



## TÍTULO

**ASSESSING AWARENESS AMONGST CRITICAL  
STAKEHOLDERS ON THE CITES IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA**

## AUTOR

**John, T. Daniel**

**Esta edición electrónica ha sido realizada en 2019**

Directora/Tutora	Dra. Margarita África Clemente Muñoz
Curso	<i>Máster Propio en Gestión y Conservación de Especies en Comercio : el Marco Internacional (2018/2019)</i>
ISBN	978-84-7993-528-3
©	John, T. Daniel
©	De esta edición: Universidad Internacional de Andalucía
Fecha documento	2019



## Reconocimiento-No comercial-Sin obras derivadas

Usted es libre de:

- Copiar, distribuir y comunicar públicamente la obra.

Bajo las condiciones siguientes:

- **Reconocimiento.** Debe reconocer los créditos de la obra de la manera especificada por el autor o el licenciadore (pero no de una manera que sugiera que tiene su apoyo o apoyan el uso que hace de su obra).
- **No comercial.** No puede utilizar esta obra para fines comerciales.
- **Sin obras derivadas.** No se puede alterar, transformar o generar una obra derivada a partir de esta obra.
- *Al reutilizar o distribuir la obra, tiene que dejar bien claro los términos de la licencia de esta obra.*
- *Alguna de estas condiciones puede no aplicarse si se obtiene el permiso del titular de los derechos de autor.*
- *Nada en esta licencia menoscaba o restringe los derechos morales del autor.*

**MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION  
OF SPECIES IN TRADE:  
THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK (13<sup>th</sup> edition)**



Sede Antonio Machado, Baeza (Jaén) – Spain

2018 - 2019

**Assessing Awareness amongst Critical Stakeholders  
on the CITES implementation in Nigeria**

By

**JOHN, T. DANIEL**

**This Thesis is submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the requirements for the  
Master's Degree of Management and Conservation of Species in Trade: the  
International Framework.**

**Supervisor**

Dr. Margarita África Clemente Muñoz

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are many people and organizations that deserve heartfelt thanks for their precious contributions to this study. This work was fully funded by the USAID through WA BiCC Programme. Many thanks. Without the funds the work wouldn't have been achieved.

I am most grateful to Late Dr (Mrs) Ehi - Ebewele Elizabeth my Initial Supervisor, for her tremendous professional support, suggestions and moral guidance. I acknowledged her support and encouragement, and the provision of long-lasting motivation. I am grateful to Professor Margarita África Clemente-Muñoz, who quickly responded to the clarion called to step in immediately as my Supervisor despite her tight schedules, Many thanks for your professional guidance and to all the Lecturers of this program and support staff, I say many thanks and appreciation for your encouragement and the knowledge impacted. My appreciation also goes to my Colleagues particularly Wildlife and CITES Management Division of Federal Department of Forestry, Federal Ministry of Environment, Abuja, Nigeria for their understanding and constant assistance in getting this thesis through. I will always remain indebted for their invaluable personal, professional support and for their help during the field work. Many thanks to all respondents during the survey for their valuable comments and useful information. My most sincere thanks and appreciations to my family members for supporting me. My special thanks go to my wonderful wife, Mrs

Rabi T. John for her patience and her support while in Spain for 3 months for the course work.

I am particularly grateful to Mr Michael Bessike Balinga for his untiring efforts to make life very easy and comfortable for me. I am also thankful to Mr Ilkay for your assistance and support while in Spain.

Finally, my heartfelt thanks go Mrs Ify Bob Ukonu who helped in the analysis of the data and to all others too numerous to mention who directly or indirectly contributed to the success of this study.

## ABSTRACT

Nigeria signed and ratified Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1974 and 1975 respectively with this, Nigeria is obligated to the responsibilities of implementing all relevant texts of the Convention in Nigeria. Therefore assessing the level of awareness in the wildlife management and CITES implementation in Nigeria is a key factor to determine if CITES can be effectively or efficiently implemented in Nigeria. This study provides the basic assessment on the level of awareness in CITES management against the critical stakeholders which are amongst others; Government Agencies; Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs); Customs Service; International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL); Shippers' Council; Nigeria Port Authority (NPA); Airlines; Postal Services; Academia; Botanical Gardens; Pharmaceutical Companies; Hunters; Politicians, Zoological Gardens and Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN). The level of CITES awareness was determined using the questionnaire to the Critical Stakeholders, with person-to-person contact as well as workshop aimed at creating awareness. 200 questionnaires in all were sent out to the critical stakeholders. The data collected were analysed statistically. Raising awareness on CITES implementation in Nigeria should be the first step to mainstream wildlife management into the different sectors of government and NGOs. Therefore conserved effort on creation of awareness amongst critical stakeholders are very necessary to gain more support in the management of wildlife and CITES

implementation in Nigeria, long term planning, integration of CITES/wildlife education into schools curricula at all levels of education, encouraging participation of all relevant stakeholders and change of attitudes and behaviour in the conservation of wildlife in Nigeria will definitely enhance awareness creation in Nigeria. This study therefore assessed the awareness and perception of stakeholders towards conservation of species with the aim of making recommendations on the need to conserve species to prevent extinction. The findings revealed that the level of awareness amongst Critical Stakeholders (CSH) is suboptimal. Gaps were identified which call for urgent attention.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

- **Assessing:** according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary; It is the act of judging about the nature or quality or forming opinion about something, which in this case is the awareness of wildlife and CITES implementation in Nigeria
- **Awareness:** knowing or realizing about something that it exists and its importance and being interested in it i.e. developing the right attitudes towards it.
- **CITES:** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. [CITES is an international convention that spelt out specifically the roles and responsibility of each stakeholder in the management and conservation of wildlife aimed at preventing extinction or exploitation through trade of species].
- **Wildlife Management:** is the manipulation of animal and plant populations and their habitats for the benefit of humans, wildlife and habitats or environment.
- **Critical Stakeholders:** are individuals or agencies that are directly or indirectly involved in the conservation activities in Nigeria in which their collective involvement and support can lead to success or failure of the CITES implementation and wildlife management in Nigeria



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>CA</b>	CITES Authority
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CE</b>	Conservation Education
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora
<b>CSH</b>	Critical Stakeholders
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>ESA</b>	Endangered Species Act
<b>ETIS</b>	Elephant Trade Information System
<b>ES</b>	Endangered Species
<b>FAAN</b>	Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria
<b>FCT</b>	Federal Capital Territory
<b>FDF</b>	Federal Department of Forestry
<b>FDFi</b>	Federal Department of Fisheries
<b>FMENV.</b>	Federal Ministry of Environment
<b>FRCN</b>	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria
<b>FRIN</b>	Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria
<b>MA</b>	Management Authority
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministry and Departments and Agencies
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MIKE</b>	Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephant
<b>NCS</b>	Nigeria Customs Service
<b>NDF</b>	Non Detriment Findings
<b>NIS</b>	Nigeria Immigration Service
<b>NTA</b>	Nigeria Television Authority
<b>NCF</b>	Nigeria Conservation Foundation
<b>NESREA</b>	National Environmental Standard Regulation and Enforcement Agency
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>NIHORT</b>	National Institute of Horticultural Technology
<b>NIOMR</b>	National Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research
<b>NPA</b>	Nigeria Port Authority
<b>NPC</b>	National Population Commission
<b>NPS</b>	National Park Service

<b>PSAs</b>	Public Service Announcements
<b>SA</b>	Scientific Authority
<b>UNFCCC</b>	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WA BiCC</b>	West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change
<b>WCS</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society

<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Figure 1: Map showing the Ecological Zones of Nigeria.....	11
Figure 2: Map of Nigeria showing the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory.....	12
Figure 3: Map showing the Nigeria Airports and their Locations.....	13
Figure 4: Functions of CITES in Nigeria known to Stakeholders.....	45
Figure 5: Why awareness of CITES should be created in Nigeria.....	49
Figure 6: Stakeholders list of endangered plants/animals.....	53
Figure 7: Enforcement challenges with regards to CITES implementation in the course of your duties.....	57
Figure 8: Commonest problems encountered in compliance with CITES regulation...	58

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Table 1: Showing states with International Airports and Seaports in Nigeria.....	10
Table 2: List of National Parks in Nigeria.....	14
Table 3: Socio Demographic characteristics of participants.....	41
Table 4: Level of awareness of stakeholders about CITES.....	42
Table 5: Level of awareness of Stakeholders about CITES by Age, sex and Educational status.....	42
Table 6: Meaning of the acronym CITES.....	43
Table 7: Are you aware that Nigeria is a signatory to CITES?.....	43
Table 8: Distribution of participants who know at least two organisations that are in charge of CITES.....	43
Table 9: Awareness of the location of CITES headquarters and Secretariat.....	44
Table 10: Knowledge of Functions of CITES in Nigeria.....	44
Table 11: Awareness of ACT/Law prohibiting, the Trade, illegal possession, capturing of endangered species of animals and plants in Nigeria.....	46
Table 12: Stakeholders opinion on the general public awareness CITES in Nigeria.....	46
Table 13: Public enlightenment campaign about CITES .....	47
Table 14: Best way of communicating functions of CITES in Nigeria.....	48
Table 15: Implementation of CITES in Nigeria.....	48
Table 16: Reasons for Implementation CITES in Nigeria.....	49
Table 17: Awareness of endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria	50
Table 18: General public awareness of endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria.....	50
Table 19: Proposed of creating awareness of the Endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria.....	51

Table 20: Animals and plants protected by CITES.....	51
Table 21: Knowledge of animals and plants protected by CITES in Nigeria.....	52
Table 22: CITES: a mechanism for monitoring the species that are traded regularly.....	53
Table 23: CITES appendices most traded.....	54
Table 24: Channel of obtaining CITES permit, Procedures while exporting and inventory on traded species.....	54
Table 25: Penalties for illegal traders/smugglers of endangered species, challenges while implementing the Act and problems associated with CITES regulations.....	55
Table 26: Other Organisations involved in the management of CITES.....	59
Table 27: Attendance of CITES Training.....	59
Table 28: Communication with other Stakeholders.....	60

## TABLE OF CONTENT

Acknowledgement.....	ii
Abstract.....	iv
Definitions of Terms .....	vi
List of abbreviations and Acronyms.....	vii
List of figures.....	ix
List of Tables.....	x
Table of Contents.....	xii

### CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem statement .....	6
1.2 Specific Objectives.....	7
1.3 Justification .....	8
1.4 Study area.....	8
1.5 Diversity of Climate .....	13
1.6 Natural Resources and Land Use.....	14
1.7 Threats to Nigeria Wildlife.....	15
1.8 The current role played by the National Parks of Nigeria.....	16

### CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Timing and degree of stakeholder engagement.....	21
2.2 Characteristics of interactive participatory processes.....	23
2.3 Challenges and Conflicts.....	27
2.4 Deliberation and negotiation.....	27

2.5	Empowerment.....	29
2.6	Overview of CITES Implementation in Nigeria.....	30
2.7	Management Authority.....	30
2.8	Scientific Authority.....	33
2.9	Enforcement Authority. National Environmental Standards Regulatory and Enforcement Agency (NESREA).....	34

### **CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODS**

3.1	Preliminary Consultations.....	36
3.2	Field Visits.....	36
3.3	Interviews and Person to Person Contacts.....	36
3.4	Administration of Questionnaires.....	38
3.5	Selecting participants.....	39
3.6.	Statistical Analysis.....	39

### **CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

4.1	Level of awareness of stakeholders about CITES and wildlife management .....	41
4.2	Techniques to be deployed for better and effective CITES management .....	47
4.3	Determination of the extent of CITES compliance in Nigeria’s implementation of CITES.....	48
4.4	Linkages between Awareness and Compliance.....	50
4.5	Different methods of communication to the Stakeholders for	

effective and maximum results.....	59
4.6 Areas of Improving/better implementation of CITES and Wildlife Management in Nigeria .....	60
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
5.1 Conclusions.....	77
5.2 Recommendations.....	79
<b>CHAPTER SIX: REFERENCES</b>	
References .....	82
Appendix.....	92



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade is a major and growing threat to biodiversity, estimated to be worth \$8-10 billion (excluding fish and timber), making it one of the highest valued illicit trade sectors in the world. This is recognised by many governments, researchers and practitioners as a major threat to biodiversity. Yet work within this field is relatively uncoordinated, and robust monitoring and evaluation is limited.

This work supports global efforts to change people's relationship with wildlife onto a new path: subverting the predictable continuation of wildlife decline as a consequence of human progress, towards a new and sustainable future.

The recognition of 'humans being at the centre' of decision making has spurred many international efforts to accelerate human development and lift countries out of poverty, or indeed eradicate it altogether. Prominent examples of this in practice include the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Plan of Implementation from the Johannesburg World Summit for Sustainable Development that reaffirmed and emphasised the social aspects of sustainable development.

Poaching activities in many parts of the country and illegal wildlife trade are in the increase and so many of the country's wildlife populations are

threatening numerous listed species in the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) toward extinction; also it is observed that wildlife trafficking is greatly contributing to damage to ecosystems and rural livelihoods, including those based on ecotourism, undermines good governance and the rule of law and in some cases, threatens national stability and security.

It is worth noting that enforcement interventions play a critical role in stemming illegal trade in specimens of species included in CITES Appendices, but bearing in mind that, without a complementary efforts to address the persistent market demand that drives this trade, enforcement action alone may not be sufficient to eliminate these threats, therefore engagement in public awareness campaigns and sensitization on the need to involve the local communities and other critical stakeholders in the implementation and management of CITES in Nigeria is very important.

There is a clear need to raise awareness amongst critical stakeholders for the smooth implementation of CITES for examples where sustainable use of wildlife benefits local communities and engages them in conservation and protection against outsiders who would exploit these assets for their own gain. If these Critical stakeholders (CSH) are well informed on their roles in protecting the Biodiversity and are made to see them as their own particularly the role that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities have in overseeing natural areas and being on the lookout for criminal activity, and the need to

make conserving nature more rewarding to them than colluding in illicitly exploiting it, this will go a long way in managing the Biodiversity. Without the assistance of the CSH for example by local communities to curtail wildlife crime, even the most focused and well-resourced enforcement efforts will struggle to contain wildlife crime effectively.

Public participation has existed in the histories, politics and practices of European planning processes for a very long time. However, it was only during the 20th century that it has become a more prominent feature, and in many countries it has really emerged only over the past few decades (Patel and Stel, 2004). There is a wealth of literature and guidelines on participatory methodologies, which have contributed to significant recognition of such methodologies within different arenas of decision-making and research. Nevertheless, the field of public participation remains a fairly informal platform (Chambers, 2002; Cohen, 1997; Kasemir *et al.*, 2000), in the sense that there is no formal body which oversees or regulates participatory processes.

As in any other field, in the research arena the process of participation is diverse and open in its ability to meet the needs of the researcher. As such, its flexibility enables a mix of methodologies and techniques to be designed and applied. Experiment as such processes can sometimes be the prescription of a particular methodology still requires considerable thought and planning. Processes need to be shaped in accordance to both the particular characteristics,

cultures and nature of each study, as well as to those involved, i.e. the researchers and participants (Chambers, 2002; Wates, 2000).

This research will provide some background on *what* public participation is and *why* it is applied. There will also be reflection upon *interactive* participation styles, and justifications for this choice. Wildlife and Biological resources in Nigeria have directly and indirectly contributed to local and national economy - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through revenue generation and wealth creation.

Many rural communities in Nigeria depend on wildlife for shelter, food, other ecosystem goods and services and the fulfilment of critical ecological functions that are important for the web of life and its associative or supportive systems. Ormsby and Kaplin, 2005 and Allendorf, Smith and Anderson, 2007 reported that attitudes (awareness and perception) toward protected area staff and the perceptions of management practices affect people's attitudes. Conflicts with managers due to resource extraction, strict rules on forest resource use, and access (Heinen and Shrivastava, 2009; Shibia, 2010), rude behaviour (Ormsby and Kaplin, 2005), or harassment by park rangers (Infield and Namara, 2001) generate negative attitudes toward protected areas.

Mutually supportive relationships between all critical stakeholders in the implementation of CITES in Nigeria are very critical to the long-term success of conservation efforts and to curb illegal trade in Wildlife. The prevalent negative attitudes towards conservation of wildlife resources in Nigeria exhibited by

rural and other critical stakeholders particularly urban populace is as a result of abject poverty. In most cases subsistence practices are made where they collect their daily needs such as food, fuel, building materials, medicine and the like freely from the immediate environment (Agrawal and Gibson, 1999).

As biodiversity in Nigeria are increasingly threatened, scientists and other critical stakeholders are increasingly recognizing the need to address the problems of poverty and socio-economic development along with wildlife conservation in Nigeria. In the past decades, integrated conservation and development projects have become an emerging trend in the conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas (Newmark and Hough, 2000).

This study will therefore, assess the level of awareness amongst Critical Stakeholders on the CITES implementation with the aim of improving the enforcements procedure and thereafter proffer relevant solutions or options in the management of CITES in Nigeria at the end create ambassadors that will be involved in the analysis, implementation and management of wildlife and be willing to reach other target audiences in Nigeria.

It is now widely appreciated that conservation policy is more complex and involves many more considerations than was originally assumed by those who designed the existing global infrastructure to regulate wildlife trade, and the view that social or developmental concerns need to be considered in conjunction with biological ones is one that has gained wide currency within the biodiversity conservation community over the last two decades. We now know

that regulation and control are a necessary, though not sufficient, condition for sustainable use and we also have good evidence that any regulatory system that includes positive incentives can be powerful and cost effective.

Furthermore, a requirement to take into consideration the social consequences of conservation policies is important and does not have to be at the expense of effective conservation. There are good, pragmatic reasons to adopt conservation policies that also promote the satisfaction of human needs.

### **1.1. Problem statement**

Nigeria signed the CITES in 1974, ratified it in 1975 and domesticated it through a decree 11 of 1985 - [The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Decree 11, 1985]. The decree became an Act of the National Assembly by virtue of the review of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN) in 2004, and was cited as The Endangered Species [Control of International Trade and Traffic] Act Cap. E9, LFN. Finally the law was updated and reviewed in December, 2016.

The updated law designated the Management Authorities (MAs) of CITES in Nigeria as: The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV.) for all wild fauna and flora excluding Marine species and Fisheries; and The Federal Department of Fisheries (FDFi), for Marine and Fisheries resources. It also designates the Scientific Authorities (SAs) as follows: Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN); National Institute of Oceanography and Marine

Research (NIOMR); National Parks Service (NPS); and National Institute for Horticultural Research and Training (NIHORT).

An Enforcement Authority, the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) was also designated. Even with the designation of these organisations there are still gaps in the implementation of CITES in the country. It is obvious that ineffective enforcement of the national legislation is limiting Nigeria's attainment of CITES compliance (i.e. its national obligations under the Convention). This could be attributed to lack of adequate knowledge and awareness of CITES and the ESA.

The lack of inadequate collaboration and synergy between/among the various government institutions responsible for wildlife management or/and CITES implementation have led to administrative, educational and awareness gaps in the implementation of CITES in Nigeria. It is therefore important to assess the levels of awareness/sensitization, collaboration, coordination and synergy among CSH and how these have impacted on CITES implementation at the National level. It is hopeful that the research will address the problem of lack of awareness and other issues associated with this problem and thereafter proffer solutions.

## **1.2. Specific Objectives**

1. Evaluate the level of awareness of stakeholders about CITES and wildlife management and how can this be improved for better and effective CITES management.

2. Determine the extent of CITES compliance in Nigeria's implementation of CITES.
3. Analyse the linkages between awareness and compliance; and propose recommendations for improving Nigeria's overall CITES implementation.
4. Identify/elaborate different methods of communication to the Stakeholders for effective and maximum results.

### **1.3. Justification**

CITES is a convention that aimed to protect wildlife which can be made possible through the creation of appropriate institutional mechanisms and national legislations to meet compliance. In achieving National Compliance of CITES, the consideration of CSH's awareness should be a key factor that influences effectiveness of compliance. The aspect of CSHs awareness with regards to domestication of CITES in Nigeria's National legislation has not yet been investigated. Therefore the hypothesis; that improving CSH awareness of CITES in Nigeria would lead to better implementation of the CITES in Nigeria.

### **1.4. Study area**

Nigeria is a famous country with more than one hundred and eighty million population as at the last population census (NPC, 2006). It is located in West Africa. Nigeria became an independent country within the Commonwealth on October 1, 1960. In 1963 Nigeria became a republic with full power to operate as a sovereign Nation within the Commonwealth. The tropical land, the



natural recourses, geo-strategic location has given a special place to Nigeria. The area of the country is 923,768 km<sup>2</sup> of which the water bodies have covered about 13,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

The capital of Nigeria is Abuja, (Federal Capital Territory, FCT) which is located at the centre of Nigeria. Its population is over 6 million people. Lagos city harbours 2 Sea ports and 1 international airport, Port Harcourt also had a sea port and 1 international airport while the city of Kano has 1 international airport and for now it is the most populous state in Nigeria based on the last population census held in Nigeria. There are other international airports in other states that are only used occasionally especially during Hajj operations which are been done once in a year. Refer to Table 1 for the details of the airports in Nigeria. Ibadan is known to be the largest and biggest city in the whole of West Africa. English serves as the national language. Although, as result of population diversity nearly 250 different languages also being spoken.

The Table 1 below is a reflection of the international airports in which flights come in directly from outside Nigeria, however out of these 10 International airports only 5 are very active. Others were created to accommodate for a yearly airlift of those performing Hajj operations, so these are seasonal. That of Lagos and Abuja receives flights on a daily basis while Kano and Port Harcourt Airports are not regular. All these airports have been identified to be the usual routes for smuggling wildlife specimens and other live animals. Apart from the airports Nigeria is also blessed with 3 major Sea ports

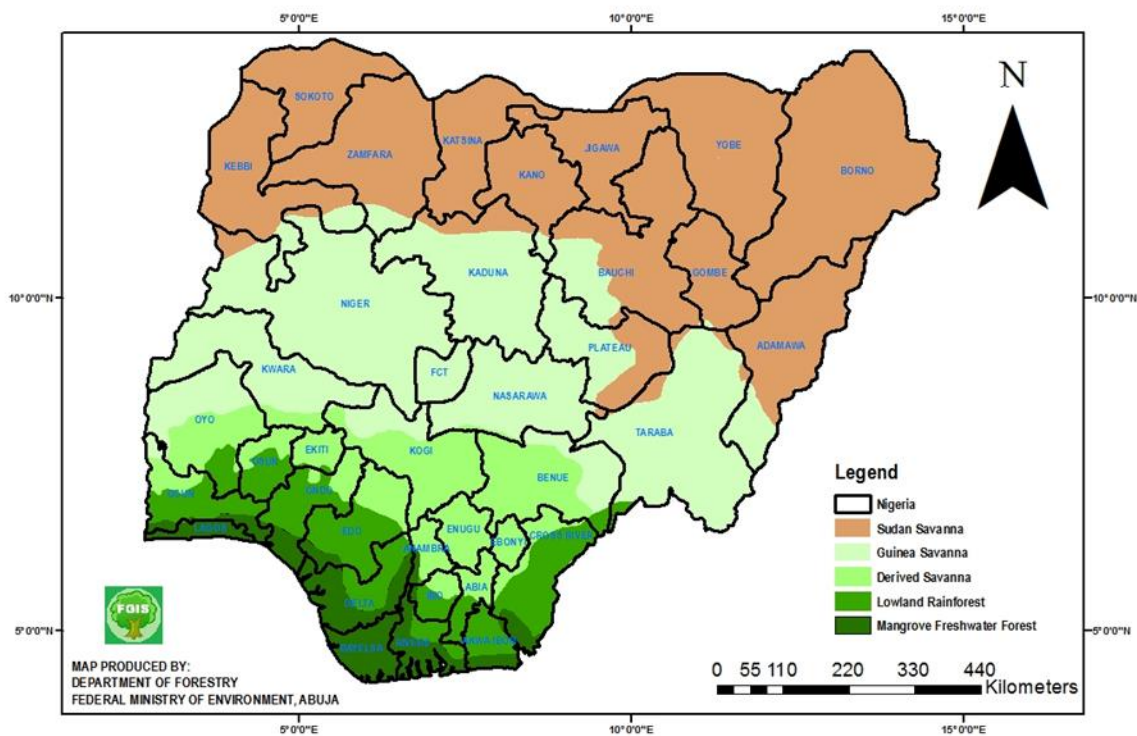
where shipping activities take place. There are 2 sea ports in Lagos, 2 in Port Harcourt, Rivers State and 1 in Warri, Delta State. These several times have been involved in illegal wildlife trade.

**Table 1: Showing States with International Airports and Sea Ports in Nigeria.**

S/NO.	State	International Airport	Sea Port	Remarks
1	Lagos	2	2	
2	Kano	1	----	
3	Rivers (P/Harcourt)	1	2	
4	Abuja	1	----	
5	Borno	1	----	For Hajj
6	Kwara	1	----	For Hajj
7	Zamfara	1	----	For Hajj
8	Kaduna	1	----	For Hajj
9	Enugu	1	----	For Hajj
10	Delta	----	1	
TOTAL		10	5	

The country has six distinct agro-ecological zones transiting in south-north direction from the Atlantic coast to the arid savanna of Sahel. This is defined in terms of climate, landform and soils, and/or land cover, and having a specific range of potentials and constraints for land use. Figure 1 shows the zones which are the Mangrove Swamp, Rainforest, Derived savanna, Guinea

savanna, Sudan savanna and Sahel savanna zones. These zones harbour different wildlife species.



**Figure 1: Map showing the Ecological Zones of Nigeria**

In Nigeria, a state is a federated political entity that shares sovereignty with the Federal Government of Nigeria. Figure 2 shows the map of the 36 states bound together by a federal agreement. The Federal Capital Territory located at the centre of the Country is not a state however it is under the direct control of the federal government. The states are further divided into a total of

774 Local Government Areas of Nigeria. Under the Nigerian Constitution, states have the power to ratify constitutional amendments



**Figure 2: Map of Nigeria showing the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory**  
**Source: www.theodora.com/maps**

Figure 3 shows the locations of Airports in Nigeria. Nearly all State capitals have an airport which makes movement from one location to the other very easy. Many of the airports are for domestic flights (From one State capital to another).



Figure 3: Map showing the Nigeria Airports and their locations  
 Source: researchgate.net

### 1.5. Diversity of Climate

The diversity of climate observed in Nigeria is aridity in the North, tropical in the Centre and equatorial in the South. The three variations are equatorial, tropical and arid in Southern, Central and Northern parts respectively. These variations are governed by the interaction of moist South-West monsoon and dry North-West winds. The maximum temperatures are 30 to 32 degrees Celsius in the North. In the South there is high humidity during the months between February and November. In the North, high humidity is in the months from June to September. In the dry season, there is low humidity. Annual rainfall is more in the Southern part and less in the Northern part. In the

Niger Delta, the average annual rainfall is more than 3500 millimetres. The rainfall ranges from 2000 millimetres in the Southern coastal zone to 500 – 750 millimetres in the North.

### 1.6. Natural Resources and Land Use

Nigeria's natural resources include but are not limited to petroleum, Oil alone provides 95% of foreign exchange earnings, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, natural gas, hydropower and arable land. Nigeria is blessed with array of wildlife species, these species are protected by the 8 protected areas namely: Gashaka Gumti National Parks (NP), Okomu NP; Old Oyo NP; Kainji Lake NP; Kamuku NP; Cross River NP; Chad Basin NP and Yankari Game reserve being managed by the Bauchi State Government (Table 2).

**Table 2: List of National Parks in Nigeria Source: National Park Service**

S/No.	National Park	Area km2	Year Established	State Located
1	Chad Basin	2258	1991	Borno, Yobe
2	Cross River	4000	1991	Cross River
3	Gashaka Gumti	6731	1991	Adamawa, Taraba
4	Kainji Lake	5382	1979	Kwara, Niger
5	Kamuku	1221	1999	Kaduna
6	Okomu	181	1999	Edo
7	Old Oyo	2512	1991	Oyo, Kwara
8	Yankari	2244	1962	Bauchi but managed by state Govt

## **1.7. Threats to Nigeria Wildlife**

Nigeria is home to iconic African animal species as well as endemic fauna. Mammals found in Nigeria are the African elephant, pygmy hippopotamus, African wild dogs, leopards, buffaloes, lions, hyenas, bushbuck, waterbuck, shrews, and bats. Primates roaming the region include the white-throated monkey, red colobus monkey, Cross River gorilla, chimpanzee, mandrill, and the antelopes.

Avifauna in Nigeria total to 940 species and range from parrots, warblers, ostrich, flamingos, herons and egrets, cormorants, pigeons, hawks, kingfishers, hornbills, flycatchers, crows, ravens, crossbills, and seedeaters. The wildlife of Nigeria also includes populations of amphibians and reptiles. The wetlands of Nigeria are home to aquatic animals such as mongoose, otter, manatee, crocodiles, monitor lizards, and fish species.

Animals in Nigeria face numerous threats which impede on their sustainability. Top among these threats is poaching, which has reduced populations of some of the country's important species such as the elephants, lions, and hippopotamus. The animals are a source of bushmeat especially in the rural areas where hunting of species such as antelopes is most rampant.

Extensive deforestation is one of the major factors leading to habitat loss in Nigeria, NBSAP, 2016. Wood and Charcoal are prized as affordable energy sources in a country where poverty levels are high. Agricultural projects, infrastructure development, and plantations have also contributed to habitat loss

as revealed by NBSAP,2016. Loss of forests has made animals more vulnerable to external threats. Domestic and industrial pollution have contributed to the degradation of aquatic habitats and consequently threatened aquatic fauna.

The legal framework for the establishment of NPs in Nigeria was provided for by Decree No. 46 of 1979 which facilitated the founding of the Kainji Lake National Park. This decree was followed by Decree No. 36 of 1991, which enabled five additional NPs to begin operations. Act 46 of 1999 is the current legal instrument enabling the operations of NPs in Nigeria under the Federal Government. The country's eight NPs occupy different ecological zones and have their own unique natural and biophysical characteristics.

### **1.8. The current role played by the National Parks of Nigeria**

The NPs in Nigeria serve to protect the country's diverse flora and fauna. The parks offer local and international visitors the best opportunities to sample Nigeria's natural habitats as well as biodiversity. The NPs portray the success or failure of government environmental policies as implemented and provide opportunities for improvement on conservation policies. The NPs are especially critical in mitigating environmental threats. The NPs ensure that the natural ecosystems remain intact and shield them from negative external factors. The eight national parks have been invaluable in boosting the country's lucrative tourism sector. NPs protect the best of our natural heritage: stunning landscapes, extraordinary wildlife and majestic forests. Together with other PAs being managed by the State Governments form the basis of our economic and social



wellbeing, attract millions of visitors annually, and help to protect Nigeria's unique wildlife by acting as a refuge for threatened species. Although their primary purpose is the protection of biodiversity, NPs also deliver other invaluable economic, social, cultural and health benefits to Nigerians. Future generations deserve the right to see these natural values intact and protected as we do today.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Participation as a form of group or collective decision-making has been undertaken in a variety of settings (Wates, 2000 and Lewis *et al.*, 1998). It can involve individuals from similar or different backgrounds and institutional positions, e.g. Policy-Makers, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) representatives, Scientists, Business persons, Farmers, Police, Custom Service, Hunters, Academia, Community Leaders, Judiciary, etc. Whether to involve particular stakeholders depends on the purpose and scope of CITES implementation. Although full representation may not always be possible or necessary, it is generally acknowledged that all interested parties should be represented (Richards *et al.*, 2004).

There is also an increasing awareness and acceptance that information obtained from individuals at the local or “grassroots” level can both provide feedback on and enrich decisions made at even the National which will help in great way in the implementation of the endangered species Act (Lutz and Linder, 2004; Kasemir *et al.*, 2003; Randolph and Bauer, 1999; UN General Assembly, 1992; Water Framework Directive, 2000).

Persons at the local level in most cases are those most affected by the issue at stake and are often the greatest experts on many aspects of their own situation. This type of participation in the collective management of CITES has become more commonly referred to as stakeholders participation. Planned and

applied well, CSH and public participation is valued as a useful process for generating important and surprising insights contributing to the design of policies better fitted to serving the needs Citizenry.

More significantly, the outcomes of participatory processes often challenge the perceptions of those in authority at the highest levels of government, as well as those at the local or grassroots level, in this way influencing and changing attitudes and agendas.

Furthermore, participatory processes are considered conducive for creative decision-making as well as enabling greater acceptance of decisions with fewer ensuing implementation problems. Within the context of natural resources management more specifically management of wildlife resources, the growing value placed upon CSH and public participation has put greater pressure on professional organisations to incorporate more open and inclusive planning and decision-making processes.

This has focused on reforming existing decision-making practices and Environmental Policies. Nevertheless, it is through association with these latter arguments that planning processes involving citizens and other stakeholders are finally reaching greater levels of acceptance and application within land use policy and planning. This was demonstrated in the influential Aarhus Convention of 1998 (UN-ECE, 1998), which underlined the importance of CSH and public participation in decision-making and planning procedures for environmental issues.

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) made resolution on July 30 2015, which expresses concern that "*illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora is in some cases an increasingly sophisticated form of transnational organized crime that poses a threat to health and safety, security, good governance and the sustainable development of States*". As a result of this, the UNGA Resolution went on to recognize the legal framework provided by and the important role of CITES and the importance in tackling illicit trade in wildlife worldwide.

There is great concern in the world today about the rate of exploitation of Biodiversity which has result into loss of Biodiversity and evidently the wildlife declines. Increasingly international and national government and NGOs are taking a strong stance and demanding that wildlife be better managed and protected but this cannot happen if the CSH are not well informed and aware of their roles and responsibilities.

Much of the world's remaining wildlife lives on land owned, used or managed by indigenous peoples and local communities, yet they are rarely involved in national decision-making processes that affect the future of land and wildlife. Consequently, there is a democratic deficit in wildlife governance, with people at global and national level making decisions about land and wildlife, with those who actually live with wildlife and bear the consequences of those decisions, having no influence or voice. This democratic gap is growing and it needs to be closed.

There are examples of places where rights to use, manage, and make decisions about wildlife have been devolved to the local people. This is a necessary condition if people are to live alongside wildlife. But devolution of management authority is not sufficient. Local people need a platform to increase the legitimacy of their voices on the national and international stage discussing wildlife as a viable land use option.

### **2.1. Timing and degree of stakeholder engagement**

Early engagement can lead to success, but it is also necessary to strategize when and how to engage stakeholders across the stages of a given program or conservation initiative (Reid *et al.*, 2009). Strong initial engagement followed by unilateral decision-making can frustrate stakeholders and undermine their support (Gaymer *et al.*, 2014). Degree of participation matters, and some studies found that more collaborative, participatory processes led to better results (Beierle 2002; Reed, 2008; Brooks *et al.*, 2013), while reliance on predominantly low-quality participation (e.g. passive listening) rather than active involvement may reduce effectiveness (Pollini and Lassoie, 2011; Minter *et al.*, 2014).

Stakeholders often reject the legitimacy of a system if they have not been part of negotiating objectives and parameters, or if they do not understand how they will be affected (Peturson *et al.*, 2011 and Gaymer *et al.*, 2014). Less recognized barriers to participation (such as power inequities, inadequate funds to support participation, and language barriers) also inhibit a true collaborative

process. “Engagement fatigue” can hinder projects, particularly those where individuals are not actively involved in decision-making but are brought in for consultation or opinions (Curtis *et al.*, 2014).

De Vente (2016) found that fatigue can be mitigated with regular feedback on progress towards outputs and outcomes and careful consideration of selective engagement with stakeholders across a project.

There are many different levels, qualities, and degrees of stakeholder engagement, and the success of an approach will depend greatly on the context in which it is applied (Armstein, 1969; Wilcox, 1994; Shirl *et al.*, 2012; Bixler *et al.*, 2015). Engagement approaches range from communication strategies where stakeholders passively receive important information (e.g. public information campaigns), to fully collaborative partnerships between different groups where knowledge is co-created (e.g., participatory action research projects). Armstein (1969) ladder of participation conceptualizes multiple levels of citizen engagement in decision-making processes, ranging from “citizen control”, as the highest form of participation, to “manipulation”, a form of engagement that is in essence “non-participatory,” where select stakeholders serve as figurehead representatives but have no power to influence decisions or actions. Understanding and recognizing diverse and multiple value systems is critical to engaging stakeholders at the right time and place and with the right methods.

Ormsby and Kaplin (2005) and Allendorf, Smith and Anderson (2007) reported that attitude which are summed as awareness and perception toward wildlife species and the perceptions of management practices affect people's attitudes. As human population increases the necessities of life also increases. The lack of involvement of critical stakeholders in decision making process and in conservation issues are important determinant of negative attitudes towards conservation of wildlife species. (Silori, 2007).

*“Information is a public good; the more we are informed about what is happening in our society, the better will our Policies be able to function.”* (Stiglitz, 2008). There have been many examples in which countries and international institutions have worked towards these values and aspirations for healthy and thriving policies in the two decades since the Rio Declaration. From international legal instruments to national environmental courts, there are mechanisms and processes through which civil society can be engaged actively in environmental decision-making, and seek legal redress on environmental matters. There are also many initiatives promoting legal and policy reform to further enhance the implementation of CITES.

## **2.2. Characteristics of interactive participatory processes**

Public participation or “public involvement” (Roberts, 1995) is understood in different forms that vary in the level of actual participant interaction and involvement, and blanketing the different interpretations used in practice. For instance, public involvement can refer to processes that only

facilitate a “one-way” flow of information, or, in contrast, to more interactive processes that can facilitate a “two-way” flow.

The interactive processes can provide opportunities for discussions, deliberations, negotiations and for reaching common ground, this can be referred to as “actual participation” or “direct participation” (Budge, 1996; Mostert, 2003a, Pateman, 1970), such processes provide CSH with a more active role and the opportunity to take more responsibility for, and ownership of the decisions made on the management and implementation of CITES.

Conservation practices all over the world are changing from the traditional management approach to managing natural resources in a way that ensures greater flow to all CSH with emphasis on especially local communities where the resources are located. The shift in emphasis is informed by the fact that the local communities are inextricably tied to their cultural resources base whether used as a source of food, medicine, fuel or for maintaining ecological balance and for subsistence (Bisong, 2001).

As human population grows, demand for necessities of life increase. The lack of involvement of the CSH in the decision making processes and in forest management groups are important determinants of negative attitudes towards protected areas (Silori, 2007).



These arguments can be contextualised within the theoretical framework outlined by Stirling (2006). He identifies three grounds for justifying public participation: “normative”, “substantive” and “instrumental” as follows:

*Normative* reasoning argues that participation is closely related to the democratic rationale for intrinsic social desirability of equity of access, empowerment of process, and equality of outcome, with the aim of countering the exercise of power (Rawls, 1971). As such, it should be valued as an end in itself.

*Substantive* arguments reason from a need to combine participation with other forms of analysis. This sees participation as a way of gathering more diverse, extensive and context-specific bodies of knowledge in order to take more careful and explicit account of divergent values and interests. As such participation is reasoned as being a means to an end rather than an end in itself.

Finally, *instrumental* reasoning values public participation as a means to restore public credibility and trust. It provides for more effective implementation of decisions taken by providing greater legitimacy and justification (Collingridge, 1982).

Situations still abound in which individuals and communities are not involved or consulted in the decision-making process, and cannot gain access to fair, timely, affordable justice.

There are effective examples where partnerships have been established to build relationships between civil society and governments to enable full

participation in the implementation process, but much work remains for this to be widespread and effective across the world. Since Rio, over 80 Governments across the World have enacted laws that provide their citizens with improved access to information on environmental matters, and the vast majority of these have been introduced in the past six or seven years.

In countries such as the United Kingdom, procedures exist that govern the free release of information so that matters of public interest are transparent and accessible to all, often upon request from civil society groups, NGOs or individuals. There remain, however, many countries in which this is not the case and significant barriers to transparency and access to information persist.

At the international level, CSH engagements in international negotiating and decision-making fora has significantly increased since 1992, with conferences such as those held under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) attracting the participation and involvement of record numbers of interested Parties; from environmental NGOs to farmers unions, gender organisations, research experts and youth groups.

Participation of such groups has increased not only at the ‘observer’ level, but as active stakeholders offering submissions and interventions in formal proceedings. These constituencies play an important role in presenting the views of wider civil society to government negotiators and delegates, and present a clear example of the ‘public participation’.

### **2.3. Challenges and Conflicts**

As noted above, there are wide-ranging examples of countries promoting access to information and justice on environmental matters. However, even when national legislation has been written and installed, the challenge persists of effective implementation through supporting compliance and enforcement mechanisms.

This is a recurring challenge for many countries of the Rio Principles. Many of the policies and regulations are not well defined and so can be understood in different ways leading to overlap and gaps in responsibilities, many of the laws need to be synchronised and unified in the law system. Hence the need to do thorough investigations on awareness and compliance procedures in Nigeria.

### **2.4. Deliberation and negotiation**

In complex planning processes it is important to properly consider the interests, preferences, priorities, and goals of different parties, and to appreciate that these positions can also shift and evolve. Ultimately, it is often all too easy to lapse into norms of compromise, fundamental differences, and trade-offs of these different positions (Forester, 2000). Alternatively, “deliberative” participatory methodologies provide an opportunity “to gain in-depth understanding of the public's perspectives” (Rauschmayer and Wittmer, 2006) through their systematic involvement. The intention of a deliberative process is not merely to involve the participants but to learn from and with them, so to

enable not only facts but also values to be explored (Forester, 2000). Deliberative processes emanate from “deliberative democracy” that advocates discursive sources of existing systems of global governance and a role for civil society within this (Dryzek, 2000). More specifically, it is concerned with the principles (non-domination, participation, public deliberation, etc.), and with the necessary conditions for the creation of a genuine transnational public sphere of democratic deliberation (Dryzek, 1999; Petit, 1997). Bloomfield *et al.*, 1998 identify a series of characteristics frequently associated with deliberative decision-making specific to its relevance for policy making. These include: social interaction; an assumption that there are different positions held by the participants and that these views should be respected; a process design that develops a reflective capacity enabling participants to evaluate and re-evaluate their positions; and a style of negotiation often regarded as containing value over and above the “quality” of the decisions that emerge (Holmes and Scoones, 2000). Interactive processes can also provide opportunities for participants to enter into negotiation with one another. Mansbridge (1992) refers to negotiation as denoting a mix of power and influence, where the wants, interests, preferences and priorities of individual parties can shift and evolve. In negotiation “...*the Parties involved not only manoeuvre for advantageous positions, as they do in conflict; they also try to understand what the other really wants. The quest for understanding requires asking and listening, correctly interpreting the other stakeholders’ language and putting oneself in*

*the other's place*". Ultimately, the opportunity for deliberation and negotiation facilitates greater social learning, and can strengthen the level of mutual understanding that exists amongst the participants.

## **2.5. Empowerment**

Interactive participation, i.e. where the participants can engage directly with each other and the researchers or decision-makers, is regarded as being fundamental for achieving "empowerment" particularly amongst those who feel disempowered from decision-making or have been unable to participate in the decision-making arena. Such processes seek to enhance the confidence of stakeholders, so to enable them to define, express and analyse *their* reality, and *not* to reflect the opinions of the stronger, more dominant voices (Chambers, 1997). In this way, they enable participants to take greater "ownership" of the process and thus feel more responsible for the process and outcome. The Cooke and Kothari's arguments in 2002 must be also acknowledge that power does not simply exist in the hands of a few but is something that exists everywhere. Power is not possessed but is "found in the creation of norms and social and cultural practices at all levels". Foucault, 1980 states "*Power must be analyzed as something which circulates... It is never localized here or there...*" which is supported by Cooke and Kothari's 2002 claim that all individuals are "vehicles of power".

## **2.6. Overview of CITES Implementation in Nigeria**

Nigeria signed the convention in 1974 and ratified in 1975 and domesticated it through a decree 11 of 1985 [(The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Decree 11, 1985)]. The decree became an Act of the National Assembly by virtue of the review of the Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN), in 2004, and was cited as The Endangered Species (Control of International Trade and Traffic) Act Cap. E9, LFN. Finally the law was updated and reviewed in December, 2016.

Under the regulations of the convention, a Party to the convention is required to designate Management Authorities (MAs) competent to grant permits or certificates and Scientific Authorities that advise Management Authorities on the issuance of permissions from the perspective of protecting the species. The Management Authority (MA) is responsible for dealing primarily with management and regulatory issues and the Scientific Authority (SA) is responsible for dealing primarily with scientific issues.

## **2.7. Management Authority**

The CITES Management Authority is the Federal Ministry of Environment, Mabushi, domiciled in the Federal Department of Forestry, Utako, Abuja, Nigeria. The Desk Officer was late Dr. (Mrs) Ehi-Ebewele Elizabeth, Deputy Director and Head Wildlife and CITES Management Division, Federal Department of Forestry, in the Ministry. The MA has two basic roles amongst others:

- i. Granting Permits in accordance with the Convention
- ii. Communicating with the CITES Secretariat and other Parties

The MA carries out the following duties:

- a) Review application for CITES Permits and issue or deny them based on findings/ guidance from the Scientific Authority as required by CITES
- b) Communicate with CITES Secretariat and other countries MAs on scientific, enforcement and administrative matters
- c) Coordinate with States, Local governments and other Federal agencies on CITES issues, such as the status of native species, development of policies, negotiating positions, and law enforcement activities
- d) Communicate with the SA, the public, and media about CITES issues.
- e) Conduct public meetings and publish notices to gather input from the public on the administration of CITES and the conservation and trade status of domestic and foreign species traded internationally
- f) Represent the country at the International meetings of the Conference of Parties (CoP) meetings, and on CITES working groups. Consult with other countries on CITES issues and the conservation status of species. Prepare discussion papers and proposals for new or amended resolutions and species listings for consideration at the CoP
- g) Monitors trade in all CITES species and produce annual and biennial reports to the secretariat

- h) Organise communication and public enlightenment campaigns on CITES Implementation
- i) Register and conduct periodic check of captive breeding operations, private Zoos and artificial propagation operations of wild fauna and flora in CITES appendix I.

Tasks specifically imposed by the texts of the Convention:

Articles III, IV and V – permit issuance and acceptance provisions

Article VI - retaining and cancelling the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented with imports; marking specimens

Article VII – determining the applicability of exemptions

Article VIII – responsibility for confiscated live specimens

Article IX – communication with the Secretariat and other Parties

The Management Authority also prepares and circulates official information on CITES to:

- Customs
- Other Border Authorities
- Interpol
- Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQs); and
- Relevant Government Ministries



## 2.8. Scientific Authority

The Scientific Authority has an important role that is essential for the effective implementation of CITES, namely:

- a) Provide scientific consultation to the Management Authority on whether export of specimens would be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.
- b) Investigate population status, distribution, endangered species of fauna and flora in the wild.
- c) Assist in the identification and scientific names of wild fauna and flora species.
- d) Participate in the supervision of captive breeding operations.
- e) Assist in production of scientific materials for educational purposes.
- f) Advises MA on imports/exports of listed species from the perspective of their survival.

The Scientific Authority in Nigeria comprises the followings:

- i National Institute for Horticultural Research and Development (NIHORT).
- ii Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN) : Mission is to ensure sustainable forest resource management and production, food production/security, forest-based industrial raw material provision, utilization, Bio-diversity conservation, self-employment opportunities and poverty alleviation through scientific.

- iii National Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR)  
Nigerian Ornithology Society.
- iv National Parks Service: The Nigeria National Park Service (NNPS) is responsible for preserving, enhancing, protecting and managing vegetation and wild animals in the national parks of Nigeria.
- v National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR). This organisation deals with aquatic fauna and flora
- vi Federal Department of Fisheries (FDFi)

**2.9. Enforcement Authority. National Environmental Standards Regulatory and Enforcement Agency (NESREA):**

- i It is charged with the responsibility of enforcing all environmental laws, guidelines, policies, standards and regulations in Nigeria. It also has the responsibility to enforce compliance with provisions of international agreements, protocols, conventions and treaties on the environment issues. The vision of the Agency is to ensure a cleaner and healthier environment for all Nigerians, while the mission is to inspire personal and collective responsibility in building an environmentally conscious society for the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria. They apprehend poachers, dealers of ivory tusk, illegal trade in wildlife.
- ii Nigeria Customs Service: there is collaboration in enforce compliance to CITES by intercepting CITES listed species/specimens at the airports,

seaports and borders. Confiscated specimens are handed over to NESREA and offenders are prosecuted by the Judiciary.

- iii Nigeria Police Force
- iv Judiciary
- v Interpol: This organisation share intelligence on wildlife illegal trade.
- vi Plants Quarantine

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### **3.1. Preliminary Consultations**

All relevant government agencies which include, NESREA, NPS NIS, NCS, FRIN, and private organisations such as AIRLINES, Hunters, Potted Plants Associations, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other CSH were visited because of their relevance in the management of wildlife resources and other products for consultations of related books, Policy documents, Journals, Web sites, Internet based materials and related reports for the analysis and interpretations of the findings from this research, the information obtained are used as secondary data. The process of collection of primary and secondary data started with identifications of all relevant CSH who are directly or indirectly involved in the management and conservation of wildlife and CITES management in Nigeria.

#### **3.2. Field Visits**

Field visits to the geopolitical zones of Nigeria specifically to four (4) zones namely: South - South; South –West; North - Central and North - East were made due to large area coverage. The field works were carried out between the periods of September –December, 2018.

#### **3.3. Interviews and Person to Person Contacts**

Informal interviews and direct contact observations were conducted to CSH to collect primary information which was drawn from Participatory tools

called Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) survey. This tool was used because it makes CSH to share, present and also analyse critical information, facts and experiences that are relevant to the implementation of CITES in Nigeria.

Adolph (1999) and Ellis (2000) have used similar mixed methods to investigate stakeholders' participation in natural resource management in India and sustainable livelihood analysis in Eastern Africa.

The primary tool in collecting information was person-to-person interview. The interview method was selected because it yielded the most reliable data for the type of information collected (Murphy and Sprey, 1983; Kearl *et al.*, 1975 and Gordon ,1969). The method applied assisted in identifying specific problems in the implementations of CITES and Wildlife management in Nigeria. This research helped in identifying CSH and the different functions performed in the management and implementation of CITES in Nigeria. It also helped to identify how decisions made by Government can affect the implementation of CITES and wildlife management.

The tool applied therefore helped to critically defined the stakeholders having the most important roles and influence in the implementation of CITES at the Federal and State levels. The questionnaire (see Annex) which contains 45 simple questions was designed to capture the attitudes, awareness and knowledge of CSH on CITES which are classified into Demographic section, Institutional responsibilities, awareness of CITES and Administration/ Compliance/Education section. The last question was created for respondents to

proffer suggestion on the better way of managing wildlife and CITES implementation in Nigeria. Two hundred copies of questionnaire were randomly and proportionately administered to the identified CSH. Data collected were subjected to descriptive statistics (frequency tables and percentages) based on Uzoagulu's guidelines (1998), which states that the employment of statistical tools depend on the type of data collected.

### **3.4. Administration of Questionnaires**

The Questionnaires were administered to identified CSH at the four geopolitical zones of the country to assess the level of awareness in the implementations of CITES in Nigeria and their critical roles in the implementation and was designed to test the knowledge, attitude and behaviour of respondents pertaining to CITES and wildlife management.

The responses were not limited or restricted each respondent was free to give further. The detail of the questions in the questionnaire is listed in the appendix. Based on the physical interviews, most stakeholders interviewed pointed out or suggested other relevant stakeholders. Awareness, Public education and sensitization workshop was conducted for the following target audience: Academia, Hunters, Village heads, Police, Customs, Judiciary, Airlines and Shipping operators in Nigeria, Postal services, Students, Politicians, Media (Print/News), Journalists, MA, Federal and States Ministries and SA to educate those that have not heard about CITES before and also to revalidate responses from the questionnaire. The roles of these CSH were

assessed vis-a-vis the implementation of CITES in Nigeria, the level of awareness and perception towards wildlife conservation in Nigeria was also carried out. Sensitizations, and Education materials were distributed to CSH as publicity materials.

### **3.5. Selecting participants**

The creation of CSH needed to include a wide group of persons from different knowledge and institutional backgrounds, as well as those having varying degrees of decision-making powers. In each target area, groups were formed representing the main sectors of Natural resources management and other key sectors of interests, e.g. Wildlife/CITES implementation. The information obtained were tabulated and analysed to show the results obtained from the field, person-to- person interview as well as the workshops conducted.

### **3.6. Statistical Analysis**

Data was generated and keyed into and analysed using IBM SPSS 20. Data were analysed and presented in frequencies, percentages and charts. Figure 4 and Figure 5 were made using Excel 2010. Chi square test was carried out to determine association between categorical variables;  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. Interviews conducted was summarized using Content analysis

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSION**

Data were generated and keyed into and analysed using IBM SPSS 20. Data were analysed and presented in frequencies, percentages and charts. Figure 5 and Figure 6 were made using Excel 2010. Chi square test was carried out to determine association between categorical variables;  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. Interviews conducted was summarized using Content analysis. The analysis showed that the higher the level of awareness, the better the management of CITES. It was also discovered that the medium and low levels of awareness are at least important to be able to contribute meaningfully to the management of CITES in Nigeria.

The socio – demographic characteristics of the CSH investigated showed that there are more males than female amongst the CSH and the active age group is between 30 – 39 years, closely followed by the age group of 40 – 49 years this is seen on Table 3. It also revealed that most of the CSH have tertiary education. Table 3 also shows the list of the CHS generated through person – person contact.



**Table 3: Socio Demographic characteristics of participants.**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>X<sup>2</sup>; d.f; P value</b>
<b><u>Sex:</u></b>			
<i>Male</i>	131	66.5	21.447; 1; <0.0001***
<i>Female</i>	66	33.5	
<b><u>Age Group (years)</u></b>			
<i>≤ 29years</i>	30	15.2	24.584; 3; <0.0001***
<i>30-39years</i>	69	35.0	
<i>40-49years</i>	64	32.5	
<i>≥50years</i>	34	17.3	
<b><u>Educational status</u></b>			
<i>Primary</i>	9	4.6	263.431; 3; <0.0001***
<i>Secondary</i>	15	7.6	
<i>Tertiary</i>	176	66.0	
<b><u>Stakeholders</u></b>			
<i>Ministry of Environment</i>	48	24.4	
<i>Academia</i>	31	15.7	
<i>Police</i>	19	9.6	
<i>customs</i>	15	7.6	
<i>NESREA</i>	15	7.6	
<i>National Parks</i>	5	2.5	
<i>Zoological Garden/wildlife</i>	18	9.1	
<i>Botanical</i>			
<i>Garden/Horticulture</i>	9	4.6	
<i>Post Office</i>	3	1.5	
<i>Pharmaceutical/NAFDAC</i>	3	1.5	
<i>Airlines</i>	3	1.5	
<i>Shipping lines</i>	3	1.5	
<i>Politicians</i>	3	1.5	
<i>Arts and craft</i>	5	2.5	
<i>Hunter</i>	8	4.1	
<i>Hospitality</i>	6	3.1	
<i>Students</i>	3	1.5	

d.f – degree of freedom; X<sup>2</sup>-Chi square test; \*\*\* statistically significant at P<0.01

#### **4.1. Level of awareness of stakeholders about CITES and wildlife management**

The 51,8 % have heard about CITES and a 48,2% not (Table 4), Chi square test was conducted by comparing those who had ever heard the word CITES and those who have not and there is not statistical significance.

**Table 4: Level of awareness of stakeholders about CITES.**

Have you ever heard the word CITES?	Frequency	%	X <sup>2</sup> ; d.f; P value
No	95	48.2	
Yes	102	51.8	
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0	0.249;1; 0.618*

d.f – degree of freedom; X<sup>2</sup>- Chi square test; \* not statistically significant at P<0.05

Table 5 shows that there was no significant difference between male and female who have ever heard about CITES and those who have not. However, age group and educational status of stakeholders were significant in the awareness of the acronym CITES.

**Table 5: Level of awareness of Stakeholders about CITES by Age, sex and Educational status**

Indicator	Have you ever heard the word CITES? Yes	%	X <sup>2</sup> ; d.f; P value
<b>Sex:</b>			
<i>Male</i>	71	69.6	0.919; 1; 0.210*
<i>Female</i>	31	30.4	
<b>Age Group (years)</b>			16.314; 3; 0.001***
<i>≤ 29years</i>	16	15.7	
<i>30-39years</i>	30	29.4	
<i>40-49years</i>	28	27.5	
<i>≥50years</i>	28	27.5	
<b>Educational status</b>			29.343; 2; <0.0001***
<i>Tertiary</i>	102	100	

d.f – degree of freedom; X<sup>2</sup>- Chi square test; \*\*\* statistically significant at P<0.01; \* - Not statistically significant at P>0.05.

The majority of the respondents (95.1%) who had ever heard the word CITES know that it stands for Convention on International Trade on

Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora. This was statistically significant at  $P < 0.0001$  (Table 6)

**Table 6: Meaning of the acronym CITES**

Correct on what the acronym CITES stands for	Have you ever heard the word CITES? Yes	%	$\chi^2$ ; d.f; P value
<i>Yes</i>	97	95.1	82.980; 1; <0.0001***
<i>No</i>	5	4.9	
<i>Total</i>	102	100.0	

Table 7 shows that 109 (55.3%) of the stakeholders are aware that Nigeria is a signatory to CITES while 41.6% are not aware.

**Table 7: Are you aware that Nigeria is a signatory to CITES?**

Are you aware that Nigeria is a signatory to CITES?	Frequency	%
<b>No</b>	82	41.6
<b>Yes</b>	109	55.3
<b>Not sure</b>	6	3.0
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

The distribution of participants who are aware of at least two Organisations/Authorities in charge of CITES was documented on Table 8. About 28 representing 35.7% of the stakeholders who asserted their awareness of Nigeria being a signatory to CITES could not mention at least two Organisations that are in charge of CITES.

**Table 8: Distribution of participants who know at least two organisations that are in charge of CITES**

Correctly mentioned at least two organisations/authorities in charge of CITES in Nigeria	Frequency	%
<b>No</b>	28	35.7
<b>Yes</b>	81	74.3
<b>Total</b>	109	100.0

Table 9 reveals that only about 82 representing 41.6% of the stakeholders actually know the location of CITES Headquarters and Secretariat, while the same percentage do not know or remain unsure of where it is located.

**Table 9: Awareness of the location of CITES headquarters and Secretariat**

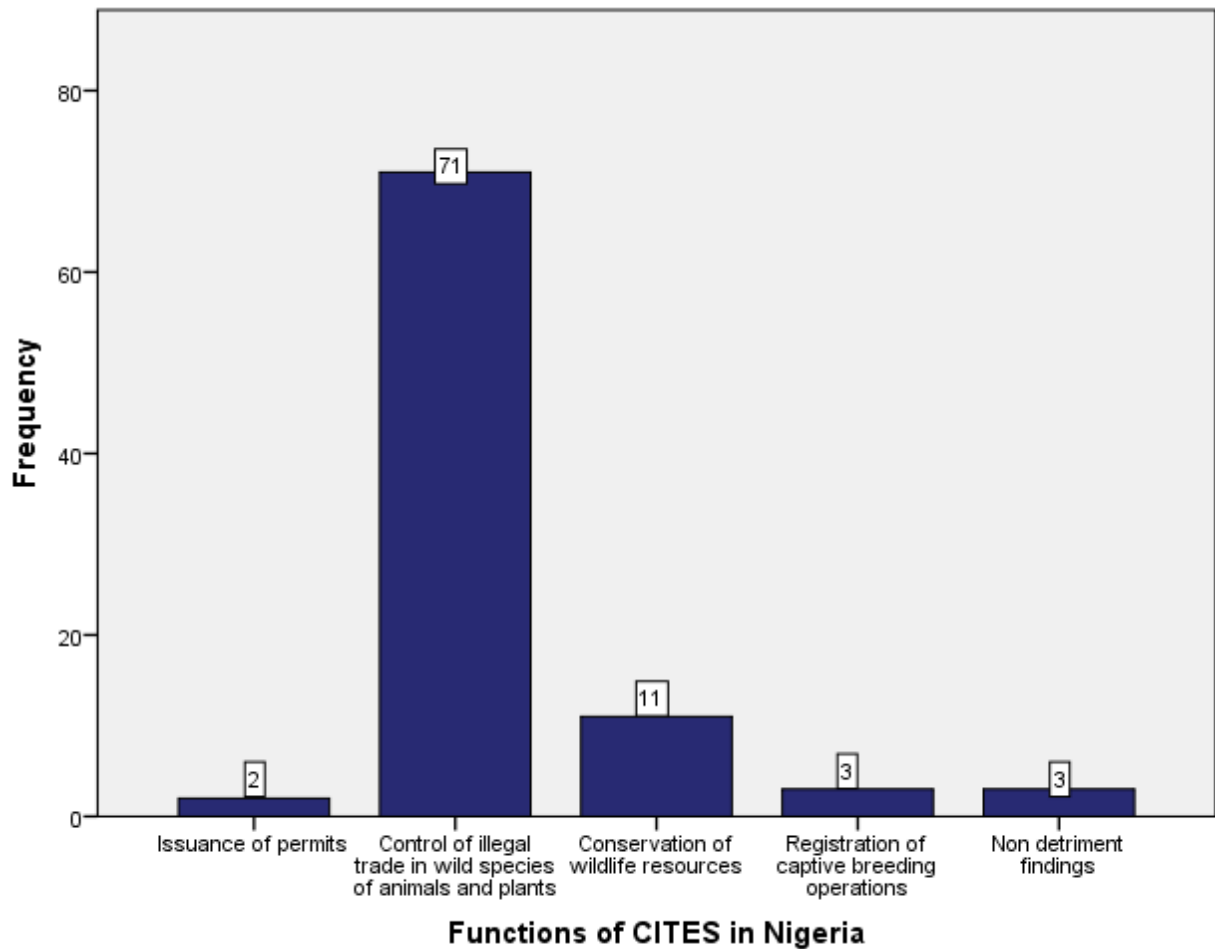
<b>Where is CITES headquarters/Secretariat located?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	10	5.1
<b>USA</b>	9	4.6
<b>South Africa</b>	6	3.0
<b>Geneva, Switzerland</b>	82	41.6
<b>Germany</b>	8	4.1
<b>Don't know/not sure</b>	82	41.6
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

From Table 10, it can be seen that more than 50% of the stakeholders either do not know or are not sure of the functions of the CITES in Nigeria. Out of the 94 stakeholders who purported that they know the functions of CITES in Nigeria, 90 (95.7%) of them know at least one function of CITES in Nigeria.

**Table 10: Knowledge of Functions of CITES in Nigeria**

<b>Do you know the functions of CITES in Nigeria?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>No</b>	80	40.6
<b>Yes</b>	94	47.7
<b>Not sure</b>	23	11.7
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0
<b>Mention at least one function</b>		
<b>Yes</b>	90	95.1
<b>No</b>	4	4.9
<b>Total</b>	94	100.0

Regarding the functions of CITES in Nigeria known to stakeholders 71% believe that the function may not be more than controlling illegal trade in wild species of animals and plants and so do not believe or know that other functions enumerated are also statutory functions of CITES in Nigeria.



**Figure 4: Functions of CITES in Nigeria known to stakeholders**

Table 11 shows the awareness of ACT/Law prohibiting, the Trade, illegal possession, capturing of endangered species of animals and plants in Nigeria. 54,3% don't know the functions of CITES in Nigeria. The ratio of CSH who know about the Act and those who have not heard is significantly very high. Table 11 further revealed that many could not mention two functions of CITES correctly.

**Table 11: Awareness of ACT/Law prohibiting, the Trade, illegal possession, capturing of endangered species of animals and plants in Nigeria**

<b>Do you know the functions of CITES in Nigeria?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>No</b>	107	54.3
<b>Yes</b>	90	45.7
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0
<b>Mention at least one ACT/Law correctly that prohibits the Trade, Illegal Possession, capturing of endangered species of animals and plants in Nigeria</b>		
<b>Yes</b>	78	86.7
<b>No</b>	12	13.3
<b>Total</b>	90	100.0

From the Table 12 can be deduced that from stakeholders' perception, the level of awareness of the general public about CITES in Nigeria is very low. Out of the number who responded 114 representing 57.9% have the believe that the public is not aware at all of CITES in Nigeria.

**Table 12: Stakeholders opinion on the general public awareness CITES in Nigeria**

<b>In your opinion, how aware are the general public about CITES in Nigeria?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Not aware at all</b>	114	57.9
<b>A little bit aware</b>	76	38.6
<b>Quite aware</b>	5	2.5
<b>Fully aware</b>	2	1.0
<b>Very much aware</b>	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

The results shown on Table 13 indicates that 87 (44.2%) of the Stakeholders have not heard about CITES through any mass media platform. About 22 (11.2%) have heard or read through internet, 13 (6.6%) through training and Hand bills respectively; 12 (6.1%) from Radio/TV and Institutional channel respectively, while 10 (5.1%) heard through posters.

## 4.2. Techniques to be deployed for better and effective CITES management

**Table 13: Public enlightenment campaign about CITES**

Public enlightenment platform	Frequency	%
Internet	22	11.2
Newspaper	7	3.6
Radio/TV	12	6.1
Institutional Channel	12	6.1
Training	13	6.6
Facebook	2	1.0
Instagram	2	1.0
Tweeter	1	.5
Posters	10	5.1
Hand bills	13	6.6
Bill board	2	1.0
Other	6	3.0
All of the above	8	4.1
None of the above means	87	44.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The Radio/Televisión seems to be the best way of communicating CITES functions in Nigeria, this simply may be as result of every household in Nigeria either has Radio or TV. This will make communication easy. Handbills and posters are following very closely particularly the pictorial presentations in the handbills and the posters will attract the CSH in communicating the needed messages to the public (Table 14).

**Table 14: Best way of communicating functions of CITES in Nigeria**

Public enlightenment platform	Frequency	%
Internet	18	9.1
Newspaper	13	6.6
Radio/TV	42	21.3
Institutional Channel	10	5.1
Training	4	2.0
Facebook	2	1.0
WhatsApp	15	7.6
Instagram	5	2.5
Tweeter	5	2.5
Posters	30	15.2
Hand bills	35	17.8
Bill board	10	5.1
All of the above	8	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.3. Determination of the extent of CITES compliance in Nigeria's implementation of CITES**

Table 15 reveals that 66% believe that CITES should be implemented in Nigeria and their perception is highly significant  $X^2 = 94.731$ ;  $P < 0.0001$ . This group of respondents must have had knowledge of CITES and its importance hence the strong believe that CITES should be implemented in Nigeria

**Table 15: Implementation of CITES in Nigeria**

Do you think CITES should be implemented in Nigeria?	Frequency	%	$X^2$ ; d.f; P value
<i>Yes</i>	130	66.0	94.731; 2; <0.0001***
<i>No</i>	36	18.3	
<i>Not sure</i>	31	15.7	
<i>Total</i>	197	100.0	

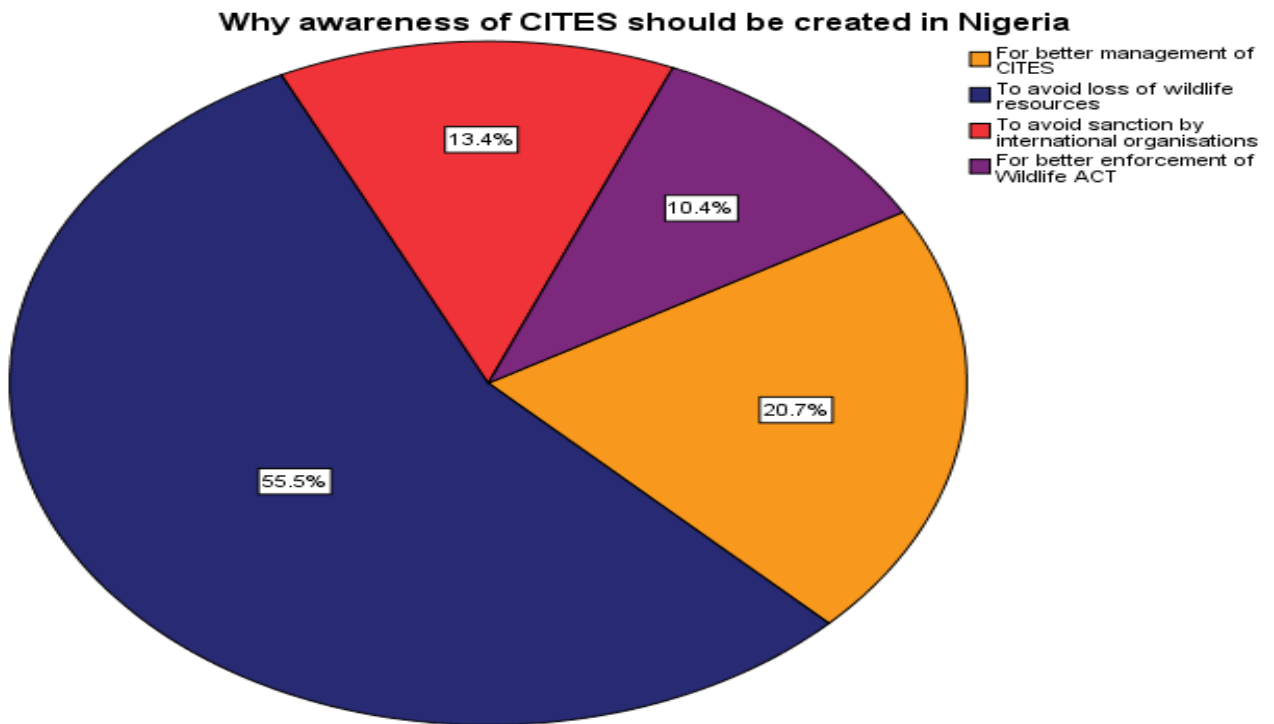


The results on the reasons for the implementation CITES in Nigeria are included in the Table 16.

**Table 16: Reasons for Implementation CITES in Nigeria**

Why should CITES be implemented in Nigeria	Frequency	%
It will help conserve wildlife species	19	14.6
It will prevent Extinction	4	3.1
It will control trade in wildlife specimens	11	8.5
It will help in reducing abuse of animals	7	5.4
All of the above	85	65.4
Undecided	4	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The stakeholders were asked to mention at least two points why awareness of CITES should be created in Nigeria and their different opinions were represented in the Figure 5.



**Figure 5: why awareness of CITES should be created in Nigeria**

The 55.5% of respondents believe that awareness on CITES should be created in Nigeria based on the fact that wildlife can be lost if not properly protected, while only 10.4% have the fear of receiving sanctions from international organisations as it was recently done on suspension of trade on *Pterocarpus erinaceus* to China and Hong Kong.

#### 4.4. Linkages between Awareness and Compliance

Regarding the awareness of Endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria, the results show that 47,7 % do not know why ESA was established, while 14.2% did not respond to this question which means they are not aware (Table 17).

**Table 17: Awareness of Endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria**

Awareness of Endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria	Frequency	%
Yes	75	38.1
No	94	47.7
No response	28	14.2
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

The 82.7% completely had the perception that the general public are not aware of ESA while 15.7% may not be informed of the working of the ESA hence are not able to respond (Table 18)

**Table 18: General public awareness of endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria**

Do you think the general public are aware of Endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria	Frequency	%
No	163	82.7
Yes	3	1.5
No response	31	15.7
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

Regarding the proposal of creating awareness of the endangered species in Nigeria, Table 19 revealed that Radio/TV had the highest percentage because the coverage of these mass media is very wide, followed by the handbills and posters which the public are attracted to because of the pictures therein.

**Table 19: Proposed of creating awareness of the endangered species Act protecting animals and plants in Nigeria**

<b>Proposed Public enlightenment platform</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Internet</b>	16	8.1
<b>Newspaper</b>	13	6.6
<b>Radio/TV</b>	36	18.3
<b>Institutional Channel</b>	5	2.5
<b>Training</b>	3	1.5
<b>Facebook</b>	8	4.1
<b>WhatsApp</b>	10	5.1
<b>Instagram</b>	5	2.5
<b>Tweeter</b>	5	2.5
<b>Posters</b>	30	15.2
<b>Hand bills</b>	35	17.8
<b>Bill board</b>	10	5.1
<b>Customised band</b>	8	4.1
<b>All</b>	13	6.6
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

Table 20 shows that 46.7% do not know the CITES listed species of plants and animals protect under CITES in Nigeria

**Table 20: Animals and plants protected by CITES**

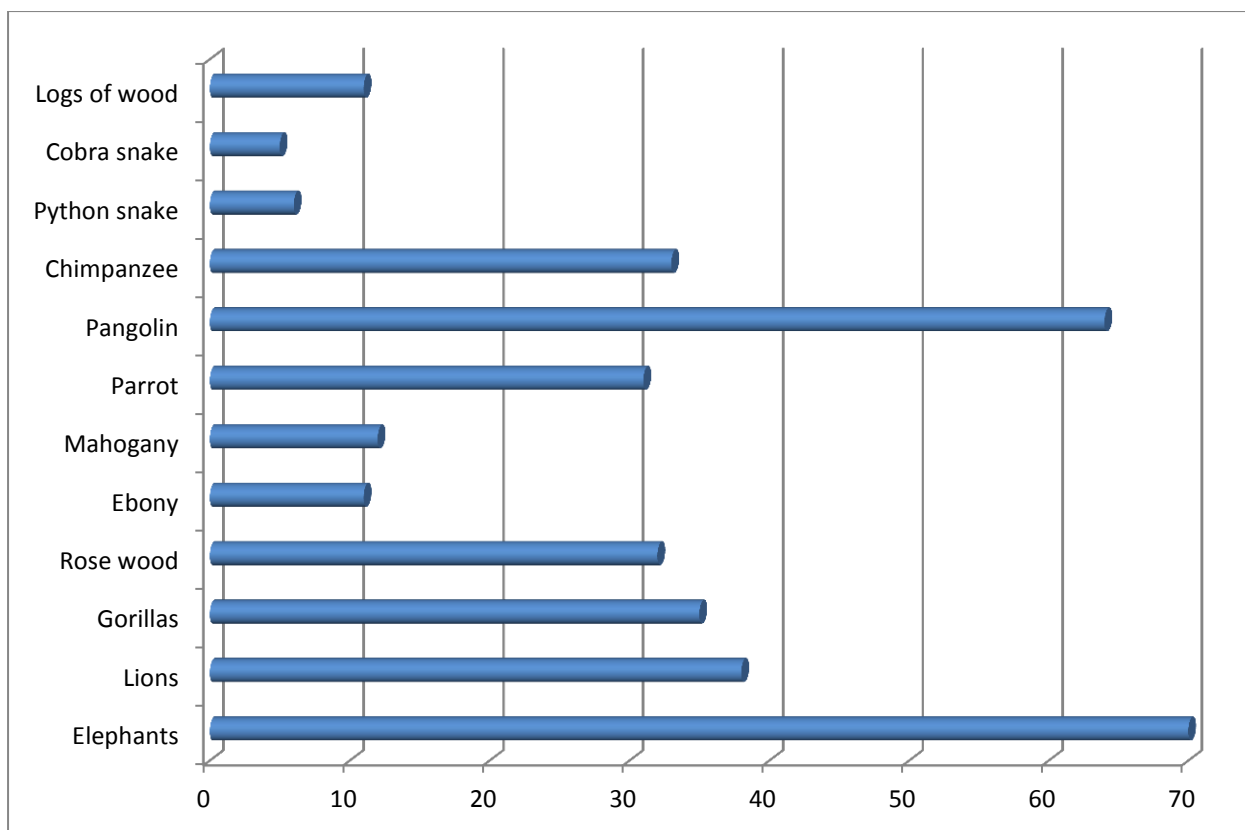
<b>Do you know any animals/or plants protected by CITES</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Yes</b>	78	39.6
<b>No</b>	92	46.7
<b>No response</b>	27	13.7
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

Regarding the knowledge of animals and plants protected by CITES in Nigeria the Table 21 shows that 77.2% were able to mention at least 3 different plants and animals being protected by CITES in Nigeria.

**Table 21: Knowledge of animals and plants protected by CITES in Nigeria**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Mentioned at least one animal/plant correctly</b>	12	13.1
<b>Mentioned at least two animal/plant correctly</b>	9	9.8
<b>Mentioned at least three animal/plant correctly</b>	71	77.2
<b>Total</b>	92	100.0

The Figure 6 shows the list of endangered plants and animals mentioned by the stakeholders. The scores for elephants and pangolins were high, this could be as result of recent seizures of several tonnes of ivory and pangolin scales made by Hong Kong Government where the press made a wide publication.



**Figure 6: List of endangered plants/animals mentioned by Stakeholders**

Regarding the knowledge of CITES as a mechanism for monitoring the species that are traded regularly the 49.2% do not know the importance of CITES in the monitoring of plants and animals' species that are used in trade regularly (Table 22).

**Table 22: CITES: a mechanism for monitoring the species that are traded regularly**

Do you know that CITES is a mechanism for monitoring the species that are traded regularly?	Frequency	%
<b>Yes</b>	70	35.5
<b>No</b>	97	49.2
<b>No response</b>	30	15.2
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

The Table 23 shows the results on the knowledge of the CITES appendices most traded. The 33% of the respondents are not sure hence the highest score. The others are very close which shows that many are not really aware in Nigeria that the volume of trade is in Appendix II species, only 20,6 % indicated this.

**Table 23: CITES appendices most traded**

<b>Which of these CITES appendices are mostly traded?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Appendix I</b>	21	21.6
<b>Appendix II</b>	20	20.6
<b>Appendix III</b>	24	24.7
<b>Not sure</b>	32	33.0
<b>Total</b>	97	100.0

The 58.4% are not aware of the procedures involved in obtaining CITES permit and which organisation offers the permits. This therefore makes compliance difficult. Many do not comply with procedures because they are not aware. Inventory of the wildlife resources were last carried over 10 years ago and so many are not aware of the wildlife resources available in Nigeria (Table 24).

**Table 24: Channel of obtaining CITES permit. Procedures while exporting and inventory on traded species**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Are you aware there is a normal route of obtaining CITES permit?</b>		
<b>No</b>	115	58.4
<b>Yes</b>	82	41.6
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0
<b>Do people comply with these procedures while exporting CITES listed species?</b>		
<b>No</b>	44	53.7
<b>Yes</b>	38	46.3

<b>Total</b>	82	100.0
<b>Has there been any inventory on the species traded?</b>		
<b>No</b>	102	51.8
<b>Yes</b>	41	20.8
<b>Not sure</b>	54	27.4
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0
<b>Are you aware of any confiscation of any of these species protected by Enforcement agencies?</b>		
<b>No</b>	95	48.2
<b>Yes</b>	58	29.4
<b>Not sure</b>	44	22.3
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

Smuggling is the act citizens are aware of and the consequences are well spelt out, hence the high scores here. 65% believe that penalties are still too low for deterrent. Most of the CSH, particularly those directly involve in CITES, show some level of challenges. those that answered NO are not directly involved in CITES management in Nigeria (Table 25).

**Table 25: Penalties for illegal traders/smugglers of endangered species, challenges while implementing the Act and problems associated with CITES regulations**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Are you aware that illegal traders/smugglers of endangered species can be convicted?</b>		
<b>No</b>	56	28.4
<b>Yes</b>	100	50.8
<b>Not sure</b>	41	20.8
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0
<b>Do you think that the current penalties stated in the ACT are enough for deterrent?</b>		
<b>No</b>	65	65.0
<b>Yes</b>	28	28.0
<b>Not sure</b>	7	7.0
<b>Total</b>	100	100.0
<b>Do you experience any enforcement challenges with regards to CITES implement in the course of your duties?</b>		

<b>No</b>	94	47.7
<b>Yes</b>	49	24.7
<b>Not sure</b>	54	27.4
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0
<b>Do you think Nigeria has any problem in compliance with CITES regulations</b>		
<b>No</b>	56	28.4
<b>Yes</b>	95	48.2
<b>Not sure</b>	46	23.4
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

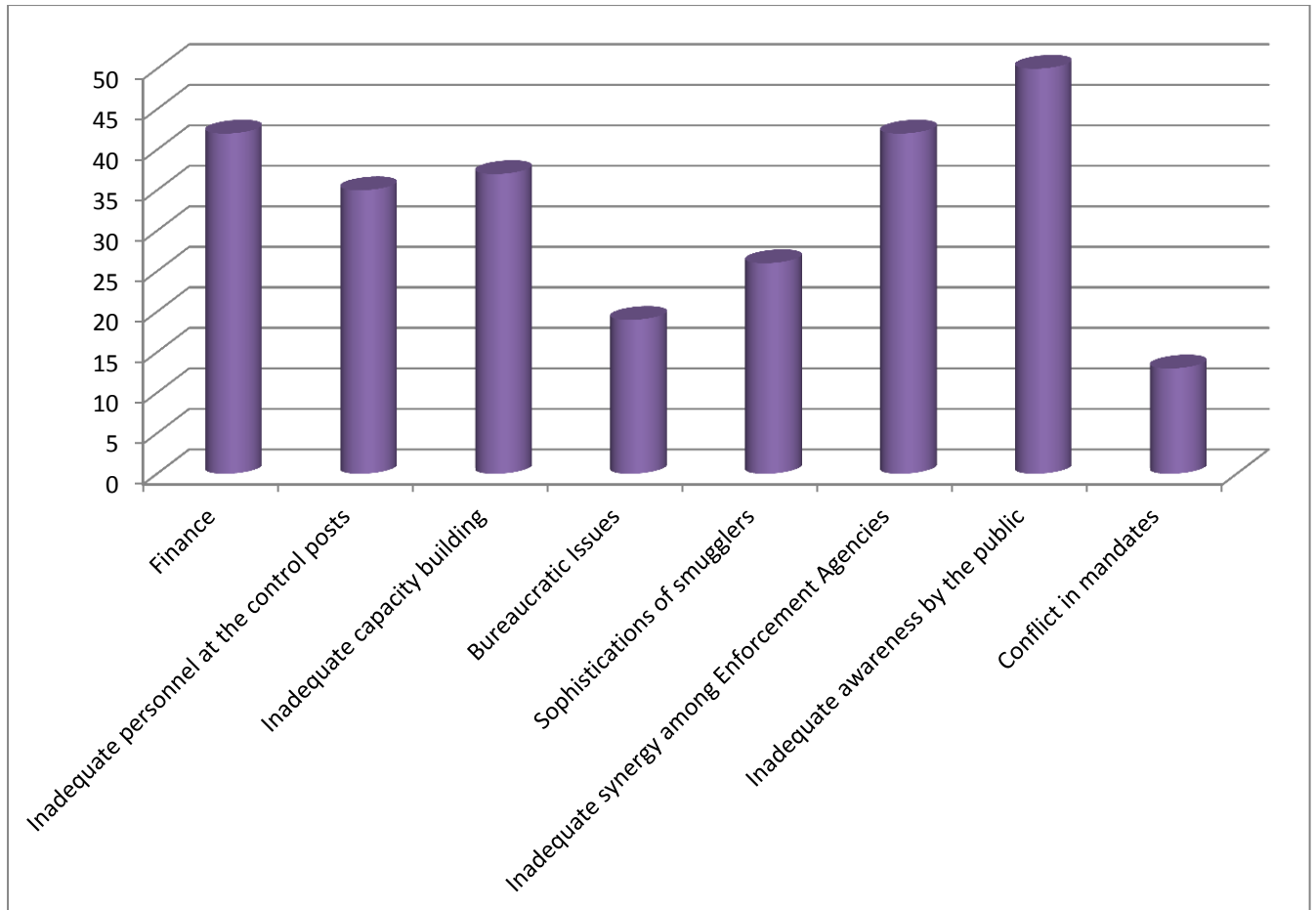
Regarding the enforcement challenges with regards to CITES implementation the results in the Figure 7 shows that the most challenge encountered is lack of awareness of CITES by the public, followed by Finance which is the most critical in the management of wildlife in Nigeria, because without finance it will be difficult to achieve much.

Another very important challenge discovered in the course of the research is lack of synergy amongst CSH. Many of the organisations in the management of CITES and wildlife in Nigeria lack the essence of collaborations in their duties. The personnel involve in the management of wildlife in Nigeria from the research show that they lack adequate capacity to cope with the enormous work due to lack of Training in various aspects of the management.

The problem of inadequate staff at the control border posts also pose some threats to the management of CITES in Nigeria and many of the personnel trained by the enforcement agencies can be transferred to another duty other than the CITES duties originally assigned to do.

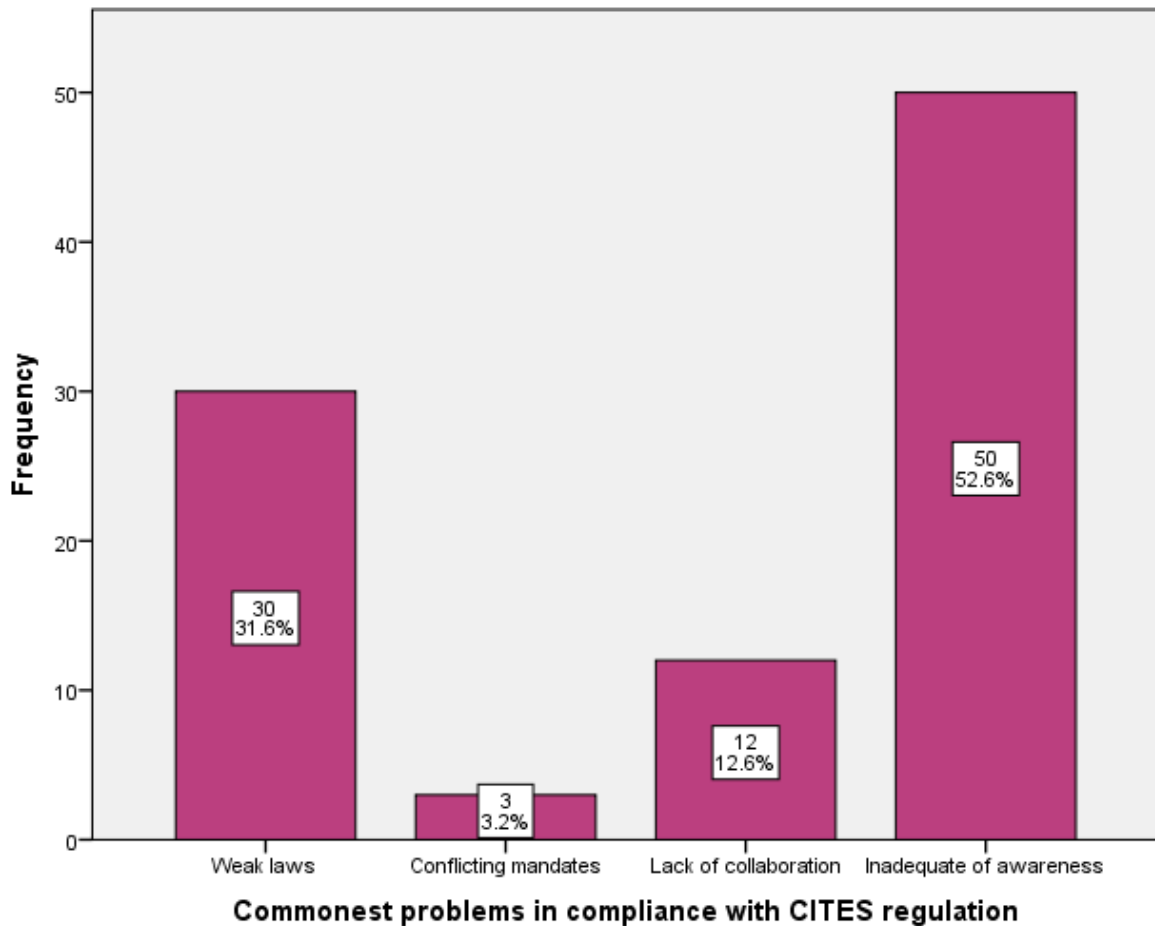


Conflicts in mandates of the organisations are of less challenge because each government organization must deliver on its mandates based on the resources allocated to it.



**Figure 7: Enforcement challenges with regards to CITES implementation in the course of your duties**

The commonest problems encountered in compliance with CITES regulation are included in the Figure 8. The results demonstrate the fact that lack or inadequate of awareness is a great challenge which accounted to 52.6 %, while 31.6 % of the respondents believe that the Nigerian laws are very weak because of the wildlife crimes been committed very frequently, otherwise those involved could have change their minds in committing such crimes.



**Figure 8: Commonest problems encountered in compliance with CITES regulation**

From the Table 26 a general conclusion can be drawn to the fact that the organisations involved in running the affairs of CITES in Nigeria are not known to the CSH. The analysis on Table 26 reveals the lack of understanding which organisations are involved in the running of the affairs of CITES and wildlife in Nigeria, 60.9% of the respondents are not sure of the Organisations that are involved in the management of CITES. The 17.3% felt only Enforcement Authority are involved in the affairs of CITES in Nigeria.

**Table 26: Other Organisations involved in the management of CITES**

Other organisations involved in the management of CITES	Frequency	%
Management Authority	14	7.1
Scientific Authority	15	7.6
Enforcement Authority	34	17.3
Certification Authority	4	2.0
Licensing Authority	6	3.0
Illegal Trade Authority	4	2.0
Not sure	120	60.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Regarding capacity building the Table 27 shows that the 69% have never attended training of any sort on the management of wildlife; most rely on the job experiences to perform their duties.

**Table 27: Attendance of CITES Training**

Have you attended any training on CITES?	Frequency	%
No	136	69.0
Yes	17	8.6
No response	44	22.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.5. Different methods of communication to the Stakeholders for effective and maximum results**

Communication in CITES management is very essential, this will enable everyone knows what you are doing and from their ideas could be share and synergy built to be able to deal with challenges but if this is lacking definitely compliance will be reduced. From the results included on Table 28 it can be concluded that communication is not regular.

**Table 28: Communication with other Stakeholders**

<b>How regular are communications with other stakeholders?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Regular</b>	12	6.1
<b>Not regular</b>	36	18.3
<b>Once in a while</b>	19	9.6
<b>Never communicated</b>	28	14.2
<b>As often as possible</b>	3	1.5
<b>Not sure</b>	99	50.3
<b>Total</b>	197	100.0

#### **4.6. Areas of Improving/better implementation of CITES and Wildlife Management in Nigeria**

Content analysis was used to summarise respondents' suggestions on areas of improving/better implementation of CITES and Wildlife Management in Nigeria. Their suggestions were summarized as follows:

- i. Adequate funding of relevant Federal Ministries.
- ii. Area of concentration should be at the point of exit, especially the port area, seaport, land borders and airport.
- iii. Arrest and prosecution of the convicts, Enforcement.
- iv. Awareness campaign and collaborations with relevant agencies and enforcement authority in the environmental institutions and stakeholders.
- v. Capacity building.
- vi. Collaboration between law enforcement agencies, police, customs immigration, NESERA.

- vii. Dedication and sincerity of the staff involved.
- viii. Deploying of enforcement agency to international border.
- ix. Implementation of CITES law.
- x. Presence of enforcement officers at the border post.
- xi. Public Enlightenment campaign to schools, communities both in rural and urban areas about CITES functions, Laws, penalties, appendices, endangered species, channel of obtaining permit, etc.
- xii. Regular conduct of the non-detriment findings of exported.
- xiii. Regular follow up after training to ascertain level of compliance.
- xiv. Revisit obsolete laws.
- xv. Sensitization of the general public on CITIES, it mandates, function.
- xvi. Strictness on issuance of Permit.
- xvii. Those stakeholders who trade on endangered species should be trained on other trade or line business. That is relevant authorities should provide alternatives for involved in the sale of endangered species.
- xviii. Total reviews of penalties and sanctions.
- xix. Training of staff/personnel and stakeholders who will in turn train others.
- xx. Use of media such as radio, TV, Posters, Handbills, customized wrist band, badges, caps and T-shirts, Facebook, WhatsApp, newspaper (both online and print).

Several meetings and discussions were held with the various CSH in all the places and MDAs visited. A mega workshop was also conducted to validate the responses from the respondents. Questions were asked to determine their awareness levels on CITES and ESA. The questions helped to raise the level of awareness and educate the CSH on the objectives and benefits of the Convention and the ESA. Those with no prior information on the Convention and ESA became educated. The awareness level among officials of the various government MDAs and private institutions is generally very low as seen on Table 4 while it is on the average level among NGOs and CSOs. This has reduced the compliance level of the Convention and ESA. There is therefore a need to embark on an aggressive awareness campaign and sensitization. Measurement of awareness in this study revealed significant differences between the stakeholders. Awareness has implication as to the way CSH perceived it and expressed concern as seen on Table 12 of statistical analysis. The scores for awareness were higher than the levels of knowledge. The results showed that relatively easy access to information by electronic media, posters, handbills and other sources of information where awareness and concern can be picked up with substantive knowledge as revealed on Table 14. Although the level of knowledge and exposure to the term CITES amongst CSH was suboptimal, they showed a lot of interest in learning more about the subject matter.

## **Illegal wildlife trade centers identified in Nigeria**

Many Identified Shops, Hospitality centres and other prominent centres where species of wildlife specimens were displayed were visited and interacted with on their levels of awareness and knowledge on CITES and ESA these included the following:

Some of the Duty-free shops at the international airports – Murtala Mohammed Airport (MMA) Lagos, Malam Aminu Kano International Airport, Kano (MAKIAK); Craft Centre, Abuja; Ivory market, Lagos; Sheraton Hotel Abuja; Transcorp Hotel, Abuja. Over 78% of these Traders have never heard about CITES or ESA in Nigeria. This poses a serious threat to the survival of the major species of wildlife in Nigeria. Many of them claimed to have receipts from the state governments and most of the businesses are registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) of Nigeria. Another CSH visited and interacted with are the Botanical Gardens Owners, Potted Plants Association of Nigeria, Herbal Medicinal Practitioners and Medicinal Plant Nurseries. It was concluded from these stakeholders that only less than 20% of them knew and heard about CITES which they read on their own from literatures as a result of their interactions with Foreigners who patronized them.

## **CITES implementation in Nigeria**

To a greater extent CITES implementation in Nigeria has been successful even though there are challenges. After the ratification of CITES in Nigeria in 1975, Nigeria domesticated the convention by creating decree 11 of 1985, one

of the challenges of the decree then was the omission of plants species in the schedules, it was also observed that some of the terms used to describe the species were not appropriate e.g. “immature elephant” and the penalties for offenders are grossly too small for deterrent. The decree however was reviewed and signed by the present President, His Excellency, President Muhammadu Buhari who incidentally was the same person who promulgated the decree 11 of 1985. The decree became an Act in December 2016 contains plants and animals’ species and the penalties were made to be stringent for offenders to serve as deterrent. The Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), Plant Quarantine, Interpol and NESREA are the enforcement agencies involved in enforcement of the ESA in Nigeria, visibly sited at the controlled posts. Many successes of seizures and arrests have been recorded in the recent past. Many offenders were arrested and are in the process of being prosecuted based on the illegal trafficking of wildlife species. Rescue Centres in four different locations in Nigeria will soon be fully functional to warehouse plants and animal species seized due to illegal trade before they are transferred permanently to their natural habitats. More than 80% of the Management Authority (MA) staff understood their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the CITES and wildlife management in Nigeria.

CITES MA of Nigeria in the recent past has taken concerted efforts raising awareness of the surge in illegal trade in wildlife and also made coordinated approach in fighting illegal wildlife trade. This was only possible



with the collaborative efforts of SA (which included NESREA, Plant Quarantine, INTERPOL, NCS, NPS, NIOMR, FDFi,) who are working on daily basis to make sure that our natural resources are not depleted illegally. Effective implementation and operation of CITES measures at the national level were very important in securing the range of direct and indirect benefits of CITES Convention as well as conserving the range of fauna and flora found in Nigeria and identified under CITES for conservation and sustainable management of wildlife species.

It was discovered from the study that there was less than 40% awareness and sensitivity regarding international trade in live animals amongst the CSH, however this was less for international trade in wildlife products and plants. The lack of or minimal awareness and synergies amongst enforcement agencies e.g. NCS, NESREA, INTERPOL and Judiciary has led to ineffective monitoring of illegal wildlife trade at the border posts and airports. For all this to be effective, public awareness, sensitization and environmental education are regarded as paramount for enforcement officers, travelers and the general public. To this end, this study was conducted to enhance the capacity of resource management and enforcement officers, and to facilitate implementation of the measures taken to safeguard and curb the illegal trade of wildlife species and to create awareness on CITES management in Nigeria.

## **AWARENESS BY THE NGOs**

Nigeria government has in the past put in more energy and efforts in creating awareness to the CSH on the need for collaborations and to complement its efforts in sensitizing the public on CITES and wildlife management, the work in recent times was shown based on this research that some of the NGOs in Nigeria who are fully aware of CITES and wildlife conservation and management have been involved in sensitizing the public and creating awareness on the need to conserve Nigeria's natural resources. These NGOs e.g. NCF and WCS have a wide spectrum of strength and interest on conservation of specific taxa ranging from small mammals to Elephants and other plant species. From the analyses of the research, WCS has been involved in the management of Elephants in Yankari game reserve in Bauchi state, north eastern part of Nigeria and Chimpanzees and Gorillas in Cross River state, South – South part of Nigeria which had further created awareness amongst the stakeholders within the buffer zones where these animals exist. Both Organisations are well known in Nigeria to offer school based outreach talks, workshops for both Students and Teachers, Public enlightenment campaign, distributions of handbills, fliers and sensitization of the public on the need to conserve wildlife. They have also been involved in printing posters with pictorial information or distributions to the general public on the need to conserve endangered species in Nigeria.

## **CITES KNOWLEDGE**

Generally speaking, judging from Figure 5, it was discovered that the knowledge of CITES was directly proportional to the attitude of CSH they exhibited towards wildlife as well as other factors that influenced the CITES knowledge. The more knowledge an individual has the more the individual will have the right attitude towards conservation of Endangered Species (ES) which agrees with Thompson *et al*; 2002. It can therefore be concluded that proper knowledge of CITES in Nigeria has affected or stimulated the right natural attitude in the conservation of wildlife (Fauna and Flora) species. This can only be achieved by massive sensitization and Conservation Education (CE) at all levels of governance.

Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria played very important role by disseminating information and developed policy on wildlife and CITES management in Nigeria, this information was supposed to be passed to the CSH at various levels and states which will involve the practice of conservation, current concerns on how communities can be involved in the combatting illegal wildlife trade. The role of wildlife use and its support in the economic livelihood of a Nation cannot be over emphasized. In formulating policies the wildlife resources governance, livelihoods, land use change and loss of habitats for wildlife must be addressed. This can only be addressed if the CSH that are close to the wildlife species are well informed through advocacy, sensitization

and public enlightenment campaign before the formulation or amendment of the policies guiding the conservation of wildlife.

## **CRITICAL STAKEHOLDERS AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN NIGERIA**

Biodiversity loss is of great concern to conservation particularly as with the large scale wildlife decline on a daily basis due to attitude of the citizenry. Hence the international, National, NGOs are pushing hard to make sure that the depleted wildlife species are not further threatened to extinction. This they do through awareness creation, this is because most of the remaining wildlife stock are on land owned, used or managed by local communities and indigenous people whom in most cases are not involved in policy formulation as result has some effects the conservation and management of wildlife species in Nigeria.

### **Nigeria Customs Service**

From the contacts of person to person interview and workshop held it was shown that except the CITES Desk officers and other few Officers working on this schedule, many others don't know the workings of the CITES and ESA in Nigeria. Many of the Customs Officers at the border posts have little knowledge about CITES and ESA. The illegal wildlife traders in most cases exited with these materials with Certificate of Origin or Public Health Certificates because many of the Customs Staff are not aware that CITES permits are to be presented for all wildlife specimens before they are allowed to pass. Majority of them confess to the fact that they have not seen the CITES permit before. Research

has proven that wildlife crime is the fourth transnational organised crime in the world and Nigeria is considered sometimes as both origin and exit country since some of these specimens emanates or transited through the country. Concerning porous exits, NCS do not have the capacity to man all these deadly exits. According to them Ogun state, South West Nigeria has 10-20 illegal exit points which are inaccessible by vehicles except bikes while Lagos Port has the capacity to intercept these people (Illegal Wildlife traders) most states like Ogun state, do not. The issue of safeguarding the lives of the officers, who will work in areas like this and lack of understanding of illegal wildlife trade was also discovered to be a serious problem. Furthermore, it was so glaring that many officers at the Ports (Air and Sea ports) are not aware of the permit issued from the CITES Desk. These officers accept documents from Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development while in some cases Certificates of Origin from the States. Also verification and easy detection or identification of fake documents was discovered to be a major issue for NCS. Recently 6 packs of retrieval of finger/palm mark evidence off ivory were handed over to the NCS. This toolkit would in no doubt aid the easy identification of the finger prints of those responsible for the illegal smuggling of ivory and other criminal activity linked to the ivory trade in Nigeria. It is hoped that these kits will be distributed at the most susceptible exit points of the Nation's Air and Sea ports such as International airports, Tincan and Apapa Sea ports.

## **Hunters**

Nearly all hunters met never heard about CITES and ESA. This was evidence of a hunter that was arrested and prosecuted about 1 year ago in Ondo state, South West of Nigeria for killing an Elephant which strayed into the community's forest. It was after this incidence that the communities and the general public were enlightened. Many women were visibly seen along the major inter State's roads selling wildlife meat popularly called 'bush meat' and when interviewed, nearly all of them said it was the trade their parents bequeathed to them and more also that nobody has ever told them to stop the business which they have used to train their children in schools. The Zoological Associations of Nigeria reported during the conduct of this research that some hunters were arrested by their Association in the Eastern part of the country with the Wildlife meat and handed over to the Police but were release on bail and that was the end of the case.

## **Postal/Courier services**

In the course of the interview and person to person contact and from the analysis it was discovered that only 20% of this organisation which is one of the CSH of CITES in Nigeria do have knowledge of CITES. In Time past it was discovered through the research that many of the illegal wildlife trade were conducted through Courier Services. They capitalised on the fact that Couriers Services were ignorant of the laws and regulations of transporting wildlife specimens without proper documentations. Also, identification of wildlife

specimens is very difficult for the postal services, for example fish scales are hardly differentiated from pangolin scales. Arrangement had been made to sensitize this group of CSH because ignorance will not be an excuse in law.

### **Nigeria Immigration Service**

Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), Based on the research, it was discovered that this arm of Government is only interested in making sure all immigrants come into Nigeria with genuine documentations and come in to do legal businesses once documentations are genuine, the Immigration Officers are handicapped; NIS has nothing to do with searching goods of Immigrants. It was further discovered that when arrests are made, cases are usually referred to the appropriate agencies. However the issue of porosity of Nigerian borders is an extremely serious problem because of the involvement of local communities who derive some monetary gains from these illegal routes. It is therefore pertinent that communities be carried along in addressing issues pertaining to smuggling of illegal wildlife specimens in their localities. From the research, it was also discovered that there are over 2000 illegal exit routes in the country while legal routes are less.

### **INTERPOL**

It is establishing a Forensic laboratory for wildlife crime investigation and their data was been renewed day by day to track down illegal wildlife crimes in Nigeria and to build the capacity of wildlife investigators and forensic

expert. INTERPOL has to carry out more investigations to stop these illegal passages and subsequently bring the culprits to book.

### **Politicians**

From the research conducted, many of the Legislators who make Laws particularly the ones overseeing environment issues admitted that they are hearing the word CITES for the first time, however others confessed to have heard but do not have an in-depth knowledge on CITES/Wildlife management.

### **NESREA**

This is the enforcement agency of the CITES management in Nigeria charged with the responsibilities of enforcing the ESA in Nigeria alongside with other agencies. Except the staff working in this unit many others are not conversant with the working of the CITES and ESA in Nigeria. The CITES Management Authority (Federal Ministry of Environment) and the Enforcement Agency – National Environmental Standards Regulatory and Enforcement Agency (NESREA) are aware of CITES, However, implementation and compliance are the major challenges to overcome. The great concern here is that despite the legislations in place, little or no prosecution of suspects has been done in Nigeria. Even though arrests are made by Customs and handed over to the Police because they do not have cells to keep them and also based on the law that you cannot keep a suspect in custody for more than 24 hours, in most cases when they are bailed, the judiciary system in most cases take long processes, before a case is finally prosecuted and on the other hand most of the



cases are not pursued again as a result the culprits go free. On the materials seized from illegal traders, these are handed over to the NESREA who then keep these wildlife specimens. The capacity to warehouse these illegal wildlife materials is a big challenge. It was also discovered that reporting systems was faulty as reports on wildlife seizures, Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephant (MIKE) and Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) and are made directly to CITES Secretariat by NESREA instead of passing through the MA.

### **SAs**

The Scientific Authorities are Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN), National Parks Service (NPS), National Institute for Oceanography Marine Research (NIOMR), National Institute for Horticultural Research (NIHORT), and FDFi; with specific functions, one of which is to conduct periodic studies and Non-Detriment Findings (NDF) on species in the first and second schedules and advice the Management Authority accordingly. These Authorities and Agencies have specific roles and functions to perform. It was found that there is limited synergies between these Government agencies on CITES matters. The inadequacy of FRIN to undertake NDF was another issue identified.

### **FAAN/SHIPPERS/AIRLINES**

These organisations are responsible for the influx of Passengers and goods through airports and sea ports. Many interviewed had a very low knowledge of what CITES is all about and what it stands for. Despite the

penalties in the ESA of any Ship or airline that carried any specimen of endangered species not properly backed up with CITES permits will be liable to pay the sum of Three Million Naira (N3,000,000.00) or risks the closure of the airline or Vessel as spelt out in the Endangered Species Act 2016 as amended, even with this many of the seizures made in recent times were carried by Vessels sailing from Nigeria.

### **Policy decisions and critical stakeholders in Nigeria**

It was discovered that Policy decisions either positive or negative affecting CSH always taken by either the National, State or Local Governments do not involved CSH in the formulation and the implementation of the policies. In the overall, the CSH felt not been carried along in the management and conservation of wildlife in Nigeria. More also that some of them incurred economic damage from the destruction incurred in their farms due to the human-wildlife conflicts and in several cases there were no interventions or compensations from Government on the damages incurred.

### **Challenges faced during implementation of mandates.**

Raising awareness among CSH was critical for the success of any wildlife and CITES implementation in Nigeria, as their participation and collaboration are highly needed for the development and implementation of related policies and programmes in Nigeria. There are several challenges identified in this research, prominent amongst them are:

- Inadequate and untimely release of funds, most of the MDAs contacted opined that finances have hindered them from carrying out mandates tailored towards conservation of wildlife activities in Nigeria. Finances are needed to conduct sensitization, educational and public enlightenment campaigns, formation of wildlife clubs in schools and communities, production of fliers, handbills, hand bands, posters, Conservation activities and put regular monitoring mechanism in place however these have not been adequately carried out which have accounted to lack/minimal awareness amongst CSH in Nigeria.
- Lack of awareness and synergies amongst CSH. Most of the enforcers encountered during the research lack adequate and requisite knowledge on the international and national procedures of how CITES works within and outside Nigeria. This singular reason has contributed to the non-compliance of CITES regulations as most are not familiar with the provisions of the appendices of the convention. In most cases where offenders are arrested the prosecution of these offenders are not followed to the logical conclusions as evidences of no means of charging them to court and so when the offenders are released on bail that ends the matters, also lack of equipment, limited training opportunities and intelligent gathering also contributed a lot.
- Inadequate monitoring mechanism. Constant monitoring of illegal trade and taken appropriate actions are ways of making compliance easy. From

the research, it was found that there are effective monitoring mechanisms in place, however this need to be strengthened, if this is not done it will affect the efforts put in place for the conservation activities in Nigeria as stated by the MDAs visited.

- The Nigeria's SA is a very complex system, because the organisations involved in the enforcement programmes are set up based on different Acts and have different mandates. Their yearly budgets in most cases do not contain CITES or wildlife management programmes and activities and so most of them relied on merger resources from MA for meetings, workshops and other conservation activities and in some cases their own budgets which are not always enough to execute conservation projects.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Results obtained indicate that there are gaps which are:

1. Lack of synergies, Knowledge, Awareness and Administrative amongst the CSH.

The greatest implication of these gaps, if not properly addressed, will lead to negative attitude towards the implementation of CITES and Wildlife management in Nigeria which will in the long run lead to extinction of most fauna and flora species.

2. Subjecting the data to further analysis showed that most of the respondents lack the basic CITES knowledge.
3. The evaluation also found that the levels of awareness among CSH who are professionals are not sufficient, it is suboptimal. Finding further revealed gaps or poor link between the stakeholders. Poor level of awareness among the stakeholders account for poor management success.
4. This work has been able to create more awareness to CSH in Nigeria and task them on involvement in the CITES and wildlife management. The findings have proven that the stakeholders' weak involvement in wildlife management practice is responsible for the lack of synergies amongst CSH.

5. Many aspects of the role of stakeholders engagement in CITES and wildlife management remain poorly understood. This may be in part because the SA in Nigeria is such a complex one with so many MDAs with different mandates.
6. More work needs to be done to gather evidence on outcomes, as well as on effective policy design and methods for engaging all stakeholders.
7. Many aspects of the role of stakeholders' engagement in wildlife conservation outcomes remain poorly understood which is very important for conservation practice.
8. The following are the gaps identified in the course of the study.
9. Lack of synergies between the critical stakeholders.
  - Knowledge gaps
  - Awareness gaps
  - Administrative gaps
  - Democratic gaps
10. Despite all efforts made by MA for the implementations of CITES in Nigeria, through public enlightenment campaign and sensitization and signing of ESA, there still exist different gaps. These gaps need to be quickly close for effective implementation of CITES and Wildlife management in Nigeria.

11. From the studies it was also concluded that there are minimal collaboration, synergies and coordination between the CSH and lack of information sharing mechanism had not been put in place for smooth implementation of CITES in Nigeria.

## 5.2 Recommendations

- Based on the findings of this research, the following recommendations are made. The Government should as a matter of urgency ramp up its awareness and sensitization programmes on wildlife conservation campaign in combating illegal wildlife trade with more focus on deterring perpetrators from trafficking in such products through the country's air and sea ports.
- Public education and sensitisation materials such as CITES posters, Stickers, Booklets, Wrist bands, Hand bills, T- Shirts, Face caps and Souvenirs should be mass produced and distributed to the CSH and general public in clear languages of understanding
- Documentary on CITES activities and programmes should be produced and aired/televised by Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN), Private media (Print and electronic) houses and Nigeria Television Authority (NTA) for wider publicity.
- Many International travelers who use the nation's international airports and seaports are not aware of CITES/ESA regulations nor the banned products and penalties associated thereto, there is therefore the need to

erect CITES LED billboards in all international airports and sea ports of the country to enlighten the general public on what to carry, not to carry in and out of the Country this would be necessary to stem the tide of this illegal trade.

- Radio jingles, Talk shows and CITES Public Service Announcements (PSAs) should be produced in English and the three major Nigerian Languages (Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba) this should be done on regular basis.
- Government should involve all CSH particularly the NGOs in policies/decisions taken by Government at National, States and Local Government levels that concern wildlife management for effective implementation thus the NGOs and the CSH will certainly have some levels of willingness to collaborate in the management of wildlife and CITES in Nigeria.
- The study revealed and concluded that there was lack of CE amongst the CSH particularly the academia. It is therefore recommended and very important to incorporate CITES/Wildlife management in University and other Tertiary Institutions' Curricula which will provide background knowledge of wild fauna and flora for students who want to build their careers in Wildlife.
- From the study, it was discovered that there were democratic, awareness, sensitization, administrative and educational gaps and synergies in



wildlife conservation and CITES management in Nigeria with those that are CSH which have no influence or voice in the management of wildlife in Nigeria these gaps are growing on a continuous basis, there is therefore the need to make all efforts possible to close the gaps by strengthening inter-agencies collaboration and coordination for effective management of wildlife in Nigeria.

- The capacity of all relevant CSH and all Wildlife Enforcement apparatus in Nigeria should be built, to enhance their performances in carrying out their duties of enforcing the ESA
- Creation of social media platform in educating the public and creating awareness and sensitization on wildlife conservation.

## CHAPTER SIX

### REFERENCES

- Adolph, 1999.** Ecological validity: Mistaking the lab for real life. In R. Sternberg (Ed.), *My biggest research mistake: What I learned from it and what you could learn from it too*. New York: Sage.
- Agrawal and Gibson, 1999.** Enchantment and Disenchantment: The role of community in Natural Resources conservation: World development, 1999 vol. 27, Issue 4, 629-649.
- Agrawal and Gibson, 2001.** Scenarios as tools for international environmental assessments. Environmental issues report, no 24, European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Allendorf, Smith and Anderson, 2007.** The moral space in entrepreneurship: an exploration of ethical imperatives and the moral legitimacy of being enterprising. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, **19**(6), pp. 479-497.
- Armstein, 1969.** A ladder of citizen participation-n participatory methods. *Journal of the American Planning Association*. **35.4**, July 1969 pp 216-224
- Beiele, 2002.** Assessing the evidence or stakeholder engagement in BD Goals. <http://environincentives.com/.../stakeholders-engagement-forBD-conservation>
- Bisong, 2001.** Population, Deforestation and Biodiversity Erosion in the Context of Rural Agricultural Expansion in South Eastern Nigeria African *Journal of Educational Studies in Mathematics and Sciences*, Vol. 2 No. 2, 2001
- Bixler et al., 2015.** The Political Ecology of Participatory Conservation: Institutions and Discourse. *Journal of Political Ecology* 22(1):164-182. Assessed 20 November,2018

- Bloomfield, 1998** ‘The changing Nature of Conflict and Conflict Management’  
In Harris, P & Reilly, B (Eds), Democracy and Deep Rooted Conflict,  
Stockholm: International IDEA.
- Bloomfield et al., 1999.** Deliberative and inclusionary processes: their  
contributions to environmental governance. Paper presented at the first  
ESRC ‘DIPs in environmental decision-making’ seminar, 17<sup>th</sup> December  
1998.
- Brooks, et al., 2013.** Assessing community-based conservation project: A  
systematic review and multi-level analysis of attitudinal, behavioural  
ecological and economic outcomes. *The Official journal of the  
collaboration for environmental evidence*, 2013, 2:2.  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/2047-2382-2-2>
- Budge, 1996.** The New Challenge of Direct Democracy Polity Press,  
Cambridge (1996)
- Chambers, 1997.** Poverty and livelihoods: whose reality counts? Environment  
and Urbanization, Vol. 7, No. 1, April 1995
- Chambers, 2002.** Participatory Workshops: A Sourcebook of 21 Sets of Ideas  
and Activities Earth scan, London (2002)
- Chambers, 2002.** Environmental impacts of tourism on local perceived  
importance of sustainable tourism. Journal of tourism Vol.9, number 2  
pp.147-160
- Cleden, 2009.** Managing project uncertainty. *International Journal of  
Managing Projects in Business*, Vol. 2 Issue: 4.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/ijmpb>
- Cooke and Kothari, 2002.** Participation. The New Tyranny? Zed Books Ltd,  
London (2002)
- Collingridge, 1982.** Critical Decision Making: A New Theory of Social Choice  
Pinter, London (1982)

- Curtis et al., 2014.** Experimental design and analysing and their reporting.  
<https://bps.pubs.online.library.wiley.com/doc/full/10.1111/bph.12856>
- De Vente, 2016.** Joris de Vente-soil and water conservation Research Group.  
[www.Soilwaterconservation.es/staff/permanent-staff//jori-de-vente/](http://www.Soilwaterconservation.es/staff/permanent-staff//jori-de-vente/)
- Dryzek, 1990.** Discursive Democracy. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (1990)
- Dryzek, 1999.** The transnational Democracy: The Journal of Political Philosophy: Volume 7, number1, 1999, pp. 30-51
- Dryzek, 2000.** Deliberative Democracy and Beyond Oxford University Press, Oxford (2000)
- Durrenberger, et al., 1997.** Focus groups in integrated assessment—a manual for a participatory tool. ULYSSES working paper 97-2, Darmstadt, Technical University of Darmstadt, ZIT Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Technology.
- Ehsan, 2006.** Risk Management in Construction Industry. 3rd IEEE conference on computer science and information technology, pp. 16-21. Available on: <https://ox9.me/Horhg>.
- Endangered Species Act, 2016.** A draft document on the endangered and threatened wildlife species, control of international trade and traffic: Amendment Act, 2016
- Ellis, 2000.** The Determinants of Rural Livelihood Diversification in Developing Countries: *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 51 (2) pp 289-302
- Forester, 2000.** The Deliberative Practitioner—Encouraging Participatory Planning Processes The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA (2000).
- Foucault, 1980.** Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings Harvester, Wheatsheaf, Brighton (1980)
- Gaymer, et al., 2014.** Merging top- down and bottom-up approaches in marine protected areas planning. <https://doc.org/10.1002/agc.2508>

- Gordon, 1969.** Management and Ownership in the Large Firm. *The journal of Finance* (24) 2 pp. 299-322
- Greeuw, et al., 2000.** Cloudy crystal balls—an assessment of recent European and global scenario studies and models. Environmental Issues Report 17, European Environment Agency, Copenhagen.
- Heinen, 2009.** Local community attitude towards forest outside Protected Areas in India. Impact of legal awareness, trust and participation. *Ecology and Society* 16(3):10.
- Holling, 1978.** Adaptive Environmental Assessment and Management Wiley, New York (1978)
- Holmes and Scoones, 2000.** Participatory Environmental Policy Processes: Experiences from North and South, IDS Working Paper 113, Brighton: IDS.
- Infield and Namara, 2008.** Community attitude and behaviour toward conservations: An assessment of a community conservation programme around Lake Mburo, N P Uganda. *Oryx* 35(1): 48-60
- Kasemir, et al, 2000.** Citizens' perspectives on climate change and energy use: *Global Environmental Change*, 10 (2000), pp. 169-184
- Kasemir, et al., 2003.** Public Participation in Sustainability Science: A Handbook Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2003)
- Kearl, et al., 1975.** Investment Rationale for Range Improvement Practices in Eastern Montana: *Journal of Range Management:* ( 38) 1 (Jan., 1985), pp. 2-6
- Kolb, 1984.** Experiential Learning Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ (1984)
- Kothari, 2013.** Communities, Conservation and Development. *Biochemistry*, 14 (2013) pp. 223-226
- Leeuwis and Pyburn, 2002.** Social Learning for RURAL resource Management, in Wheelbarrows Full of Frogs Royal Van Gorcum, Assen (2002)

- Lewis, 1998.** The precautionary principle and corporate disclosure Los Angeles: Good neighbour project <http://gnp.envirowey.org/precaution.htm>
- Lewis, et al., 1998.** Participation Works! Twenty-one Techniques of community Participation for the Twenty-first Century New Economics Foundation, London (1998)
- Lutz and Linder, 2002.** Democracy and Participation: Solutions for Improving Governance at the Local Level University of Berne, Berne (2002)
- Lutz and Linder, 2004;** The economic analysis according to the water framework directives in the Danube River Basin. UNDP publication.
- Lyons, 2013.** The rise and fall of a second generation CBNRM project in Zambia: Insights from project perspective environment management 51, (2013), pp 365-378.
- Mansbridge, 1992.** A deliberative theory of interest representation E. Mark Petracca (Ed.), *The Politics of Interests*, Westview, Boulder (1992), pp. 32-57
- Minter, et al., 2014.** Limits to Indigenous Participation: The Agta and the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park, the Philippines: *Human Ecology*: **42** (5) pp. 769-778
- Mostert, 2003a.** The challenge of public participation: *Water Policy*, **5** (2003), pp. 179-197
- Mostert, 2003b.** Public Participation and the European water framework directive: a framework for analysis. Inception report of the Harmoni COP project. RBA-Centre, Delft University of Technology, Delft.
- Muphy and Spray, 1983.** Introduction to farm surveys: International Institute for land reclamation and Improvement; Wageningen: Institute for land reclamation and improvement; Vol. XII, p162, ILRI Publication no. 33
- National Population Commission (NPC) (2006).** Population Census, official gazette (FGP71/52007/2500). [www.nigeriansta.gov.ng](http://www.nigeriansta.gov.ng).

- NBSAP, 2016.** Nigeria’s report of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan 2016.
- NESREA, 2007. National Environmental Standards Regulations and Enforcement Agency (Establishment Act 2007)**
- Newmark and Hough, 2000.** Conserving wildlife in Africa: Integrated Conservation and Development Projects. *Bioscience*, Vol. 50, Issue 7, pp 585-592
- Nnadi, 2016.** Risk Management; Key to Successful Project Delivery in , *IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE)*, Volume 13, Issue 3. PP 21-26.
- Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995.** The Knowledge-creating Company: How Japanese Companies Create the Dynamics of Innovation Oxford University Press, New York (1995)
- NPS, 2010.** National Park Service Act: Cap 65 LFN, 2010 (Amendment Act, 2010)
- Omsby and Kaplan, 2005.** A framework for understanding community resident perception of Masoala Natural Park, Madagascar. *Environmental Conservation*,32(02)156-164 . <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0376892905002146>
- Oxford English Dictionary, 2005.** Oxford English Dictionary online— definition for “deliberation”, as accessed on Monday 22nd August 2018.
- Patel, et al., 2003.** Second series of target area workshops, June–September 2003. Process design and implementation. Deliverable 9. Report number I03-E002.ICIS, Maastricht. Online available at <http://ww.icis.unimaas.nl/MedAction/download.html> .
- Patel and Stel, 2004.** Public Participation in river basin management in Europe a national approach and background study synthesizing experiences of 9 European countries. Work package 4 of the Harmoni COP project. Prepared under contract for the European Commission. ICIS, Maastricht.

- Pateman, 1970.** Participation and Democratic Theory Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (1970)
- Peturson, et al., 2011,** Transboundary BD management. <<http://www.researchgate.net/.../254327332>>
- Petit, 1997.** Republicanism: A Theory of Freedom and Government Oxford University Press, Oxford (1997)
- Pimbert, 2004.** Institutionalising participation and people-centred processes in natural resource management. Research and publication highlights. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Institute of Development Studies, London.
- Pollinni and Lassolet, 2011.** Evaluating virtual reality and augmented reality training for industrial maintenance and assembly tasks: *Interactive Learning Environments* **23**(6):1-21
- Randolph, and Bauer, 1999.** Improving environmental decision-making through collaborative methods Policy Studies Review, 16 (1999), pp. 168-191
- Rauschmayer and Wittmer, 2006.** Evaluating deliberative and analytical methods for the resolution of environmental conflicts Land Use Policy, 23 (2006), pp. 108-122
- Rawls, 1971.** A Theory of Justice. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge (1971)
- Reed, 2008.** Stakeholder participation for Environmental Management: A literature review. *Biological Conservation*, 141, 2008, pp 2417-2431.
- Reid, et al., 2009.** Evolution of models to support community and policy acts with science: Balancing pastoral livelihood with wildlife conservation in savannas of East Africa. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands pp 195-224
- Richards, et al, 2004a.** Practical Approaches to Participation. Socio-Economic Research Programme (SERP).The Macaulay Institute, Aberdeen (2004)



- Richards, et al., 2004b.** Interpreting the world of political Elites. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j0033-3298.2004.00419.x>.
- Ridder, et al, 2005.** Learning together to manage together—improving participation in water management. ISBN:3-00-016970-9, Handbook of the Harmoni COP project, Delft University of Technology, Delft.
- Roberts R, 1995.** Public involvement: From Consultation to Participation. In Environment and Social Impact Assessment. Vanclay, F and D. Bronstein. John Wiley and Sons.
- Shibia, 2010.** Determinants of attitudes and perceptions on Resource use and management of Marsabit National Reserve, Kenya. *Journal of human Ecology* **30** (1): 55-62
- Shirl, et al, 2012.** Combining value and project management into an effective programme management model. *International Journal of Project Management*, **20**(3), 221-227.
- Shirl, et al., 2015.** System method for integrating and adapting security control systems: *International journal of project Management*, **23**(2), 167-172
- Shrivastava, 2009.** Framework Analysis: Aqualitative Methodology for Applied policy research. 4 *Journal of Administration and governance* 72, 2009. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2760705>
- Silori, 2007.** Perceptions of local people towards conversation of forest resources in Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, North-Western Himalaya, India. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 16; 211-222.
- Stave, 2002.** Using system dynamics to improve public participation in environmental decisions *System Dynamics Review*, 18 (2002), pp. 139-167
- Stel, 1998.** Ecological Rights Advancing the Rule of Law in Eastern Europe. *Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation* vol.13, pp. 275-358

- Stiglitz, 2008.** Creating a learning society: a new approach to growth, development, and social progress. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231152143. *Journal of Environmental issues and Agriculture in Develop Countries, Volume 6, number 2 and 3, December.2014 ISSN: 2141-2731*
- Stirling, 2006.** Analysis, participation and power: justification and closure in participatory multi-criteria analysis Land Use Policy, 23 (2006), pp. 95-107
- Strauss, 1987.** Qualitative Analysis for Social Scientists Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (1987)
- Tabara, 2005.** Integration report. Work package 6 for the Harmoni COP EU Project. Prepared under contract for the European Commission ICIS, Maastricht (2005)
- UNCCD, 1994.** United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Convention text as of September 1994. Available online at: <http://www.unccd.int/convention/menu.php>
- UN-ECE, 1998.** Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters UN-ECE, Aarhus (1998)
- UN/ECE, 2002.** United Nations Economic Commission for Europe: First meeting of the parties to the convention on access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in Environmental matters (Lucca 21-23 October 2002). Geneva <http://www.unece.org/ceps> UNEP, 2002. Global Environmental Outlook 3: Past, Present, and Future Perspectives Earthscan Publications Ltd, London (2002)
- UN General Assembly, 1992.** Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 United Nations Division for Sustainable Development, New York (1992) UNCCD, 1994

**UNGA, 2015.** United Nations General Assembly: Sustainable Development Summit, 2015

**Uzoagulu, 1998.** Practical guide to writing Research Project in Tertiary Institutions. American Journal of Education Research 2016, Volume 4, No.15. 1078-1085

**Wates, 2000.** The Community Planning Handbook Earthscan Publications Ltd, London (2000)

**Wilcox,1994.** Community participation and empowerment: putting theory into practice: A new Guide to Effective Participation offers. Published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. The Homestead, 40 Water End York YO3, 6LP. ISSN 0958-3084. Pubs.iied.org/pdfs/GO1549.pdf. assessed 21 February, 2019

**Wilcox, 2003.** The Guide to Effective Participation. Partnership Books, Brighton.

Available online at: <http://www.partnerships.org.uk/guide/index.htm>

<https://cites.org/eng/unga-resolution-wildlife-trafficking15730> assessed 20 November,2018.

## APPENDIX

### **SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE ON ASSESSING CRITICAL STAKEHOLDERS AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION ON CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES) IMPLEMENTATION AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA.**

#### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC FACTOR**

1. Age of Respondent .....
2. Gender .....
3. Occupation .....
4. Educational level: (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) None
5. Name of Institution  
.....  
.....
6. Institutional mandate/function (a) Education (b) Hunter (c) Sales of animal parts(d) Traditional Medicine practitioner(e) Bush Meat Seller(f) Zoo Keeper (g) Hospitality (h) Arts and Craft Business (i) Nursery Operator (j) Postal Services (k) Airline Operator (l) Forest Manager (m) Para Military (n) Government Official (o) Shipping (p) others  
.....  
.....
7. Roles and responsibilities in Natural resource management  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
8. Have you ever heard the word CITES in Nigeria? YES NO
9. If yes, what does the acronym CITES stands for?
  - i) Convention on Interstate Trade and Estate Survey
  - ii) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora
  - iii) Convention on Interboundary Trade in Endangered Specimen
  - iv) Conference on Inter communal Trafficking on Endangered Specimen
10. Are you aware that Nigeria is a signatory to CITES? YES NO
11. If yes: Mention at least two Organisations/Authorities in charge of CITES in Nigeria that you know  
(a) Federal Ministry of Environment (b) Federal Ministry of works and Housing (c) Federal Capital Development Authority (d) National Parks Service (e) National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) (f) Federal Ministry of Agriculture (Fisheries Dept) (g) Forestry Research Institute (h) National Institute for Horticultural Research and Training (NIHORT) (i) National Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR).

12. Where is the CITES Headquarters or Secretariat located? (a) Nigeria (b) USA (c) South Africa (d) Geneva, Switzerland (e) Germany
13. Do you know CITES functions in Nigeria? YES NO
14. Mention at least one of the functions of CITES that you know(a) issuance of permits (b) Control of illegal trade in wild species of animals and plants (c) Conservation of wildlife resources (d)Registration of captive breeding operations (e) Non Detriment Findings (f) others.....
15. Are you aware of any Act/Law prohibiting the Trade, illegal possession, capturing of Endangered Species of animals and plants in Nigeria? YES NO
- 16 If yes name one (1). (a)Endangered Species Act (b) Federal Ministry of Environment Law (c) Decree 11 of 1985 (d) States Environmental laws
17. In your opinion, how aware are the General Public aware about CITES in Nigeria? (On a scale of 1-5) 1. Not aware at all 2. A little bit aware 3. Quite aware 4. Fully aware 5 Very much aware
18. Have you ever heard through public enlightenment campaign about what CITES is and its Roles and responsibilities through any of the following means? (a) Internet (b) newspapers (c) Radio/TV (d) Institutional channel (e) Training (f) Facebook (g)WhatsApp (h)Instagram (i)Tweeter (j) Posters (k) Hand bills (l) Bill boards (j) others (specify).....
19. Please tick as appropriate the best way of communicating the functions of CITES in Nigeria. (a) Internet (b) newspapers (c) Radio/TV (d) Intuitional channel (e) Training (f) Facebook (g)WhatsApp (h)Instagram (i)Tweeter (j) Posters (k) Hand bills (l) Bill boards (j) others (specify).....
20. Do you think CITES should be implemented in Nigeria? YES NO
- 21.Why?(a) It will help Conserve wildlife species(b)It will prevent Extinction (c) It will control trade in Wildlife specimens (d)It will help in abuse of animals (E)All of the above (f) None of the above
22. Mention 2 main points why awareness should be created in Nigeria (a) for better management of CITES. (b) To avoid loss of wildlife resources (c) to avoid sanction by International Organisation (d)for better enforcement of the Wildlife Act
- Administration/Compliance/Education Section**
23. Are you aware of the Endangered Species Actprotects Animals and Plants in Nigeria? YES NO
24. Are you aware the Endangered Species Act is the Domesticated CITES CONVENTION? YES NO
- 25 Do you think the public is well informed about the above the Act? YES NO
- 26.If NO, what could be done to get them informed? (a) Internet (b) newspapers (c) io/TV (d) Intuitional channel (e) Training (f) Face book (g)WhatsApp (h)Instagram (i)Tweeter (j) Posters (k) Hand bills (l) Bill boards (j)Customised band (k) others (specify).....
27. Do you know any animal/plant protected by CITES/ESD? YES NO

28. If yes, please state at least three that you know very well. (a) Elephants (b) Lion (c) Gorillas (d) Rose wood(e) Ebony (f) Mahogany (g) Parrot (h) Pangolin (i) Chimpanzee (j)Python snake(k)Cobra snake (l) Logs of wood (m) (n)

29. Do you know CITES is a mechanism of monitoring the species that are traded regularly?  
YES NO

30. Which of the CITES appendices are traded most? (A) I (B) II (C) III

31. Are you aware there is a normal channel in obtaining CITES permit? YES NO

32. Do people comply with these procedures while exporting CITES listed species? YES NO

33. Have there been any inventories or data on the species traded? YES NO

34. Are you aware of any confiscation of these species or specimens protected by any Enforcement Agencies? YES NO

35. If yes, please state at least three and their appendices  
(a)..... (b).....  
.....(c).....

36. Are you aware that illegal traders/ smugglers of endangered species can be convicted?  
YES NO

37. Do you think that the current penalties stated in the Act are enough for deterrent? YES NO

.....  
38. Do you experience any enforcement challenges with regards to CITES implementation in the course of your duties? YES NO

39. State at least four (a) Finance (b) Lack of personnel at the control posts (c) Lack of capacity building (d) Bureaucratic issues (e) Sophistications of smugglers (f) Lack of synergy amongst Enforcement Agencies (g) lack of awareness by the public (h) conflicts in mandates

40. Do you think Nigeria has problem in compliance with CITES regulations? YES NO

41. If yes, which one is the commonest? (a) Weak laws (b) conflicting mandates (c) lack of collaboration (d) lack of awareness (e) Others (specify)

.....  
42. What other organisations are involved in the management of CITES in Nigeria? (a) Management Authority (b) Scientific Authority (c) Enforcement Authority (d) Certification Authority (e) Licencing Authority (f)Illegal Trade Authority

43. Have you ever attended any training on CITES (a) YES (b) NO

44. How regular are communications with other Critical Stakeholders (a) Regular (b) Not regular (c) Once in a while (d) Never communicated (e) As often as possible.

45. Can you please suggest areas of priorities for improving/better implementation of CITES and wildlife management in Nigeria