

CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

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National Level:

National governments play a leading role in conservation activities.

Governments can buy new areas (lands) for conservation, where the areas occupied by endangered species.

National governments have been established fund to purchase land for conservation.

National governments can provide subsidies and granting of tax deductions to land owners also manage their areas for biological diversity.

Establishment of national parks.

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- National legislatures and governing agencies are develop the laws to limit the environmental pollution.
- To prevent the exploitation of rare species governments can restrict certain species and through Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).
- Identify endangered species, controlling use of the species, developing research programmes. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF & CC) has notified Marine Biosphere Reserve such as Gulf of Mannar, Sundarban Biosphere Reserve, Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve to conserve biodiversity .



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International Efforts:

**Conservation On International Trade in
Endangered Species of wild Fauna and
Flora (CITES)**

Started : 1973

Head : Switzerland

Function: Ban on the International trade.

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International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Started : 1948

Head : Switzerland

Function: Influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve nature.



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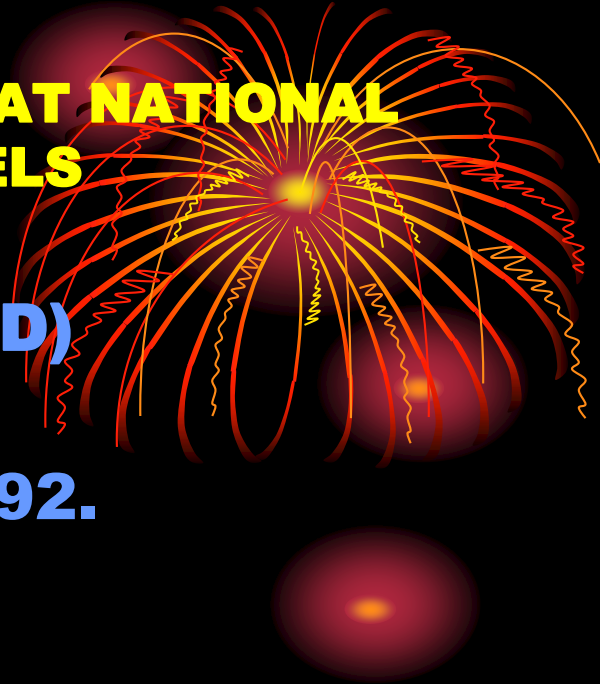
Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)

Started in : Earth Summit in 1992.

Head : Rio de Janeiro

Aim : Conservation, Sustainable use

Equal sharing of genetic resources this convention stimulated many countries to develop National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans.



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International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources

Started in: 2001

Head : Rome

**Aim : To create a legal binding frame
work for the protection and
Sustainable use of all plant genetic
resources for food and agriculture.**



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International Agreements for Conserving Marine Biodiversity

**EEZ – Fishing is allowed only in the
EEZ With following restrictions:**

**Fishing Techniques such as dynamiting
and poisoning are outlawed.**

**Blue whales have not been hunted
commercially since 1964.**



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United Nations Conservation on the law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Adopted in 1995

**EEZ areas closed to all types of fishing
are Bermuda , Belize , Great Barrier
Marine park in Australia.**

**Aim: Preservation and protection of
marine environment.**

Conservation of marine living resources.

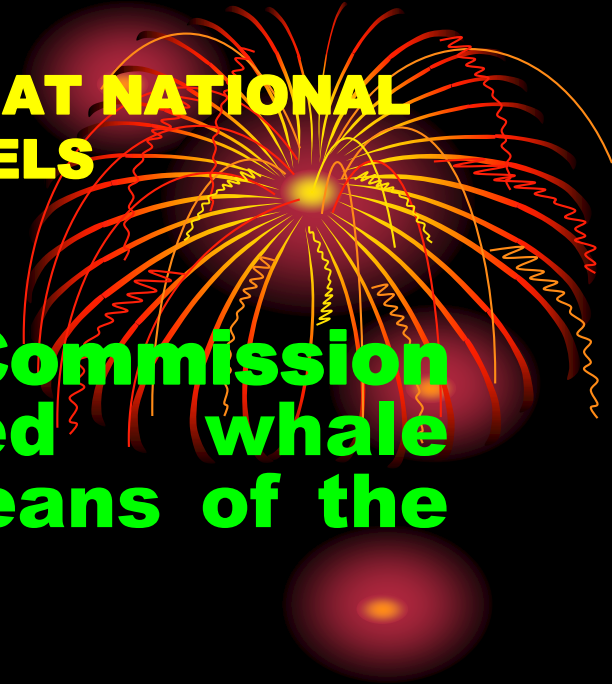
Limited mineral extraction from the sea.



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International Whaling Commission (IWC) has established whale sanctuary in different oceans of the world.

- **There are two important Sanctuaries for whale,**
- **1. The Indian Ocean Sanctuary**
- **2. Southern Ocean Sanctuary.**



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The Convention on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

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- Aim:**
- 1. To regulate human activities. So as to restrict changes in the Antarctic ecosystem.**
 - 2. To undertake research and studies of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and marine ecosystem.**
 - 3. To prepare data base on the status and changes in population of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.**
 - 4. To identify conservation needs and analyse the effectiveness of conservation measures.**

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**Convention on Wetlands of
International Importance (Ramsar
convention)**

**Since 1971 provides frame work for
International collaboration on
wetlands conservation which
includes mangroves and coral reefs.**

**19 wetlands in India in Tamil Nadu
1 (Pointcalimer)**

