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In determining the legal issues here , the issues are as follows; Whether there was an EIA, Whether there was a transfer of LMO( Living Modified Organisms), Whether LMO caused an adverse effect on biological diversity ,Whether there was an EIA between the exporting and the importing countries and lastly Whether the Chadian authorities will be liable. EIA is a formal process by which a proposed activity with potentially significant environmental, social and economic costs is studied with a view in evaluating its impacts, examining alternative approaches and developing measures to prevent or mitigate the negative impacts . Summarily, an EIA is an information gathering process through which environmental impacts potentially resulting from a proposed project are identified and assessed early in planning process, thereby enabling decision makers to make informed decisions on whether or not to grant approval or consent to that project. EIA is so important because it is a preventive tool that enables the anticipation and minimization of the negative effects of development. It informs decision makers of the environmental consequences of a project or decision, It serves to integrate environmental matters into other spheres of decision making .EIA helps to shape development as a manner that prevents harm to the environment. The principle of prevention stipulates the use of special techniques such as risk analysis and assessment of the potential effect of planned activities to reduce or eliminate environmental harm to the community.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) , known informally as the Biodiversity Convention, is a multilateral treaty. The Convention has three main goals including, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. In other words, its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen a s the key document regarding sustainable development. The Convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993 . CBD has two supplementary agreements namely- I, Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol.

The Cartagena protocol is an international treaty governing the movements of living modified organisms (LMO) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another . It was adopted on 29 January 2000 as a supplementary agreement to the CBD and entered into force on 11 September 2003. It aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and the use of living modified organisms(LMO) . It adopts the precautionary principle in its preamble and in articles 1 and 11(8), to the effect that lack of scientific certainty due to insufficient relevant scientific information and knowledge regarding the extent of the potential adverse effects of a living modified organisms on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity , also taking into account risks to human health, shall not prevent a Party from taking a decision with regard to the import of living modified organisms in order to avoid or minimize such potential adverse effects. Article 1 sets out the objective of the Cartagena Protocol , which is to contribute to the safe handling and travel of this LMO . Article 4 includes the trans boundary movement , transit ,handling and the use of all LMO that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The primary governance tool employed by the Cartagena Protocol is the Advanced Informed Agreement (AIA) as set out in Article 7. The procedure is designed to ensure that before an LMO is imported into a country for the first time for international introduction into the environment, the Party of Import is notified about the proposed import, receives full information about the LMO and its intended us, Has an opportunity to assess the risks associated with that LMO and to decide whether or not to allow the import. Article 23 promotes public awareness , education and participation regarding the safe transfer ,handling and use of the LMO in relation to conservation and sustainable development and also taking into consideration human lives too. Article 19 includes the designation of competent national authorities and national focal points to act on its behalf with respect to its protocol. Article 22 on capacity building provides that Parties are to cooperate in the developing and strengthening of resources and access to and transfer of technology and know how in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CBD. Article 33 provides that each Party will monitor the implementation of its obligations under the Protocol, and report on measures that they have taken to implement it. Lastly Article 25 talks about illegal trans boundary movement of LMO .

My advice to the people of Goro Dowon community are , That the trans boundary movement of the LMO was illegal to start with which is contained in Article 25 of the Cartagena Protocol , also the Chadian Authorities should come and carry their living modified organisms(LMO) away and profer solutions to the damages that they have caused . There should also be a negotiation about what they want or the solutions to the problems already caused. Then if negotiation fails them, then mediation comes into effect. Lastly the community can take the matter to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Hague in the Netherlands, Europe for them to handle the matter judiciously.etc.