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The above cases can be linked to threats to Africa biological diversity. Such include inappropriate agricultural method;

(i.) Over-harvesting of natural resources; climate changes; land based marine pollution as well as degradation of waters which pose significant threats to biological and crop diversity, as a result, modern society faces decreased biodiversity in nature caused by increased uniformity in agriculture, and health related problems with nutrition caused by industrialization in food production. Conversion to organic farming increases biodiversity, because of diversification in crops and decreased intensity in control of weed. For us to understand legal actions to take in order to address the issues in the above case; we are to establish objectives such as:

A. to understanding what biodiversity and genetic resources entail. B. To appraise the existing international legal and regulatory frameworks which include treaties and convention regarding bio and crop diversity in Nigeria. C. The Legal actions to be taken.

It is known that these GMOs (genetic modified organisms) help to ensure a secure food supply, and help to fight malnutrition; they would also have negative impacts and adverse effects in the locality and environment. GE crops paired with their pesticide counterparts wreak havoc on the environment through:

a. The Increase of herbicide use

b. The increase of herbicide-resistant weeds

c. The contamination of organic and conventional (non-GMO) crops as seen in the above case scenario where MXZ19 grains is seen to have a disastrous effect on the natural grain planted alongside in Doro Gowon Community.

Use of these GMOs should also prove to be harmful to humans as it poses significant health risks some of which include;

1. Toxicity-

2. Allergic Reactions

3. Antibiotic Resistance

These harmful and adverse effects described above could potentially have a negative impact on the Doro Gowon community thereby posing a monumental threat to the agricultural output and reputation of the community.

 In order to deal with the use of these genetic resources as well as combating the decline of crop and biodiversity, a number of international treaties and conventions were implemented to improve biodiversity, for example, The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO 2003). As well as the Nagoya Protocol On Access To Genetic Resources And The Fair And Equitable Sharing Of Benefits Arising From Their Utilization (2010).

 The Nagoya Protocol being a supplementary agreement to the CBD applies to genetic resources that are covered by the CBD as well as traditional knowledge (TK) associated with genetic resources and to the benefits arising from their utilization. Genetic resources are mentioned in one of the three headline objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as shown in

**Article 15**;which covers access to genetic resources including issues of rights, origin, access and informed consent. This Protocol also provides for clear rules to be established by provider countries concerning access to their genetic resources; such rules should provide for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources- **Article 17**.

 **Article 6**(3) ;

(a) requires that legislative, administrative, or policy measures taken by a Party provide for legal certainty, clarity, and transparency. Legal certainty, clarity, and transparency are vital for the ABS (access benefit-sharing) process, as they have the ability to facilitate access to and use of genetic resources and contribute to MAT in line with the aims of the CBD.

 **Article 13 ;**

(a) of The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, talks about the benefit-sharing in the Multilateral System through the exchange of information, whereby the Contracting Parties are agree to make available information which shall, inter alia, encompass catalogues and inventories, information on technologies, results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, including characterization, evaluation and utilization, regarding those plant genetic resources for food and agriculture under the Multilateral System. Such information shall be made available, where non-confidential, subject to applicable law and in accordance with national capabilities.

 Because to their failure to share the relevant information as regards to the adverse effect which the supplied grains would have on the soil, this in turn destroyed the organic grains being grown alongside the MXZ19; The result of which also made the soil virulent, rendering the soil unsuitable for agriculture. This destroyed the agricultural sector of the Doro community.

What the people of doro community are to do is to establish a petition to be filed to the federal government through the Ministry Of Agriculture which would in turn be forwarded to the International Court Of Justice as a local government cannot bring a legal action against a state. This is the actions which should be taken if the community make the Chadian authority pay what they did to them.

**REFERENCES**

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

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