

Environment Class 07

4th March, 2024 at 1:00 PM

IUCN- 1:11 PM

- **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)-**
- It is a global **NGO established in 1948** and the most remarkable work in the red list of threatened species.
- IUCN has been fundamental to the creation of many global conventions such as Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity, World Heritage Convention, and CITES.
- As of now, it has observer **status at UNGA**.
- IUCN has pioneered nature-based solutions, and actions to conserve nature, along with fighting global challenges such as climate change, disaster, water, and food security.
- Today IUCN is one of the **world's largest and most diverse environmental networks**.
- IUCN red list categories and criteria are intended to be an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction.
- It divided species **into 9 categories based on five criteria**.
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Criteria	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
Population size reduction	>80-90%	>50-80%	>30-50%
Geographic range			
a. Extent of occurrence	<100 sq km	> 5000 sq km	< 20000 sq km
b. Area of occupancy	< sq km	< 500 sq km	< 2000 sq km
Small and declining population size.	< 250	< 2500	< 10000
Very small population	< 50	< 250	< 1000
Extinction risk	> 50% within 10 years or 3 generations	20% within 20 years or 5 generations	10% within 100 years.

BIO-DIVERSITY HOTSPOTS- 2:08 PM

- In 1988 British ecologist Norman Myers introduced the concept of biodiversity hotspots based on two strict criteria-
- 1. It must contain at least 1500 endemic vascular plants.
- 2. It must have lost at least 70% of its primary vegetation.
- This definition was adopted by Conservation International a global NGO.
- They have designated 36 such areas across the world.
- **Four of these hotspots are found in India-**
- 1. Himalayas
- 2. Western Ghats
- 3. Indo Burma region- It covers Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos areas around the Brahmaputra River and part of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 4. Sundaland- This includes the islands of Java, Sumatra, Malay peninsula. Nicobar islands is part of Sundaland.
- There are two more regions that fulfil the criteria but are not part of the official list.
- 1. Sundarbans
- 2. Terai duar Savannah

GLOBAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES- 2:18 PM

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)-**
- CBD came into existence as a result of the Rio Summit or Earth Summit 1992.
- It entered into force in 1993.
- It has three main objectives
- 1. Conservation of biological diversity.
- 2. Sustainable use of components of biological diversity.
- 3. The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.
- CBD is legally binding.
- India is a member.

NAGOYA PROTOCOL- 3:05 PM

- It is an international agreement that aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way.
- This was adopted in 2010 and entered into force in 2014.
- By helping to ensure benefit-sharing protocol creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources.
- A protocol also maintains access and benefit-sharing clearing house a tool to facilitate implementation of the protocol by enhancing legal certainty and transparency.
- **Cartagena Protocol-**
- It is an international agreement with respect to bio-safety.
- It aims to ensure the safe handling, transfer, and use of living-modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.
- This protocol establishes a bio-safety clearing house to facilitate the exchange of information on living modified organisms and assist countries in the implementation of the protocol.
- **Nagoya Kuala Lumpur supplementary protocol** was adopted as a supplementary agreement to the Cartagena protocol to redress the liability issues resulting from living modified organisms (LMOs).
- Both the Nagoya Protocol and the Cartagena Protocol are legally binding.
- India is a party to both of them.
- In 2010 the convention adopted Aichi bio-diversity targets for 2011 to 2020 a set of non-binding targets to be achieved by all the member nations.
- In COP -15, of CBD the convention announced a new set of targets for 2021 to 2030 known as Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- These 23 targets are non-binding in nature.

CITES- 3:36 PM

- Convention on International Trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna.
- it is an international agreement between the governments to regulate trade in specimens of flora and fauna.
- It was drafted by IUCN in 1963 and became a legally binding agreement in 1964.
- The species covered by CITES are listed in three appendixes.
- **Appendix 1-** it includes species threatened with extinction
- Trade is permitted in exceptional circumstances
- **Appendix 2-** Include species not necessarily threatened with extinction but trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survivor.
- **Appendix 3-** Contains species that are protected at least in one country which has asked other members for assistance in controlling the trade.
- In 1976 IUCN and WWF established TRAFFIC a leading NGO that works globally to monitor trade in wild animals and plants.
- TRAFFIC has played a key role in bringing together South Asia countries to establish the South Asia wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN).

The topic for the next class- Continuation the topic of International conventions