



Analysis of national legal frameworks that may contribute to reducing the risk of extinction of wildlife in six (6) countries in West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Niger and Senegal)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

MAY 2022

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

- Page 01

1. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Page 02

1.1. THE NON-BINDING UNIVERSAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1.2. THE BINDING UNIVERSAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1.3. REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL

1.4. COMMUNITY LAW LEVEL

- Page 03

2. ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Page 04

3. ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS

- Page 06

4. ANALYSIS OF WEAKNESSES

- Page 07

5. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

- Page 09

INTRODUCTION

According to the WWF report, biodiversity including plant or animal species, is rapidly declining. The 2020 Living Planet Index (LPI) shows an average decline of 68% of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes etc. The risk of extinction of plants is comparable to that of mammals.

The six (6) countries in the study (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Niger and Senegal) have made progress to reinforce their legal frameworks aimed at protecting and sustainably managing endangered wildlife species. Even so, they are faced with major constraints that hamper their fight against illegal operations and trade in wildlife species and the risks of extinction.

Carried out on behalf of the Central and West Africa Programme of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN-PACO), under the Regional Governance of Protected Areas of West Africa Project, the study was completed in July 2021.

The main objective of this study was to produce and provide an analysis on the updating of relevant national legal frameworks that may contribute to the reduction of the risks of extinction in the six (6) countries most affected by the issue of wildlife extinction or serve as transit points in the trafficking of live protected animals (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Niger and Senegal).

The work entailed producing a repertoire of existing legal texts that applicable to the protection of endangered species on one hand, and providing an interview guide to the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Animals and Plants) focal points in the concerned countries on the other hand. The analysis of data retrieved from these interviews as well as documents regarding national legal frameworks has enabled a profound legal analysis to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the legal arsenal in place, with a variety of recommendations. The same process has been applied to institutional frameworks tackling wildlife extinction whose constituent elements are made up of public and private actors who do not always have the same means and motivations.

Recommendations were provided in the form of proposals to update legal texts, some of which are outdated, whilst others require an adoption of implementing texts, or simply a complete overhaul on the law concerning wildlife. These proposals are based on elements of justification which consider the need to adapt national law to international law, as well as the need to consider the institutional aspects and financial mechanisms for the implementation of international conventions and community law texts (ECOWAS2 and/or UEMOA3 subscribed to by the six (6) countries covered by the study.



The six (6) countries covered by the study have not only ratified the same conventions at the international level, but are often stakeholders of the same regional conventions and belong to almost all the same regional integration bodies.

At the international level, the report makes a distinction between a binding and a non-binding legal framework.

1.1.

THE NON-BINDING UNIVERSAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

With regards to the non-binding legal framework, the following three texts were recorded :

- Agenda 21 which makes provisions for the management of damaged ecosystems and the regeneration of threatened or endangered species etc. among others;
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) notably [SDG 14](#) [Protection of life below water: conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources]; [SDG 15](#) [Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, sustainably managing the forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss]; and
- Aichi Targets with the main objective of putting an end to biodiversity erosion.

1.2.

THE BINDING UNIVERSAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Seven (7) texts were looked at namely :

- The Washington [CITES](#) of 3 March 1973;
- The Convention on Biodiversity of 5 June 1992;
- The Ramsar Convention of 2 February 1971 on wetlands of international importance especially such as water bird habitats;
- The Bonn Convention on Migratory Species ([CMS](#));
- The 1972 Paris Convention on the protection of natural and cultural world heritage;
- The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ([UNFCCC](#)); and
- The 2000 Cartagena Protocol on biosafety

The most successful aspects in the implementation of these international conventions by the countries covered by the study are the adoption of legislation and regulations for the protection of the environment in general and the conservation of species in particular.

1.3.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL

The report listed :

- The Agreement on the Conservation of African Migratory Waterbirds, commonly known as the [AEWA](#) Agreement of 16 June 1995;
- The Maputo Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural resources (*Maputo, 2003*);
- The Abidjan Convention of 23 March 1981 on the Preservation of the Marine Environment and Coastal Zones of the West, Central and Southern African region;
- The Agreement to combat poaching in the W zone between Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger of 12 July 1984;
- The Agreement on the Concerted Management of the W Cross-border Biosphere Reserve signed in 2008;
- The Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of the Gambia and the Republic of Senegal for the Cross-border management of protected areas; and
- The Tripartite Agreement on the Harmonized Management of Protected Areas of the W-Arly-Pendjari cross-border complex between Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger, (*WAP Agreement*) signed on 13 May 2019.

The report distinguishes the UEMOA texts from that of ECOWAS. In fact, 6 countries fall under ECOWAS and 4 of them under UEMOA (*Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal*). These intergovernmental organizations have laid out policies and decreed acts especially regulations and directives on the environment in general and natural resources in particular. These acts and policies aim at harmonizing community policies and regulations within their respective Member States.

Note however that the UEMOA texts are more comprehensive than those of ECOWAS in this respect.

On the UEMOA texts, there are:

- Supplementary Act N°001/CCEG/UEMOA on the adoption of the UEMOA Common Environmental Improvement Policy (CEIP), adopted in 2008;
- Regulation N°04/2007/CM/UEMOA on the establishment and mode of functions of the Consultative Committee on the harmonization of policies and legislations of UEMOA Member States on fishing and aquaculture;
- Additional Protocol N°2 of 1996 on UEMOA sectoral policies;
- Regulation N°03/2007/CM/UEMOA regarding the setting up of a UEMOA Regional Biosafety Programme (PRB/UEMOA);
- Order N°03/2014/CM/UEMOA, instituting a common monitoring and surveillance regime for fishing within UEMOA, and;
- Order N°04/2014/CM/UEMOA, on a common sustainable management of marine resources in UEMOA Member States.

On the ECOWAS texts, there are:

- Supplementary Act A/SA.4/12/08 on the adoption of the ECOWAS Environmental Policy (ECOWEP);
- Regulation C/REG.21/11/10 of 26 November 2010, on the harmonization of the structural framework and operational rules with respect to plant, animal and food safety within the ECOWAS region;
- Regulation C/REG.14/12/12 of 2 December 2012 on the adoption of processes to harmonize ECOWAS standards.

With respect to policies and programmes, there is also the 2008 ECOWAS Environmental Policy, the Convergence Plan for the Management and Sustainable Use of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa, adopted in September 2013.

The extent of implementation of these directives and regulations have been presented for each country. However, most of the texts adopted by the countries covered predate the two Directives but take into account some of their provisions. Nevertheless, as part of the transposition of UEMOA 2014 Orders N°03 and N°04 of 2014, Niger recently adopted Act N°2021-003 of 16 March 2021 on the Fisheries and Aquaculture regime.



All the countries covered in this study have a legal body on the management and conservation of threatened wildlife species.

A series of analyses of texts were conducted on conservation, operation and trade in endangered species, captive breeding, translocation and the release of wildlife species in the six (6) countries covered in the study.

In fact, countries in the [ECOWAS](#) and [UEMOA](#) region are increasingly witnessing a constitutional consecration of the management of the environment and natural resources, which shows the superior political will of States to better preserve their natural resources.

For example, [Art. 25.2](#) and [25.3](#) of Senegal's constitution respectively state "(...) Public powers have the obligation to preserve, restore essential ecological procedures, ensure the responsible management of species and ecosystems, preserve the diversity and integrity of genetic heritage (...). Additionally, under the terms of [article 22](#) al. In fine of the Guinean constitution of [20 March 2020](#), it is stated that the State must ensure "the preservation and protection of the cultural and natural heritage from all forms of degradation". Natural heritage also includes threatened species. Also, [Act N°90-32 of 11 December 1990](#) of the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, revised by [Act N°2019-40 of 7 November 2019](#) guarantees that all citizens have the right to a healthy, satisfactory and sustainable environment. The constitution of Burkina Faso ([Constitution of 2 June 1991 \(revised version of Act N°033-2012/AN of 11 June 2012\)](#)), in its [Article 29](#) stipulates that: "the right to a healthy environment is recognized; the protection, defence and promotion of the environment is the duty of all". In Ghana's case, [article 41 \(k\)](#) of the 1992 constitution of the Fourth Republic (chapter VI) stipulates that, Ghanaian citizens must protect and safeguard the environment. Finally, the Nigerian constitution ([Constitution of 25 November 2010](#)) grants the protection of natural resources and [article 149](#) stipulates that: "the State exercises its sovereignty over natural resources and the underground, (...)".

Furthermore, existing legislation in each of the six (6) countries covered by the study demonstrate the awareness of West African countries of the decline of wildlife and the need to take measures to preserve it.

For example, in Benin, [Act N°2002-16 of 18 October 2004](#) on wildlife in the Republic of Benin, sets fundamental principles and general conditions of protection, management and development of animals and their habitats by implementing measures of conservation, development and sustainable use of wild animals and their habitats.

In Burkina Faso, Decree [N°2017-237/PRES/PM/MEEVCC/MINEFID/MCIA/MRAH /MUSR/MJDHPC](#) on conditions of possession, transfer, circulation, import, export and re-export of live wild animals and hunting products, determine the conditions of possession, transfer, circulation, import, export and re-export of live wild animals and hunting products, in accordance with the provisions of the Forestry Code.

In Guinea, Ordinary Law [L/2018/0049/ AN of 20 June 2018](#), in the Protection of Wild Animals Code and regulation on hunting serve as the rules of protection and management of wildlife and constitute the fundamental text to combat the extinction of threatened wildlife species.



In Ghana, reference should be made to the Wildlife Preservation Act, [Act 43 \(1961\)](#) with amendments ([1983 and 1999](#)). This law defines and sets the legal basis for the preservation of wild animals. It is supplemented by the Wildlife Conservation Regulations, 1971 685 and subsequent amendments.

In Niger, Act N° 98-07 of 29 April 1998, establishing the hunting and wildlife protection regime in Niger (currently undergoing revision) defines the hunting and wildlife protection regime; and [Act N°2019-47 of 24 October 2019](#) covering repression on infractions in connection with international trade in threatened plant and wildlife species in Niger applies to the International Trade of Plant and Wildlife Species found in annexes I,II,III of the [CITES](#) Convention or covered in annex IV as defined by that convention.

In the case of Senegal, the reference text constitutes [Act N°86-04 of 24 January 1986](#) in the Hunting and Wildlife Protection Code. It includes provisions on the trade in endangered species in annex I. It constitutes the first Senegalese text to implement [CITES](#) but does not state sanctions in the event of infractions concerning hunting of partially or fully protected species. Given that the code is being revised, there is the opportunity to add the [CITES](#) Convention annex III list and to adapt it to international conventions that predate it such as [AEWA](#).

These analyses have been made to better understand the threats that constitute illegal operations and trade in wildlife species, taking into account the contribution of captive breeding and translocation in the reduction of endangerment of wildlife species.

This exercise has made it possible to produce a repertoire of national, international and community legal texts and instruments on the conservation of endangered species, captive breeding, translocation and the release of wildlife species in the 6 countries targeted in the mission.

Also, state, private and intergovernmental actors and institutions involved in the ex-situ conservation of threatened animal species, captive breeding, translocation and the release of wildlife species have been listed and identified for each country.

The analyses of stakeholders, policies and strategies, and legislation in connection with the protection of endangered wildlife have also been made in these countries. These analyses brought to light the strengths and weaknesses of the legal framework in the different countries.





In reading the texts, it is observed that all the countries covered by the study have made remarkable efforts in putting together legislative texts covering all aspects of management of the environment in general and the campaign against the extinction of endangered species in particular.

The major strength of the current legal framework is in the process of revision and/or the development of new legislations and regulations:

In Burkina Faso, [Act N°003- 2011/AN of 5 April 2011](#) in the Forestry Code in Burkina Faso is at the heart of the conservation of the biodiversity in that it aims to ensure the sustainable management of its constituent elements. It takes into account the issue of wildlife breeding and the promotion of ranching. Remarkable efforts have been made in the process of revision and/or development of new regulations: Decree [N°2017-238/PRES/PM/MEEVCC](#) on list [A](#) and [B](#) of the protection of wildlife species and Decree [N°2018- 0455 /PRES/PM/ MESRSII MINEFIDIMEEVCCIMS](#) on the conditions for public participation in decision-making concerning biotechnology.

In Guinea, the fundamental text for the management of wildlife lies in Ordinary Law [L/2018/0049/ AN of 20 June 2018](#) in the Wildlife Preservation Code and regulations on hunting. This text is a generalist and inclusive approach dealing with the aspects of breeding and the release of wildlife species since there is no distinction between marine and terrestrial wildlife. This is a great opening for breeding and the release of all wildlife species.

Additionally, Act [L/2017/060/AN of 12 December 2017](#) on the Forestry Code of the Republic of Guinea provides for a list of species fully or partially protected in accordance with [CITES](#) and the [IUCN](#) classification while making sanctions more coercive. Finally, Act [L/2019/0034/AN of 4 July 2019](#) on the Environmental code contains legal provisions which support the protection of threatened species (*Art.79 states: "The operations of breeding, trade, renting, transit of non-domestic animals as well as the operation of establishments intended for the presentation of live specimens of local and exotic wildlife to the public, on national territory, shall be subject to authorization issued by the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife"*). The lists of threatened species are regularly updated as shown by the following regulations: Joint Order [A/2020/ 1590/MEEF/ MPAEM/SGG](#) on the protection of wildlife and plant species in the Republic of Guinea and Order [A/2020/ 1591/MEEF/CAB/SGG](#) on the protection of wildlife species in the Republic of Guinea.

In Ghana, systems have been established to regulate and restrict access to wildlife resources. These include the [1961](#) Law on the preservation of wild animals. (*Wild Animal Preservation Act, Act 43*) which was formed to secure animals by conserving representative samples of various ecosystems from Ghana, from the Wildlife Reserves Regulations [L.I.710 of 1971](#) and Regulation on the conservation of wildlife (*Wildlife Conservation Regulations, 1971 685 and subsequent amendments*).

In Niger, the legal framework on the conservation of threatened species has been significantly enhanced with the recent adoption of the following legislations: Act [N°2019-47 of 24 October 2019](#) on the repression of infractions in connection with international trade in endangered wildlife species in Niger, Act [N°2021-003 of 16 March 2021](#) on the Fishing and Aquaculture regime in Niger, and Act [N°2021-003 of 16 March 2021](#) on the Fishing and Aquaculture regime in Niger.



In Benin, Act N°2002-16 of 18 October 2004 on Wildlife regime constitutes the fundamental text for the protection of endangered wildlife species in Benin. As such, particularly rare or endangered species are fully protected and listed under category A (article 31) and relatively rare and non-endangered species are partially protected and listed under category B (article 33). This helps to combat the extinction of these species.

4.



ANALYSIS OF WEAKNESSES



The analysis of the national and institutional legal framework in relation to the provisions of the conventions, ratified by the States covered by the study, has enabled the discovery of shortcomings such as the following:

The analysis of the national and institutional legal framework in relation to the provisions of the conventions, ratified by the States covered by the study, has enabled the discovery of shortcomings such as the following:

- **A weak transposition of some conventions on wildlife species into national law**

The fundamental texts about the environment provide for the adoption of specific texts that touch on all aspects of conservation of endangered wildlife species such as regulation governing hunting, fishing, capture and marketing (export, import, transit and re-export).

But it is obvious that many of the texts to be adopted in application of these provisions are delayed.

In Ghana for example, the transposition of the conventions (CITES and the Convention on Climate Change) into national law and international agreements signed by Ghana is limited. Additionally, legal principles have been inserted into the codes, but then require additional texts (such as decrees) to provide a mechanism by which various aspects of the code would be implemented.

It is important to note that in addition to the cases in Ghana and Guinea, the transposition of UEMOA directives according to community law regulations thus constitutes for each of the other states concerned in the study (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal) a form of participation in harmonization of their national legal texts. A weak transposition may therefore be a limitation in the application of the legal rules adopted.

- **The absence of specific provisions for animal breeding, release, transfer and translocation in the fundamental texts applicable to wild animals**

The fundamental texts make no provisions with regard to translocation of wild animal species. In fact, out of the six (6) countries covered by the study, only Burkina Faso has partially met the CITES standards on animal breeding and the issue has been well addressed through Act N°003- 2011/AN du 5 April 2011 in the Forestry Code of Burkina Faso. However, these provisions are not the subject of the texts of application, which may pose a challenge in their implementation.

- **Poor coordination among actors**

The different actors working in the area of conservation of endangered wildlife species notably the Ministries in charge of the environment, customs and the police do not collaborate sufficiently on the ground and there is no national strategy to coordinate and guide efforts in the campaign against crime towards wild species. This may lead to ineffective application of legal measures and regulations on the ground. The different codes on breeding in these countries are silent on all these aspects of breeding, release and translocation of wild animal species whereas they could have served as a good source.



- **The low involvement of organizations and associations in the area of environmental protection, in the development and implementation of these texts by actors**

As an example, in Senegal, with the exception of the sacred woods, the people are not sufficiently involved in the protection of spaces and species whereas they could play a significant role where in some communities, protected species are considered as totems, thereby guaranteeing their protection by tradition.

- **The expiry of some fundamental texts applicable to the protection of threatened species**

Most of the fundamental texts that can be applied in the protection of threatened species are outdated. For example, in Senegal, with the exception of the Forestry Code and the law on fishing, all other texts date back to the 80s and the 90s. The fundamental text governing the protection of endangered animal species dates back to 1986 (Act 86-04 of 24 January 1986 in the Hunting and Wildlife Protection code) and all other texts relating to it, notably the texts of application, were adopted during the same period. Also, some policies and strategies such as the 2005 Elephant Conservation Strategy in Benin are so old that becomes a problem. In fact, the strategy which was developed for a duration of ten years, expired in 2015; a review of this strategy is therefore required to assess the extent of implementation of the activities defined in it.

In Ghana, most of the texts related to the environment and the list of protected species are outdated. The most recent texts date back to the early 2000s, 2003 to be precise. Also, the colonial-era texts are still in existence such as The Forest Ordinance (Cap 157), 1927.





GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

COUNTRY



BÉNIN



BURKINA FASO



GHANA



GUINÉE



NIGER



SÉNÉGAL

RECOMMENDATIONS



- At the institutional level, review and improve coordination between ministries involved in the management of wildlife;
- Increase financial allocations to the management of wildlife;
- Fight against corruption in the issuance of certificates and permits.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

COUNTRY



BENIN

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Revise Act N°93-009 of 2 July 1993 on the Forest regime making provision for:
- the import of endangered wild plant species;
- a distinction between protected plant species: fully and partially protected;
- Provide for application texts listed in articles 51 & 52 on the Environmental code (Act 98-030 of 12 February 1999);
- Revise Act N°2002-16 of 18 October 2004 on the Wildlife regime and Act N°2021-01 of 3 February 2021 on biosafety in the Republic of Benin integrating the principle of species translocation;
- Develop a decree setting the conditions for carrying out developments contributing to the preservation of natural or managed reserves, as is seen in Act N°2018-20 of 23 April 2019 on the Pastoral Code;
- Make specific provisions for translocation, on the notion of the reintroduction of species and regulate the transfer of species (Decree N°2011-394 of 28 May 2011 stating the mode of conservation, development and sustainable management of wildlife and its habitats);
- Adopt a draft law on protection and rules of international trade in endangered wildlife species in the Republic of Benin, making specific provisions for the release of species
- Update the inter-ministerial Order N°035/MDR/MCAT/MF/DC/SA on setting of fees and taxes in application of regulations on hunting and vision tourism in the Republic of Benin, and list the animals that can be hunted and captured as well as their quota.

COUNTRY



BURKINA FASO

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Revise Act N°034-2002/AN of 14 March 2002 on the law of orientation on pastoralism in Burkina Faso to take into account the issue of translocation and animal breeding;
- Strengthen provisions of Act N° 024-2007/AN of 13 November 2007 on the protection of the cultural heritage of Burkina Faso to better take into account the protection of endangered species;
- Draw up a decree on the list of protected species (A et B) and ensure that this list is periodically updated (as stipulated in Article 109 of Act N°003- 2011/AN of 5 April 2011 on the Forestry code);
- Draw up a decree on implementation of animal breeding by integrating the issue of translocation and the release of endangered species;
- Update the Joint Order on the setting up of taxes, fees and titles for wildlife operations;
- At the institutional level, rectify the juxtaposition of ministerial attributions to avoid conflicting situations;
- Put ex-situ conservation centres in line with existing regulations by defining practical modalities to help them respect applicable laws and regulations

COUNTRY



GHANA

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Adopt the ongoing draft law for Ghanaian authorities without further delay;
- Update and revise the Wildlife Conservation Regulations to take into account evolving techniques in the management of animals, by introducing the notion of animal breeding, translocation and the release of threatened species (in accordance with the revised 1961 law);
- Take into account customary laws in wildlife legislation, notably on captive breeding, translocation and the release of wildlife;
- Ensure that the next law related to wildlife contains sufficiently clear provisions on evolution techniques in the management of wildlife and international law notably:
- Take into account the revision process of laws, new conventions, community directives and regulations which Ghana has subscribed to for years,
- Integrate clear provisions on wildlife breeding into the law (in accordance with the 1961 law and the 1971 regulations)
- Make clear provisions related to translocation and the release of threatened species (in accordance with the 1961 law and the 1971 regulations).

COUNTRY



GUINEA

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Ensure compliance with the legal procedures for the internal application of the international conventions on wildlife to which Guinea has subscribed;
- Ensure that conventions, laws and regulations are applied and implemented;
- Draw up a management policy on wildlife and protected areas as stipulated in Article 10 of Ordinary Law L/2018/0049/ AN of 20 June 2018, relating to aspects of the Wildlife Protection Code and hunting regulations;

- Complete Ordinary Law [L/2018/0049/ AN of 20 June 2018](#) relating aspects of translocation and the release and develop application texts;
- Hasten the adoption of the draft law on biosafety;
- Review the provisions regarding the authority that must establish the list of threatened species (provided for by par Article 121 al. In fine of Ordinary Law [L/2017/060/AN of 12 December 2017](#) on the Forestry Code of the Republic of Guinea);
- Draw up implementation texts provided for the Forestry Code;
- Review Act [N° 2015/026/AN of 14 September 2015](#) on the Maritime Fishing Code by adding the species in annexes II and III;
- Clarify regulations governing the introduction by sea and international trade in specimens of marine species such as sharks, rays and seahorses;
- Revise Act [N° L/95/046/CTRN of 29 August 1995](#) on the Livestock and Animal Products Code by integrating aspects on breeding and transfer of wild animals.

COUNTRY NIGER

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Popularize legal texts applicable to wildlife management (conventions, laws and regulations);
- Provide for the revision of Ordinance [N°93-015 of 10 March 1993](#) establishing the guiding principle on the Rural Code to integrate provisions relating captive breeding;
- Adopt the new law establishing the Hunting regime and Protection of Wildlife revising Act [N° 98-07 of 29 April 1998](#) with urgency, making provisions for captive breeding, translocation and the release of endangered species;
- Reinforce provisions of Act [N° 2004-048 of 30 June 2004](#) of the Framework-law regarding wildlife breeding with the aim to avoid poaching and the illegal trade of protected species;
- Reinforce provisions of Act [N°2019-47 of 24 October 2019](#) on repressions of infractions related to international trade in endangered species in Niger, taking into account aspects relating translocation and the release of endangered species
- Ensure the proper functioning of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD) which is the national coordination body for the implementation of post-Rio conventions (notably regularly organizing sessions).

COUNTRY SENEGAL

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Take advantage of the revision of the existing code (Act [N°2001-01 of 15 January 2001](#) of the Environmental Code) to establish major principles to help combat the extinction of threatened species;
- Take advantage of the revisions of the Hunting and Wildlife Protection Code (Act [N° 86-04 of 24 January 1986](#)) to update the text, notably relating to breeding, transfer, translocation, etc.
- Align the revised text (Hunting and Wildlife Protection Code) with international conventions which came into existence later e.g. AEWA; and add the list in annex III of the CITES convention;
- Draw up a decree relating to the list of protected species as stipulated by [Article 7 of Act N° 2018-25 of 12 November 2018](#) on the Forestry Code;
- Draw up a decree to establish the content of the CITES permit as stipulated in Article 4 Act [N° 2018-25 of 12 November 2018](#) on the Forestry Code;

- Amend [Article 67](#) (Act N°2015-18 of 13 July 2015 of the Maritime Fishing Code) to help combat the extinction of threatened species through transfer, breeding and translocation as well;
- Take advantage of the ongoing revision of [Decree N°86-884](#) on the application of the law relating to Hunting and Wildlife Protection to integrate elements regarding captive breeding;
- Provide for the list of protected species in a decree to hasten its periodic revision;
- Revise [Decree N°87-1044 of 18 August 1987](#) establishing the list of protected animals to take into account some endangered marine species;
- Hasten the finalization of the draft law and decree on the biodiversity of protected areas.



International Union for Conservation of Nature
Central and West Africa Programme (IUCN-PACO)
Regional Governance of Protected
Areas in West Africa Project

Avenue Charles Bila KABORE Ouaga 2000
01 BP 1618 Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso
Tel +226 25 37 42

PAPBio is an initiative of the ECOWAS and WAEMU Commissions funded by the
11th European Development Fund.

www.papbio.org