by the representatives of both organizations at Nnamdi Azikwe Intn’l Airport Abuja (02/02/2015) Ivory concealed in a jacket by a Chinese and worn.
ANNEX B XXIV: Seized Items being sorted for proper arrangement in the store

ANNEX B XXV: Labelled worked Ivories in the store
ANNEX B XXVI: Joint Enforcement carried out by the Inter-Agency Committee on CITES in 20

ANNEX B XXVII: Chinese national illegally exporting CITES items through Murtala Mohammed Int’l. Air Port Lagos arrested and prosecuted.
ANNEX B XXVIII: Some Confiscated / Seized CITES Items under the Custody of NESREA

ANNEX B XXIX. Sensitization programme at Kwali Area Council over the killing wildlife specimen
Figure 1
ANNEX B XXX: Director (NESREA), Nigeria CITES Focal Point (FMEnv) and Wildlife Law Enforcement Consultant taking stock of the Ivory during surveillance exercise in Nigeria, (June 2017)

SPECIMEN IN THEIR FORMS; SHAPES AND TYPES

ANNEX B XXXI Different use of Ivory
ANNEX B  XXXII: Photo showing learning camera trapping techniques in Yankari Game Reserve with senior ranger Jonah Umar.

ANNEX B  XXXIII: Photo showing Two brand new 4X4 Toyota Hilux vehicles supplied by WCS to support conservation and protection of Yankari Game Reserve.
ANNEX B XXXIV: Photo showing Six grazers who attacked rangers around Rimi area in police custody, July 2015 in Yankari Game Reserve.

ANNEX B XXXV: Photo showing Elephant herd, July 2015 in Yankari Game Reserve
ANNEX B XXXVI: Photo showing Abdullahi Ibrahim was arrested around Faliyaram area, July 2015 in Yankari Game Reserve

ANNEX B XXXVII: Photo showing ivory items (fish keyholder and cigarette holders) of different shapes in lekki market
ANNEX B XXXVII: Photo showing ivory Oryx (Oryx species) in lekki market
ANNEX C

ANNEX C I: pictures showing a group photograph of inter-agencies collaboration meeting where the Head of CITES Authority Mrs. Ehi-Ebewele Elizabeth (six from the left) hosted the inter Ministerial Agency and in attendance were the Custom (Animashaun Abimbola), NESREA (Jacob A.F and Agbor Happiness), NPS (Jonah C. Moses), Nigeria Police Interpol (NCB) (representative (DSP Momo Agada) and staff of the Ministry of Environment, FDF REDD+ (Oduko Odibo), US Embassy (Katherine Kaezerhodson, Immigration (Abdullahi S.u). held 29th December 2018 on Illegal Wildlife Trade (Ivory)

1 ANNEX C I: Pictures showing Head of CITES Authority Mrs. Ehi-Ebewele Elizabeth during her presentation on NIAP IMPLEMENT.
The Secretary-General CITES
International Environment House
Chemins des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine-Geneva
Switzerland.

Attention: David H. W. Morgan

RE: SUBMISSION ON NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLANs (NIAPs) PROGRESS REPORT FOR NIGERIA

I am directed to respectfully acknowledge the receipt of an e-mail sent to Honourable Minister of State dated 20th November 2018 with Ref: DM/BvR/JSt on the above subject matter.

2. I am further directed to forward these following documents to the CITES Secretariat:

a) Nigeria National Ivory Action Plan Progress Report with Pictorial Illustrations and justification;
c) National Park Service Act;
e) Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) flyers/handbill;
f) Summary of Ivory sized CITES specimens from inception 2010- September 2018;
g) The Demo for Electronic Bill Board displaying Ivory and other Endangered Species in slide form to be positioned in strategic exit points of the country;
h) Ivories collated from Yankari Game Reserve in Bauchi State;
i) Letter to the His Excellency, Governor of Lagos State on the ‘Request to Support Nigeria’s Fight Against Illegal Trafficking of Wildlife Products’ endorsed by the Honourable Minister of State.
3. The above documents are attached for your necessary action and to acknowledge receipt, please.

4. Accept assurances of the Permanent Secretary's regards and best wishes.

Dr. (Mrs) Ehi-Ebewele Elizabeth
For Permanent Secretary
THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE SPECIES PROTECTION ACT
THE ENDANGERED SPECIES (CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TRAFFIC) AMENDMENT ACT 2015

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

1. Prohibition of hunting or trading in wild animals and plants
2. Regulation of export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea of species specified in the Schedules
3. Permits and Certificates
4. Alteration of Schedules and Exemptions
5. Penalties, forfeitures, etc.
6. Records
7. Management and Scientific Authorities
8. Power to make regulations
9. Interpretation
10. Citation

SCHEDULES

First Schedule

Animals and plants in relation to which international trade is prohibited except in exceptional circumstances

Second Schedule

Animals and plants in relation to which international trade may be conducted only under license

Third Schedule

Animals and plants in relation to which international trade requires the prior issuance of a certificate of origin

THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE SPECIES PROTECTION ACT
THE ENDANGERED SPECIES (CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TRAFFIC) AMENDMENT ACT 2015

An Act to provide for the conservation and management of Nigeria's wildlife and the protection of some of her species in danger of extinction as a result of overexploitation or habitat change as required under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and its daughter Agreements and protocols, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to which Nigeria is a signatory.
1. PROHIBITION OF HUNTING AND TRADING IN WILDLIFE (WILD ANIMALS AND PLANTS)

(1) As from the commencement of this Act, the hunting or capture of or trade in the animal and plant species specified in the First Schedule to this Act (being wild animal and plant species that are endemic to Nigeria or otherwise considered to be threatened with extinction) is prohibited. Trade in specimens of these species may be conducted under exceptional circumstances.

[First Schedule]

(2) As from the commencement of this Act, no person shall hunt or capture, trade or otherwise deal in the animal and plant species specified in the Second Schedule to this Act (being wild animal and plant species which though not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so threatened unless trade in respect of such species is controlled) except he is in possession of a licence issued under this Act.

[Second Schedule]

(3) As from the commencement of this Act, no person shall conduct international trade in the animal and plant species specified in the Third Schedule to this Act (being wild animal and plant species which are not listed in the First and Second Schedules) except he is in possession of a certificate of origin issued under this Act.

[Third Schedule]

2. REGULATION OF TRADE IN THE SPECIES SPECIFIED IN THE SCHEDULES

(1) All specimens of species naturally occurring within the geographical boundaries and territorial waters of Nigeria, including their parts (or trophies) and products thereof (or derivatives) are for the purposes of this Act, its natural heritage.

(2) No natural heritage of Nigeria shall be considered as personal or household effect unless it is legally acquired and Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the specimen was obtained from not earlier than the second filial generation of a captive-bred population of registered captive breeding facility.

(3) All trade in specimens of species included in the First Schedule of this Act shall be subject to regulations as follows:

(a) The hunting, capture, trafficking or otherwise dealing in any specimen of species included in the First Schedule is hereby prohibited. In exceptional circumstances, the Management Authority of Nigeria may issue appropriate and valid permit or certificate for trade in these species.

(b) The export of any specimen of species included in the First Schedule shall require an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

(i) The specimen was not obtained in contravention of any of the laws for the protection of fauna and flora of any State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria from where the specimen was acquired;

(ii) The specimen is not to be used primarily for commercial purposes;

(iii) Living specimens will be prepared and shipped to conform to extant provisions of the Convention and to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
Such export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is within the limit of the export quota determined for the country for the period.

The import of any specimen of a species included in the First Schedule into Nigeria shall require an import permit. An import permit shall be granted only when an export permit or re-export certificate has been issued by the country of export and or re-export; and Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

(i) The import will be for purposes, which are not detrimental to the survival of the species;
(ii) The recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it;
(iii) The specimen is not in its living form an invasive or parasitic species;
(iv) The relevant authority of the country of export or re-export has issued a certificate of good health for the specimen; and

The re-export of any specimen of a species included in the First Schedule shall require a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

(i) The specimen was imported into the country in accordance with extant provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and this Act;
(ii) Any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and
(iii) An import permit has been granted for the specimen.

The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in the First Schedule shall require a certificate from the Management Authority of Nigeria. A certificate shall only be granted when Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

(i) The relevant Scientific Authority of Nigeria has advised that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;
(ii) The proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it;
(iii) The specimen is not in its living form an invasive or parasitic species; and

Appropriate fees have been paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria

All trade in specimens of species included in the Second Schedule of this Act shall be subject to regulations as follows:

The export of specimens of species included in the Second Schedule of this Act shall require an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:
(i) The specimen was not obtained in contravention of any of the laws for the protection of fauna and flora of any State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria from where the specimen was acquired;

(ii) Such export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species and is within the limit of the export quota determined for the country for the period;

(v) Living specimens will be prepared and shipped to conform to extant provisions of the Convention and to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health, cruel treatment or death thereto;

(vi) The prescribed fees have been paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria;

(vii) A certificate of good health for the specimen has been issued by a competent authority prior to the exportation;

(b) No person shall import any specimen of a species specified in the Second Schedule except an import permit for the species has been issued by the Management Authority of Nigeria.

(c) An import permit shall only be granted when Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

(i) an export permit or re-export certificate has been issued by the country of export and or re-export;

(ii) The specimen is not in its living form an invasive or parasitic species;

(iii) the competent authority of the country of export or re-export has issued a certificate of good health for the specimen;

(iv) The import will be for purposes, which are not detrimental to the survival of the species; and

(v) The proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it.

(d) The re-export of any specimen of a species included in the Second Schedule shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

(i) The specimen was imported into the country in accordance with extant provisions of CITES and this Act;

(ii) Any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment or death thereto.

(e) The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in the Second Schedule shall require the prior grant of a certificate from the Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:
The relevant Scientific Authority of Nigeria has advised that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and

Living specimens will be prepared and shipped to conform to extant provisions of the Convention and to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health, cruel treatment or death thereto;

Notwithstanding the nature of trade under this section of this Act, prescribed fees for the transaction shall be paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria.

All trade in specimens of species included in the Third Schedule of this Act shall be subject to regulations as follows:

(a) The export of any specimen of a species included in the Third Schedule shall require the prior grant and presentation of a certificate of origin. A certificate of origin shall only be granted when Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that the following conditions have been met:

(i) the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the extant laws for the protection of fauna and flora of any State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria from where the specimen was acquired;

(ii) Living specimens will be prepared and shipped to conform to extant provisions of the Convention and to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health, cruel treatment or death thereto;

(iii) appropriate fees have been paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria; and

(iv) A certificate of good health of the specimen has been issued by appropriate authority

(b) The import of any specimen of a species included in the Third Schedule shall require the prior presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a State which has included the species in CITES Appendix III, an export permit.

(c) In the case of re-export, a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the State of export that the specimen was processed in that State or is being re-exported shall be accepted by the Management Authority of Nigeria as evidence that the provisions of the present Convention have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.

(d) Notwithstanding the nature of trade under this section of the Act, appropriate fees shall be paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria.

3. PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

(1) Permits and certificates granted under the provisions of Section 2(1), (2) and (3) shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Section:

(a) An export or import permit, re-export certificate or certificate of origin shall remain valid for a period of six months from the date of issue or for such period the Management Authority of Nigeria may determine.
Management Authority of Nigeria reserves the right to produce new designs of permits or certificates at any time, provided the design conforms to the model prescribed under the Convention.

Any copies of a permit or certificate issued by a Management Authority shall be clearly marked as copies only and no such copy may be used in place of the original, except when such copies have been endorsed by the issuing Management Authority.

The Enforcement Authority shall cancel and retain the export permit, re-export certificate or certificate of origin presented in respect of the importation of any specimen into Nigeria.

A separate permit shall be required for each consignment of any specimen imported, exported or re-exported under this Act.

Management Authority, where feasible, may affix a mark or seal on any specimen of wild fauna or flora for the purpose of identification of the specimen. Such mark or seal shall be designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorised persons difficult or impossible.

4. ALTERATION OF SCHEDULES AND EXEMPTIONS

(1) The provisions of sections 2 and 3 shall apply to the transit or trans-shipment of specimens through or in the territory of Nigeria even when the specimens remain in Customs control.

(2) The provisions of sections 2 and 3 shall not apply to specimens that are legally acquired personal or household effects. This exemption shall not apply where:

(a) the acquisition of the parent or breeding stock of such specimens contravened the provisions of this Act; and

(b) the specimen is a First Schedule species acquired outside the holder’s State of usual residence in Nigeria.

(3) The provisions of sections 2 and 3 shall not apply where Management Authority of Nigeria is satisfied that:

(a) the specimens were acquired before the commencement of the present Convention;

(b) the specimens are to be used for Scientific studies or researches that contribute to knowledge and conservation of the species in the wild; and

(c) the specimens are proven to be bred in captivity or artificially propagated.

(4) It shall be a defence to a charge under this Act that the killing, capture or fishing of any specimen specified under the First and Second Schedules to this Act was for any of the following reasons:

(a) the paramount public interest;

(b) the defence of human life;

(c) the protection of public health;
(d) the defence of property; or

(e) the defence of the lives of other animals.

(5) Specimens of First Schedule animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of plant species artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be treated as Second Schedule species.

(6) Subject to the approval of the Management Authority of Nigeria, the provisions of sections 2 and 3 shall not apply to the following:

(a) Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by appropriate Management Authority; and

(b) herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant material, which carry a label issued by an appropriate Management Authority; and

(c) a memorandum of understanding (MOU) and or a material transfer agreement (MTA) among all parties concerned in (5) (a) and (b) of this section shall be deposited with the Management Authority of Nigeria.

(7) Management Authority of Nigeria may waive the requirements of sections 2 and 3 and allow the movement without permits or certificates of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other travelling exhibition provided that:

(a) the exporter or importer registers full details of such specimens with the Management Authority of Nigeria;

(b) Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens are either pre-Convention or captive-bred specimens; and

(c) Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens will be so transported and cared for as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health, cruel treatment or death thereof.

(8) Subject to advice by the Scientific Authorities, exercise of precaution or in an emergency the Management Authority of Nigeria may by an order published in the Federal Gazette:

(a) alter the list of animals and or plants specified in the First, Second and Third Schedules of this Act; and

(b) make different regulations in relation to different species, or trade in species and impose such conditions as may be necessary to ensure the survival of the species.

5. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES, FORFEITURES, FEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

(1) It shall be an offence under this Act for any person(s) to conduct international trade in specimens of endangered species of wild fauna and flora in violation of the present Convention and this Act.
Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, hunts, captures, possesses, trades or otherwise deals in a specimen of wild fauna and or flora without the appropriate permits shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction:

(a) in respect of a specimen under the First Schedule, to a fine of five hundred thousand naira (N500,000) or five (5) years imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment;

(b) in respect of a specimen under the Second Schedule, to a fine of three hundred thousand naira (N300,000) or three (3) years imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment;

(c) in respect of a specimen under the Third Schedule, to a fine of one hundred and fifty thousand naira (N150,000) or eighteen (18) months imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment;

Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act engages in the use of fake, forged, inappropriate, expired or altered permit and or certificate for the conduct of trade shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to:

(a) a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand naira (N250,000) in respect of a first offence; and

(b) two (2) years imprisonment without the option of a fine in respect of a second or subsequent offence.

Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, aids, abets, conspires or partakes in the carrying out of illegal trade or smuggling of specimens of species of wild fauna and flora shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of one hundred and fifty thousand naira (N150,000) or one (1) year imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment.

Any Airline or Shipper, Cargo Handler or Courier service provider who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, the International Air Transport Association Live Animal Regulations (IATA – LAR) or other relevant regulations or law, engages in freighting illegally acquired specimens of wild fauna and flora shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two million naira (N2,000,000).

Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, establishes or causes to be established or operates any zoological garden, menagerie, botanical garden, or any ex-situ or captive breeding facility or centre in Nigeria without the prior approval of the Management Authority shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one million naira (N1,000,000) or 10 years imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment.

Where a person is convicted of an offence under the fore-going subsections of this section, the court may:

(a) Order the forfeiture of any specimen that is the subject of such conviction;

(b) Order the forfeiture of any vehicle, vessel, weapon or instrument used in committing the offence; and

(c) Make such orders, including surcharging convicted person(s) and or organisation(s), the cost for the upkeep and or maintenance of live specimens of wild fauna and flora involved in the illegal shipment as the court may deem fit.
Without prejudice to the foregoing:

(a) Where a living specimen is forfeited pursuant to section (7)(a), the specimen shall be entrusted to the Management Authority of Nigeria who may, after consultation with the country of origin return the specimens to the country of origin at that country’s expense, or to a Rescue Centre or to such other place as the Management Authority may deem appropriate; and

(b) In the case of forfeiture, the Management Authority may obtain the advice of a Scientific Authority, or consult the Secretariat of the Convention in order to facilitate a decision including the choice of a rescue centre.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, it shall be an offence if in an attempt to capture, fish, take, or hunt wild animals in Nigeria, any of the following methods is used/adopted:

(a) Any method liable to cause mass destruction of wild animals;
(b) The use of drugs, poisons, poisoned weapons or poisoned baits;
(c) The use of mechanically propelled vehicles;
(d) The use of firearms capable of firing more than one round at each pull of the trigger;
(e) The use of fire;
(f) The use missiles containing detonators; and
(g) Explosives

Any person who in contravention of the provisions of this Act aids, abets, conspires or partakes in the use of any of the above methods shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of one million naira (N1,000,000) or ten (10) years imprisonment or both.

It shall be an offence under this Act for any person(s) to display, sell or cause to be sold/displayed, advertise or canvass for sale, specimens of endangered species of wild fauna and flora included on the First Schedule of this Act (and Appendix I of the present Convention) in any public place, market, hotel or airport Duty Free Shops in Nigeria. Any person who does so shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand naira (N500,000) or five (5) years imprisonment or both such fine and imprisonment.

For the purposes of obtaining a permit/certificate an applicant shall be required under this Act to make payments of fees and charges to the Management Authority as follows:

(a) Application fee of twenty thousand naira (N20,000);
(b) Processing fees at the rates of one hundred thousand naira (N100,000) for CITES Appendix I/First Schedule species; fifty thousand naira (N50,000) for CITES Appendix II/ Second Schedule species; and thirty thousand naira (N30,000) for other species.
6. RECORDS

(1) Management Authority shall maintain records of trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora, which shall include:

(a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers thereof;

(b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted;

(c) the countries with which such trade occurred and the numbers or quantities and types of specimens involved;

(d) the names of species as included in the First, Second or Third Schedules and the Appendices of CITES;

(e) the purpose of the trade; and

(g) where applicable, the size, weight and sex of the specimens involved.

(2) Management Authority shall maintain records of ex-situ wildlife facilities operating in Nigeria; and their statistics on housing, feeding, health or sanitation, water quality/availability, species acquisition, species composition/age classification, breeding records, staffing, mortality, sales, exchanges, loans, special features, etc.

7. MANAGEMENT, SCIENTIFIC AND ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

(1) The Management Authorities of CITES in Nigeria designated under this Act shall be the Federal Ministry responsible for wildlife conservation and management; and the Federal Department of Fisheries which shall be responsible for marine and freshwater fishery species only.

(2) The signatory to permits and certificates issued for the purposes of CITES shall be the Head of Management Authority: the Honourable Minister responsible for wildlife conservation and management matters, or any other officer to whom the function is delegated by the Honourable minister; and the Director of Fisheries or his designate.

(3) The Management Authority is authorised under this Act to carry out the following functions:

(a) formulation and implementation of national policy on wildlife conservation and management in Nigeria;

(b) communication with Management Authorities of other CITES Parties and with the Secretariat of CITES on all matters affecting the implementation of the Convention in Nigeria;

(c) representing Nigeria at the Conferences of the Parties (COP) to the Convention and in the meetings of the CITES Standing Committee;

(d) processing and issuance of CITES export and import permits, re-export certificates and certificates of origin for trade in wild fauna and flora;

(e) rendering annual and bi-ennial reports on CITES implementation in Nigeria to the Secretariat of the Convention;
(f) charging and collection of application, processing and other administrative fees for issuance of CITES permits/certificates and other statutory functions;

(g) establishment of annual export quotas for each species in consultation with relevant Scientific Authority;

(h) Regulation, accreditation and compliance monitoring of zoological gardens, botanical gardens, game farms and ranches, rescue centres, aquaria, captive breeding and other ex-situ operations in Nigeria;

(i) create awareness and educate the public on CITES matters;

(j) liaison, co-operation and collaboration with the Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Interpol, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA), National Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS), other law enforcement and regulatory agencies on implementation of CITES in Nigeria;

(k) Take decisions on the final disposal of seized and confiscated specimens of wild species, in close consultation with the Enforcement Authority;

(l) amendment of the list of species indicated in the Schedules of this Act, based on the advice of a Scientific Authority of Nigeria;

(m) render technical assistance to States and Local Governments on wildlife conservation and management issues and projects;

(n) make any regulation to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this Act; and

(o) any other function within its mandate, or as prescribed under the Convention in the Decisions and/or Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties.

(4) The Scientific Authorities of CITES in Nigeria designated under this Act shall be the following:

(i) Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN);

(ii) National Park Service (NPS);

(iii) National Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR);

(iv) National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR); and

(v) National Institute for Horticultural Research and Training (NIHORT);

(5) the Scientific Authorities are authorised under this Act to carry out the following functions:

(a) determine and advise Management Authority on safe levels of trade in specimens in the First and Second Schedules;

(b) determine and advise Management Authority on the environmental impact of importation of species included in the First Schedule into Nigeria;

(c) determine whether the recipient of live specimens included in the First Schedule is suitably equipped to house and care for them;

(d) determine whether introduction from the sea will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved, or other species;
(e) conduct periodic studies or Non Detriment Findings (NDF) on species in the First and Second Schedules and advice Management Authority accordingly;

(f) monitor the status of indigenous species included in Appendix II of the present Convention;

(g) conduct independent assessment of the information included in any proposal for the inclusion of species in Appendices I and II of the Convention;

(h) assist Management Authority with identification of specimens;

(i) represent Nigeria on the Plants and Animals Committees of the present Convention;

(j) periodically assess the national status of all CITES species to determine whether their current listing is appropriate; and

(k) advise Management Authority on the sustainable wildlife trade quotas for species in the First and Second Schedules.

(6) The Enforcement Authority of CITES in Nigeria designated under this Act shall be the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)

(7) The Enforcement Authority is authorised under this Act to carry out, in addition to the provisions of the NESREA Act and related Regulations, the following functions:

(a) general enforcement of the provisions of the present Convention and this Act within Nigeria;

(b) interrogate suspects and examine consignments, and documents in the course of enforcement duties;

(c) investigate and prosecute cases of illegal trade in specimens of wild fauna and flora species in Nigeria;

(d) search persons, baggages, containers, vehicles, vessels and premises suspected to possess or contain illegally acquired or traded specimens of wild fauna and flora, without warrant;

(e) confiscate illegally traded specimens, and dispose of them in line with the extant policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria or as decided by Management Authority of Nigeria;

(f) Keep confiscated and seized specimens in a safe store or facility constructed by NESREA in consultation with Management Authority and other enforcement Agencies, while live specimens are kept in approved Rescue Centres or other approved locations;

(g) liaise, co-operate and collaborate with the Nigeria Customs Service, Nigeria Police Force, Interpol, other law enforcement and regulatory agencies on enforcement matters; and

(h) maintain an office/presence at the air and sea ports, and land borders in Nigeria.

8 POWER TO MAKE REGULATIONS

(1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Management Authority from taking regulatory and administrative measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and Act, to include:

(a) prohibiting or regulating trade in any specimen of any species of wild fauna and flora;

(b) amending the application forms, permits, certificates, permit processing fees, penalties or period of validity of permits and certificates;
(c) regulating the internal (in-country) trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora;

(d) regulating the value-added processing of specimens of species permitted for trade;

(e) regulating the methods and measures for the control of the outbreak of diseases and pests; and

(f) prescribing new or additional administrative charges for any or all of its services.

9. INTERPRETATION

For the purposes of this Act, unless the context otherwise states:

(a) “Species” means any species, sub-species, or geographically separate population thereof;

(b) “Specimen” means:

(i) any wild animal or plant, whether alive or dead; and

(ii) any readily recognizable part (otherwise called Trophy) or any derivative (otherwise called Product) of a wild animal or plant.

(c) “Trade” means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea;

(d) “Re-export” means export of any specimen that has previously been imported;

(e) “Introduction from the sea” means transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;

(f) “Scientific Authority” means a national scientific authority designated in accordance with Article IX of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora, hereinafter called ‘the Convention’ or CITES

(g) “Management Authority” means a national management authority designated in accordance with Article IX of the Convention

(h) “Party” means a State for which the present Convention has entered into force;

(i) “Minister” means the Minister of the Government of the Federation charged with the responsibility for matters relating to wildlife management and conservation;

(j) “Wildlife” means and includes:

(i) wild animals and plants, whether or not they are indigenous to Nigeria;

(ii) migratory wild animals and birds that temporarily make their habitation in or over fly Nigeria;
(iii) any animal or plant other than domestic animals or usually cultivated plants; and

(iv) wild animals and plants that are indigenous to the continental shelf of Nigeria or the super-adjacent waters

(k) “Rescue Centre” means any institution or place appointed or designated by the Management Authority of Nigeria to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated, acquired, or donated (in accordance with Article VIII of the Convention)

(l) “Court” means the Federal High Court or the State High Court

(m) “Captive-Bred animal” or “bred in captivity” means captive–bred or bred in captivity as currently determined or interpreted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention

(n) “Artificially propagated plant” means artificially propagated as currently determined or interpreted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention


(p) “person” means an individual or a corporate body

(q) “fauna” means animal; and “flora” means plant

10 - CITATION

This piece of legislation may be cited as the National Wildlife Species Protection Act 2015.

THE SCHEDULES TO THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE SPECIES PROTECTION ACT

FIRST SCHEDULE

Animals and plants in relation to which international trade is prohibited except in exceptional circumstances

FAUNA: ANIMAL LIST FOR THE FIRST SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INVERTEBRATES</th>
<th>INVERTEBRATA (family: Lepidoptera)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Giant Swallowtail</td>
<td>Papilio antimachus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>Acraea oreas oboti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>Lepidochrysops dunni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All endemic Butterflies and Moths (family: Lepidoptera)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FISHES

Puffer fish

PISES

(morning: Mormyridae)
Mormyrops oudoti
(morning: Tetraodonitidae)
Tetraodon fahaka

AMPHIBIANS

Goliath Frog

AMPHIBIA

Conraua goliath

REPTILES

Hawksbill Turtle
Olive Ridley
Green Turtle
Leatherback Turtle
Nile crocodile
Slender-snouted Crocodile
Dwarf Crocodile
Nile Monitor lizard
Bosc’s Monitor lizard
Royal Python
Rock Python
African Spurred tortoise
Senegal Flapshell Turtle
Serrated Hinge-back Tortoise

REPTILIA

Eretmochelys imbricata
Lepidochelys olivacea
Chelonia mydas
Demochelys coriacea
crocodylus niloticus
Crocodile cataphractus
Osteolaemus tetraspis
Varanus niloticus
Varanus exanthematicus
Python regius
Python sebae
Geochelone sulcata
Cyanorhinchus senegalensis
Kinixys erosa

BIRDS

All Parrots
Ostrich
Secretary Bird
Hamerkop
Abyssinian Ground Hornbill
Heron and Egrets and Bitterns
All Pelicans
All Storks
All Vultures
All Cranes
All birds of prey (Raptors),
All Owls
Black Crowned Crane
Denham’s Bustard
Nubian Bustard
Cape Gannet
White-crested Tiger Heron
Lesser Flamingo
Hartlaub’s Duck
Marbles Duck

AVES

Family Psittacidae
Struthio camelus
Anhinga rufa
Sagittarius serpentarius
Scopus umbretta
Bucorvus abyssinicus
Family: Ardeidae
Family: Pelicanidae
Family: Ciconiidae
Family: Accipitridae
Family: Gruidae
family: Falconidae
family: Strigidae and Tytonidae
Balearica pavonina
Neotis denhami
N. ruba
Sula capensis
Tigriornis leucolophus
Phoenicopterus minor
Pteronetta hartlaubii
Marmaronetta angustirostris
Ferruginous Duck
Aythya nyroca
Fulvous tree duck
Dendrocygna bicolor
Lappet-faced vulture
Torgos tracheliotus
Corn crake
Crex crex
Great Snipe
Gallinago media
Black-winged pratincole
Glareola nordmanni
Damara Tern
Sterna balaenarum
Fernando Po Swift
Rynchops flavirostris
Brown-cheeked Hornbill
Columba sjoestedti
Yellow-casques Watled Hornbill
Apus (barbatus) sladeniae
Greater honeyguide
Bycanistes (Ceratogynma) cylindricus
Yellow-footed Honeyguide
Ceratogymna elata
Western wattled Cuckoo-Shrike
Indicator indicator
Cameroon Montane Greenbul
Melignomon eisentrauti
Green-breasted Bush-shrike
Lobotos lobotus
Mountain Robin-Chat
Andropardus montanus
Crossley’s Ground-Thrush
Phyllastrephus poensis
Bangwa (Cameroon scrub) Forest Warbler
Phyllastrephus baumannii
Black-capped Woodland-Warbler
Phylloscopus herberti
White-tailed Warbler
Poliolais lopezi
Green Longtail
Urolais epichlora
Dorst’s Cisticola
Cisticola dorsti
Tessmann’s Flycatcher
Muscicapa tessmanni
White-throated Mountain Babbler
Kupeornis gilberti
Red-headed Rockfowl
Picathartes oreas
Cameroon Blue-headed Sunbird
Nectarinia oritis
Ursula’s Sunbird
Cinyris ursulae
Green-breasted Bush Strike
Malaconotus gladiator
Mount Kupe Bush-Shrike
Malaconotus kupeensis
Fernando Po Oliveback
Nesocharis shelleyi
Anambra Waxbill
Estrilda poliopareia
Rock Fire-Finch
Lagonostica sanguinodorsalis
Jos Plateau Indigobird
Vidua maryae
Rachel’s Malimbe
Malimbus racheliae
Bannerman’s Weaver
Ploceus bannermani
Ibadan Malimbe
Malimbus ibadanensis

MAMMALS

Bats
Chiroptera
Leaf-nosed Bat
Hipposideros curtus
Leaf-nosed Bat  
Horseshoe Bat  
Butterfly Bat  
Serotine Bat  
Wooly Bat  
House Bat  

**Insectivores**  
Otter Shrew  
Shrew  

**Rodents**  
Fat-mouse  
Soft-furred rat  
Shaggy Swamp Rat  
Multimammate Rat  
Rusty-nosed Rat  
Flying Squirrels  
Long-eared Flying Mouse  

**Pangolins**  
Giant Ground Pangolin  
White-bellied Tree Pangolin  
Long-tailed tree (Black-bellied) Pangolin  

**Pottos, Galagos, monkeys and Apes**  
Calabar Angwantibo  
Potto  
Northern Needle-clawed Galago  
Allen’s Galago  
Olive Colbus  
Black and White Colobus  
Niger Delta red colobus  
Preus’s Red Colobus  
Red-capped Mangabey  
Grey-cheeked Mangabey  
Drill  
Preuss’s Monkey  
White-thoated Monkey  
Red-eared Guenon  
Sclater’s Monkey  
Chimpanzee  
Cross River Gorilla  

**Insectivora**  
Potamogale velox  
Crocidura longipes  
Crocidura Foxi  

**Rodentia**  
Streatomys jacksoni  
Steatomys cuppedius  
Praomys jacksoni  
Dasymys foxi  
Mastomys verheyeni  
Crptomys foxi  
Oenomys hypoxanthus  
Family: Anomaluridae  
Idiurus macrotis  

**Pholidota**  
Smutsia gigantea (Manis gigantea)  
Phataginus tricuspis (Manis tricuspis)  
Uromanis tetradactyla (M. tetradactyla)  

**Primates**  
Arctocebus calabarensis  
Perodicticus potto  
Euoticus pallidus  
Galago Alleni  
Procolobus verus  
Colobus guereza  
Piliocolobus pennant epieni  
Piliocolobus preussi  
Cercocebus torquatus  
Lophocebus albigena  
Mandrillus leucophaeus  
Cercopithecus preussi  
Cercopithecus erythrogaster  
Cercopithecus erythrotis  
Cercopithecus sclateri  
Pan troglodytes ellioti  
Gorilla gorilla diehli
### Carnivores
- Lion
- Leopard
- Cheetah
- Civet
- African palm civet
- Serval
- Caracal
- Golden Cat
- Wild Cat
- Sportted Hyaena
- Striped Hyaena
- Wild dog
- Cape Clawless Otter
- Sport-necked Otter
- Swamp Otter

### Aardvark
- Aardvark

### Elephants
- African Savanna elephant
- African Forest elephant

### Manatee
- Manatee

### Perissodactyls
- Black Rhinoceros

### Artiodactyls (Even-toed ungulates)
- Hippopotamus
- Pygmy Hippopotamus
- Giraffe
- Western Hartebeest
- Red-flanked Duiker
- Bay Duiker
- Maxwell’s Duiker
- Black Duiker
- Ogilby’s Duiker
- Yellow-backed Duiker
- Dwarf Antelope
- Topi
- Roan Antelope
- Waterbuck
- Kob
- Klipspringer

### Artiodactyla
- Hippopotamus amphibius
- Hexaprotodon liberiensis
- Giraffa camelopardalis
- Alcelaphus buselaphus major
- Cephalophus dorsalis
- Cephalophus maxwellii
- Cephalophus niger
- Cephalophus silvicultor
- Neotragus batesi
- Damaliscus lunatus
- Hippotragus equinus
- Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa
- Kobus kob (Adenota kob)
- Oreotragus oreotragus
Oribi
Reedbuck
Mountain Reedbuck
African Buffalo
Red-fronted Gazelle
Dorcas Gazelle
Dama Gazelle
Giant Eland
Water Chevrotain
Giant Forest Hog
Sitatunga

Whales and Dolphins
Whales

Dolphins
Atlantic Hump-backed Dolphin
Porpoises

SHARKS
Hammerhead sharks
Sphyrna lewini
Sphyrna mokarran
Sphyrna zygaena

Cetacea
Family: Balaenopteridae
Family: Physeceridae
Family: Zaphiidae
Family: Delphinidae
Genus: Orcinus

Dolphins
Sousa teuszii
Family: Delphinidae

Porpoises
Family: Platanistidae

FLORA:

ACANTHACEAE
Adhatoda maculate

ADIANTEACEAE
Coniogramme africana

ANACARDIACEAE
Trichoscypha acuminate

ANNONACEAE
Piptosigma pilosm
Uvariastrum picienm
Dennittia tripetala
Monodora myristica
Xylopia aethiopica

APOCYNACEAE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthopichonia nigeriana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strophanthus bullenianus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landolphia klainii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voacanga bracteata</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCLEPIADACEAE</td>
<td>Brachystelma omissum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gongronema latifolium</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'Utazi'</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASPLENIACEAE</td>
<td>Asplenium mannii</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASTERACEAE</td>
<td>Vernonia bamendae</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acanthospermum austral</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lactuca tuberose</td>
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<tr>
<td>BALSAMINACEAE</td>
<td>Impastiens zenkeri</td>
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</table>
| BIGNONIACEAE                | Kigelia africana               | Sausage tree
<p>| | |
|                            |                                |
| BORANGINACEAE               | Cordia rothii                  |
| BRASSICACEAE                | Zilla spinosa                  |
| BURMANNIACEAE               | Afrothismia winkleri           |
|                            |                                |
| BUXACEAE                    | Notobuxus acuminate            |
| CAPPARACEAE                 | Capparis erthrocarpos          |
| CARYOPHYLLACEAE             | Stellaria mannii               |
| CECROPIACEAE                | Myrianthus arboreus            |
| CELASTRACEAE                | Salacia hispida                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>CHRYSOBALANACEAE</td>
<td>Acioa dichotoma</td>
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<td>CLUSIACEAE</td>
<td>Allanblackia floribunda</td>
<td>Tallow tree</td>
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<td>COMBRETACEAE</td>
<td>Terminalia bellerica</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anogeissus leiocarpus</td>
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<td>Combretum confertum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Combretum nigricans</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Combretum microphyllum</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMMELINACEAE</td>
<td>Commelina bracteosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONNARACEAE</td>
<td>Jollydora duparquetiana</td>
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<td>DENNSTAEDTIACEAE</td>
<td>Lonchitis gracilis</td>
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<td>DRYOPTERIADACEAE (Aspidiaceae)</td>
<td>Ctenitis securidiformis</td>
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<td>Dracaena goldieana</td>
<td>Dragon plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBENACEAE</td>
<td>Diospyros melocarpa</td>
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<td>Diospyros hloeanae</td>
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<td>Diospyros obliquifolia</td>
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<td>Diospyros crassiflora</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Diospyros mespiliformis</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benin ebony</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ebony</td>
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<tr>
<td>EUPHORBIACEAE</td>
<td>Dischoystemma glaucescens</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mareyopsis longifolia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pseudagrostistachys africana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Plagiostyles africana</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNETACEAE</td>
<td>Gnetum africanum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>afang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMIRIACEAE</td>
<td>Sacoglottis gabonensis</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LACOURTIACEAE**

- Ophiobotrys zenkeri  
- Phyllobotryum soya  
- Soyauxia talbotii

**LAMIACEAE (Verbenaceae)**

- Vitex doniana  
- Sweet black plum

**LAURACEAE**

- Beilschmiedia mannii  
- Spicy cedar

**LECYTHIDACEAE**

- Creteranthus talbotii

**LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE)**

- Dedelotia africana  
- Afromosia
- Cryptosepalum diphyllum  
- Yellow wood
- Loesenera talbotii  
- Anthonotha lamprophylla  
- Dialium pachyphyllum

**LOACACEAE**

- Diogoa zenkeri

**MELIACEAE**

- Khaya senegalensis  
- Mahogany

**ORCHIDACEAE**

**PALMAE (ARECACEAE)**

- Raphia spp.  
- Raphia palms
- Oncocalamus acanthocnomis  
- Rattan

**PHYTOLACCACEAE**

- Poga oleosa

**PIPERACEAE**

- Piper guineense  
- Black pepper

**RHIZOPHORACEAE**

- Rhizophora spp  
- Mangrove

**ROSACEAE**
Prunus Africana .................................................. Bitter almond

Rubiaceae
Nauclea diderrichii .................................................. Opepe
Canthium hispidum ..................................................
Mitragyna stipulosa ..................................................

Rutaceae
Araliopsis tabouensis .................................................. Chicken popo
Zanthoxylum zanthoxyloides ........................................... Candle wood

Sapindaceae
Tieghemella heckelii .................................................. Cherry
mahogany
Vitellaria paradoxa .................................................. Shea butter
Synsepalum dulcificum ............................................. Miraculous berry, agbayun

Sterculiaceae
Triplochiton scleroxylon ............................................ Obeche, arere
Sterculia africana ..................................................
Waltheria indica (var. prostrate) ....................................
Mansonia altissima ................................................... Mansonia
Cola lepidota .......................................................... Cockroach kola

Zingiberaceae
Alpinia siamensis ..................................................

SECOND SCHEDULE
Animals in relation to which international trade may only be conducted under license

FAUNA: ANIMALS LIST FOR THE SECOND SCHEDULE

INVERTEBRATES
Chironomid fly

INVERTEBRATA
Polypedilum vandeplankii

FISHES
Mormyrids
Elephant Nose Fish
Elephant Nose Fish
Elephant Nose Fish
Long Nose Fish

PISCES
(Mormyridae)
Gnathonemus peterssii
Gnathonemus deboensis
Gnathonemus Niger
Gnathonemus tamandua
Marcusenius isidori
Marcusenium harrintoni
Mormytops engystoma

(Mochokidae)
Synodontis robbianus
Synodontis amias
Synodontis filamentosus

Characids
Silversides
Alesteres

Synodontis robbianus
Synodontis amias
Synodontis filamentosus

(Characidae)
Alesteres imberi
Alesteres leuciscus
Alesteres nurse
Alesteres chaperi

(Cichlidae)
Hemichromis bimaculatus

(Schilbedae)
Silurandodon auratis

(Bagridae)
Chrysichtchys furcatus

(Cyprinidae)
Barrillius senegalensis
Barbus occidentalis

(Lepidosirenidae)
Protopterus annectens

(Polypteridae)
Polypterus enlichleri
Polypterus birchir tapradei
Polypterus senegalensis

(Pantodontidae)
Pantodon bucholzi

(Notopteridae)
Notopterus afer
Xenomystus nigrii

(Ariidae)
Artius gigas

(Anabantidae)
Ctenopoma kingsleyae
Ctenopoma petherici
Aba

Mastacembelus leobergii
Pomadasys jubelini

Potamotrygon garroueassis

Cynoglosuss senegalensis

Polynemus quadrifilis

Lutjanus facipinnis

Goby

Channas Obscura

Nektonidae

Dicroglossus occipitalis

Alexandritis caudatus

Mugil cephalus
Mugil facipinnis

Lutjanus facipinnis

Gobiocichla wonderi

Malapterurus spp.

African Bullfrog

Snake fish

Electric fish

AMPHIBIANS

All Chameleons
All tortoises and Turtles

REPTILES

All Forest Guinea fowls
All forest Hornbills not listed in First Schedule
All Forest turacos
All ducks and Geese not listed in First Schedule
All Ibises not listed in First Schedule
Popular pet birds, e.g.,
Yellow-fronted Canary

AMPHIBIA

family: Chameleonidae
Order: Chelonia

AVES

Family: Numididae
Family: Bucerotidae
Family: Musophagidae
Family: Anatidae
family: Threskiornithidae

Serinus mozambicus
Cut-throat  
**CICONIIFORMES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EURASIAN BITTEN</th>
<th>LITTLE BITTERN</th>
<th>DWF BITTERN</th>
<th>RUFOS BITTEN</th>
<th>PURPLE HERON</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YELLOW BILLED STORK</th>
<th>BLACK STORK</th>
<th>WOOLY-NECKED STORK</th>
<th>WHITE STORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glossy ibis</th>
<th>Sacred ibis</th>
<th>African spoonbill</th>
<th>Eurasian Spoonbill</th>
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</thead>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Osprey</th>
<th><strong>GALLIFORMES</strong></th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spotted Crake</th>
<th>Little Crake</th>
<th>Corn Crake</th>
<th>Bohms Flufftail</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black winged stilt</th>
<th>Eurasian avocet</th>
<th>Stone curlew</th>
<th>Black winged Practincole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slender billed gull</th>
<th>Caspian tern</th>
<th>Royal tern</th>
<th>Amadina fasciata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Amadina fasciata**  
*Family: Ardeidae*

- Botaurus stellaris  
- Ixobrychus minutus  
- Ixobrychus sturmii  
- Ardeola rufiventris  
- Ardea purpurea

**Family: Ciconiidae**  
- Myteria ibis  
- Ciconia nigra  
- Ciconia episcopus  
- Ciconia ciconia

**F. – Threskiornithidae**  
- Plegadis falcinellus  
- Threskornis aethiopicus  
- Platalea alba  
- Platalea leucorodia

**F. – Pandonidae**  
- Pandion haliaetus

**F. - Phasianidae**  
- Cotunix cotunix

**F. – Rallidae**  
- Porzana porzana  
- Porzana parva  
- Crex crex  
- Sarothura boehmi

**F. - Recurvirostridae**  
- Himantopus himantopus  
- Recurvistra avocetta

**F. - Burhinidae**  
- Burhinus oedicnemus

**F. - Glareolidae**  
- Glareola nordmanni

**F. – Laridae**  
- Larus genei  
- Sterna caspia  
- Sterna maxima albidorsalis
Greater creasted Tern
Roseate Tern
Common Tern
Arctic Tern
Little Tern
Black Tern
White winged black tern

African Skimmer
COLUMBIFORMES

European Turtle Dove
CORACIFORMES

European Bee-eater

European Roller

MAMMALS
All other Galagos not listed in First Schedule
All Monkeys (Except those specified in First Schedule)

CARNIVORES
Side-striped Jackal
Common (Golden) Jackal
African Civet
Sand Fox
All genets
Two-spotted Palm Civet
Zorilla
All Mongooses
Ratel

ARTIODACTYLS
Warthog
Red river Hog
All Duikers not listed in First Schedule
Bushbuck

African Palm Squirrel
Crested Porcupine
All other flying Squirrels

RODENTS

CARNIVORA
Canis adustus
Canis aureus
Civettictis civetta
Vulpes pallida
Genetta spp.
Nandinia binotata
Ictonyx striatus
Herpestinae
Mellivora capensis

ARTIODACTYLA
Phacochoerus africanus
Potamochoerus porcus

Tragelaphus scriptus

RODENTIA
Epixerus ebi
Hystrix cristata
Family: anomaluridae

F. - Rynchopidae
Rynchops flavirostris

F. - Columbidae
Streptopelia turtur

F. – Meropidae
Merops apiaster

F. - Coracidae
Coracias ganulus
## FLORA: PLANT LIST FOR THE SECOND SCHEDULE

### AMARANTHACEAE

*Celosia Isertii* .................................................................

### ANNONACEAE

*Hexalobus grandiflorus* ..................................................

### APOCYNACEAE

*Motandra guineensis* .......................................................  Agba doye
*Alstonia boonei* ..............................................................
*Funtumia elastic* ...........................................................

### ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

*Aristolochia elegans* ...........................................................

### BALANTACEAE (Zygophyllaceae)

*Balanites aegyptiaca* ......................................................  Balanites

### BIGNONIACEAE

*Spathodea campanulata* .......................................................  Flame tree

### BURSERACEAE

*Canarium schweinfurthii* ..................................................  Bush candle tree, canarium
*Dacroydes edulis* ...............................................................  native pear
*Commiphora africana* ..........................................................  African myrrh

### COMBRETACEAE

*Terminalia glaucescens* ....................................................

### CRASSULACEAE

*Bryophyllum pinnatum* ....................................................

### CUCURBITACEAE

*Ruthalicia eglandulosa* ....................................................

### EUPHORBIACEAE

*Sapium ellipticum* ............................................................
*Disconglypremna caloneura* ..................................................  Physic nut tree
*Acalypha manniana* ............................................................

### FABACEAE

*Aubrevillea kerstingii* ....................................................
GUTTIFEREA
Garcinia afzelii .................................................................
Garcinia cola ................................................................
Garcinia mannii .............................................................

LECITHIDACEAE
Napoleonaea lutea ...........................................................  

LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE)
Crotalaria pallida ............................................................
Entada Africana ................................................................
Parkia biglobosa ............................................................
Daniella oliveri ...............................................................  
Swartzia fistuloides ........................................................
Baillonella toxisperma ...................................................
Sacoglottis gabonensis .....................................................
Sesbania macrantha .........................................................
Tamarindus indica ...........................................................
Isoberlinia doka ..............................................................
Pterocarpus erinaceus ......................................................

MORACEAE
Antiaris africana ............................................................  

MYRISTICACEAE
Pycnanthus angolensis .....................................................

NAJADACEAE
Najas pectinana .............................................................

ORCHNACEAE
Lophira alata .................................................................  

ORCHIDACEAE
Liparis goodeyroides .......................................................

PODOSTEMACEAE
Sexico lella marginalis ..................................................
ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

Establishment of the National Park Service of Nigeria and its Governing Board, etc.

SECTION

I. Establishment of the National Park Service.
II. Establishment and Composition of the National Park Service Governing Board.
III. Tenure of office of member.
IV. Removal from office, etc.
V. Allowances of members.

PART II

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7. Functions of the Service.

PART III

Staff of the Service

9. Conservator-General of the National Park Service.
10. Secretary and other staff.
II. Application of the Pensions Act.
15. Power to borrow.
16. Power to invest.
17. Power to accept gifts.

PART IV

Establishment, management, etc., of National Parks

18. Establishment of National Parks.
19. Procedure for establishing or altering the boundaries of National Parks.
20. Ownership of wild animals.
22. Functions of the Management Committees.
SECTION
24. Directors of National Parks.

PART V
Management principles, etc., of National Parks
25. Management of National Parks to be based on prescribed management principles.
26. Management principles of the National Park.
27. Management plan for the National Park.
28. System plan.

PART VI
Offences and penalties
29. Restriction on entry into National Parks, etc.
30. Restriction on hunting, etc., in the National Parks.
31. Restriction on weapons, etc., in the National Parks.
32. Prohibition of introduction of wild animals into National Park.
33. Prohibition of domestic animals in National Park.
34. Prohibition of introduction of plants into National Park.
35. Restriction of prospecting for genetic materials in National Park.
36. Aiding and abetting of offences, etc.
37. Penalties.
38. Offences by bodies corporate.
39. Forfeiture and compensation.
40. Conduct of proceedings.
41. Power to compound offences.

PART VII
Miscellaneous
42. Possession of arms by officers of the Service.
43. Restriction on construction of building within National Parks.
44. Request for environmental impact assessment.
45. Scientific investigation of activities relating to the National Parks.
46. Declaration of buffer zones around the National Parks.
47. Delineation of boundaries of National Parks.
49. Directives by the Minister.
50. Repeals, savings and transfer of assets and liabilities, etc.
51. Regulations.
52. Interpretation.
53. Short title.
SCHEDULE

Supplementary provisions relating to the Board, etc.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACT

An Act to establish the National Park Service to be responsible for the preservation, enhancement and protection of wild animals and plants and other vegetation in National Parks; and for matters connected therewith.

[1999 No. 46, National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.]

[26th May, 1999]

[Commencement.]

PART I

Establishment of the National Park Service of Nigeria and its Governing Board, etc.

1. Establishment of the National Park Service

   (1) There is hereby established a body to be known as the National Park Service (in this Act referred to as "the Service").

   (2) The Service-

      (a) shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal; and

      (b) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

2. Establishment and composition of the National Park Service Governing Board

   (1) There is hereby established for the Service a board to be known as the National Park Service Governing Board (in this Act referred to as "the Board") which shall consist of-

      (a) a chairman, who shall be a person with interest in natural resources conservation;

      (b) the Director of Forestry in the Federal Ministry of Environment;

      (c) the Surveyor-General of the Federation;

      (d) one person to represent the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs;

      (e) one person to represent the Federal Environmental Protection Agency;

      (f) one person to represent the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation;

      (g) one person to represent the Nigerian Conservation Foundation;
one person who possesses recognised qualifications, experience or specialization in matters relevant to conservation, preservation or protection of wildlife and natural resources, to be appointed from a research institution;

four persons to be appointed from amongst the chairmen of the National Park Management Committees in rotation for two years at a time;

two persons, one of whom shall represent the business community and the other to represent communities living within the limits of National Parks; and

the Conservator-General of the National Park Service.

(2) Members of the Board, other than ex-officio members, shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Minister.

(3) The provisions set out in the Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to the proceedings of the Board and the other matters contained therein.

[Schedule.]

3. Tenure of office of member

Subject to the provisions of this Act, a member of the Board, other than an ex officio member-

(a) shall hold office for a term of four years on such terms and conditions as may be specified in his letter of appointment; and

(b) may be reappointed for a further term of four years and no more.

4. Removal from office, etc.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of this Act, a member may at any time be removed from office by the President-

(a) for inability to discharge the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misbehaviour; or

(b) if he is satisfied that it is not in the interest of the Service or the public for the member to continue in office.

(2) A member of the Board may resign his membership by notice in writing addressed to the President and the member shall, on the date of the receipt of the notice by the President, cease to be a member.

(3) If a member of the Board ceases to hold office for any reason whatsoever before the expiration of the term for which he is appointed, another person representing the same interest as that member shall be appointed to the Board for the unexpired term.

5. Allowances of members

A member of the Board shall be paid such allowances and benefits as the Federal Government may, from time to time, direct.
6. **Objectives of the Service**

The objectives of the Service shall be--

(a) the conservation of selected and representative examples of wildlife communities in Nigeria;

(b) the establishment of an ecologically and geographically balanced network of protected areas under the jurisdiction and control of the Federal Government;

(c) the protection of endangered species of wild plants and animals and their habitats;

(d) the conservation of wildlife throughout Nigeria so that the abundance and diversity of their species are maintained at the optimum levels commensurate with other forms of land use, in order to ensure the continued existence of wildlife for the purpose of their sustainable utilisation for the benefit of the people of Nigeria;

(e) the preservation of outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, recreational and other values in the National Parks;

(f) the protection and maintenance of crucial wetlands and water catchment areas;

(g) the control of dangerous vertebrate species;

(h) the implementation of relevant international treaties, agreements or other arrangements regarding, relating to or connected with protected areas and wildlife management to which Nigeria is a party, in so far as the power to implement those international treaties, agreements or arrangements is conferred on the Service by the Federal Government;

(i) the promotion and provision of education about wildlife and nature conservation; and

(j) the conservation of biological diversity in Nigeria.

7. **Functions of the Service**

The functions of the Service shall be to--

(a) preserve, enhance, protect, and manage vegetation and wild animals in the National Parks;

(b) advise the Federal Government on the development and preservation policy of the National Parks, including the financial requirements for the implementation of such policy;

(c) advise the Federal Government on the declaration of areas which, for the purpose of protecting wildlife species, biotic communities, sites of special interest or of aesthetic value, the Service considers may be declared as National Parks under this Act;

(d) keep under review all activities relating to the National Parks;
ensure the implementation of the National Parks Policy of the Federal Government;

prepare surveys and maintain up-to-date records of all the existing facilities for the growth and protection of the *fauna* and *flora* in the National Parks, for zoological or botanical species, and for wild or domesticated animals and advise the Government and State Governments on their adequacy and efficient utilisation in the interest of the national economy;

promote, develop and carry out research on the wildlife resources of Nigeria, with a view to promoting optimum utilisation and management of the wildlife;

encourage general education in the knowledge of wild and domestic animals, *fauna* and *flora* and vegetation by publishing or sponsoring the publication of the results of research, particularly in relation to problems affecting Nigeria;

encourage the general public to visit the National Parks and the study of nature afforded in the National Parks, thereby popularising them as tourist attractions;

co-operate with other agencies to promote and develop alternatives to wildlife as a source of protein and income for the rural population;

implement relevant international conventions and obligations;

co-ordinate the activities of the various National Parks Management Committees;

administer and enforce this Act to attain its purpose; and

carry out such other activities which, in the opinion of the Service, will facilitate the performance of its functions under this Act.

8. Powers of the Service

The Service shall have power to--

(a) acquire or dispose of any property, movable or immovable;

(b) pay remuneration (including pensions), allowances, expenses and any other benefit to members of the Board and employees of the Service or any other persons, in accordance with such scales as may be determined by the Service with the approval of the Minister; and

(c) do anything which in its opinion is calculated to facilitate the performance of its functions under this Act.

PART III

*Staff of the Service*

9. Conservator-General of the National Park Service

(1) There shall be for the Service a Conservator-General who shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Minister.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Conservator-General unless he possesses outstanding qualifications and has at least ten years' experience in protected area and wildlife management.
(3) The Conservator-General shall be the chief executive of the Service and be responsible—

(a) for the execution of the policies of the Service;
(b) for the day-to-day administration of the Service;
(c) for co-ordinating the work of the Secretariat of the Service and the Directors of the National Parks;
(d) subject to the general or special directions of the Board, for carrying out the provisions of this Act; and
(e) performing such other functions as the Board or Minister may, from time to time, assign to him in relation to this Act.

(4) The Conservator-General shall hold office in the first instance for a term of five years and may be reappointed for such further terms as the President may, from time to time, determine.

(5) Subject to this section, the Conservator-General shall hold office on such terms as to emolument and otherwise as may be specified in his letter of appointment, as approved by the President.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, the Conservator-General may be removed from office by the President—

(a) for inability to discharge the functions of his office (whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause) or for misconduct; or
(b) if he is satisfied that it is not in the interest of the Service or the public for him to continue in office.

10. Secretary and other staff

(1) The Board shall appoint a secretary to the Board who shall not be a member of the Board and shall—

(a) be a legal practitioner;
(b) be subject to the control and supervision of the Board and the Conservator-General; and

c) keep the books and records and conduct the correspondence of the Board and perform such other duties as the Board or the Conservator-General may, from time to time, direct and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the secretary shall be responsible for the following, that is—

(i) making arrangement for meetings of the Board;
(ii) preparing the agenda and minutes of meetings of the Board;
(iii) conveying the decisions of the Board; and
(iv) such other functions as may be assigned to him by the Board and the Conservator-General.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Board shall have power to appoint for the Service either directly or on secondment from any public or civil service of the Federation such number of employees as may, in the opinion of the Board, be required to assist the Service in the discharge of any of its functions under this
(3) The terms and conditions of service and remuneration of the secretary and other employees of the Service shall be determined by the Service after consultation with the Minister.

(4) Any person who immediately before the coming into force of this Act is the holder of any office either by employment, transfer of service, secondment or posting to the Yankaru National Park under the Principal Act shall have the option of transferring his or her service to the Bauchi State Public Service or remain in the Federal Public Service.

[National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.]

(4) All issues related to the welfare, conditions of service, staff regulations and pensions amongst others of the staff transferring to the Bauchi State Public Service shall at the commencement of this Act be transferred to the Bauchi State Government.

[National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.]

11. Application of the Pensions Act

(1) It is hereby declared that service in the employment of the Service shall be pensionable under the Pensions Act, and accordingly, employees of the Service shall, in respect of their services, be entitled to pensions, gratuities and other retirement benefits as are prescribed thereunder.

[Cap. P4.]

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, nothing in this Act shall prevent the appointment of a person to any office on terms which preclude the grant of a pension and gratuity in respect of that office.

(3) For the purposes of the application of the Pensions Act, any power exercisable thereunder by a Minister or other authority of the Federal Government (not being the power to make regulations under section 23 thereof) is hereby vested in and shall be exercisable by the Service and not by any other person or authority.

(4) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the Pensions Act shall, in its application by virtue of subsection (3) of this section to any office, have effect as if the office were in the civil service of the Federation.

12. Fund of the Service

(1) The Service shall establish and maintain a fund from which shall be defrayed all expenditures incurred by the Service.

(2) There shall be paid and credited to the fund established in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section-

(a) such sums as may be granted to the Service by the Federal Government;

(b) such sums as may be raised for the general purposes of the Service;

(c) all moneys accruing to the Service by any means, including grants-in-aid, endowments and donations;

(d) all charges, dues, fees or other amounts collected by the Service;

(e) all interests on moneys invested by the Service;

(f) such other moneys as may, from time to time, accrue to the Service.

13. Accounts, audit and estimate

(1) The Service shall keep proper accounts in respect of each year and proper records in relation to those accounts and shall cause to be prepared in each year-

(a) a statement showing the income and expenditure of the Service for the immediate preceding year; and

(b) a statement of all the assets and liabilities of the Service as at the last day of the immediate preceding year.

(2) The Service shall cause every statement prepared under this section to be audited within six months after the end of the year to which the statement relates, by auditors appointed from the list and in accordance with the guidelines supplied by the Auditor-General for the Federation.

(3) The Service shall submit to the Minister, not later than 31 October in each year,
an estimate of its expenditure and income during the next succeeding year.

14. Annual report

(1) The Service shall prepare and submit to the Minister, not later than six months after the end of the year a report, in such form as the Minister may direct, on the activities of the Service during the immediate preceding year and shall include in the report a copy of the audited accounts of the Service for that year and the auditor's report thereon.

(2) The Minister shall cause a copy of each report made to him under this section to be laid before the President.

15. Power to borrow

(1) The Service may, with the consent of the Minister or in accordance with the general guideline approved by the Minister, borrow by way of loan or overdraft from any authorised source any moneys required by the Service for meeting its obligations and discharging its functions under this Act.

(2) The Service may, without the consent or authority referred to in subsection (1) of this section, borrow by way of loan or overdraft, where the sum or the aggregate of the sums involved at anyone time does not exceed N5,000,000.

16. Power to invest

(1) The Service may, subject to the provisions of this Act and the conditions of any trust created in respect of any property, invest all or any of its funds with the like consent or general authority referred to in subsection (I) of section 15 of this Act.

(2) The Service may invest any of its surplus funds in such securities as may be permitted by law.

17. Power to accept gifts

(1) The Service may accept gifts of land, money or other property or things within and outside Nigeria, upon such terms and conditions, if any, as may be specified by the person or organisation making the gifts.

(2) The Service shall not accept any gift if the terms and conditions attached by the person or organisation making the gift are inconsistent with its functions under this Act.
18. Establishment of National Parks

(I) Subject to this Act, the President with the concurrence of the National Assembly, may by order published in the *Gazette*—
[National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.]

(a) declare such areas in the Federation as he may deem fit as National Parks which shall be subject to the provisions of this Act; or

(b) alter the boundaries of an existing National Park.

(2) An order made under subsection (I) of this section shall---

(a) set out the situation and limits of each National Park;

(b) specify the interim management policy for the National Park; and

(c) specify the classification of the National Park.

19. Procedure for establishing or altering the boundaries of National Parks

(I) A proposal to establish or alter the boundaries of a National Park shall be accompanied by-

(a) a positive environmental impact assessment report;

(b) a recommendation based on the report of a comprehensive study of the matter by or under the direction of the Service, approved by the Minister;

(c) the consent to the proposed establishment or alteration---

(i) of the Governor, where the National Park falls within the territory of one State;

(ii) of a majority of the Governors of the States within whose territories the National Park is located, where the National Park falls within the territories of two or more States.

(2) If the conditions listed in subsection (I) of this section are complied with and the President is satisfied that the establishment or alteration is desirable in the circumstances he shall by order published in the *Gazette*—

(a) establish the National Park; or

(b) effect the proposed alteration or such alteration falling short of the proposed alteration as may best seem fit to him in the circumstances.

20. Ownership of wild animals.

(I) The ownership of every wild animal and wild plant existing in its natural habitat in a National Park and anything whatsoever, whether of biological, geomorphological or historical origin or otherwise, existing or found in a National Park is hereby vested in the Federal Government and subject to the control and management by the Federal Government for the benefit of Nigeria and mankind generally.

(2) Where the wild animal, wild plant or other thing is lawfully taken pursuant to a licence issued under this Act, the ownership of the animal, plant or thing shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, vest or continue to be vested in the licensee.
(3) Except with authority under a licence, nothing in this section shall be deemed to transfer to any person the ownership of a wild animal found dead or dying, or of a wild plant that has been cut down.

(4) If a person takes a wild animal or wild plant in contravention of this Act, the ownership of that animal or plant shall not be transferred to that person.

(5) A wild animal found outside a National Park shall not by reason only of its being found near the National Park be deemed to be the property of the Federal Government, unless it is shown to be in the course of a recognised natural migratory route or pattern to or from the National Park.

(6) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to confer any right to damages or compensation on a person who alleges that he has suffered injury from or due to the activities of a wild animal or wild plant shown to be the property of the Federal Government otherwise than as provided in this Act.

Establishment, composition, etc., of National Parks Management Committee, etc.

21. Establishment of National Park Management Committees

(1) There is hereby established for each National Park a committee to be known as the National Park Management Committee (in this Act referred to as "the Management Committee") which shall consist of-

(a) a chairman who shall have a good knowledge of the National Park, to be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Governor of the State in which the National Park is located;

(b) the Director of Forestry of the State concerned;

(c) one person to represent the Ministry charged with responsibility for matters relating to land in the State concerned;

(d) one person to represent the Conservator-General of National Parks;

(e) one person to represent the zonal office of the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation;

(f) one person, with recognised qualifications, experience or specialisation in matters relevant to conservation, preservation or protection of wildlife and natural resources to represent the academic or research institutions located in the State concerned;

(g) one person to represent conservation non-governmental organisations in the State concerned;

(h) one person to represent the State Tourism Board;

(i) two persons to represent public interest in the State concerned;

(j) the Director of the National Park.

(2) A member of the Management Committee, other than an \textit{ex officio} member-

(a) shall be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Governor of the State concerned
shall hold office for a term of four years on such terms and conditions as may 
be specified in his letter of appointment;

may be reappointed for a further term of four years.

Where a National Park is located within the territories of two or more States--
(a) the Minister shall apportion the seats on the Management Committee between 
those States in such proportion as may appear to him best in the circumstances; 
and

(b) the Governor of a State shall make the nomination in respect of a seat 
apportioned to that State pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection.

The quorum of a meeting of the Management Committee shall be six.

Subject to subsection (4) of this section, the Management Committee shall have 
power to regulate its own procedure and the conduct of its own meetings.

22. Functions of the Management Committees

Subject to such directions as may be given from time to time, by the Board, each 
Management Committee shall assist in implementing the policies of the Service and, in 
particular, shall-

(a) ensure that the National Park is set aside exclusively for the propagation, protection 
and management of the vegetation and wild animals in the National Park;

(b) ensure that hunting, destruction or collection of animals and plants are prohibited in 
the National Park except-

(i) for scientific or management purposes; or
(ii) in the case of fish, for sporting purposes; and
(iii) in either case, on the direction and control of the Director;

(c) ensure that an undertaking involving any of the following activities, that is--

(i) forestry, agriculture, grazing, mining, excavation or prospecting; or
(ii) flight over the National Park at altitudes lower than 200 metres; or
(iii) any drilling or levelling of the ground or construction; or
(iv) any work which could alter the configuration of the soil or the character 
of the vegetation; or
(v) any water pollution; or
(vi) any act likely to harm or disturb the fauna and flora, including the 
introduction of zoological or botanical species, whether 
indigenous or imported, wild or domesticated,

is prohibited except in so far as the activity is necessary for the implementation of the 
provisions of paragraph (d) of this section or for enabling members of the public to visit 
the National Park; and

(d) perform such other functions as the Board may, from time to time, assign to it
23. Powers of Management Committees

Each Management Committee shall, with the approval of the Board, have power to--

(a) regulate access to and use of the National Park by members of the public; and
(b) do anything which in its opinion is calculated to facilitate the performance of its functions under this Act.

24. Directors of National Parks

(1) The Service shall appoint for each National Park a director who shall have requisite qualification in wildlife management and a minimum of seven years' experience in protected area management.

(2) The director shall--

(a) be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the National Park;
(b) act as secretary to the Management Committee; and
(c) carry out such other functions as the Management Committee or Board may, from time to time, assign to him.

PART V

Management principles, etc., of National Parks

25. Management of National Parks to be based on prescribed management principles

(1) Each National Park shall be managed in accordance with--

(a) the management principles prescribed by or under this Act for the class of protected area; and
(b) the interim management policy for the National Park until a management plan is approved for the National Park in accordance with this Act.

(2) The interim management policy for a National Park shall be as specified in the order declaring an area to be a National Park.

(3) The interim management policy for a National Park shall contain a statement of--

(a) the significant cultural and natural resources and values of the National Park;
(b) the proposed management policy for the National Park; and
(c) the proposed use of the National Park.

(4) A National Park may be divided into zones for the purpose of applying in each zone a different management principle that may best ensure the overall management objective for the National Park.

26. Management principles of the National Park

Subject to the establishment of different classes of National Parks and the different management principles specified for their management, a National Park shall be managed so as to--
(a) provide for the permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of its natural condition;

(b) protect and preserve its cultural and natural resources and values; and

(c) ensure that its use shall be nature-based and ecologically sustainable.

27. Management plan for the National Park

(1) The Management Committee shall, not later than two years after-

(a) the enactment of this Act, in the case of an existing National Park; or

(b) the establishment of a new National Park,

prepare and publish a comprehensive management plan in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

(2) Each management plan shall include--

(a) a map of the National Park indicating proposed facilities;

(b) an inventory of the wildlife, cultural and related natural resources in the National Park;

(c) an assessment of wildlife population trends in the National Park;

(d) an assessment of wildlife interference and plans for controlling it;

(e) a description of proposed research activities;

(f) a description of proposed infrastructural development, including the construction of facilities for visitors to the National Park;

(g) a description of proposed activities for the management of wildlife resources, including restoration of depleted populations;

(h) plans for the administration of the National Park, including financial and staffing projections;

(i) plans for the development of national and international tourism, where applicable;

(j) plans for the creation of buffer zones around the National Park;

(k) plans for public participation in the activities of the National Park;

(l) plans for the participation of the local communities in the management of the National Park;

(m) plans for promoting and assisting in ensuring environmentally sound and sustainable development in the areas surrounding the National Park, other than the buffer zones, with a view to furthering protection of those areas.

(3) The Management Committee shall, in preparing a management plan, invite, accept and consider all appropriate submissions from interested groups, local authorities and committees and members of the public.

(4) The draft management plan shall be submitted to the Board for its consideration and approval, with or without modifications, not later than three months after its submission.
(5) A management plan shall be reviewed at intervals of not more than ten years and the procedure for submission and approval by the Board shall be the same as for the management plan.

(6) A copy of the management plan or reviewed management plan shall be available to members of the public on payment of the prescribed fee.

(7) A management plan shall replace an interim management policy as soon as it is approved by the Board.

28. System plan

(1) The Service shall cause to be prepared for the National Parks a system plan which shall include-

(a) the objectives of the network of National Parks;
(b) an outline of what each National Park contributes to achieving those objectives;
(c) identified areas of lapses in the National Parks and proposals for preventing future lapses;
(d) detailed plans for managing each National Park as an integral unit of the network of National Parks; and
(e) such other information as may be required for or as may be practicable in this type of system plan.

(2) The Service shall give notice to members of the public that it proposes to prepare a draft system plan for the National Parks and invite submissions from relevant interest groups, local authorities and communities and members of the public.

(3) The draft system plan shall not become effective until it is approved by the Board and published in the Gazette.

(4) An approved system plan or a reserved system plan, as the case may be, shall remain in operation for at least seven years before review.

PART VI

Offences and penalties

29. Restriction on entry into National Parks, etc.

(1) A person who, except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, enters into, resides, erects a building or camp in a National Park is guilty of an offence.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to--

(a) a member of the Board;
(b) an employee of the Service;
(c) a police officer or public officer on specified duty requiring his presence in the National Park;
(d) a person travelling through the National Park along a public road within the confines of the road reserve;
(e) a person in possession of a permit, issued by the Conservator-General or any other employee of the Service duly authorised in writing by the Conservator-General in that behalf, allowing the person to enter, reside, erect a building or camp in a National Park; and

(f) a person who enters or is admitted pursuant to a regulation made under section 51 of this Act, so however that the member, employee or other person, as the case may be, shall be subject to any relevant regulations made under section 51 of this Act, where appropriate, and shall, except if he is exempted, pay any charge or fee relating to the entering, residing, erecting or camping, as the case may be.

30. Restriction on hunting, etc., in the National Parks

(I) A person who, unless authorised to do so under this Act or the regulations made under this Act--

(a) hunts or captures an animal; or

(b) destroys or collects an animal; or

(c) uproots, burns, strips off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damages a tree or plant; or

(d) sets tire to any grass or herbage or kindles a fire; or

(e) digs, cuts, turns or cultivates the soil or makes a farm or plantation; or

(f) constructs a dam or weir across a river or stream or otherwise obstructs the channel of a river or stream; or

(g) introduces a chemical or otherwise causes any form of pollution; or

(h) removes from or damages the nest of a bird or reptile; or

(i) fishes or attempts to kill any fish; or

(j) is in possession of a wild animal, bird or reptile, dead or alive; or

(k) is in possession of, uses, or sets a snare, net trap or any other instrument for the purpose of capturing or killing an animal; or

(l) drives, stampedes or in any way disturbs unnecessarily any animal; or

(m) carries out an undertaking connected with forestry, agriculture, grazing or excavation; or

(n) does any levelling of the ground or construction or any act tending to alter the configuration of the soil or the character of the vegetation; or

(o) does an act likely to harm or disturb the fauna or flora; or

(p) engages in drilling, mining, prospecting or exploration of any kind of natural resources; or

(q) uses any bait, decoy, hide, blind or any calling device whatsoever to bring animals closer for the purpose of hunting them; or

(r) uses or is in possession of a motor vehicle's dazzling or artificial light or radio communication; or
(s) damages or removes a material that is of geological, prehistoric, archaeological, historical
or scientific interest, in a National Park, is guilty of an offence under this Act.

(2) A person who flies any kind of aircraft at an altitude lower than 200 metres over a
National Park is guilty of an offence under the Act.

(3) The Conservator-General or any other employee of the Service, duly authorised
by the Conservator-General in that behalf, may issue a permit to a person to fish in a National
Park.

(4) The Conservator-General may issue a permit to a person authorising the person,
under the direction of the Conservator-General, to hunt wild animals in a National Park-

(a) if the Conservator-General is satisfied that--

   (i) a wild animal ought to be hunted for the better preservation of other
       animal life in the National Park; or

   (ii) a wounded animal ought to be destroyed; or

(b) in order to ensure that the population of a particular species does not exceed
    the carrying capacity of the National Park.

(5) A permit issued pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall specify the species
and number of wild animals which may be hunted under the permit.

(6) The Conservator-General may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke or
cancel a permit issued pursuant to subsection (3) or (4) of this section.

(7) This section shall not apply to an employee of the Service or any other public officer or
police officer acting in the performance of his duties under this Act or any other written law.

31. Restriction on weapons, etc., in the National Parks

(1) A person in a National Park who-

(a) without a permit issued under this section; or

(b) in breach of any express condition of a permit issued under this Act; or

(c) in breach of a regulation made pursuant to this Act,

conveys into a National Park or, being within the confines of the National Park, is in
possession of, carries or uses for any purpose, any firearm, spear, bow, arrow or other
weapon, explosive, snare, net trap or poison, or sets out any snare, net trap or other instrument
for the purpose of capturing or killing an animal, is guilty of an offence under
this Act.

(2) The Conservator-General or any other employee of the Service duly authorised in
that behalf by the Conservator-General may, subject to such conditions as he may deem
fit, issue a permit to a person--

(a) to convey into a National Park; or

(b) within the confines of the National Park, to possess, carry or use,
for a purpose expressly stated in the permit, any firearm, spear, bow, arrow or other weapon or any explosive, snare, net, trap or poison, as the case may be.

(3) A permit issued under subsection (2) of this section shall be valid for the period specified in the permit.

(4) In a charge for a contravention of this section, the onus of proving that the conveyance into or possession, carriage or use in a National Park of any firearm, spear, bow, arrow or other weapon or of any explosive, snare, net, trap or poison, as the case may be, was lawful, shall be on the person charged.

(5) The provisions of subsections (1), (2) and (4) of this section shall not apply to an employee of the Service or any other public officer or police officer acting in the performance of his duties under this Act or any other written law.

32. Prohibition of introduction of wild animals into National Park

(1) A person who, without the consent of the Conservator-General, conveys, drives or introduces a wild animal, whether indigenous or imported, into a National Park is guilty of an offence under this Act.

(2) If an employee of the Service finds, in a National Park, a wild animal which was driven, conveyed or introduced into the National Park in contravention of subsection (1) of this section, he may destroy the animal or order it to be destroyed without compensation.

33. Prohibition of domestic animals in National Park

(1) A person, being the owner or the person in charge or control of a domestic animal who, without the consent of the Conservator-General--

(a) conveys, drives or introduces the domestic animal into a National Park or causes or permits the domestic animal to be so conveyed, driven or introduced;

or

(b) permits or causes the domestic animal to stray into a National Park; or

(c) permits or causes the domestic animal to worry, harass or otherwise interfere with a wild animal within the confines of a National Park,

is guilty of an offence under this Act.

(2) On the conviction of a person of an offence under this section, the court may, in addition to any other penalty imposed, order the domestic animal to be forfeited or destroyed without compensation.

34. Prohibition of introduction of plants into National Park

(1) A person who, without the consent of the Conservator-General, brings or introduces a plant or any other vegetation, whether indigenous or imported, into a National Park, is guilty of an offence under this Act.

(2) If an employee of the Service finds, within the confines of a National Park, a plant which was brought or introduced into the National Park in contravention of subsection (1) of this section, he may destroy the plant or order it to be destroyed without compensation.
35. Restriction on prospecting for genetic materials in National Park

(1) No person shall prospect for a genetic material or remove or attempt to remove any biological material from a National Park for the purpose of exploiting its genetic material except with the written prior informed consent of the Minister on the recommendation of the Service.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, no transfer of a genetic material or indigenous knowledge relating to a genetic material owned or in the possession or custody of a Nigerian citizen, group or association shall be made, except with the written prior consent of that citizen, group or association, which may be given subject to arrangements being made to share research opportunities and benefits derived from the genetic material or indigenous knowledge relating to the genetic material.

(3) The consent to prospect for genetic resources shall be vitiated by fraud, deceit, or the wilful or negligent failure to supply information that is reasonably available to the applicant and contained in the application for the required consent.

(4) The consent to prospect for genetic resources shall not be granted to a person unless he undertakes to--

(a) secure research collaboration with Nigerian scientists;

(b) make periodic reports concerning the subsequent use of the genetic resources; and

(c) share the benefits derived from the resources with the Government and people of Nigeria, and this undertaking shall be a continuing obligation relating to the genetic resources in whatever form they may be synthesised or manipulated and irrespective of their transfer to other parties.

(5) A person who--

(a) prospects for a genetic material in a National Park;

(b) removes or attempts to remove a biological material from a National Park;

(c) transfers a genetic material or indigenous knowledge relating to a genetic material, without the consent required under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, is guilty of an offence.

36. Aiding and abetting of offences, etc.

A person who aids, abets, procures or conspires with another person or attempts to commit any of the offences specified in this Act or regulations made under this Act is guilty of an offence as if he himself had committed the offence and shall be punished accordingly.

37. Penalties

(1) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 29 of this Act, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ₦20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.
(2) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 29 of this Act is liable on conviction--

(a) where the offence is that of hunting, wounding, killing or capturing of a mother of a young animal, large mammal or any endangered, protected or prohibited species, to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months but not exceeding five years without the option of a fine;

(b) where the offence is that specified in paragraph (g), (m), (n), or (o) of that section, to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months but not exceeding ten years without the option of a fine;

(c) in the case of any other offence, to a fine of not less than N 10,000 but not exceeding N50,000 or imprisonment for a term of not less than one year but not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment;

(d) where the offence is committed by a body corporate, to a fine of not less than N 50,000 but not exceeding N1,000,000.

(3) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 31 of this Act is liable on conviction to a fine of not less than N5,000 but not exceeding N25,000 or imprisonment for a term of not less than six months but not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 32 of this Act is liable on conviction to a fine of not less than N 10,000 but not exceeding N50,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(5) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 33 of this Act is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months but not exceeding five years without the option of a fine.

(6) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 34 of this Act is liable on conviction to a fine of not less than N 10,000 but not more than N50,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(7) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 35 of this Act is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months but not exceeding five years without option of a fine.

(8) A person who aids, abets, procures or conspires with another person or attempts to commit any of the offences under this Act or regulations made under this Act, is liable on conviction to the penalty which the person who committed the offence is subject to under this Act or the regulations.

38. Offences by bodies corporate

Where an offence under this Act which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person purporting to act in any of those capacities, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
39. **Forfeiture and compensation**

(1) In a judicial proceeding under this Act it shall be lawful for the court before which the proceeding is brought to make an order that any equipment, instrument and any other thing of the like nature used by the offender in committing the offence be forfeited to the National Park.

(2) Where by or under this Act a fine or imprisonment is imposed on a person, the court may order that compensation for the conservation value of a wild plant, wild animal or the ecosystem, where applicable, as stipulated in regulations made under section 51 of this Act, be paid by the person to the National Park.

40. **Conduct of proceedings**

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 174 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, (which relates to the power of the Attorney-General of the Federation to institute, continue or discontinue criminal proceedings against any person in any court of law), any officer of the Service may, with the consent of the Attorney-General of the Federation, conduct criminal proceedings in respect of offences under this Act or regulations made under this Act.

[Cap. C23.]

(2) In a judicial proceeding for an offence under this Act or any regulations made under this Act, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act or, depending on the venue, the Criminal Procedure Code, shall with such modifications as the circumstance may require apply in respect of such matter to the same extent as they apply to the trial of offences generally.

[Cap. C41.]

41. **Power to compound offences**

(1) The Service may, without prejudice to the provisions of section 174 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, (which relates to the power of the Attorney-General of the Federation to institute, continue or discontinue criminal proceedings against any person in any court of law), and subject to such directions, whether general or specific, as may be given by the Attorney-General of the Federation, stay or compound any proceeding for an offence or for the condemnation of anything as being forfeited under this Act.

[Cap. C23.]

(2) Where a person is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under this Act, the compounding officer designated by virtue of regulations made under section 51 of this Act, may, if the suspected person so agrees, receive from the person a sum of money stipulated as penalty under this Act instead of initiating proceedings against the suspected person in a court of law.

(3) On payment being made pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the suspected person shall be released from custody and no further proceedings shall be taken against the person in respect of the offence and, if an action is pending in a court in respect of the same person on the same facts, the action shall be withdrawn.
(4) The compounding officer shall in no case receive cash but shall ensure that any sum of money required to be paid is paid into an account operated by the National Park and shall give the suspected person a receipt for the sum of money paid.

PART VII

Miscellaneous

42. Possession of arms by officers of the Service

(1) Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, it shall be lawful for an officer of the Service not below the rank of Chief Park Officer to have a firearm and ammunition in his possession or under his control on such occasions as may be specified by regulations.

(2) Provision shall be made by regulations for the safe custody of firearms and ammunition provided in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The authorisation to possess and control arms and ammunition given under subsection (1) of this section to officers of the Service not below the rank of Chief Park Officer shall extend to officers of the Service not below the rank of Park Officer when they are acting under the personal supervision of an officer not below the rank of Chief Park Officer.

43. Restriction on construction of building within National Parks

(1) Subject to the management principle of a National Park, the location and construction of administrative, housing and other facilities of a National Park shall be outside the boundaries of the National Park.

(2) Where-

(a) if it is proposed to locate or construct a building or other facility inside a National Park; or

(b) in the case of an existing National Park, buildings or other facilities are already located within the National Park,

an environmental impact audit shall be conducted and where necessary an appropriate mitigation or remedial programme shall be instituted and carried out.

44. Request for environmental impact assessment

(1) If a person has good and sufficient reason to believe that a proposed or existing process or activity of government or any other organisation or person may have an adverse effect on a wildlife species or community, that person may request the Service to ensure that an environmental impact assessment is undertaken by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) The provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act shall apply to an environmental impact assessment undertaken under subsection (1) of this section.

[Cap. EI2.]
(4) The compounding officer shall in no case receive cash but shall ensure that any sum of money required to be paid is paid into an account operated by the National Park and shall give the suspected person a receipt for the sum of money paid.

PART VII

Miscellaneous

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(2) Provision shall be made by regulations for the safe custody of firearms and ammunition provided in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The authorisation to possess and control arms and ammunition given under subsection (1) of this section to officers of the Service not below the rank of Chief Park Officer shall extend to officers of the Service not below the rank of Park Officer when they are acting under the personal supervision of an officer not below the rank of Chief Park Officer.

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(2) The provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act shall apply to an environmental impact assessment undertaken under subsection (1) of this section.

[Cap. E12.]
45. Scientific investigation of activities relating to the National Parks

(I) For a better achievement of the objectives specified in this Act, every person responsible for the administration of this Act shall ensure that any measure taken or instituted under this Act is based on the result of scientific investigation, including the monitoring of the status and habitat conditions of the species.

(2) The Service may appoint suitable persons, organisations, committee of scientists, academicians or such other persons as it may think fit, to assist in undertaking surveys, scientific researches and other studies of a scientific and professional nature relating to its functions under this Act.

46. Declaration of buffer zones around the National Parks

(I) The Service may, in consultation with the local community, declare the area surrounding a National Park as a multiple-use area to protect the boundaries of the National Park from disturbance.

(2) The area referred to in subsection (I) of this section shall be as wide as may be practicable and the Service shall reach agreement with the local community on measures to be taken to control activities which threaten the objectives and the resources of the National Park in the area.

47. Delineation of boundaries of National Parks

Within three years of the declaration of a National Park, and two years from the date of the commencement of this Act, in the case of an existing National Park, the Service shall clearly mark the boundaries between each of the National Parks and the surrounding land.

48. Participation of local communities in the management of National Park

(I) The Board and Management Committees shall consult with and take into account the views of local communities in the administration and management of the National Parks and may, in each case, establish Local Advisory Committees consisting of local residents to assist in the management of a National Park.

(2) For the purpose of achieving a more effective partnership with the local communities and to return benefits to them, a Management Committee may organise, co-operate with or encourage the organisation of or co-operation with guilds, associations and networks of local communities in respect of any particular endeavour, activity, trade or profession.

49. Directives by the Minister

The Minister may give directives of a general or special character, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to the Service in relation to the performance by the Service of its functions under this Act and it shall be the duty of the Service to comply and give effect to the directives.

50. Repeals, savings and transfer of assets and liabilities, etc.

(I) The National Parks Act (in this section referred to as "the repealed Act") is hereby repealed but the Board established under the repealed Act shall, subject to this Act,
(2) Accordingly and subject to the provisions of this Act, all property, rights, liabilities and obligations which, immediately before the commencement of this Act were property, rights, liabilities and obligations of any of the bodies comprised in-

(a) the Chad Basin National Park;
(b) the Cross River National Park;
(c) the Gashaka-Gumti National Park;
(d) the Kainji Lake National Park;
(e) the Old Oyo National Park;
(f) Kamuku National Park; and

[g National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.]

(g) Okomu National Park,

[National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.]

(in this Act referred to as "the respective bodies"), established by or under the repealed Act, shall, as from the commencement of this Act, without further assurance, vest or be deemed to have vested in the Service.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, the National Parks listed in subsection (2) of this section shall continue to exist as National Parks within their respective existing boundaries until new orders are made under this Act, and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(4) Subject to this Act, the Management Committee appointed under the repealed Act shall continue in office until the Management Committee established under this Act is duly constituted, and shall then stand dissolved.

(5) The Director of the National Parks Board and a General Manager of a National Park appointed under the repealed Act shall, unless the relevant authority otherwise determines in writing, continue in office until a Conservator-General or a Director, as the case may be, is appointed under this Act.

(6) There shall by virtue of this Act be vested in the Service all assets, funds, resources, and other movable or immovable property which immediately before this Act were vested in the Board established under the repealed Act.

(7) The rights, interests, obligations and liabilities of the Board established under the repealed Act existing before this Act under any contract or instrument, or in law or in equity apart from any contract or instrument, shall by virtue of this Act be assigned to and vested in the Service.

(7A) The statutory functions, rights, interests, obligations and liabilities of the Yankari National Park in the Principal Act under any instrument or contract shall at the commencement of this Act be assigned and vested in the Bauchi State Government.

[National Park Service (Amendment) Act, 2006.]
A contract or an instrument as is mentioned in subsection (7) of this section shall be of the same force and effect against or in favour of the Service and shall be enforceable as fully and effectively as if the Service had been named in the contract or instrument or had been a party to it.

The Service shall be subject to all obligations and liabilities to which the Board established under the repealed Act was subject before the commencement of this Act and all other persons shall have the same rights, powers and remedies against the Service as they had against the Board established under the repealed Act immediately before the commencement of this Act.

A proceeding or cause of action pending or existing immediately before the commencement of this Act by or against the Board established under the repealed Act in respect of any right, interest, obligation or liability of the Board established under the repealed Act may be continued or, as the case may be, commenced, and any determination of a court of law, tribunal or other authority or person may be enforced by or against the Service to the same extent that such proceeding, cause of action or determination might have been continued, commenced or enforced by or against the Board established under the repealed Act if this Act has not been made.

All assets, funds, resources and other movable or immovable property which immediately before the commencement of this Act were vested in the Board established under the repealed Act shall by virtue of this Act and without further assurance be vested in the Service.

The assets, funds, resources and any other movable or immovable property which immediately before the commencement of this Act were vested in the Board responsible for the administration and maintenance of the Yankaru National Park in the Principal Act shall be vested in the Bauchi State Government.

(12) Notwithstanding the repeal of the enactment referred to in this section, if the Service thinks it expedient that any vacancy in the Service shall be filled by a person holding office at the commencement of this Act in the Board established under the repealed Act, it may employ the person by way of transfer to the Service and the previous service in the Board established under the repealed Act by that person shall count as service for the purpose of any pension subsequently payable by the Service.

The Minister, if he thinks fit, may, within the twelve months after the commencement of this Act, by order published in the Gazette, make additional transitional or savings provisions for the better carrying out of the objectives of this section.

The Yankari Game Reserve listed among the National Parks in the Second Schedule of the Privatisation and Commercialisation Act for partial privatisation and commercialisation is consequently deleted from the said list and ceases to be a national park.

51. Regulations

The Service may, with the approval of the Minister, by regulations, make provisions for-

(a) management principles, other than those specified in section 27 of this Act, for National Parks of a different class other than those contemplated under that section;
the conditions under which any person, vehicle, boat, or animal may enter into, travel through, reside, camp or be kept, as the case may be, in a National Park or any part of a National Park;

the conditions under which a person travelling through or in a National Park on a public road may have in his possession or under his control any firearm or other weapon, ammunition, explosive, trap or poison;

the conditions under which any game animal or species of game animal may be photographed in a National Park;

the regulation or prohibition of lighting of fires in a National Park;

the conditions under which any game animal or species of game animal may be photographed in a National Park;

the conditions under which a person travelling through or in a National Park on a public road may have in his possession or under his control any firearm or other weapon, ammunition, explosive, trap or poison;

the conditions under which any game animal or species of game animal may be photographed in a National Park;

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the regulation or prohibition of lighting of fires in a National Park;

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the conditions under which any game animal or species of game animal may be photographed in a National Park;

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the conditions under which any game animal or species of game animal may be photographed in a National Park;

the regulations or prohibition of lighting of fires in a National Park;
(v) the efficient control and management of National Parks, generally.

(2) Regulations made under this section may prescribe a penalty of a fine of not less than N1,000 but not exceeding N50,000 for the breach of their provisions.

(3) Regulations made pursuant to this section may make different provisions for-

   (a) each National Park, as the circumstances of that National Park may require; and
   (b) different persons or class of persons or circumstances.

52. Interpretation

   In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires--
"adverse effect" means any effect that is capable of threatening the survival of a National Park, wildlife, buffer zone, wildlife habitat or affecting the capacity of a National Park, wildlife, buffer zone, or wildlife habitat to sustain natural processes;

"aircraft" includes all flying machines, gliders, balloons and any other aircraft of any other kind designed to be lighter than air and whether or not navigable or free, or controlled by a human being or not;

"animal" means any vertebrate animal and includes any mammal, bird, reptile, and amphibian and the egg of any bird or reptile but does not include a fish or a human being;

"ammunition" has the same meaning assigned to it in the Firearms Act;

"biological diversity" means the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, and includes diversity within species and between the species of the ecosystem;

"biological material" includes genetic material, organisms or part thereof, population or any other biotic component of the ecosystem;

"Board" means the National Park Service Governing Board established pursuant to section 2 of this Act;

"buffer zone" means an area created pursuant to section 46 of this Act;

"capture" includes to take egg or nest;

"conservation" means the protection and maintenance of nature while allowing for its ecologically sustainable use;

"conservation value" means a monetary sum of the national, international and inter-generational value of any wildlife, including the cost of remedying ecosystem disturbance occasioned by any unlawful interference with, damage to or destruction of any wildlife as determined, from time to time, by the Service;

"Conservator-General" means the Conservator-General of the National Park Service appointed pursuant to section 9 of this Act;

"court" includes a magistrate's court;

"Director" means the Director of a National Park appointed pursuant to section 24 of this Act;

"ecosystem" means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit;
"environmental impact assessment" means an assessment carried out pursuant to the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act;

[Cap. E12.]

"existing National Parks" means the National Parks established by or under the National Parks Act;

[1991 No. 36.]

"firearms" has the same meaning assigned to it in the Firearms Act;

[Cap. F28.]

"genetic material" means any material of plant, animal or microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity;

"genetic resources" means genetic materials of actual or potential value;

"habitat" means the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs;

"Minister" means the Minister charged with the responsibility for matters relating to forestry, and "Ministry" shall be construed accordingly;

"National Park" means a defined area of land set aside, managed and controlled by the Federal Government for the protection, preservation and conservation of its flora and fauna and their habitat, outstanding aesthetic, geomorphological, cultural and historical features for conservation of bio-diversity, recreational, educational and scientific purposes;

"prescribed fee" in relation to any licence or permit issued under this Act, means, in the case of any game licence or permit so issued, the fee prescribed by regulations made under the provisions of this Act;

"protected area" means the area covered by a National Park;

"prior informed consent" means consent based on prior information on how and by whom the genetic resources or knowledge relating to the genetic resources would be subsequently used and the scientific and financial value of the genetic resources based on the most current and advanced state of knowledge and technology available worldwide;

"public road" has the meaning assigned to it by the Road Traffic Law of the State concerned;

"regulations" means regulations made under section 51 of this Act;

"road" means any public or other way capable of being used by vehicular traffic and to which the public has access and includes a bridge over which a road passes;

"Service" means the National Park Service established under section I of this Act;
"vegetation" includes any form of vegetable matter, dead or alive;

"wild animal" means any animal *ferae naturae* and includes any game animal but does not include a domestic animal;

"wild life" means wild animals or birds of species which are found in Nigeria in a wild state and vegetation which is indigenous to Nigeria and grows naturally without cultivation;

"wild plant" means a plant or any other vegetation which is indigenous to Nigeria and grows naturally without cultivation.

53. Short title

This Act may be cited as the National Park Service Act.

SCHEDULE

[Section 2 (3).]

*Supplementary provisions relating to the Board, etc.*

*Proceedings of the Board*

1. (1) Subject to this Act and section 27 of the Interpretation Act, the Board may make standing orders regulating its proceedings or those of any of its committees.

2. (2) The quorum of the Board shall be the chairman or the person presiding at the meeting and seven other members of the Board, and the quorum of any committee of the Board shall be as determined by the Board.

(2) At any meeting of the Board, the chairman shall preside but if he is absent, the members present at the meeting shall appoint one of their number to preside at the meeting.

3. (2) Where the Board desires to obtain the advice of any person on a particular matter, the Board may co-opt him to the Board for such period as it deems fit, but a person who is in attendance by virtue of this sub-paragraph shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Board and shall not count towards a quorum.

*Committees*

3. (1) The Board may appoint one or more committees to carry out, on behalf of the Board, such of its functions as the Board may determine.

(2) A committee appointed under this paragraph shall consist of such number of persons as may be determined by the Board, and a person shall hold office on the committee in accordance with the terms of his appointment.
(3) A decision of a committee of the Board shall be of no effect until it is confirmed by
the Board.

Miscellaneous

4. (1) The fixing of the seal of the Service shall be authenticated by the signatures of the
chairman or any person generally or specifically authorised by the Board to act for that
purpose and the Conservator-General.

(2) Any contract or instrument which, if made or executed by a person not being a body
corporate, would not be required to be under seal, may be made or executed on behalf of the
Service by the Conservator-General or any person generally or specifically authorised by the
Board to act for that purpose.

(3) A document purporting to be a document duly executed under the seal of the Service
shall be received in evidence and shall, unless and until the contrary is proved, be presumed to
be so executed.

5. The validity of any proceeding of the Board or of a committee shall not be adversely
affected by-

(a) a vacancy in the membership of the Board or committee; or

(b) a defect in the appointment of a member of the Board or committee; or

(c) reason that a person not entitled to do so took part in the proceeding of the
Board or committee.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

List of Subsidiary Legislation

1. Yankari National Park Order.

YANKARI NATIONAL PARK ORDER

[S.1. 17 of 1993.]

under section 18

[22nd August, 1991]
1. (1) The area formerly known as the Yankari Game Reserve is hereby declared to be a National Park to be known as the Yankari National Park.

   (2) Accordingly, the provisions of the National Parks Service Act in this Order ("the Act") shall apply to the Yankari National Park as if it were a National Park established under the Act.

   [Cap. N65.]

2. The Yankari National Park comprises the area in the former Fali and Duguri Districts of the Bauchi Emirate of the former Bauchi Province constitute by the Bauchi Local Authority Yankari Forest Reserve Order 1957, as amended by the Bauchi Local Authority Yankari Forest Reserve (Amendment) Order 1971, the situation and limits thereof are set out in the Schedule to this order.

   [Schedule.]

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and of this order, all the property, rights, liabilities and obligations which, immediately before the commencement of this order were the property, rights, liabilities and obligations of the body responsible for the management of the Yankari Game Reserve shall, as from the commencement of this order, without further assurance, vest or be deemed to have vested in the National Parks Management Board (in this order referred to as "the Board") established under the Act.

   (2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and of this order, an agreement to which subsection (1) of this section relates shall, unless its terms or subject-matter make it important that it should a have effect as modified in the manner provided by this section, have effect as from the commencement of this order, as if-

   (a) the Board had been a party to the agreement;

   (b) for any reference (however worded and whether express or implied) to the body referred to in subsection (1) of this section, there were substituted, as respects anything falling to be done on or after the commencement of this order, a reference to the Board.

4. Citation and commencement

   This order may be cited as the Yankari National Park Order and shall be deemed to have come into force on 22nd August 1991.

   SCHEDULE

   [Section 2.]

   *Area of the Yankari National Park*

   All that piece of land containing eight hundred and two decimal nought four square miles or thereabout situated in the former Fali and Duguri Districts of the Bauchi Emirate of the former Bauchi Province and bounded as follows-

   Starting from a point distant 4 miles 4,700 feet on a hearing of 7 degrees from Trig. point 452 (Nigeria Survey map 1 :500,000 sheet 7 dated 1949 and marked by Beacon No.1, by a straight line cut on a bearing of $289\frac{1}{12}$ degrees for a distance of 4 miles 800 feet to Beacon No.2 thence by a straight line cut on bearing of 214 degrees for a distance of 7 miles 1,000 feet.
feet to Beacon No.3; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of $64Y^2$ degrees for a distance of 3,770 feet to Beacon No.4 on the right hand side of the 1956 part from Yankari to Rimi; thence by the right hand side of the 1856 path from Yankari to Rimi in a South-Westerly and then Westerly direction for a distance of 8 miles 2,000 feet to Beacon NO.5 on the right hand side of the 1956 path from Yankari to Rimi; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of $315Y^2$ degrees for a distance 3,600 feet to Beacon No.6; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of $274Y^2$ degrees for a distance of 3 miles 150 feet to Beacon No.7 on the left bank of the River Gaji; thence by a straight lines cut on a bearing of 275 degrees for a distance of 1,300 feet to Beacon No.8 on the right bank of the River Gaji; hence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 270 degrees for a distance of 1,300 feet to Beacon No.9 on the right hand side of the 1956 path from Rimi to Dagon Ruwa; thence by the right hand side of the 1956 path from Rimi to Dogan Ruwa in a North-Westerly direction for a distance of 6 miles 2,450 feet to Beacon No. 10 on the right hand side of the 1956 part from Yankari to Rimi; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 8 degrees for a distance of 1,000 feet to Beacon No. 12 on the left bank of the River Yuli and at the point where the right bank of the Munya stream meets the left bank of the River Yuli; thence by the right bank of the Munya Stream upstream in a general Northerly direct for a distance of 1 miles 2,000 feet to Beacon No. 13 on the right bank of the Munya stream; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 279 degrees for distance of 3 miles 700 feet to Beacon No. 14 on the left bank of the River Yuli; thence by the left bank of the River Yuli upstream in a North western direction for a distance of 1 miles 4,700 feet to Beacon No. 15 on the left hand of the River, Yuli; hence by a straight line cut on a bearing of $303Y^2$ degrees for a distance of 5 miles 5,100 feet to Beacon No. 16 on the right hand side of the 1956 dry season motor road from Maina Maji to Yuli; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 270 degrees for a distance of 5 miles 650 feet to Beacon No 17; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 321 degrees for a distance 1,410 feet to Beacon No. 18; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 47 degrees for a distance of 3,340 feet to Beacon No. 19; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 330 degrees for a distance of 3,320 feet to Beacon No. 20; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 264 degrees for a distance of 2,540 feet to Beacon No. 21 on the left Bank of the Galambi stream; thence by the left bank of the Galambi stream upstream in a general northerly direction for a distance of 8 miles 4,720 feet to Beacon No. 22 on the left bank of the Galambi stream; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 360 degrees for a distance of 5 miles 900 feet to Beacon No. 23; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 90 degrees for a distance of 5 miles 830 feet to Beacon No. 24 on the right hand side of the 1956 dry season motor road from Yuli to Maina Maji; in a general Northerly direction for a distance of 6 miles 250 feet to Beacon No. 26 on the right bank of the River Yashi; thence by the right bank of the River Yashi downstream in a South Easterly direction for a distance of 3 miles 7,000 feet to Beacon No. 27 on the right bank of the River Yashi; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 208 degrees for a distance of 4,180 feet to Beacon No. 28; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 105 degrees for a distance of 19 miles 2,000 feet to Beacon Number 29; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 18 degrees for a distance of 2 miles 570 feet to Beacon No. 30 on the right hand side of the 1956 path from Panguru to Futuk; thence by the right hand side of the 1956 path from Panguru to Futuk in a South-Easterly direction for a distance of 3 miles 750 feet to Beacon No. 31 on the right hand side of the 1956 path from Jada to Yalo; thence by the right hand side of the 1956 path from Jada to Yalo in a South Easterly direction for a distance of 12 miles 1,300 feet to Beacon No. 32 on the right hand side of the 1956 path from Jada to Yalo; thence by a straight line cut on a bearing of 220 degrees for a distance of 5 miles 4,800 feet to the starting point.
Note.-All distance and bearings are approximate only, distances being those actually measured along the ground and not reduced to the horizontal. All bearings are referred to the True North and adjusted from magnetic bearing observed during the month of February 1968. All beacons are cement pillars with the exception of beacons 6, 17, 19 and 20 which are cairns. All measurements are stated in the Imperial system of measurement and may be covered to the metric system of measurement if so required.
REVIEW OF NESREA ACT 2007 AND REGULATIONS 2009-2011: A NEW DAWN IN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT IN NIGERIA

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COUNTRY LEGISLATION
This document can be cited as
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INTRODUCTION

Nigeria’s formal environmental regime has developed significantly from humble beginnings, to the promulgation of twenty-four environmental regulations. Nigeria, the most populous nation in Africa, rich in oil but underdeveloped, has its own share of environmental problems which justify local and international attention. In terms of Nigeria’s environmental problems, the four broad issues being accorded highest priority at present are: ensuring sustainable industrial production; preventing and reversing desertification; managing forest, wildlife and natural resources; combating floods and erosion.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW IN NIGERIA

Environmental law in Nigeria is that branch of public law, which contains rules and regulations, which have as their object or effect the protection of the environment.

During the colonial era, protection of the environment was not a priority in Nigeria and there was accordingly no policy aimed at preserving and protecting it. Matters relating to the environment were dealt with as a tort of nuisance because disputes in environmental law were not viewed as public matters warranting state intervention. The few environment related laws criminalised activities that could degrade the environment. These laws included the Criminal Code Act of 1916, which prohibited water pollution and air pollution and created the offence of nuisance.

In 1917 the Public Health Act was enacted. Although somewhat broad in scope, this Act contained provisions of relevance to the regulation of land, air and water pollution. Thus it is evident that at this time matters relating to the environment were dealt with in a rudimentary manner, from the viewpoint of environmental sanitation.

Following Nigeria’s independence in 1960 and the discovery of oil, it became apparent that existing laws dealing with the environment were grossly inadequate. This was owing to the fact that most of the provisions on environmental protection were scattered throughout different laws, resulting in an ad hoc response to different needs in different situations. During the decade following independence, the Government criminalised polluting activities, particularly those relating to the discharge of oil in navigable waters and environmental degradation as a result of petroleum activities. The 1970s saw the further development of Nigeria’s environmental regime in response to industrial growth associated with the oil boom. River basin authorities were created and environmental units were established in some government ministries. The laws were, however, typically ‘knee-jerk’ responses to emergency situations.

3 Underdevelopment is universally measured in terms of standard of living, gross domestic product, foreign exchange denominator, foreign reserves, political stability and the level of fundamental human rights of the citizens.
4 See generally, the National Policy on the Environment of 1999 (Revised edition), at pp. 30-37.
5 See Appendix 1 for a brief discussion on the four broad environmental problems/challenges being accorded highest priority at present in Nigeria.
7 See generally, Y. Osinbajo, Some Public Law Considerations in Environmental Law (Lagos: Faculty of Law, University of Lagos, 1990).
11 See Appendix 2 of this paper.
12 Id.
13 E.g., Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Environment.
The 1980s and 1990s witnessed the most drastic and systematic development of environmental laws in Nigeria, partly owing to Nigeria’s ratification of or accession to a number of international instruments during this period.14 The main national laws and decrees developed during this period, and which are still in operation today, are listed in Appendix 2 of this paper.

These laws and decrees are supported by an array of national regulations15 and policies16 of environmental significance. The most recent and important addition to Nigeria’s environmental regime is the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act (NESREA Act),17 which came into force in 2007. The Act establishes the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA or Agency), Nigeria’s lead environmental protection agency.

As should be evident from the above, Nigeria’s formal environmental regime has developed significantly from humble beginnings. Having been initiated in the colonial period during which environmental issues were generally couched within public health regulation,18 and having developed in a rather ad hoc manner in the early days of independence during which heavy reliance was placed on the law of nuisance, Nigeria now has a relatively comprehensive environmental regime. This regime is administered by an array of institutions. The Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development and the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency are then main institutions responsible for the formulation of environmental policy, monitoring compliance and enforcement respectively. Their functions are supported by the following government institutions: Federal Ministry of Solid Minerals Development; Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Federal Ministry of Water Resources; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology; and Ministry of Energy, Oil and Gas Resources.

3 MAJOR DRAWBACKS OF THE DEFUNCT FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (FEPA) ACT AND REGULATIONS 1991-2006

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) was defunct and its Act and Regulations were repealed in 2007 by the NESREA Act. The major drawbacks of FEPA were:19

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17 Act 57 of 2007.


I. Lack of or weak enforcement of existing environmental laws and regulations. FEPA gave industries five years moratorium in 1990 for industrial compliance with the installation of pollution abatement facilities, which expired in 1994. Nonetheless compliance rate by industries was generally low (between 20-40 per cent). Even then the efficiency of many of the pollution abatement facilities was suspect. Many had broken down, or were grossly inadequate or were just operationally cosmetic to give semblance of compliance.\(^2^0\)

II. The enforcement mechanism was through visits to facilities for compliance monitoring, facilities work through, find out challenges for non-compliance, examine monitoring records where they exist, undertake in situ environmental monitoring of some parameters and discuss findings with the facility manager; and proffer appropriate advice that could promote compliance or issue warning where non-compliance is persistent.\(^2^1\)

III. The resultant consequence of the above mentioned poor environmental compliance or weak enforcement regime were the following industrial pollution problems and their impact on the environment and human health in Nigeria: - 

- Surface waters (60-70 per cent) in urban areas coloured, foul smelling, fishless, and were non-potable and non-swimmable;\(^2^3\)
- Shallow groundwater aquifers contaminated by infiltration of domestic and industrial wastes; petroleum waste products, toxic and non-toxic;\(^2^4\)
- Visual impairment and reduced fish catch in coastal and marine waters;\(^2^5\)
- Nuisance and health problems from industrial effluents disposed on land or wetlands;\(^2^6\)
- Worsening public health through exposure to pollutants, thereby putting the lives of millions of Nigerians at risk from water related health diseases such as typhoid fever epidemic.\(^2^7\)


\(^{21}\) Ibid, at 141-3.

\(^{22}\) Ajomo and Adewale, note 19 above, at 67-80.

\(^{23}\) Ibid, at 115-8.

\(^{24}\) Ahmad, note 20 above, at 144-6.

\(^{25}\) Ibid, at 144-6.

\(^{26}\) Ibid, at 14-16.


\(^{28}\) Ibid, at 81.

\(^{29}\) Ibid, at 92.
• It is inexcusable not to borrow a leaf from best practices by exploring the use of economic incentives such as tax holidays and tax exemptions as a means to promote high compliance by industries.30

• It is ineffective for environmental pollution control and prevention not to pursue adequately inter-agency cooperation and collaboration including information sharing and exchange among government agencies and other federating units that have similar mandate or overlapping functions.31

5 ESTABLISHMENT OF NESREA: A NEW DAWN

The National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency is currently the major federal body charged with the protection of Nigeria’s environment. NESREA was created by the NESREA Act.32 The federal government, in line with section 20 of the 1999 constitution, established the Agency as an institution under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development. NESREA was created to replace the defunct Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA). In examining the enforcement of the preventive principle in Nigeria, it is necessary to take a look at the establishment, mandate and powers of NESREA.

NESREA was established on 30 July 2007 as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, which may sue and be sued in its corporate name.33 It is responsible for the enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines. Its authority extends to the enforcement of environmental guidelines and policies, such as the National Policy on the Environment, 1999. This is indicative of the importance and relevance of standards, rules, policies and guidelines on the environment. Although they may not have the force of law, they are a vital and necessary element in the protection and preservation of the environment.

The Agency is charged with responsibility for the protection and development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria’s natural resources as well as environmental technology.

In order to deliver on her mandate, the immediate implementation strategies of NESREA are: i) collaboration and partnership; ii) conducting public education and awareness on topical environmental issues; and iii) strengthening institutions and building capacity to monitor compliance and enforce existing environmental regulations, including guidelines for best practices.

In terms of collaboration and partnership, NESREA’s enabling law and regulations provided a platform for:

• Creating fora for dialogue, exchange of information and best practices as well as build consensus and partnerships among all stakeholders. This informed NESREA’s decision to organise the 1st National Stakeholders’ Forum on “The new Mechanism for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Nigeria” with the theme “ensuring a safer and cleaner environment in Nigeria through partnerships”.

30 Ahmad, note 20 above, at 151.
32 No. 25 July 30, 2007
33 NESREA Act No. 25 of 2007, section 1(2).
5.1 Mandate and Powers of NESREA

Part II of the NESREA Act contains the functions of the Agency. The Agency is authorised to enforce compliance with laws, guidelines, policies and standards of environmental matters. Such standards would include the federal water quality standards and air quality standards. In carrying out its functions, it is to coordinate and liaise with stakeholders within and outside Nigeria on matters of environmental standards, regulations and enforcement. Relevant stakeholders would include the organised private sector, environmental groups at both national and international levels, and other ministries and parastatals.

A notable provision of the NESREA Act is section 7(c), which mandates the Agency to enforce compliance with the provisions of international agreements, protocols, conventions and treaties on the environment and such other agreement as may from time to time come into force. Nigeria has ratified several international agreements on the environment in matters such as climate change, biodiversity, desertification, forestry, oil and gas, hazardous waste, marine and wildlife and pollution. However, most of these environmental treaties to which Nigeria is a state party are yet to be domesticated. This provision could therefore be interpreted in two ways.

First, it could be interpreted in terms of giving NESREA the authority to enforce such environmental treaties in Nigeria whether or not they have been domesticated in the country. This would be based on the fact that by ratifying the relevant treaty, Nigeria has signified its intention to be bound by the provisions of the treaty. The state can therefore, not shy away from the performance

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34 Ibid, section 7(a).
35 Ibid, section 7(b).
of its treaty obligations under international law. This principle is expressed in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which provides that “every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith”. This principle is also known as the Principle of Good Faith (pacta sunt servanda). This thinking was reflected in the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of Mojekwu v. Ejikeme.\textsuperscript{36} Although the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)\textsuperscript{37} had not been domesticated in Nigeria, the court referred to it in its judgment and had no difficulty in holding that the ‘ili ekpe’ custom was a form of discrimination against women.

Second, the provision could be interpreted in such a way as to limit the enforcement powers of NESREA to those international agreements and treaties on the environment that have specifically been domesticated in Nigeria by an Act of the National Assembly.

Section 12(1) of the 1999 constitution\textsuperscript{38} provides that: ‘No treaty between the federation and any other country shall have the force of law except to the extent to which any such treaty has been enacted into law by the National Assembly where the treaty deals with matters not included in the Exclusive legislative list, it must in addition be ratified by a majority of all the state Houses of Assembly in the federation.'\textsuperscript{39}

For NESREA to enforce compliance with the provisions of such treaties to which Nigeria is a state party, the relevant treaty would first of all have to be domesticated before it could be said to properly ‘come into force’. Treaties on the environment that have been domesticated in Nigeria include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora and Convention on the Prevention of Pollution by the Sea by Oil. There is also the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, containing provisions relevant to environmental protection. NESREA could play a vital role in the domestication process.

Whatsoever view is taken by the court, in the event of the relevant section being referred for judicial interpretation, section 7(c) of the NESREA Act has the laudable effect of highlighting the importance and relevance of international environmental law as a veritable source of Nigerian environmental law.

Once ratified, a treaty becomes binding on the state party. Nigeria is therefore under an obligation to domesticate her environmental treaties by incorporating them as part of her national law to ensure effective implementation. This requires political will on the part of both the executive and legislative arms of government to comply with the provisions of Section 12 of the 1999 constitution. However, Nigerian courts are free to take the provisions of ratified treaties into consideration in arriving at decisions involving questions of rights of access to justice in environmental matters, non-discrimination and equality.\textsuperscript{40}

The inclusion of ‘oil and gas’ in the list of international treaties on the environment to be enforced by NESREA under section 7(c) is contradictory in light of the provisions of the Act which expressly remove oil and gas from the purview of NESREA. Section 7(h), for example, empowers NESREA to ‘enforce through compliance monitoring, the environmental regulations and standards on noise, air, land, seas, oceans and other water bodies other than in the oil and gas sector’ (emphasis added).\textsuperscript{41} The position of 7(h) is buttressed by 7(g) which mandates NESREA to enforce compliance with regulations on the importation, exportation, production, distribution, storage, sale, use, handling and disposal of hazardous chemicals and waste other than in the oil and gas sector.

The inclusion of ‘oil and gas’ in Section 7(c) introduces some confusion as the other provisions of the Act have the effect of precluding NESREA

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{37} Nigeria signed and ratified the CEDAW on 23\textsuperscript{rd} April 1984 and 13\textsuperscript{th} June 1985 respectively.
  \item \textsuperscript{38} Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (hereafter CFRN).
  \item \textsuperscript{39} CFRN, section 12(3).
  \item \textsuperscript{40} See also NESREA Act, section 7(g, j, k, l).
\end{itemize}
from exercising its enforcement powers in the oil and gas sector. The phrase 'oil and gas' should therefore be struck out to bring section 7(c) in conformity with the rest of the Act particularly section 7(g, h, j, k and l) and to give effect to the intention of the legislation which was to clearly remove the oil and gas sector from the authority of NESREA.

The Agency is mandated to enforce compliance with policies, standards, legislation and guidelines on water quality, environmental health and sanitation including pollution abatement. The establishment of such policies and laws are primarily directed at the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation. It can therefore be implied that the functions of NESREA are directed primarily at the prevention of pollution and environmental harm rather than remedying harm that has already occurred to the environment. Where pollution is already occurring, the Agency is to enforce its abatement.

NESREA is also concerned with the enforcement of the guidelines and legislation on sustainable management of the ecosystem, biodiversity conservation and the development of Nigeria’s natural resources. This provision confers broad powers on NESREA over a wide range of issues. Guidelines and legislation on the sustainable management of the ecosystem and biodiversity conservation include the Sea Fisheries Act and the Regulations made pursuant to it, the Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act and the National Park Act.

NESREA likewise possesses oversight functions over hazardous chemicals and waste other than in the oil and gas sector. It is required to enforce compliance with regulations on the importation, exportation, production, distribution, storage, sale, use handling and disposal of hazardous chemicals and waste. It is also to enforce compliance with legislation on sound chemical management, safer use of pesticide and disposal of spent packages. This provision establishes beyond any doubt the authority of NESREA in relation to this important issue. It also has the effect of putting to rest the dispute in the 1990s between the defunct FEPA and the National for Foods and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC) about which agency had oversight/responsibility for the control of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

This provision is also commendable as it takes cognisance of the fact that hazardous chemicals and wastes need to be strictly monitored at every stage. Having been victims of reckless discharge of polluting substances from industries and of the dumping of toxic wastes, Nigerians are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers posed by the careless use and disposal of harmful and toxic products of industrialisation. There is the need for strict regulation and monitoring of such substances from the point of source to the point of final disposal as handing at every stage poses great risks to the environment and humans. There is an urgent need for environmental protection agencies to take preventive action to forestall environmental harm due to the improper production, sale use, handling and disposal of such substances. There must be strict enforcement of the law in this regard.

The laws to be enforced by NESREA in relation to hazardous chemicals and waste include; the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Bamako Convention, the NESREA Act, the Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions etc) Act and the National Environmental Protection (Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 1991.

42 Ibid, section 7(d).
43 Ibid, section 7 (e).
44 LFN 2004, Chapter S4.
46 Cap 197 LFN 1990.
47 NESREA Act, section 7(f)(g).
48 Examples are the recurrent oil spills and ecological devastations in the oil producing areas and the Koko incident in June 1988 when 3,888 tons of highly toxic wastes from Italy were dumped on the land of a farmer.
NESREA in performance of its functions faces many challenges. It is not possible to properly assess performance of its functions in view of its short lifespan. However the challenges faced by the FEPA (its predecessor) and the Directorate of Petroleum Resources (DPR)\(^53\) in the enforcement of laws on hazardous waste management were succinctly highlighted as follows:

> Their staff, particularly the inspectorate staff: are handicapped. They perform their jobs under hazardous and unhealthy conditions... their field inspection terms depend on oil companies and industries respectively... a worker on inspection of pollution abatement equipment recently imported and installed was embarrassed when he could not operate the machine due to lack of the necessary equipment that would have enhanced his performance.\(^54\)

It is hoped that NESREA will overcome the obstacles and pitfalls that beset its predecessor Agency in the enforcement of the preventive principle. This cannot be achieved by wishful thinking. There is a need for adequate funding of the new agency to adequately perform its oversight and enforcement duties. There is also the need for trained technical manpower. Hazardous and waste chemical and waste management is a comparatively new field in Nigeria and requires multifaceted technical and expert services.

NESREA is mandated to enforce through compliance monitoring, the environmental regulations and standards on noise, air, land, seas, oceans and other bodies.\(^55\) NESREA is thus expected to enforce the environmental standards covering water quality, air quality, noise control and atmospheric protection, this would prevent an alteration of the chemical, physical or biological quality of the environment consistent with the definition of 'pollution' under section 37 of the Act. In fulfilling this mandate, it behoves the Agency to establish effective monitoring mechanisms. In line with this, the Agency may establish monitoring stations or networks to locate sources of atmospheric pollution and determine their actual or potential danger.\(^56\)

The Agency possesses supervisory functions over environmental projects funded by donor organisations and support agencies. It is to ensure that such projects adhere to regulations in environmental safety and protections.\(^57\) With the exception of the oil and gas sector, it is the body responsible for the enforcement of environmental control measures through registration, licensing and permitting systems. The use of licenses and permits is a useful tool for the prevention of environmental harm. This system enables NESREA to set and enforce limits on the concentration of particular pollutants, which are permitted to enter the environment. It regulates for instance the amount of substances released into the water and thus prevents water pollution. The use of licenses and permits means that no one may discharge polluting substances to any of the environmental media without holding a permit or license to do so. In this way, the quality of the environment is preserved and safeguarded. All industrial facilities generating waste would be required to register with the agency and to obtain permits and licenses. For example, the National Environmental Protection Pollution Abatement in industries and Facilities Generating Wastes Regulations\(^58\) require industries and other facilities to possess a permit issued by the Agency for the discharge of effluents with constituents beyond permissible limits into public drains and other waters.

In addition to the foregoing, NESREA is required to create public awareness and provide environmental education on sustainable

\(^{53}\) The DPR is responsible for the enforcement of environmental legislations and standards in the oil and gas sector.


\(^{55}\) NESREA Act, section 7(b).

\(^{56}\) Ibid, section 20(2).

\(^{57}\) Ibid, section 7(i).

\(^{58}\) S. 1. 9 of 1991.
environmental management, promote private sector compliance with environmental regulations and publish general scientific or other data resulting from the performance of its functions.  

This is an important provision in light of the fact that the use of law as an instrument to obtain compliance has its limits. The mere existence of law (and a regulatory body) does not in itself create or bring about a change in behavior. Clean and healthy Nigeria cannot be obtained solely by statutes. There is the added need for information, environmental education and enlightenment of the public. This is the best form of prevention of environmental harm. There must be instilled in the minds of a sizeable number of the population an unambiguous message clearly urging the need for a healthy environment. This environmental consciousness will enable the law to function better. The persistent use not only of the media but also education and social institutions to force a change of thinking and behavior in conformity with the demands of a healthy environment, will ease the duty of enforcement bodies. It will make it possible for the environmental agencies to succeed and not to collapse under the severe pressure of trying to contain large-scale disobedience of the laws.

Section 7(m) provides a general rounding up clause that enables NESREA to carry out ‘such activities as are necessary or expedient for the performance of its functions’.

In furtherance of the mandate of NESREA, it has been conferred with broad powers. These include the power to prohibit processes and use of equipment or technology that undermine environmental quality, conduct field follow-up of compliance with set standards and take procedures prescribed by law against any violator, and establishment of mobile courts to expeditiously dispense cases of violation of environmental regulations. The purpose of the mobile courts is to ease pressure on the higher courts and to ensure that cases are treated with dispatch. At present, Rivers, Akwa Ibom and Lagos states operate mobile environmental sanitation tribunals/courts. The establishment of such courts must be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution or else their legality could be called into question. NESREA is also empowered to conduct public investigations on pollution and the degradation of natural resources and to submit proposals for the evolution and review of existing guidelines, regulations and standards on the environment to the Minister of the Environment for approval.

It is empowered further to collaborate with other relevant agencies and with the approval of the minister, establish programmes for setting standards and regulations for the prevention and control of pollution and environmental degradation and for restoration and enhancement of the environment and natural resources of Nigeria. In the exercise of its power, NESREA would be expected to collaborate with the State Environmental Protection Agencies and other bodies whose functions relate to the environment. This would be especially necessary in a situation where there is an overlapping of functions or roles in a federation like Nigeria where the states and Local Government may have

5.2 Enforcement Powers of NESREA

NESREA possesses broad enforcement powers for the purpose of enforcing the Act. Thus an officer of the Agency may at all times enter and search with a warrant issued by a court any premises including land, vehicle, tent, vessel and floating craft, inland water and other structure which he reasonably believes carries out activities or stores goods which contravene environmental standards or legislation for the purpose of conducting inspection, searching and taking samples for analysis. This power to enter and search premises excludes oil and gas facilities such as maritime tankers, barges and floating production, storage offload (FPSO).

To constitute a lawful search, the search has to be carried out with a search warrant issued by the

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59 NESREA Act, section 7(l).
60 Ibid, section 8(d).
61 Ibid, section 8(e).
62 Ibid, section 8(l).
63 Ibid, section 8(g)(k).
64 Ibid, section 8(o).
65 Ibid, section 30.
The right to privacy can be constrained by legislation that is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society in the interest of the public.\(^{69}\)

The requirement of a search warrant also brings the NESREA Act in conformity with the criminal procedure code and the Criminal Procedure Act where a search warrant is required for a search to be lawful.\(^{70}\)

The NESREA Act in addition gave the Agency powers to examine any article found pursuant to the search to which the Act or regulations apply or which he reasonably believes is capable of being used to the detriment of the environment. The officer of the Agency may in furtherance of his investigation also take a sample or specimen of any such article, open and examine any container or package and examine and make copies of any book, document or other record found in the course of the research, which he reasonable believes may contain any information relevant to the enforcement of the Act or the regulations. He may also seize and detain any articles by means or in relation to which he reasonable believes the provision of the Act or regulations has been contravened and issue a written receipt for the articles seized.\(^{71}\)

Finally, the officer of the Agency may obtain a court order to suspend activities, seal and close down premises.\(^{72}\) Thus, the enforcement powers conferred upon the NESREA Act are far reaching, extending even to the closure of the premises used in contravention of the law. The requirement of a court order would guard against arbitrary exercise of its powers by the Agency. It could however have the effect of causing delay in favour of the polluting facility.

### 5.3 Rationale for the 2009 - 2011 Environmental Regulations

In order to provide for effective enforcement of environmental standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines by the newly established NESREA,\(^{73}\) the Minister of Environment is empowered to make regulations for the general purposes of carrying out or giving full effect to the functions of the Agency under the NESREA Act.\(^{74}\)

This has led to twenty-four Regulations, which are highlighted below: National Environmental (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores) Regulations, 2009; National Environmental (Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly and Catchment

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66 CFRN, section 37.
69 See CFRN, section 37.
70 See Criminal Procedure Code, section 74 and Criminal Procedure Act, section 107.
71 NESREA Act, section 30(l)(b, c, d, e, f).
72 Ibid, section 30(l)(g).
74 NESREA Act, section 34.
The fact is that the twenty-four Regulations sought to address all the four broad environmental problems being accorded highest priority in Nigeria namely ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and adoption of sustainable and environmental friendly practices in both industrial and general sanitation nationwide. Eleven of these regulations are discussed hereinbelow.

(i) National Environmental (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores) Regulations, 2009

In terms of structure and content, these Regulations have been divided into three parts and five schedules. Part one deals with regulations of wetlands and wetland resources in Nigeria. The various regulations under this part address matters relating to the application, objectives and principles of this part of the Regulations; an inventory of wetlands, the furnishing of particulars by state Governments, the role of local governments, the declaration of a specifically protected area, control of use of wetlands, the wetland resource use permit system, and implied covenant and duty of land owners and users.

Part two deals with regulation of river banks and lake shores in Nigeria and provides for the following matters: the application, objectives and...
principles\textsuperscript{84} of this Regulation; identification of river banks and lake shores,\textsuperscript{85} registration of degraded river banks and lake shores,\textsuperscript{86} the permit system for river bank or lake shore use, duties of the Agency and private landowners as well as the users, and protection zones for river banks and lake shores (whether or not used for purposes of tourism in Nigeria).

Part three covers miscellaneous provisions relating to EIA, environmental restoration orders, offences and penalties, appeals and interpretation as well as citation.\textsuperscript{87} The schedules provide the parameters for conservation status of wetlands, application forms for permits to carry out a regulated activity in a wetland, river bank and lake shore, and a register of river banks and lake shores in Nigeria.\textsuperscript{88}

(ii) National Environmental (Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly and Catchment Areas) Regulations, 2009\textsuperscript{89}

These Regulations set out to achieve the following objectives:\textsuperscript{90}

- Every land owner or occupier, while utilizing land in a watershed, mountainous, hilly or catchment area shall: observe and respect the carrying capacity of the land; carry out measures for soil conservation and for the protection of water catchment areas; use the best available environmentally friendly technologies to minimise significant risks and damage to ecological and landscape aspects;

- The Agency shall, with respect to watersheds, mountainous, hilly and catchment areas in a particular environment, control activities, which are inconsistent with good land management practices especially in areas prone to landslides, floods, drought, desertification, siltation, heavy sediment loads, falling rocks, fires and damage by wind.

These Regulations are structured into three parts and three schedules. The first part provides for the regulations on watersheds,\textsuperscript{91} mountainous,\textsuperscript{92} hilly\textsuperscript{93} and catchment areas\textsuperscript{94} in Nigeria. Regulations 1-9 under this part cover matters relating to the objectives, identification of major watersheds, registration and restriction on the use of watersheds, mountainous and hilly areas; delineation of roles, prevention of fires in watersheds, mountainous and hilly areas; land use mapping,\textsuperscript{95} afforestation and reforestation as well as grazing of livestock.

The second part deals with miscellaneous provisions relating to offences, penalties and appeals.\textsuperscript{96} The third part of this Regulation covers general matters of interpretation, citation and schedules.\textsuperscript{97} The schedules deal with request and application formats.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{84} Regulation 17.
\item \textsuperscript{85} Regulation 18.
\item \textsuperscript{86} See the Fourth and Fifth Schedules to Regulations 19, 25 – 26 for the 47 rivers and 4 lakes listed.
\item \textsuperscript{87} The schedules provide the parameters for conservation status of wetlands, application forms for permits to carry out a regulated activity in a wetland, river bank and lake shore, and a register of river banks and lake shores in Nigeria.
\item \textsuperscript{88} See First to Fifth Schedules to Regulations 4, 8, 9, 19-20 and 25-26.
\item \textsuperscript{89} Regulations No. 27 of 2009, Vol. 96, No. 59.
\item \textsuperscript{90} Regulation 1.
\item \textsuperscript{91} Under Regulation 12, the term ‘watershed’ means the total land area that drains directly or indirectly into a particular stream or river.
\item \textsuperscript{92} Under Regulation 12, the term ‘watershed’ means the total land area that drains directly or indirectly into a particular stream or river. ‘Mountain area’ means an area with steep elevation with a restricted summit area projecting 600 metres or more above the surrounding land.
\item \textsuperscript{93} Under Regulation 12, the term ‘watershed’ means the total land area that drains directly or indirectly into a particular stream or river. ‘Hilly area’ means an area with a natural elevation of land of the local area and a well defined outline higher than a rise and lower than a mountain usually not less than 300 metres but not up to 600 metres above the surrounding land.
\item \textsuperscript{94} Under Regulation 12, the term ‘watershed’ means the total land area that drains directly or indirectly into a particular stream or river. ‘Catchment area’ means an area from which rainfall flows into a river, stream, lake, reservoir or other water bodies including the tributaries and the entire basin draining into the water body.
\item \textsuperscript{95} Under Regulation 12, the term ‘land use mapping’ means a map showing the human use to which land is put at a given time; categories could be pasture, natural forest, agricultural land, waste land and so on.
\item \textsuperscript{96} Regulations 10-11.
\item \textsuperscript{97} Regulations 12-14.
\end{itemize}
for registration and permits to carry out activities in watersheds, mountainous, hilly and catchment areas.

(iii) National Environmental (Sanitation and Wastes Control) Regulations, 2009

In terms of structure and contents, these Regulations are divided into seven parts with eighteen schedules.

Under part one on preliminary provisions relating to application and object, the purpose of these Regulations is the adoption of sustainable and environmentally friendly practices in sanitation and waste management in order to minimise pollution. The Regulations apply to issues in environmental sanitation, particularly food, market and industrial sanitation; and all categories of wastes generated therein, especially, community, end-of-life, hazardous, health care, industrial, radioactive, leaf and yard, solid and packaging wastes.

Part two deals with environmental sanitation matters relating to general cleanliness, duties of owners and occupants of properties and premises, citizens’ obligations, extended producer’s responsibility, the polluter pays principle and banned pesticides or chemicals for domestic fumigation.

Part three provides for detailed provisions on the control of solid waste, effluent discharge, and hazardous and health care wastes.

The Agency shall ensure the implementation of the provisions of the National Environmental Sanitation Policy and Guidelines of 2005 at all levels of government; enforce compliance with the provisions of these Regulations; ensure compliance with conditions of the permits issued as contained in the relevant schedules, part four provides for institutional roles and responsibilities of the Federal, state and local governments by emphasising the need for strategic cooperation and collaboration.

Part five seeks to ensure effective implementation of these Regulations and to promote stakeholder involvement in environmental sanitation through the public and private sector strategic alliance on approved intervention programmes; enforcement action and notices, offences and penalties.

Part six provides that, as part of the Agency’s Strategic Alliance Programme on Environmental Sanitation and Waste Control, all states and local governments shall ensure that their programmes conform to the Agency’s intervention programmes in this area promoting proper harmonisation and implementation as contained in schedule 8 to these Regulations.

While part seven defines all the relevant key terms in the Regulations, the schedules provide for: (a) guidelines for food handlers, recommended approved number of toilets, septic tank construction, integrated pest and vector control, waste collection and transportation vehicle, extended producers responsibility programme, permissible limits for waste water discharge, waste water treatment facility, labeling and packaging of hazardous wastes containers; and (b) quality standards for sources of domestic water; lists of banned pesticides; materials amendable to extended producers responsibility programme; standards for the disposal of industrial effluents; types of hazardous waste; list of hazardous characteristics under the UN Code; categories and treatment methods of, and national colour code for, health care waste.

(iv) National Environmental (Permitting and Licensing System) Regulations, 2009

In terms of structure and content, these Regulations have been divided into four parts and one schedule.

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98 Regulations No. 28 of 2009, Vol. 96, No. 60.
99 Regulation 2.
100 For the definitions of all categories of wastes listed, see Regulation 107, part 7.
101 Regulation 1.
102 Regulations 2-22.
103 Regulations 23-62.
104 See Regulation 63 and also see Ladan, note 1 above, at 481.
105 Regulations 63-65.
106 Regulations 66-104.
107 Regulation 105.
108 Part 7 Regulations 106; also see Schedules 1-18 to Regulations 6, 9, 10, 22, 25-26, 32, 33, 41-42, 45, 54, 57-58, 77-79, 88 and 90.
The purpose of the thirty-eight Regulations\textsuperscript{110} is, among others, to enable consistent application of environmental laws, regulations and standards in all sectors of the economy and geographical regions.\textsuperscript{111} Part one deals with matters relating to: - mode of application, information accompanying application, chargeable permit fees, acknowledgement of application, assessment of application, approval or refusal of permit, duration of application, notice of approval of permit, reasons for refusal, appeal by applicant and duration of appeal. Applicants\textsuperscript{112} operating any facility\textsuperscript{113} for effluent discharge permit must comply with the application\textsuperscript{114} procedure laid down in part one.

Part two includes regulations relating to the procedure for amendment and renewal of permit, submission of application for amendment and attachment of receipt of payment to application for amendment.\textsuperscript{115}

Under part three, regulations 19-32 deal with matters relating to suspension and cancellation of permit: procedure and grounds for suspension of permit, notification of and representation by, the permit holder; decision of the agency,\textsuperscript{116} orders regarding suspension of permit, review of suspension of permit order; procedure and grounds for cancellation of permit; notice and prescribed manner of proceedings; other terms and conditions; notice of cancellation of permits; and orders.

Part four covers miscellaneous provisions relating to re-hearing and appeals, review or reconsideration of decision, duration to reconsider, withdrawal of application for re-hearing or appeal, re-application, interpretation and citation.\textsuperscript{117}

(v) National Environmental (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2009\textsuperscript{118}

These Regulations are structured into five parts and five schedules. The first part provides for conservation monitoring. This part covers matters relating to environmental impact assessment, conservation of threatened species,\textsuperscript{119} inventory\textsuperscript{120} of biological diversity,\textsuperscript{121} and monitoring of status.\textsuperscript{122}

The second part deals with access\textsuperscript{123} to genetic resources.\textsuperscript{124} Regulations 5-16 cover matters relating to application for access permit,\textsuperscript{125} prior informed consent,\textsuperscript{126} material transfer

\textsuperscript{110}Regulations 39-40 deal with interpretation and citation.
\textsuperscript{111}See Regulation 1.
\textsuperscript{112}The term ‘applicant’ is defined under Regulation 39 to “include an individual, a company, partnership or any association of individuals who submits application to the agency”.
\textsuperscript{113}The term ‘facility’ means “industry, factory or any physical set up or equipment for manufacturing, production and processing, including treatment plants”.
\textsuperscript{114}The term ‘application’ means “a request for the issuance of a permit, or an amendment of a permit under these Regulations”.
\textsuperscript{115}Regulations 13-18.
\textsuperscript{116}Agency refers to the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency established under section 1 of the NESREA Act 2007.

\textsuperscript{117}Regulations 33-40.
\textsuperscript{119}Under Regulation 25, the term “threatened species” means any species of plant or animal which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or significant portion of its range”.
\textsuperscript{120}The term ‘inventory’ means “a detailed list, report or record of resources, or the process of making such a list, report or record”. See Regulation 25.
\textsuperscript{121}The term ‘biological diversity’ means “the variability among living organisms from all sources of ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species between species and of ecosystems”. See Regulation 25.
\textsuperscript{122}Regulations 1-4.
\textsuperscript{123}The term ‘access’ means “obtaining, processing and using genetic resources conserved, whether derived products and where applicable, intangible components, for purposes of research, bio-prospecting, conservation, industrial application or commercial use”. See Regulation 25.
\textsuperscript{124}The term ‘genetic resources’ means “genetic materials of actual or potential value”, while genetic materials “means any genetic material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity”. See Regulation 25.
\textsuperscript{125}The term ‘access permit’ means “a permit that allows a person to access genetic resources issued under Part II to these Regulations.
\textsuperscript{126}The term ‘prior informed consent’ means “the consent given to the applicant for access permit by the academic or research institute or relevant agency or the concerned local community based on an access application containing a complete and accurate access information to a person seeking access to a specified genetic resource or traditional knowledge”. See Regulation 25.
agreement, examination of documents, materials, notification of application, determination of application, access permit form, communication of decision, validity and renewal of access permit, terms and conditions of access permit, suspension and cancellation of access permit and register of access permits.

Under part three dealing with benefit sharing, regulations 17-19 cover matters relating to application of this part, entitlements to benefit sharing and traditional and community rights.

The fourth part provides for miscellaneous matters: confidentiality, transition, offences and penalties. Part five deals with the following general matters: application or exemption, interpretation and citation.

The schedules deal with the form and contents of an application for an access permit; guidelines on form and contents of prior informed consent; guidelines on form and contents of materials transfer agreement; access permit form and application form for renewal of an access permit.

(vi) National Environmental (Mining and Processing Of Coal, Ores and Industrial Minerals) Regulations 2009

The purpose of these Regulations is to minimise pollution from the Mining and Processing of Coal, Ores and Industrial Minerals. These Regulations are structured into thirteen parts and thirteen schedules. The first part provides for preliminary issues such as purpose, planning and best practices. Regulation 2 requires new development in the Mining and processing techniques to apply up-to-date, efficient cleaner production technologies to minimise pollution to the highest degree practicable.

The second part covers matters relating to general permits, monitoring pollution, equity, community relations, control, mitigation and enforcement as well as incentives. Part three deals with treatment of effluent, management of oil station and fuel dumpsites, permits, polluter pays principle and emergency response plan. Part four deals with matters relating to sample collection, preservation and analysis and dispersion train. Part five covers matter relating to industrial wastewater monitoring and reporting requirements. Matters relating to duty of the Agency to ensure compliance with conditions, enforcement notices and reminder, mode of delivery and suspension notice are covered by part six.

Parts seven and eight deal with offences and penalty under effluent limitations. Emission limitations, noise pollution and control, guidelines and codes of practice, audiometric testing and compliance verification as well as interpretations and citations are dealt with in parts 9 to 13.

The schedules deal with effluent limitation standards, format for annual effluent monitoring report, best practices, polluter pays principle, emergency response plan, monthly effluent discharge monitoring report format, incident report form, guidelines for preparing environmental management plan, fugitive emission sources, emission quality standards for conventional

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127 The term ‘material transfer agreement’ means “an agreement negotiated between the holder of an access permit and a relevant agency or community on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing”. See Regulation 25.

128 The term ‘benefit sharing’ means “the sharing of benefits that accrue from the utilisation of genetic resources”. See Regulation 25.

129 The term ‘traditional’ means “a body of pattern of behavior, practices and beliefs that are valued by a traditional or indigenous community from generation to generation”. See Regulation 25.

130 The term ‘community’ means “a group of people having a long standing social organisation that binds them together whether in a defined area or howsoever otherwise and shall include indigenous peoples, local populations and shall where appropriate also include any organisation duly registered under the law of Nigeria to represent the interest of such group”. See Regulation 25.

131 Regulations 24-26.


133 Regulation 1.

134 See Regulations 1-3.

135 Regulations 4-9.

136 Regulations 10-14.

137 Regulations 15-17.

138 Regulations 18-22.

139 Regulations 23-27.

140 Regulations 28-29.

141 Regulations 30-48.
pollutants, emission limit for specific pollutants, operating procedures/measures for fugitive emission control plan and noise standards or permissible noise exposure levels.

(vii) National Environmental (Ozone Layer Protection) Regulations, 2009

These Regulations are divided into parts and six schedules. The first part deals with the prohibition of ozone-depleting substance and release, working with an ozone depleting substance, fire protection equipment and pressurised containers, sale and labeling of ozone depleting substances, flexible and rigid insulation foams, packaging and wrapping.

Regulation 11 under part two deals with the powers and responsibilities of the Agency. Part three deals with matters relating to permit conditions, application fees for permit, bi-annual report by permit holder, permit numbers to be shown on records, offence for handling ozone depleting substance refrigerant, possession or trading in refrigerant, offence for possessing halon, refrigerant destruction facilities, application for halon special permit, application for RAC industry permit general, offences and penalty, interpretation and citation.

The schedules deal with list of permits and entitlements, categories of pre-charged equipment, list of ozone depleting substances, requirements for bi-annual report by permit holders, application for permit in respect of RAC and phase out deadline for controlled substances.

(viii) National Environmental (Food, Beverages and Tobacco Sector) Regulations, 2009

In terms of structure and contents, these Regulations have been divided into nine parts and thirteen schedules. Part one deals with matters relating to environmental governance, planning, emergency response plan, installation of anti-pollution equipment, polluter pays principle, best practices, pollution control organisational system, buy back or extended products stewardship programme, chemical usage, banned or restricted chemicals, permit, management of oil station and fuel dumps site, equity, community relations, effluent limitation standard, restriction on the release of toxic effluent, treatment of effluent, sludge disposal standards, emission and emission control, treatment technologies, noise standards and abatement, hearing conservation program and noise monitoring.

Part two deals with sampling procedures in relation to collection and analysis of samples; spot and composite sampling for physical or chemical parameters; sampling for licence classification, microbiological analysis, air analysis and for other parameters as well as noise measurements. Parts N-25.

143 The term ‘ozone’ is defined under Regulation 23 as “the layer of gas containing three atoms of oxygen formed at the stratosphere within 10 to 50km above the surface of the earth which has the ability to filter out a very high proportion of the incoming ultra violet radiation and is essential for the very survival of life on earth”.
144 The term ‘depleting substance’ is defined as “a substance or mixture of substances listed in Schedule 3 to these Regulations, including their isomers”. See Regulation 23.
145 Regulations 1-10.
146 The term ‘halon’ is defined under Regulation 23 as a bromofluorocarbon listed in Schedule 3 to these Regulations.
147 The term ’RAC’ is defined as “refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, used for the cooling or heating of anything, that uses a refrigerant”.
150 The purpose of these Regulations is to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities of Food, Beverages and Tobacco Companies to the Nigerian Environment. See Regulation 1.
151 This term is defined under Regulation 54 as “liquid or solid-sediments and other residue from a municipal sewage collection and treatment system and liquid or solid and other septic from septic or holding tank pumping from commercial, industrial or residual establishments”.
152 Regulations 1-25.
153 The term “spot sampling” has been defined under Regulation 54 as “sample of liquid or sediments obtained at a specific depth inside a tank using a bottle. Spot samples are analyzed to determine the gravity of the oil, base sediment and water of the fluid in the tank”.
154 Regulations 26-33.
Finally, the schedules provide for: effluent limitation standards for food, beverages or tobacco sector; sludge disposal permissible limit; air emission guidelines for food, beverages and tobacco sector; soil quality standards for food, beverages and tobacco sector; permissible noise exposure levels/standards; best practices; list of banned and restricted chemicals; guide template for emergency procedures in industry; guideline for preparing environmental management plan; guidelines for consumer products stewardship programmes; organisational system and the functions of pollution control manager(s); NESREA compliance flag award and monthly discharge monitoring report.

(ix) National Environmental (Textile, Wearing Apparel, Leather and Footwear Industry) Regulations, 2009

These Regulations are structured into nine parts and fifteen schedules. Part one deals with the following matters: environmental governance, planning, emergency response plan, installation of anti-pollution equipment, polluter pays principles, best practices, minimisation of wastes, pollution control organisational system, chemical usage, banned and restricted chemicals, permits, management of chemicals, oil station and fuel dump site, equity, community relations, effluent limitation standard, restriction on the release of toxic effluent, treatment of effluent, sludge disposal, emission standards, priority air pollutants treatment technologies (pollution abatement) for air emissions, activities resulting in atmospheric emissions, noise standards, noise abatement, hearing conservation program and noise monitoring.

Part two provides for the following sampling procedures: collection and analysis of samples, spot and composite sampling for physical or chemical parameters, sampling for licence classification, microbiological and air analysis, other parameters an noise measurements.

Under parts three to nine, the following matters are dealt with: procedure for licensing and permitting; industrial effluent, air emission monitoring and reporting requirements; enforcement duty of the Agency; offences and penalty; incentives and interpretations.

The schedules cover the following matters: effluent limitation standards for textiles, wearing apparel, tanning and leather finishing sectors; sludge disposal permissible limit; waste generation in textile manufacturing facilities; activities requiring atmospheric emission licence; air emission guidelines and soil quality standards for textile, wearing apparel, leather an footwear industry; noise standards and best practices; list of banned and restricted chemicals; draft guide template for emergency procedures in industry; organisational system and the functions of pollution control manager(s); NESREA compliance flag award and monthly discharge monitoring report; guideline for preparing environmental management plan and certification statement.

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155 This includes enforcement notices and reminder as well a suspension of permit under Regulations 41-43.
156 The offences under Regulations 44-48 include: contravention of permit condition, false statement, discharge of effluent beyond permissible level.
157 See Regulation 49 for details.
158 Part 8, Regulations 50-53 provide for four types of incentives.
159 See Regulation 54.
161 Under Regulation 1, the purpose of these Regulations is to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities from the above named industry to the Nigerian Environment.
162 Regulation 2 is to the effect that every facility shall submit to the Agency: a) an Environmental Impact Statement for new industries and major developmental projects before commencement of operations; b) an Environmental Audit Report for existing industries every 3 years; and c) an Environmental Management Plan as contained in Schedule XIV.
163 Regulations 1-26.
164 Regulation 56 defines a ‘Grab Sample’ as “a single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over a short period of time as feasible”.
165 Regulations 27 to 34.
The purpose of these Regulations is to ensure maintenance of a healthy environment for all people in Nigeria, the tranquility of their surroundings and their psychological well being by regulating noise levels and generally, to elevate the standard of living of the people by a) prescribing the maximum permissible noise levels a facility or activity to which a person may be exposed; b) providing for the control of noise and for mitigating measures for the reduction of noise; c) and for giving effect to the provisions of section 22 of the NESREA Act.  

These Regulations are structured into five parts and two schedules. Parts 1 and 2 deal with permissible noise levels; noise in excess of permissible levels; duty to control and mitigate noise level. Parts 3 to 5 provide for matters relating to permit and its revocation for noise in excess of permissible levels; enforcement matters covering general action for noise, control orders, power to confiscate machinery, restitution of property, guidelines for noise from plant or machinery and codes of practice; general matters relating to exclusion from liability, offences, interpretation and citation.

The purpose of these Regulations is to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities from the chemicals, pharmaceuticals, soap and detergent manufacturing sector in the Nigerian environment.

It is defined under Regulation 54 as "a representative mixture of several different samples (usually bulk sample)".

These Regulations are divided into nine parts and fourteen schedules. Part one deals with matters relating to the following: purpose of regulations, planning, emergency response plan, installation of anti-pollution equipment, polluter pays principle, best practices, minimisation of wastes, pollution control organisational system, buy back or extended products stewardship programme, chemical usage, banned or restricted chemicals, permit, management of chemicals, oil and fuel dump site, equity, community relations, effluent limitations standard, restriction on the release of toxic effluent, treatment of effluent, sludge disposal, emission standards, priority air pollutants; treatment technologies for air emissions, listing of activities resulting in atmospheric emissions, noise standards an abatement, hearing conservation program and monitoring.

Part two deals with sampling procedures in respect of collection and analysis of samples; spot and composite sampling for physical or chemical parameters; sampling for licence classification microbiological analysis and for other parameters; air sampling analysis and noise measurements. Parts 3 to 9 provide for matters relating to procedures for licensing and permit; industrial effluent or air emission monitoring and reporting; enforcement, offences and penalty as well as incentives and interpretations.

The schedules cover: effluent limitation standards, sludge disposal permissible limit; gaseous emissions guidelines for pharmaceutical, petroleum and chemical industries; soil quality and noise standards;

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167 See Regulation 1.
168 Schedule 1 deals with maximum permissible noise levels: for general environment, from a factory or workshop, from impulsive noise, from construction site, for public announcement system or device, for places of entertainment and areas of workshop, for accelerating vehicles and from mines and quarries. Schedule 2 provides for noise improvement notice format.
169 Regulation 18 defines the term ‘Noise’ as any unwanted and annoying sound that is intrinsically objectionable to human beings or which can have or is likely to have an adverse effect on human health or the environment.
170 Regulations 2-6.
171 Regulation 18 defines several relevant terms such as: ‘Noise pollution’ means the same as “excessive noise in these regulations; ‘Disturbance’ means any act or instance of interrupting rest, calm, attention or quiet of another.
172 See Regulations 7-19.
174 See Regulations 1-27.
175 By virtue of Regulation 1, the purpose of these regulations is to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities from the chemicals, pharmaceuticals, soap and detergent manufacturing sector in the Nigerian environment.
176 It is defined under Regulation 54 as "a representative mixture of several different samples (usually bulk sample)".
177 See Regulations 28-35.
178 See Regulations 36-55.
best practices; banned and restricted chemicals; guide template for emergency procedures in industry; guidelines for preparing environmental management plan an consumer products stewardship programme; activities requiring atmospheric emission licence; organisational system for pollution control; NESREA compliance flag awards and monthly discharge monitoring report.

The title and purpose of the remaining regulations are listed below:


**Purpose:** to protect the environmental and human health; ensure safety and general welfare; eliminate or minimise public and private losses due to activities of the telecommunications and broadcast industry.


**Purpose:** to protect human life and the environment; minimise losses due to flood and erosion and their effects on vulnerable areas by controlling earth-disturbing activities.


**Purpose:** to provide an effective and pragmatic regulatory framework for the sustainable use of all areas already affected by desertification and the protection of vulnerable lands.


**Purpose:** to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities of the sector in the Nigerian environment, especially the release of priority air pollutants.


**Purpose:** to prevent and minimise the destruction of ecosystem through fire outbreak and burning of any materials that may affect the health of the ecosystem through the emission of hazardous air pollutants.


**Purpose:** to protect endangered species of fauna and flora; and prevent their extinction by controlling international trade in their living specimens, parts and derivatives.


**Purpose:** to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities of the domestic and industrial plastic, rubber and foam sector to the Nigerian environment including the control of volatile organic compounds.


**Purpose:** to provide the regulatory framework for preserving the natural ecological conditions of the estuarine system, barrier islands system and the beaches so as to safeguard and perpetuate their natural productivity and their biological, economic and aesthetic values.

**Purpose:** to prevent and minimise pollution from construction, decommissioning and demolition activities to the Nigerian Environment.


**Purpose:** to control vehicular emission; and restore, preserve and improve air quality by among others, ensuring regular emission testing and maintenance of automobiles operating the road ways.


**Purpose:** to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities of the non-metallic minerals manufacturing sector to the Nigerian environment.


**Purpose:** to restore, enhance and preserve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the nation’s surface and ground waters; and to maintain existing water uses.


**Purpose:** to prevent and minimise pollution from all operations and ancillary activities of the electrical/electronic sector. This Regulation covers both new and used electrical/electronic equipment (EEE/UEEE).

**CONCLUSION**

Having examined the justification for the establishment, mandate and powers of NESREA as well as the rationale behind the making of the twenty four regulations, it can be concluded that the new initiatives brought about by the NESREA Act are substantive, particularly with regard to its enforcement roles and provision of more realistic monetary sanctions that can help prevent destructive environmental practices in Nigeria.

Having learnt lessons from the major drawbacks of the defunct agency (FEPA), there is an identified major shift towards the enforcement of environmental standards and regulations as opposed to just creation of standards and regulations. Further, specific offences were created for breach of each aspect of the environmental standards, namely, air, water and land; prescribed penalties for violation of environmental standards were reviewed upwards as more realistic monetary fines can now be imposed; and the power of NESREA to enforce multilateral environmental treaties to which Nigeria is a party and to prohibit processes and use of equipment or technology that undermine environmental quality was introduced.

It is evident from the above review that protection of the environment and management of natural resources is a key priority for sustainable development in Nigeria. Effective implementation of both the NESREA Act and its regulations requires necessary capacity building of the agency in terms of human, technical, material and financial capacity. It further requires effective cooperation and collaboration of various stakeholders in the protection of the environment and management of natural resources in Nigeria.
APPENDIX 1

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUR BROAD ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES BEING ACCORDED HIGHEST PRIORITY AT PRESENT IN NIGERIA

Ensuring Sustainable Industrial Production

Most industries, with the exception of the petroleum industry, do not have waste treatment facilities to deal with the solid waste, effluent and air emissions they generate. The few treatment plants that do exist are outdated; not functioning effectively as a result of overuse and a lack of proper servicing; and unable to cope with the vast amounts and types of industrial waste, effluents and emissions passing through them. The environmental problems associated with Nigeria’s industrial sector therefore include: air pollution (gas or particle emissions), especially from cement, steel and asbestos industries; land and water pollution (effluent discharged onto land and into water has become a great concern particularly in view of the epidemic tendencies of such pollution) especially from the pharmaceutical, chemical, textile, food processing and oil industries; and noise pollution.

Preventing and Reversing Desertification

Nigeria has lost about 351,000 km² of its land to the desert, which is estimated to be advancing at a rate of 0.6 km² per year. Desertification is most prevalent in northern Nigeria, where entire settlements, and in some cases major access roads, have recently been buried by encroaching sand dunes.

Managing Forest, Wildlife and Natural Resources

Deforestation and loss of wildlife resources are problems throughout Nigeria. Deforestation affects timber production and the production of associated products such as medicines, food and paper. A ban was imposed on the export of wood obtained from natural forest in 1976. However, much of the current deforestation is the result of wood consumed for domestic purposes. The depletion of Nigeria’s wildlife is an additional concern. Hunting is a major contributor to its demise and there is a dire need to protect wildlife and biodiversity by specifically providing for the protection of certain species and areas that are of scientific, recreational or aesthetic value.

Combating Floods and Erosion

Nigeria’s coastal and inland soil reserves have been greatly depleted by flooding and resultant erosion, which has had severe financial consequences for many local communities. Research into methods of controlling floods and erosion is accordingly being promoted by the Government. 179

In light of the above pressing environmental concerns, the need to use law as a vehicle in the regulation, management and protection of Nigeria’s environment has become paramount. 180

APPENDIX 2

MAIN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN NIGERIA

- Animal Diseases (Control) Act 181
- Bee (Import, Control and Management) Act 182
- The Endangered Species Act 183
- Hides and Skins Act 184

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181 Cap. A.17 LFN 2004. The main objective of the Act is to prevent the spread and introduction of infections and contagious diseases among animals, hatcheries and poultry enterprises.
182 Cap. B.6 LFN 2004. The Act provides that bees and agricultural materials shall be imported by licensed persons only.
• Live Fish (Control of importation) Act\(^{185}\)

• National Crop Varieties and Livestock Breeds Act\(^{186}\)

• Agricultural (Control of Implementation) Act\(^{187}\)

• Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute Act\(^{188}\)

• Pests (Control of Produce) Act\(^{189}\)

• Quarantine Act\(^{190}\)

• Associated Gas Re-injection Act\(^{191}\)

• Civil Aviation Act\(^{192}\)

• Oil and Navigable Waters Act\(^{193}\)

• River Basin Development Authority Act\(^{194}\)

• Sea Fisheries Act\(^{195}\)

• Territorial Waters Act\(^{196}\)

• Exclusive Economic Zone Act\(^{197}\)

• National Water Resources Institute Act\(^{198}\)

• Kainji Lake National Park Act\(^{199}\)

• Harmful Waste Act\(^{200}\)

• Land Use Act\(^{201}\)

• Minerals Act\(^{202}\)

• Petroleum Act\(^{203}\)

• Criminal Code Act\(^{204}\)

• Energy Commission of Nigeria Act\(^{205}\)

\(^{185}\) Cap. L.14 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act prohibits the importation of live fish without a permit.

\(^{186}\) Cap. N.27 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act provides for the certification, registration and release of national crop varieties and livestock breeds.

\(^{187}\) Cap. A.13 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act seeks to control the spread of plant diseases and pests; and regulates the importation of specific articles.

\(^{188}\) Cap. A.10 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act establishes a training institute to identify management training needs in agricultural and rural development organisations throughout the country; and provides for the development and implementation of training programs to meet the needs of managers in agriculture and rural development.

\(^{189}\) Cap. P.9 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act provides for the inspection of produce for pests before export from all air and sea ports.

\(^{190}\) Cap. Q.2 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act regulates quarantine procedures so as to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases.

\(^{191}\) Cap. A.25 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act prohibits gas flaring that will result in air and thermal pollution.

\(^{192}\) Cap. C.13 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act regulates atmospheric pollution resulting from aviation activities.

\(^{193}\) Cap. O.6 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act prohibits the discharge of oil into navigable waters.

\(^{194}\) Cap. R.9 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act establishes eleven river basin development authorities to undertake development of surface and underground water resources for multiple uses; especially for the control of floods and erosion and for watershed management.

\(^{195}\) Cap. S.4 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act provides for the regulation and protection of sea fisheries in territorial waters.

\(^{196}\) Cap. R.5 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act determines the limit of Nigeria’s territorial waters.

\(^{197}\) Cap. E.17 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act defines the Exclusive Economic Zone of Nigeria as extending 200 nautical miles seawards from the coast and enables Nigeria to exercise its sovereign rights, especially in relation to the conservation or exploitation of the resources of the seabed, subsoil and superjacent waters.

\(^{198}\) Cap. N.83 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act establishes the National Water Resources Institute to promote and develop training programs in water resource management and to advise government on training needs and priorities.

\(^{199}\) Cap. 197 \(LFN\) 1990. The Act establishes Kainji Lake National Park for the conservation and preservation of wildlife and natural life.

\(^{200}\) Cap. H.1 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act prohibits the carrying, depositing and dumping of harmful waste on land or water.

\(^{201}\) Cap. L.5 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act vests all land in a state in the governor of that state and defines interests that can be held in land.

\(^{202}\) Cap. M.12 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act provides for environmental protection during mining activities.

\(^{203}\) Cap. P.10 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act provides for the protection of the environment during petroleum activities.

\(^{204}\) Cap. E.10 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act creates the offence of public nuisance which includes fouling of water and air.

\(^{205}\) Cap. E.10 \(LFN\) 2004. The Act establishes the Energy Commission of Nigeria to coordinate the development of Nigeria’s energy resources.
The Federal Environmental Protection Agency Act\textsuperscript{206} estableshes the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, which is charged with the responsibility for protecting and preserving the environment. It was repealed by the NESREA Act, 2007.

The Natural Resources Conservation Council Act\textsuperscript{207} establishes the Natural Resources Conservation Council, responsible for the conservation of natural resources and the formulation of a national policy for resource conservation.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Decree\textsuperscript{208} aims at infusing environmental considerations into development project planning and execution.

The Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Decree\textsuperscript{209} regulates nuclear safety and radiation protection.

The NESREA Act, 2007. The Act prescribes the powers and functions of the NESREA.

LEAD Journal (Law, Environment and Development Journal) is jointly managed by the School of Law, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) - University of London
http://www.soas.ac.uk/law
and the International Environmental Law Research Centre (IELRC)
http://www.ielrc.org
HOW TO OBTAIN CITLES PERMIT

For information about what constitutes a CITES permit, for information about how to apply for a permit, and for information about the requirements for obtaining a permit, please refer to the guidelines provided by the CITES authorities.

CITES REQUIREMENTS - A comprehensive list of requirements for obtaining a permit is provided in the CITES Appendices.

NATIONAL LAW SCHEDULES

The national laws of each country may have additional requirements beyond the international requirements. It is important to check the relevant national laws for specific requirements.

NATIONAL LAW REQUIREMENTS

Although CITES provides a global framework, it is important to note that national laws may have additional requirements. It is important to check the relevant national laws for specific requirements.

APPENDIX 1

The CITES Appendices are an international framework that provides additional information beyond the requirements of the convention. It is important to note that national laws may have additional requirements. It is important to check the relevant national laws for specific requirements.

Backgounder
**CITES import permit** (in case of application for re-export permit as well as for export permit for Appendix 1/Schedule 1 specimens)

- Evidence of captive breeding operations in case of export and/or re-export of captive-bred specimens.

**REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR ISSUANCE OF CITES EXPORT/IMPORT PERMIT FOR COMMERCIAL TRADE IN WOOD PRODUCTS.**

1. Letter of Support from Federal Department of Forestry, for wood products.
2. Duly completed CITES application form
3. Comprehensive information about the intended shipment content, shown by (Pre)/ Bill of Lading certificate, before shipping.
4. Evidence of payment to Government account with receipts obtained from Federal Ministry of Environment (Department of Finance and Account).

**REQUIRED DOCUMENTS FOR ISSUANCE OF CITES PERMIT FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES.**

1. Application letter stating the name, source and purpose of the research on the (animal and animal species).
2. Evidence of introduction letter from the Research Institute or Organization concerned.
3. Certificate of Origin issued by the State where the animal/plant is sourced or acquired.
4. Evidence of payment to Government Account with payments receipts obtained from Department of Finance and Account (Federal Ministry of Environment).

**WARNING!** Beware of exporting wild animals and plants without permit or with forged documents. Genuine CITES permits are obtainable from the Federal Department of Forestry, Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja, only.

Use of forged documents/obtaining fake permits and certificates from unauthorized sources can result in the following:

- Forfeiture of specimens intended for export.
- Arrest and prosecution in a law court locally or oversea.
- Personal embarrassment (tarnishing the image of Nigeria in the comity of nations).

**CO-OPERATE:** Please co-operate with the CITES Management Authority to serve you better while ensuring survival of a natural heritage. You are advised to apply early for permits at least 2 months to the time of departure from Nigeria.

**UNDERSTANDING CITES**

(Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora)

**REMEMBER!**

**EXTINCTION IS FOREVER!!!**

For more information, contact:
Federal Ministry of Environment,
Federal Department of Forestry,
Plot 393/394, Augustus Aikhomu Way,
Utako District, Abuja.
www.environment.ng.org
ENDANGER SPECIES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

CITES IS A GLOBAL INSTRUMENT FOR REGULATING INTERNATIONAL TRADE ON WILDLIFE SPECIES (PLANTS AND ANIMALS) FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.
Trade on Elephant Tusks is Prohibited
Trade on Elephant Tusks is Prohibited
Trade on Pangolin scales is Prohibited
NO TRADE

Trade on Elephant Tusks is Prohibited
Trade on Lion Skins (Panthera leo) is Prohibited
NO TRADE

Trade on Elephant Tusks is Prohibited
Trade on Python Skins (*Python spp*) is Prohibited
Trade on Leopard Skins is Prohibited
NO TRADE

Trade on Elephant Tusks is Prohibited
NO TRADE

Trade on African Gray Parrots is prohibited.

Trade on Ebony Wood (Diospyros mesipiliform) is prohibited.
Trade on Elephant Tusks is Prohibited
Trade on Rose Wood Allowed under license (CITES PERMIT)
Trade on Elephant Tusks is Prohibited
Trade on Cheese Wood
(*Alstonia boonei*)
Allowed under license
(CITES PERMIT)
Trade on Pangolin scales is Prohibited
FOR MORE INFORMATION,
CONTACT
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT,
FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY,
Plot 393/394, Augustus
Aikhomu Way,
Utako District, Abuja
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SUMMARY

TOTAL WEIGHT: 112.65KG

NOTE: IVORIES COLLATED ARE STILL AT THE CUSTODY OF YANKARI NATIONAL PARK
His Excellency,
Akinwunmi Ambode,
Executive Governor of Lagos State,
Government House,
Alausa,
Lagos State.

5th December, 2018.

REQUEST TO SUPPORT NIGERIA's FIGHT AGAINST ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF WILDLIFE PRODUCTS.

Permit me to use this opportunity in commending your laudable efforts at keeping faith with our great party through your numerous development strides for the benefit of the generality of the people of Lagos. Your avowed commitment in making the state comparable on a global scale is worth emulating.

2. It is in the light of the above and the pertinent need to reduce the negative image associated with Nigeria globally that I write you this letter. For some time now, trafficking in Ivory and other wildlife animal products have been illegally traded in Nigeria, with Lagos State as the hub, especially as it is a thriving transit for both air and sea transportation.

3. This illegality contravenes the global Convention on International Trade in Wild Life Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Endangered Species Act (2006) of Nigeria.
4. Conscious of the need to redress this situation, the twelfth (12th) National Council on Environment at its recent meeting in Akure, Ondo State approved that:

(a) all state governments should strengthen their wildlife units in identifying domestic ivory markets;

(b) all states should outlaw trade in ivory; and

(c) all states to close down domestic Ivory Markets.

5. A recent publication by the Nation Newspaper, Sunday 25th November, 2018 further emphasizes the importance for taking the above necessary steps as a signal to the international community that Lagos State, in particular, and Nigeria in general responds swiftly to issues capable of bringing its reputation to disrepute.

6. I count on your usual understanding, commitment to sustaining the State as a Centre of Excellence and invaluable contribution to ensuring that Nigeria retains a pride of place in the Comity of Nations in dealing expeditiously with this matter.

7. Please, accept, your Excellency, the assurances of my warm regards.

Ibrahim Usman Jibril
Honourable Minister of State