

These Slides Accompany the YouTube Video Tutorial:
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Environmental Conventions & Agreements

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CITES / Washington Convention

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- Created in 1973
- HQ: Geneva
- Also known as Washington Convention
- Multilateral Treaty
- Participation is voluntary
- Legally binding on the Parties, but it does not take the place of national laws
- Aim: Protect endangered plants and animals
- International trade in specimen don't threaten survival

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IUCN

- Created in 1948
- HQ: Gland, Switzerland
- Observer status in UN General Assembly
- Assesses the conservation status of species
- World's oldest and largest global environmental network and enlists 9 categories

UNEP

- Created in 1972
- HQ: Nairobi, Kenya
- Coordinates United Nations environmental activities
- Monitors world environment (Earthwatch)
- Publishes periodic reports (GEO - Global Environment Outlook)
- Assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.
- Founded as a result of UN Conference on Human Environment, Stockholm

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Convention on Biological Diversity

- Biodiversity Treaty
- Biodiversity as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems."
- Came in force in 1993
- 167 nations have signed the treaty

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

- Signed in May, 2002
- To protect human health and the environment from POPs
- POPs are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods & are toxic

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Prior Informed Consent (PIC), Rotterdam Convention

- Multilateral environmental agreement
- Shared responsibility and cooperative efforts
- In the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals to protect human health and the environment

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes

- Ratified by several member countries and EU
- Address hazardous waste
- Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland
- Minimize the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazardousness
- Dispose of them as close to the source of generation as possible
- Reduce the movement of hazardous wastes
- Covers waste: Toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, flammable, ecotoxic and infectious

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Helsinki Protocol to LRTAP (Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution) on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions

- Reduce Transboundary Fluxes by atleast 30%
- Came in force in 1987
- 21 ECE countries are Parties to this Protocol
- Reduced 1980 sulphur emissions by more than 50% by 1993
- 11 Parties have achieved reductions of at least 60%.

Sofia Protocol to LRTAP concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes(NO_xProtocol)

- Adopted in 1988
- To freeze emissions of nitrogen oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes
- Application of an effects-based approach.
- Collect scientific and technical information to reduce nitrogen oxides and ammonia

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Geneva Protocol to LRTAP concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes (VOCs Protocol)

- Adopted in November 1991
- Works for ozone
- 30% reduction in emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by 1999
- Same reduction within a Tropospheric Ozone Management Area (TOMA) specified in annex I to the Protocol
- Where emissions in 1988 did not exceed certain specified levels, Parties may opt for a stabilization

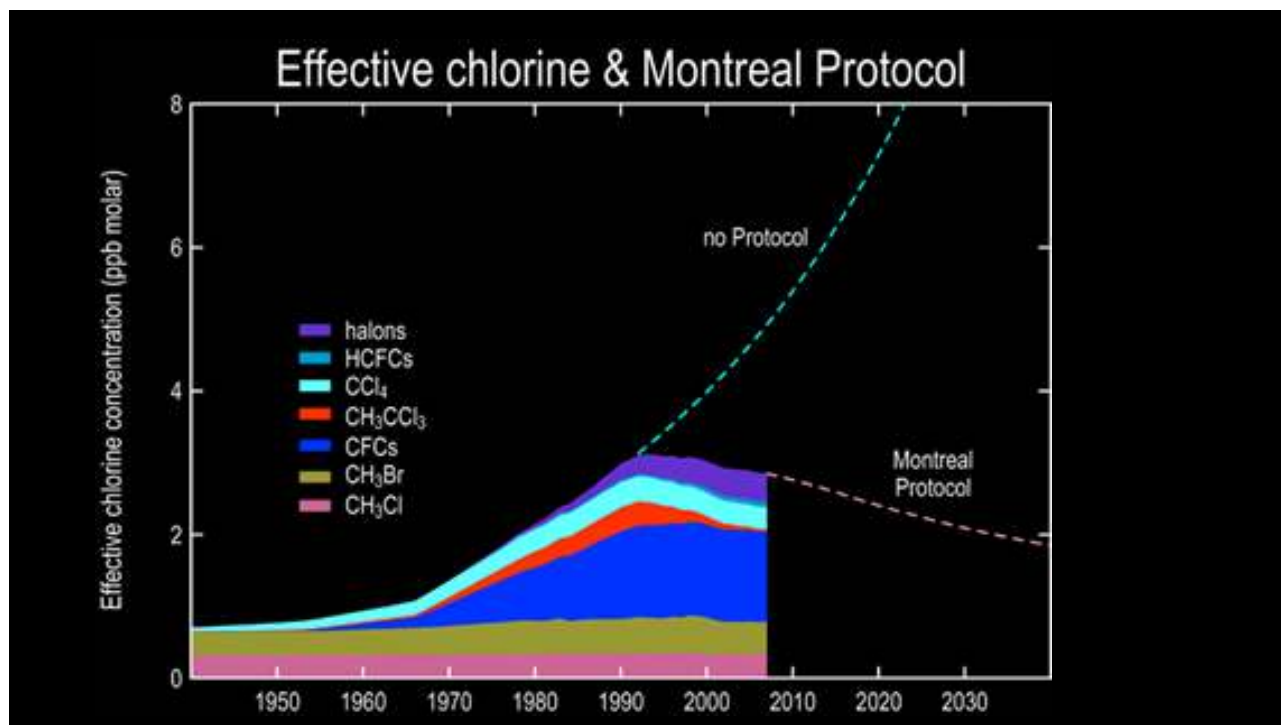
Vienna Convention

- Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Multilateral environment agreement
- It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer
- Not include legally binding reduction goals for the use of CFCs, the main chemical agents causing ozone depletion
- In 1985

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Montreal Protocol

- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Signed in 1987
- 7 revisions: 1990 (London), 1991 (Nairobi), 1992 (Copenhagen), 1993 (Bangkok), 1995 (Vienna), 1997 (Montreal), and 1999 (Beijing).
- Protocol to Vienna Convention
- Phase out production of substances that deplete ozone
- Phase out CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform by 2000 (2005 for methyl chloroform)
- It is legally binding
- Structured around groups of halogenated hydrocarbons
- Ozone depleting substances contain either Chlorine or Bromine



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Ramsar Convention

- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
- Intergovernmental treaty for conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources
- Adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975
- 90% of UN member states have acceded to become “Contracting Parties”
- Has around 1558 sites

No.	Name	Date of declaration	State	Area (in ha)	Co-ordinates
1	Ashtamudi Wetland	19 Aug 2002	Kerala	61,400	08°57'N 076°35'E
2	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	19 Aug 2002	Orissa	65,000	20°39'N 086°54'E
3	Bhoj Wetland	19 Aug 2002	Madhya Pradesh	3,201	23°14'N 077°20'E
4	Chandertal Wetland	08 Nov 2005	Himachal Pradesh	49	32°29'N 077°36'E
5	Chilika Lake	01 Oct 1981	Orissa	116,500	19°42'N 085°21'E
6	Deepor Beel	19 Aug 2002	Assam	4,000	26°08'N 091°39'E
7	East Cakutta Wetlands	19 Aug 2002	West Bengal	12,500	22°27'N 088°27'E
8	Harike Lake	23 Mar 1990	Punjab	4,100	31°13'N 075°12'E
9	Hokersa Wetland	08 Nov 2005	Jammu & Kashmir	1,375	34°05'N 074°42'E
10	Kanji	22 Jan 2002	Punjab	183	31°25'N 075°22'E
11	Keoladeo National Park	01 Oct 1981	Rajasthan	2,873	27°13'N 077°32'E
12	Kolleru Lake	19 Aug 2002	Andhra Pradesh	90,100	16°37'N 081°12'E
13	Loktak Lake	23 Mar 1990	Manipur	26,600	24°26'N 093°49'E
14	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	24 Sep 2012	Gujarat	12,000	22°46'33"N 072°02'21"E
15	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	19 Aug 2002	Tamil Nadu	38,500	10°19'N 079°38'E
16	Pong Dam Lake	19 Aug 2002	Himachal Pradesh	15,662	32°01'N 076°05'E
17	Renuka Wetland	08 Nov 2005	Himachal Pradesh	20	31°37'N 077°27'E
18	Ropar	22 Jan 2002	Punjab	1,365	31°01'N 076°30'E
19	Rudrasagar Lake	08 Nov 2005	Tripura	240	23°29'N 090°01'E
20	Sambhar Lake	23 Mar 1990	Rajasthan	24,000	27°00'N 075°00'E
21	Sasthamkotta Lake	19 Aug 2002	Kerala	373	09°02'N 076°37'E
22	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	08 Nov 2005	Jammu & Kashmir	350	32°45'N 075°12'E
23	Tsomoriri	19 Aug 2002	Jammu & Kashmir	12,000	32°54'N 078°18'E
24	Upper Ganga River (Brighat to Narora Stretch)	08 Nov 2005	Uttar Pradesh	26,590	28°33'N 078°12'E
25	Vembanad-Kol Wetland	19 Aug 2002	Kerala	151,250	09°50'N 076°45'E
26	Wular Lake	23 Mar 1990	Jammu & Kashmir	18,900	34°16'N 074°33'E

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United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

- In Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002
- To adopt concrete steps and identify quantifiable targets for better implementing Agenda 21.
- Conserve marine biodiversity, protect vulnerable areas such as coral reefs and wetlands, reduce marine pollution, eliminate illegal fishing, and achieve better coordination across ocean-related UN and regional organizations.

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982

- In Montego Bay, Jamaica
- Culmination of more than 14 years of work
- More than 150 countries
- Came in force in 1994
- Primary international legal document regulating all marine sector activities

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Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 (World Heritage Convention)

- 1972 World Heritage Convention
- Single document of nature conservation and preservation of cultural properties

Global Program of Action for the Protection of Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)

- 100 governments
- Prevent degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities
- Like sewage, persistent organic pollutants, radioactivity, metals, oils, nutrients, sediment mobilisation, litter and habitat destruction

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Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity

- Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity
- 1992 agreement
- Adopted in 1995

UN Convention to Combat Desertification

- Particularly in Africa
- Adopted in Paris on 17 June 1994 and in force in December 1996
- 1st and only internationally legally binding framework set up to address the problem of desertification.
- Idea of Good Governance and Sustainable Development.
- 193 country Parties
- 2006 had been declared “International Year of Deserts and Desertification”.

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Environmental Modification Convention **(ENMOD)**

- Open in 1977 and came in force in 1978
- Prohibit military or hostile use of military techniques

Bonn Convention on the Conservation of **Migratory Species of Wild Animals**

- Conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species
- Under UNEP
- Signed in 1979 & came in force in 1983

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ACCOBAMS (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area)

- Conserve biodiversity in Mediterranean and Black Sea

ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution

- Signed in 2002
- All 10 nations of ASEAN

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Aarhus Convention

- Signed in 1998
- Nations that ratified: Mainly EU & C. Asia
- UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Grants public rights regarding access to information, public participation and access to justice, in governmental decision-making processes

BIOFIN Project

- Biodiversity Finance Initiative in 2012
- European Union and the Governments of Germany and Switzerland
- Launched by UNDP
- Global partnership seeking to address the biodiversity finance challenge
- Mobilize resources for biodiversity and sustainable development
- Help countries to achieve 20 Aichi Targets for 2011-2020
- India home to 4 of the 35 global biodiversity hotspots: Himalaya, Indo-Burma, the Western Ghats – Sri Lanka and Sundaland
- India joined under National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP)

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Nairobi Declaration

- Declaration adopted in 1982
- Create special commission to frame long term environment strategies for achieving sustainable developments upto the year 2000 and beyond
- Endorsed by the governing Council of UNEP in 1987

Global Environment Facility

- Setup as fund under World Bank in 1991
- In 1992 Rio Earth Summit, it was restructured and moved out of the World Bank system
- Became permanent, separate institution
- Since 1994, it served as Trustee of GEF Trust Fund
- To combat major environmental issues & stimulate green growth

GEF serves as financial mechanism for:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury – signed in 2013, 140 nations & protect from mercury compounds

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Green Climate Fund

- Fund within the framework of UNFCCC
- Assist developing countries to adopt & mitigate practices to counter climate change
- World Bank: Temporary trustee of the fund
- Headquarters: Incheon, South Korea