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**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL (DESERTIFICATION
CONTROL AND DROUGHT MITIGATION)
REGULATIONS, 2011**

B 399



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**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL (DESERTIFICATION
CONTROL AND DROUGHT MITIGATION)
REGULATIONS, 2011**

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 34 of the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act, 2007 and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I, MR JOHN ODEY, Honourable Minister, Federal Ministry of Environment, hereby make the following regulations—

[28th Day of April, 2011]

Commence-
ment.

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS ON DESERTIFICATION CONTROL

1. This Part shall apply to the control of desertification in all affected areas in Nigeria.

Application.

2. The objectives of this Part of these Regulations are to :

Objectives.

(a) provide an effective and pragmatic regulatory framework for the sustainable use of all areas already affected by desertification and the protection of vulnerable lands ;

(b) sensitize the public on the causes and dangers associated with desertification and the attendant land degradation ;

(c) encourage the sustainable use of fuelwood through the use of more efficient and energy saving devices with a view to encouraging their wider use and adoption at all levels ;

(d) promote the use of alternative sources of energy, including the use of wind, solar, briquettes, coal, gas etc ;

(e) encourage reforestation, reseeding, afforestation and conservation of areas under desertification or vulnerable to same for the rehabilitation of degraded lands ;

(f) attain the 25% national forest cover as prescribed by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) with a view to being self sufficient in wood and other forest resources, including the enhancement of ecological integrity and the abatement of the impacts of climate change ;

(g) ensure sustainable agricultural and range management practices, improved animal husbandry and management of water resources in the desertification prone areas with a view to achieving sustainable livelihood, poverty reduction and wealth creation; through introduction of modern and affordable production technologies to resource poor farming communities ;

(h) promote cooperation with relevant international and non-governmental organisations through partnerships, knowledge sharing and the domestication of such conventions as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought Mitigation (UNCCD), the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to which Nigeria is signatory ; and

(i) sustain and expand areas under forest and tree cover through conservation, protection, rehabilitation of natural vegetations, tree planting and control of forest exploitation, with a view to reversing desertification trend.

Principles.

3. The principles set out hereunder shall be observed in regulating activities in desert prone areas in Nigeria :

(a) *Prevention First*—Priority attention shall be paid to desertified areas while preventing potentially vulnerable areas from being affected ;

(b) integrating combating desertification with development and with sustainable natural resource for utilisation: Desertification control shall be closely combined with socio-economic development and environmental improvement ;

(c) adopting measures suitable to local conditions and preventive facilities according to the intensity of desertification ;

(d) key affected points are used as combating basis to promoting works in the entire prone areas ;

(e) appropriate policies, legal and regulatory instruments are critical for desertification control ;

(f) farmers plant trees up to a minimum of 25 trees per hectare on their farms in the form of hedge planting or just as scattered trees to promote agro forestry practices ; and

(g) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted as required by law, on lands threatened with desertification ;

PART II—REGULATIONS ON DESERTIFICATION CONTROL

Duties of
the Agency.

4.—(1) The Agency, in collaboration with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), States and Local Governments, shall compile an inventory of all already degraded lands and desertification prone areas as listed in Schedules I and II to these Regulations, to determine their status and possible amelioration measures.

(2) The Agency shall periodically monitor and inspect degraded lands for the purpose of updating such afore-mentioned inventories.

(3) The general public, especially the affected communities, shall be consulted in conducting inventory of degraded lands and other related decisions affecting such lands.

5.—(1) Using the inventory data in regulation 4(1) of these Regulations, the States and Local Governments as well as the affected communities shall identify and delineate priority areas for rehabilitation including reforestation, reseedling and afforestation.

The Role of
the States
and Local
Governments.

(2) Pursuant to sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, each affected State and Local Government shall establish yearly afforestation targets of not less than 10 kilometres of shelterbelt and 5 hectares of woodlot.

(3) Pursuant to sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, each affected State and Local Government shall establish yearly rangeland and reseedling targets of not less than 25 hectares and 5 hectares respectively.

(4) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) shall be conducted as required by laws on lands threatened with desertification.

(5) The affected States, Local Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) shall carry out public awareness campaigns among the people to ensure the rational and sustainable use of degraded lands or desert prone areas.

(6) Affected States and Local Governments shall ensure the enforcement of extant laws for the protection and sustainable management of constituted forest and grazing reserves.

6.—(1) The declaration of specially protected areas under desertification or the threat thereon shall be initiated by the Agency in consultation with relevant MDAs on the recommendation of the State or Local Government or both, and a register shall be opened thereon as prescribed in Schedule III.

Declaration
of Specially
Protected
Areas.

(2) The following areas shall be declared as specially Protected Areas :

- (a) areas with sand dune build-ups ;
- (b) areas without vegetation cover ;
- (c) water catchment areas vulnerable to drought and desertification ;
- (d) areas with less than 10% forest cover and 25% grass cover ;

(3) Where the Agency initiates the process of declaring an area or viable ecosystems as protected area under sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, the Agency shall.

- (a) inform the Local and State Governments in writing ;
- (b) ensure that the views of the people inhabiting the areas contiguous to such sensitive ecosystems are incorporated ; and
- (c) ensure the preparation and submission of a report containing the findings pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-regulation.

(4) Where any Local or State Government initiates the process referred to in sub-regulation (1) of this regulation, the said Government shall in consultation with the people and inhabitants of the area carry out the activities provided for in sub-regulations (3)(a)(b) and (c) of this regulation.

(5) The Agency shall consider the reports submitted under sub-regulations (3) and (4) of this regulation and make appropriate recommendations to the Minister.

Desertification
Control
Guidelines.

7.—(1) Any person desiring to carry out any of the regulated activities listed in Schedule IV or extract any resource from a degraded area shall obtain permit from the relevant MDAs, States or Local Governments.

(2) Any person or group of persons that fell trees in the course of carrying out any permitted activity in desertification prone areas, as listed in Schedules I and II to these Regulations, shall bear the responsibility and duty of replanting fourfold the number of trees felled and ensuring survival of the planted trees.

(3) A person shall not be allowed to fell trees in a farm or range land except done for agricultural production in which case logging will be permitted.

(4) All forms of mining except those approved by appropriate authorities shall be prohibited in areas either already degraded or threatened by desertification and in areas declared as specially protected areas.

(5) Areas that are highly degraded and thereby showing visible signs of sand dune build-ups shall be priority areas for biological and mechanical protection in order to attain vegetational resuscitation and a balanced ecosystem.

(6) Extant Laws for the protection and sustainable management of constituted forest, grazing and game reserves shall be jointly enforced between the affected State and the Agency.

(7) In line with regulation 5(2) of these Regulations, States and Local Governments shall set yearly afforestation targets for the establishment of shelterbelts of not less than 25 km/year and woodlots of not less than 10 hectares per year in combination with mechanical protection.

- (8) Unprescribed fires as well as uncontrolled fires are prohibited especially on free rangelands and the use of fires for cultivation or other purposes shall be in compliance with extant State and Local Government Bye-Laws and the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Regulations on bush burning.
- (9) In view of the limiting water resources inherent in the semi-arid and arid lands, adequate irrigational systems shall be provided for all plantations established to control desertification.
- (10) The Agency shall encourage the maintenance of existing grazing reserves, the establishment of new ones, the re-demarcation of existing cattle routes and establishment of water points by relevant MDAs, State and Local Governments to alleviate pastoralist's pressure on degraded environment.
- (11) The Agency shall, in collaboration with relevant MDAs, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs carry out nationwide public enlightenment especially in desertification prone areas, in order to discourage overexploitation of the fragile forests for fuel wood and promote the use of alternative sources of cooking energy such as coal, solar cookers, kerosene, liquefied natural gas (LNG) and the use of efficient wood stoves.
- (12) Land and water, including the inherent forest or vegetational resources shall be utilised in a sustainable manner compatible with the enhancement of the productive and natural potentials of such land to provide goods and services.
- (13) Best practices shall be applied in the afforestation and conservation practices in the semi arid and arid areas, which are naturally vulnerable to desertification and deforestation with a view to combating desertification and improving on the natural ecological systems.
- (14) On-farm soil and water conservation practices shall be applied to improve soil fertility, increase crop production and food security and control erosion using a combination of *agro-silvi-pastoral* system of land use.
- (15) Land areas subject to desertification, deforestation and bush burning, shall be rehabilitated by the establishment of community woodlots and shelterbelts, with multi-purpose tree species and sand dune fixation using both mechanical and biological methods.
- (16) Degraded and desertification prone areas shall be inventoried periodically with a view to producing maps that show changes in vegetational cover over time to guide in rehabilitation decision making.

(17) Rational use of the resources of the semi-arid and arid lands shall be incorporated into the national conservation and development programmes, to include efficient energy saving devices and adoption of good forest and soil management and water conservation practices reinforced by the creation of mass publicity campaign and dissemination of information.

(18) Subject to sustainable utilisation, the following traditional or essential uses shall not be subject to the application of these Regulations except in commercial quantities :

- (a) medicinal plants or parts thereof, edible plants or parts thereof and other non-wood forest produce such as resins, fruits, sponges, nuts etc ;
- (b) any cultivation where the cultivated area is not more than 10% of the total Local Government Area provided cultivation shall be interspersed with fruit trees or economic tree species ; and
- (c) extraction of wood fuel for domestic and subsistence uses.

Permit.

8.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations and notwithstanding any permit issued by State and Local Governments and any other authority, a person shall not carryout any activity in a desertification prone area without a permit issued by the Agency.

(2) The procedure for application for permit including the revocation of such permit is as contained under the National Environmental (Permitting and Licensing) Regulations, 2009.

(3) Any person intending to carry out any activity listed in Schedule IV to these Regulations shall apply to the State for a permit.

Implied
Covenant.

9. It is implied in any permit issued under these Regulations that the holder of any permit shall :

(a) not substantially affect the vegetation, hydrology and ecological characteristics of the area beyond the terms and conditions contained in the permit ;

(b) not assign the permit to any other person without the consent of the issuing Authority ; and

(c) within a period of two (2) years after the expiration or revocation of the permit, restore the area to as near the state it was as possible prior to the commencement of the permitted activities.

Duties of
Land
Owners and
users.

10.—(1) Every landowner, occupier or user of property sited in a degraded land shall have a duty to prevent the deforestation and degradation of the desertification prone areas; and the onus rests on him to maintain the values of the land.

(2) Any person who neglects or refuses to protect the occupied land from degradation under sub-regulation (1) of this regulation commits an offence.

PART III—GENERAL PROVISIONS ON DROUGHT MITIGATION

11. This part shall apply to all areas affected by drought in the event of occurrence.

Application.

12. The objectives of Part III of these Regulations are to :

Objectives.

(a) ensure that appropriate proactive measures are taken to alleviate the impacts of drought at occurrence ;

(b) ensure that proper criteria for declaring drought emergencies are established, so that such declarations are followed up with various mitigation and response activities ;

(c) ensure proper definition of the duties and responsibilities of all agencies with respect to drought management ;

(d) identify mitigation actions which can be employed to address vulnerabilities and reduce drought impacts ; and

(e) identify the principal activities, groups or areas mostly at risk during drought and develop mitigating actions to reduce the impacts of drought.

13.—(1) Resources in drought-prone areas of Nigeria shall be sustainably utilised in view of the inherent fragile nature of the ecosystem typical of the arid and semi-arid lands.

Principles.

(2) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by law is mandatory for all major activities to ensure that drought-prone areas are not further exposed to high risks of environmental degradation.

(3) Proactive measures, rather than reactive, in terms of accurate prediction of the onset of drought, provision of relief materials, provision of alternative sources of water for affected people and livestock are essential to mitigate the impact of drought.

(4) Watershed areas where the impact of drought is likely to be severe such as the arid and semi-arid areas, shall be sustainably managed in compliance with the National Environmental (Protection of Watershed, Mountainous, Hilly

and Catchment Areas) Regulations 2009, to ensure the preservation of the ecological integrity of the Watershed ecosystem and therefore the availability of adequate sources of water (lakes, dams, rivers, streams etc.) especially in times of drought.

PART IV—REGULATIONS ON DROUGHT MITIGATION

Duties of the Agency.

14.—(1) The Agency shall monitor and enforce compliance with policies, plans and programmes as stated in the National Drought Preparedness Plan and Drought and Desertification Policy of the Federal Ministry of Environment (2007) including the enforcement of the regulations hereby set out to ensure that the impact of drought is appreciably mitigated.

(2) The Agency in collaboration with the MDAs, States, Local Governments, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs shall conduct public enlightenment campaigns on deforestation and afforestation and drought mitigation in areas likely to be severely affected by drought to discourage its environmental consequences.

Duties of Relevant Line Ministries, Departments, Agency.

15.—(1) Relevant Line MDAs shall constitute a Federal Level Enforcement Team as listed in Schedule V to these Regulations in accordance with the National Drought Preparedness Plan (2007) by the Federal Ministry of Environment.

(2) The Federal Level Enforcement Team or Committee shall provide leadership and coordinate the mitigation activities of the State and Local Government Enforcement Teams.

Duties of the State Enforcement Team.

16.—(1) The State Government shall constitute a State Level Enforcement Team with composition as listed in Schedule VI to these Regulations and in accordance the Drought Preparedness Action Plan (2007) of the Federal Ministry of Environment.

(2) The State Level Enforcement Team shall coordinate actions, implement mitigation and response programmes and make policy recommendations at State level.

Duties of the Local Government Enforcement Team.

17.—(1) All drought affected Local Governments shall constitute a Local Government Level Enforcement Team with composition as listed in Schedule VII to these Regulations and in accordance with the Drought Preparedness Action Plan (2007) of the Federal Ministry of Environment.

(2) The Monitoring Team shall liaise with the affected communities to implement mitigation efforts and policy recommendations at Local Government level.

18. The Agency shall ensure, through public enlightenment and enforcement that—

Drought
Mitigation.

(a) Communities that are vulnerable to the impacts of drought shall adopt better agricultural practices, water conservation techniques and rainwater harvesting techniques for both farming and domestic uses.

(b) For purposes of farming and livestock production, the following best practices shall be promoted among drought-prone communities :

(i) zero tillage or minimum tillage during crop production.

(ii) cultivation of drought-resistant, early maturing crop varieties.

(iii) the adoption of mixed cropping to reduce the risks associated with mono-cultural production system.

(iv) the establishment of grain buffer stocks and food subsidy programme shall be encouraged at Local Government levels.

(v) semi-intensive livestock production under the recommended carrying capacity of the land with watering points and supplementary feeds.

19.—(1) The Agency, in collaboration with relevant line MDAs including Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) shall encourage the establishment of crisis counselling centres to provide advisory services on health matters associated with drought, nutritional and food security including dissemination of public information on the dangers of drought such as heat stress, fire risk and poor water quality.

Health and
Nutrition.

(2) The Agency in collaboration with relevant institutions, shall encourage the acquisition and stockpiling of supplementary feeds for drought period.

20. The Agency, shall in collaboration with relevant MDAs, ensure adequate control of bush burning through enforcement of extant laws, regulations and guidelines to protect ecosystems integrity during drought.

Prevention
of Wildfire.

PART V—GENERAL

21.—(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of these Regulations commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding One Million Naira (₦1,000,000.00) or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment and an additional fine of ten thousand naira (₦10,000.00) for everyday that the offence subsists.

Offences and
Penalty.

(2) Any corporate body that violates the provisions of these Regulations, shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not less than Five Million Naira (₦5,000,000.00) and an additional fine of Fifty Thousand Naira (₦50,000.00) for everyday that the offence subsists.

22. In these Regulations—

“Agency” means the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) ;

“Afforestation” means establishment of a new forest by planting trees on a non forested land: conversion of a long period bare or cultivated land into forest; the process of establishing a forest on land that is not a forest or has not been a forest for long time by planting trees or their seeds ;

“Agro-silvi-pastoral” means a land use system which combines crop, forestry and livestock production either sequentially or simultaneously on the same land in a homestead farm mostly practiced in semi-arid zones ;

“Alternative source” means other available source of energy apart from fuel wood that can be used to serve the purpose for which fuel wood served ;

“Arid area” means an area or region that is characterised by a severe lack of available water to the extent of hindering or even preventing the growth and development of plants and animal life ;

“Cattle route” means the designated route by which cattle are moving from place to place in search of food and water ;

“Commercial quantity” means appropriate or sufficient quantity for the purposes of trading ;

“Director General” means Director General/Chief Executive Officer of NESREA ;

“Deforestation” means the removal of the productive vegetation of a forest or essentially the conversion of forest to “other” land uses or wasteland having a tree cover of less than 10 percent ;

“Degraded land” means the area which has lost part of its capacity for biological productivity either in the context of agro ecosystems or as native communities of vegetation ;

“Desertification” means land degraded in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climate variations and human activities ;

“Desert” means a barren or desolated area especially a dry often sandy region of little rainfall, extreme temperature and sparse vegetation ;

“Desertification prone area” means the region of hot, dry desert or undulating surface composed of sand dunes separated by sandy plains and low barren hills ;

“Drought” means a prolonged and abnormal moisture deficiency, an atmospheric phenomenon or natural condition, local or regional, characterised by deficiency of precipitation for average use for a period of time longer

than the dependent systems can accommodate such that the ecological functions of the affected ecosystems are profoundly hampered ;

"Drought mitigation" means the condition under which a drought induced water supply emergency exists specifying the action that should be taken in response, e.g. water conservation, water availability outlook etc. ;

"Drought prone area" means the specific area where there used to be lack of precipitation for raising crops and water animal for long and extended period of abnormally dry weather that causes water shortage and crop damage ;

"Hydrology" means the study of water on the earth and in the atmosphere, its distribution, uses and conservation ;

"Irrigational system" means the artificial system of application of water to the soil usually for assisting in growing crops ;

"Land Owner" means the original or legal owner of a specific area of land in Arid and Semi-arid area ;

"Looping" means silvi - cultural operations of harvesting tree branches and leaves for the dual purpose of feeding livestock while ensuring sunlight penetration to encourage crops or vegetational undergrowth ;

"Minister" means Federal Minister in charge of matters connected with the environment ;

"Occupier" means a person in occupation of any land on which there is a Drought or Desertification ;

"Person" includes natural and artificial persons ;

"Pasture land" means a field covered with grass or herbage and suitable for grazing by livestock ;

"Reforestation" means the re-establishment of forest and vegetation of exploited or clear felled forests within a period not less and more than 50 years ;

"Relevant MDAs" means Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies ;

"Sand dune" means a ridge or hill of sand created by the wind; found in arid and semi-arid, desert or near lake or oceans ;

"Shelter belt" is a plantation usually made up of one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in such a manner as to protect the land against violent winds ;

"Soil conservation" means the management of soil to prevent or reduce soil erosion and depletion by wind and water ;

"Specially protected area" means any area of inter-tidal or sub-tidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora and fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or the entire enclosed environment ;

“*Watershed*” means a ridge of high land dividing two areas that are drained by different river systems ;

“*Water resources*” means all the water bodies fresh, salt, underground and surface that supply water for food production and other essential uses ;

“*Water provision*” means the supply of groundwater and surface water in a given area ;

“*Wetland*” means a lowland area, such as marsh or swamp that is saturated with moisture, especially when regarded as the natural habitat of wildlife ;

“*Wildlife*” means wild animals or vegetation; especially animals living in a natural, un domesticated state ;

“*Woodlot*” means a private area restricted to growing of forest trees e.g. Timber for building materials or for fuel.

Citation.

23. These Regulations may be cited as the National Environmental (Desertification Control and Drought Mitigation) Regulations, 2011.

PART VI—SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE I *Regulations 4(1) and 7(2)*

LIST OF FRONTLINE STATES/DESERTIFICATION PRONE AREAS IN NIGERIA

- (1) Adamawa
- (2) Bauchi
- (3) Borno
- (4) Gombe
- (5) Jigawa
- (6) Kano
- (7) Katsina
- (8) Kebbi
- (9) Sokoto
- (10) Yobe
- (11) Zamfara

SCHEDULE II *Regulations 4 and 7(2)*

LIST OF DESERTIFICATION THREATENED OR BUFFER ZONE STATES

- (1) Benue
- (2) Federal Capital Territory (FCT)
- (3) Kaduna
- (4) Kogi
- (5) Kwara
- (6) Nasarawa
- (7) Niger
- (8) Plateau
- (9) Taraba

REGISTER OF SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

Registration No. NESREA/DPA :

Affected Area with details :

Location (village, LGA) :

Activities being carried out in the area :

Nature of Environmental Degradation :

Occurring : 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

Likely to occur : 1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

Remarks :

Date

Signature

SCHEDULE IV

Regulations 7(1) and 8(3)

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES IN THE ARID AND SEMI ARID AREA

- (1) Felling of trees or cutting of branches without permit.
- (2) Land clearing.
- (3) Earth disturbing activities.
- (4) Extraction of specific resources for export or commercial uses without permit contrary to the Regulations on Access and Benefit Sharing, 2008.
- (5) Bush burning.
- (6) Grazing.
- (7) Cultivation of marginal land.
- (8) Agriculture without permit.

SCHEDULE V *Regulations 15(1)*

COMPOSITION OF THE FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT TEAM

The membership of the Federal Enforcement Team shall be as follows :

1. Federal Ministry of Environment (Coordinating Agency).
2. Federal Ministry of Water Resources.
3. Federal Ministry of Aviation (Nigerian Metrological Agency).
4. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
5. Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (Biotechnology).
6. Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation Agency.
7. Federal Ministry of Finance.
8. Federal Ministry of Women Affairs.
9. Federal Ministry of Education (Secondary and Tertiary).
10. Federal Ministry of Inter-Governmental Affairs, Youth Development and Special Duties.
11. Federal Ministry of Integration and Co-operation in Africa.
12. Federal Ministry of Power and Steel.
13. Federal Ministry of Justice.
14. Federal Ministry of Health.
15. Federal Ministry of Defence.
16. Federal Ministry of Youth Development.
17. Federal Road Safety Corps
18. National Orientation Agency.
19. National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).
20. National Space research Development Agency.
21. National Council on Shelterbelt, Afforestation, Flood and Coastal Erosion.
22. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA).
23. National Planning Commission.
24. National Population Commission.
25. National Parks .
26. Energy Commission of Nigeria.
27. Ecological Fund Office (The Presidency).
28. Chairman, Senate Committee on Environment.
29. Chairman, House Committee on Environment.

30. Development Partners.
31. Representative of Financial Institutions.
32. Universities.
33. The Nigeria Police.
34. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps.
35. NGOs and CBOs (including Red Cross).

SCHEDULE VI

Regulations 16(1)

COMPOSITION OF THE STATE ENFORCEMENT TEAM

The membership of the State Enforcement Team shall be as follows :

1. Secretary to the State Government.
2. Ministry of Environment (Co-ordinating Agency).
3. Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Ministry of Water Resources.
5. Ministry of Finance.
6. Ministry of Women Affairs.
7. Ministry of Information.
8. Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs.
9. Ministry of Education.
10. Ministry of Health.
11. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA).
12. State Field Office, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD).
13. State Field Office, Federal Ministry of Environment
14. State Metrological Inspectors.
15. Managing Directors of River Basin Authorities.
16. Chairman, House of Assembly Committee on Environment.
17. Comptroller of Customs.
18. Comptroller of Immigration.
19. Commissioner of Police.
20. NGOs, CBOs and FBOs (including Red Cross, etc.)

SCHEDULE VII

Regulations 17(1)

COMPOSITION OF THE LOCAL ENFORCEMENT TEAM

The membership of the Local Enforcement Team shall be as follows :

1. Chairman, Local Government.
2. Head of Agriculture.
3. Head of Health Services.
4. Head of Information.
5. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA).
6. Divisional Forestry Officer.
7. Divisional Police Officer.
8. Representative of Traditional Rulers Council.
9. Two Representatives of Religious Organisations.
10. NGOs, CBOs and FBOs (including Red Cross).

MADE at Abuja this 28th day of April, 2011.

MR JOHN ODEY
Honourable Minister,
Federal Ministry of Environment