

Biodiversity Conservation: Global efforts

Dr. Harish

Department of Botany

Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur

+91-94144-78466

harish.botany1979@gmail.com

Important Environment and Biodiversity Acts Passed by Indian Government

- Fisheries Act 1897
- Indian Forests Act 1927
- Mining And Mineral Development Regulation Act 1957
- Prevention of Cruelty To Animals 1960
- **Wildlife Protection Act 1972**
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974
- Forest Conservation Act 1980
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
- Environment Protection Act 1986
- **Biological Diversity Act 2002**
- Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act 2006

International Efforts

- India is a party to five major international conventions related to wildlife conservation, viz.,
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES),
 - Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT),
 - International Whaling Commission (IWC),
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation—World Heritage Committee (UNESCO- WHC), and the
 - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).
- The Ministry of Environment and Forests is the nodal agency for these conventions.

International agencies

- CITES
(The Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species)
- Set up in 1988 to control and encourage the **sustainable exploitation** of species
- The CITES conferences determine the status of a species and whether or not its exploitation requires regulation
- Species are placed into different appendices depending on their status



The CITES aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Through its three appendices, the Convention accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30,000 plant and animal species.

CITES Appendices

- **Appendix 1:** Total ban on exploitation
- **Appendix 2:** Limited exploitation subject to quotas
- **Appendix 3:** Species requiring protection in certain states only
- Species are reassessed every 2 years

WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature formerly World Wildlife Fund)

- Set up in 1961 as a **non-governmental organisation**
- **Raises funds** for conservation
- **Lobbies parliaments** for conservation
- Runs **education programmes**
- Provides **advice** to government conservation agencies
- **Raises awareness** on conservation issues



Convention on Biological Diversity

- The objectives of the CBD are the conservation of biological diversity, the **sustainable use** of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from commercial and other utilization of genetic resources. The agreement covers all ecosystems, species, and genetic resources

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

The CMS, or the **Bonn** Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and **avian migratory species** throughout their range. Parties to the CMS work together to conserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection for the most endangered migratory species, by concluding regional multilateral agreements for the conservation and management of specific species or categories of species, and by undertaking co-operative research and conservation activities.

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

The objectives of the Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of **plant genetic resources for food and agriculture** and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security. The Treaty covers all plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, while its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing covers a specific list of 64 crops and forages. The Treaty also includes provisions on **Farmers' Rights**.

Convention on Wetlands (popularly known as the Ramsar Convention)

The Ramsar Convention provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of **wetlands** and their resources. The convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities.

World Heritage Convention (WHC)

The primary mission of the WHC is to identify and conserve the world's **cultural and natural heritage**, by drawing up a list of sites whose outstanding values should be preserved for all humanity and to ensure their protection through a closer co-operation among nations

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

The IPPC aims to protect world plant resources, including cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of plant **pests** and promoting the appropriate measures for their **control**. The convention provides the mechanisms to develop the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), and to help countries to implement the ISPMs and the other obligations under the IPPC, by facilitating the national capacity development, national reporting and dispute settlement.

The Secretariat of the IPPC is hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- **Agenda 21**: encourage sustainable development
- **Forest People Charter**: protect intellectual property right of tribals for their indigenous knowledge.
- **Antarctic Treaty 1997**

Peoples Participation

- **Amrita Devi ([Beniwal](#))** sacrificed her life along with her three daughters viz. Asu, Ratni and Bhagu in year **1730** to save green trees being felled by the Maharaja of Jodhpur at a place known as [Khejarli](#) in [Marwar](#), Rajasthan. Along with her more than **363** other [Bishnois](#), died saving the [Khejri](#) trees.

तालाब के पास खोजड़ी के पवन वृक्षों की कटाई का विरोध करते हुए उदात्तवादी शूण्यी 363
बिश्नोई नर नारी बलिदान हुए थे। उनका नेतृत्व करने वाली महान जरीद अमृतादेवी बिश्नोई
के अंतिम शब्द थे-

पाछ खिसियां पण घटे, जम्भगुरु की आण ।
सिर साटै रूख रहे, तो भी सस्तो जाण ।।



THIS STORY IS FROM MARCH 27, 2018

Chipko originated in Rajasthan's Khejadli village in 1730

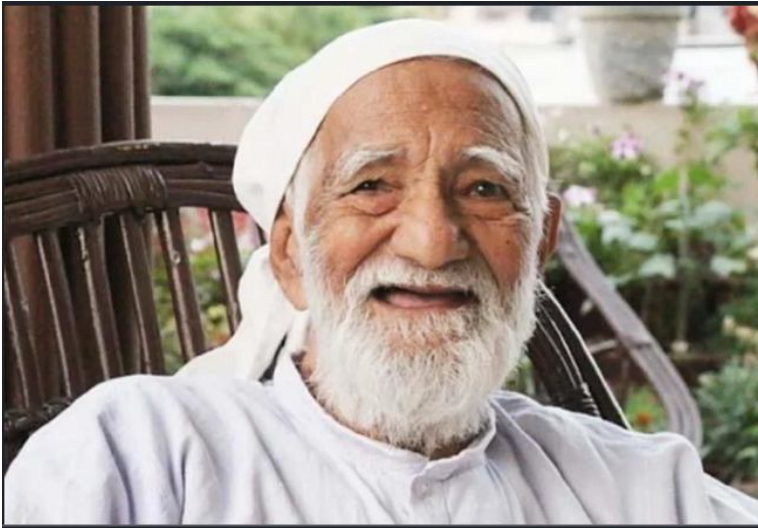
TNN | Updated: Mar 27, 2018, 10:32 IST

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JODHPUR: About 240 years before the launch of Chipko Movement in Uttar Pradesh by Sunderlal Bahuguna, 363 persons of the Bishnoi community had laid down their lives to save the 'khejadi' trees (*Prosopis cineraria*) in Jodhpur's Khejadli village in 1730.

Sunderlal Bahuguna: Chipko Movement



Appiko Movement

The famous Chipko Andolan of Uttarakhand in the Himalayas inspired the villagers of the Uttara **Kannada** district of **Karnataka** Province in southern India to launch a similar movement to save their forests. In September **1983**, men, women and children of Salkani "hugged the trees" in Kalase forest. (The local term for "hugging" in Kannada is appiko.)