

EARTH SUMMIT(1992)



UNFCCC

- CLIMATE CHANGE



1. KYOTO PROTOCOL
2. PARIS AGREEMENT

CBD

- BIO DIVERSITY



1. NAGOYA PROTOCOL
2. CARTAGENA PROTOCOL
3. AICHI TARGETS

UNCSD

- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

- DESERT

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992.

In 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development was also held in Rio, and is also commonly called Rio+20 or Rio Earth Summit 2012.

172 governments participated, with 116 sending their heads of state or government.

Some 2,400 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended, with 17,000 people at the parallel NGO "Global Forum" (also called Forum Global), who had Consultative Status.

- **The Earth Summit resulted in the following documents:**
 1. **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development**
 2. **Agenda 21**
 3. **Forest Principles**

3

Legally binding agreements (Rio Convention) were opened for signature:

1. **Convention on Biological Diversity**
2. **Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**
3. **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification**

Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development

It is a comprehensive blue print of action to be take globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the UN, governments, and major groups in every area in which humans directly affect enviornment

The number 21 refers to an agenda for the 21st Century



- Agenda 21 is a 700-page document divided into 40 chapters that have been grouped into 4 sections:
- **Section I: Social and Economic Dimensions** is directed toward combating poverty, especially in developing countries, changing consumption patterns, promoting health, achieving a more sustainable population, and sustainable settlement in decision making.
- **Section II: Conservation and Management of Resources for Development** Includes atmospheric protection, combating deforestation, protecting fragile environments, conservation of biological diversity (biodiversity), control of pollution and the management of biotechnology, and radioactive wastes.
- **Section III: Strengthening the Role of Major Groups** includes the roles of children and youth, women, NGOs, local authorities, business and industry, and workers; and strengthening the role of indigenous peoples, their communities, and farmers.
- **Section IV: Means of Implementation:** implementation includes science, technology transfer, education, international institutions and financial mechanisms.



Convention on
Biological Diversity

CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY जैव विविधता

-CBD
-CARTAGENA PROTOCOL
-NAGOYA PROTOCOL
-AICHI TARGETS

CBD



Convention on Biological Diversity

A. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on **29 December 1993**. It has 3 main objectives:

- 1. The conservation of biological diversity**
- 2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity**
- 3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources**

B. The CBD Secretariat, based in **Montreal**, Quebec, Canada, operates under UNEP, the **United Nations Environment Programme**.

1. 1994 COP 1-BAHAMAS
2. 1999 EXCOP 1-CARTAGENA
3. 2010 COP 10-Nagoya, Japan
4. 2012 COP 11-Hyderabad, India
5. 2018 COP 14-Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

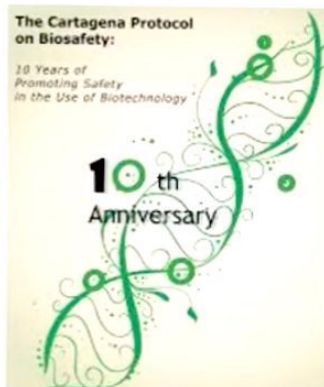
- ◆ जैव विविधता का संरक्षण
- ◆ जैव विविधता घटकों का सतत उपयोग
- ◆ आनुवंशिक संसाधनों के उपयोग से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों में उचित और समान भागीदारी

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

1. to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement on **biosafety** as a supplement to the **Convention on Biological Diversity** effective since **2003**. The Biosafety Protocol seeks to protect **biological diversity** from the potential risks posed by **genetically modified organisms** resulting from modern **biotechnology**.



The **Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**, also known as the **SPS Agreement OF WTO**.



Signed	15 May 2000 ^[1]
Location	Montreal, Quebec, Canada (originally scheduled for 1999 at Cartagena, Colombia)

Nagoya Protocol

1. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
2. The protocol was adopted on **29 October 2010** in Nagoya.
3. 12 October 2014
4. 2010 was the International Year of Biodiversity and the Secretariat of the CBD was its focal point. Following a recommendation of CBD signatories during COP 10 at Nagoya in October 2010, the UN, on 22 December 2010, **declared 2011 to 2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**.

AICHI TARGETS-

1. In decision X/2, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the 2011-2020 period.

STRATEGIC GOALS-5

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. E



Aichi Targets

	Understand values		Reduce pollution		Enhance resilience
	Mainstream biodiversity		Reduce invasive spp.		Implement Nagoya Prot.
	Address incentives		Minimize reef loss		Revise NBSAPs
	Sustainable production		Protected areas		Respect and conserve TK
	Halve rate of loss		Prevent extinctions		Improve knowledge
	Sustainable fisheries		Conserve gene pool		Mobilize resources
	Manage within limits		Restore ecosystems		