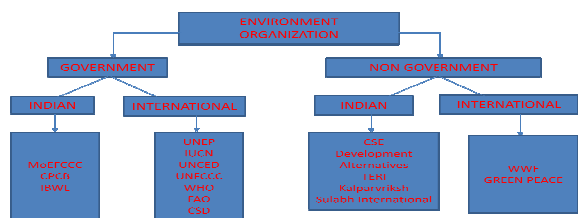
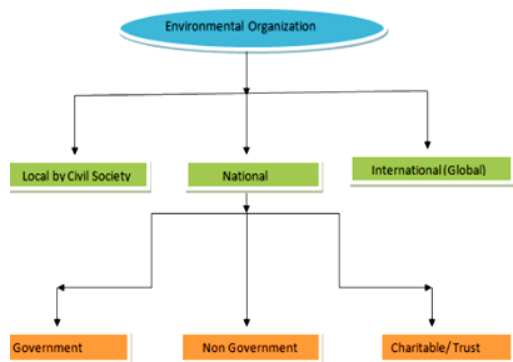


25. ENVIRONMENT RELATED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- To address environmental issues for protecting environment by analyzing and monitoring again misuse and to make environment sustainable, organization have been set up.
- The various national and international institutions and organizations, which have been working to spread out awareness and to conserve the environment for future generation.
- Environmental protection has become a matter of global concern in recent times. The urgency is justified because the problems that once were regional have now become global



Historical Background to Environmental Movements

India's consciousness to protect the environment and to restore it, exists since the early days of civilisation. The vedic and post-vedic history bears testimony to this. However, in the modern days, because of high priority to economic growth, environment receded to a less important place.

- Environmental Institution in India, for the first time in 1972, National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) was constituted. In 1985, it was upgraded to Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF).

Ministry of Environment and Forests



- Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) now Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (**MoEFCC**) is the nodal agency of UNEP in India with head quarters in New Delhi.
- It the administrative structure of the Central Government for environmental programmes in the country.
- The main activities undertaken by the ministry include:
 - Conservation and survey of the flora and fauna of India by BSI
 - and ZSI
 - Prevention and control of pollution.
 - Afforestation and reducing land degradation.
 - It also undertakes administration of the national parks of India.



Central Pollution Control Board

- CPCB** is a organization, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. It also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment.
- Principal functions of the CPCB are
 - Control and abatement of water pollution,
 - To improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

iii) Co-ordinate the activities of the State Board and resolve water dispute among different states.

- **Functions of the CPCB at National level**

- CPCB and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are the pollution supervisory bodies in India.
- CPCB runs nation-wide programmes of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).
- National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) are the standards set by CPCB that is applicable all over India.
- National Air Quality Index (AQI) was launched in 2014 to give information on air quality.
- Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards,
- Organize through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme on the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution.

- **Environmental Governance and State Pollution Control Board**

- The umbrella Act, EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 1986 added strength to all preceding provisions. Special stipulations were made for industrial, vehicular and noise. In India, states do not pursue independent environmental policy of their own but adopt the policies formulated at the national level.



Indian Board for Wildlife

- **IBWL** is the apex advisory body in the field of Wildlife Conservation in the country. It is headed by the Honorable Prime Minister of India.
- The IBWL has been reconstituted as National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) on 22nd September 2003 under Section 5 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

United Nations Environment Programme



- **UNEP** was created in 1972 as an outgrowth of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, in 1972. It has headquarters in Nairobi (Kenya).
- UNEP's main mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy for the international community for taking relevant action.
- UNEP has played a significant role in developing international environmental conventions, promoting environmental science and information and illustrating the way those work with nation government and NGOs
- The implementation of UNEP's work is done by the following seven divisions:
 - Early Warning and Assessment
 - Environmental Policy Implementation
 - Technology, Industry and Economics
 - Regional Cooperation
 - Environmental Law and Conventions
 - Global Environment Facility Coordination
 - Communications and Public Information



World Health Organisation

- The WHO's constitution states that its objective "is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health."
- Major task of WHO is to combat disease, especially key infectious diseases, and to promote the general health of the people of the world.
- It is one of the original agencies of the United Nations, its constitution formally coming into force on the first World Health Day (7 April 1948).

Health Environment Link Initiative



- **HELI** is to tackle environment related health hazards. WHO has developed Health Environment Link Initiative (HELI). HELI is a global effort by WHO and UNEP to support action by developing country policymakers on environmental threats to health.

- HELI encourages countries to address health and environment issues as integral to economic development. HELI supports generally healthy living and working environments.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



- It is a specialised agency of the United Nations with member states that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.
- FAO helps developing countries and countries in transition modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.

Commission on Sustainable Development



It was established in December 1992 by General Assembly Resolution of the landmark global agreement reached at the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development also known as Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro.

Goal

- Integration of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable
- Development in policy-making at international, regional and national levels;
- Wide-spread adoption of an integrated, cross-sectoral and broadly participatory
- Approach to sustainable development;
- Measurable progress in the implementation of the goals and targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

The CSD's mandate:

- To monitor progress on the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals by governments.

- To review the adequacy of financing and the transfer of technologies as outlined in Agenda 21

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



- At the earth summit at Rio de Janeiro, in 1992, UNFCCC was adopted.
- The aim of UNFCCC is to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases.
- The convention has annual Conference of Parties (COP) to review the implementation of its objective every year.

Kyoto Protocol



- The Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005.
- The Kyoto Protocol, a legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse was adopted in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan by UNFCCC.
- The developed nations which have collectively known as Annex I Countries. These countries had to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 5.2% of their 1990 level by the end of first commitment period (2008- 2012) in December 2012.
- The Kyoto Protocol set legally binding targets for member countries. The emission commitment in the Kyoto Protocol from the base year 1990 by several countries.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources



- IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental network - a worldwide membership of government, NGO and volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries.
- The Union's headquarters are located in Gland, near Geneva, in Switzerland.
- IUCN works to develop pragmatic solutions to the most pressing environment and development challenges.

IUCN Vision and mission

- To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.
- The nature provides all the basic requirements of life including water, food, clean air, energy and shelter so it must be protected and used wisely.
- Conserving biodiversity –stopping the extinction of animal and plant species, and stopping the destruction of natural places – is the core of IUCN's work.

Functions

1. Knowledge: IUCN develops and supports cutting edge conservation science, particularly in species, ecosystems, biodiversity, and the impact these have on human livelihoods.
2. Action: IUCN runs thousands of field projects around the world to better manage natural environments.
3. Influence: IUCN supports governments, NGOs, international conventions, UN organizations, companies and communities to develop laws, policy and best-practice.
4. Empowerment: IUCN helps implement laws, policy and best-practice by mobilizing organizations, providing resources, training people and monitoring results.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

- World Wide Fund for Nature is an international Non Governmental Organization dedicated to building a healthy living planet for future generations.
- WWF was formed as a charitable trust on September 11, 1961, in Morges, Switzerland, under the name World Wildlife Fund.
- In 1986, the organization changed its name to World Wide Fund for Nature, retaining the WWF initials.
- WWF supports and organizes different campaigns aimed to stop degradation of natural habitats and raise awareness about current environmental issues.

- Working in more than 90 countries, supporting large number of conservation and environmental projects around the world.
 - WWF is working towards protection of polar bear and several other endangered animals.
- CITES
- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).



- **Green peace**
Green peace is the world's largest grassroots environmental network, uniting 77 national member groups. With over 2 million members and supporters around the world, they campaign on today's most urgent environmental and social issues. Based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
- Their mission was to "bear witness" to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, the voice of green peace had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.
- **Its core values are:**
 - to prevent environmental destruction in a peaceful, non-violent manner;
 - financial independence from political or commercial interests;
 - seek solutions for and promote open, informed debate about society's environmental choices.

The Energy Research Institute



- TERI is a public interest research and advocacy organization that promotes environmentally sound and equitable development strategies.
- It was formally established in 1974 with the purpose of tackling and dealing with the rapid depletion of the earth's finite energy resources which are largely non-renewable.
- Its registered headquarters is in New Delhi.

- TERI has its branches in North America, Europe, Japan, Malaysia and the Gulf.

Centre for Science and Environment



- Centre for Science and Environment is a Delhi based NGO, it was established in 1980.
- CSE makes efforts to create awareness about problems and propose sustainable solutions.
- CSE is raising environment awareness among masses by publishing periodicals such as Down To Earth, Gobar Times and organising exhibitions and films. CSE also hold workshop for students, teachers and professionals.

Kalpavriksh



- An NGO established in 1979 and works on environmental awareness, campaigns, litigation, research, and other areas.
- It has taken a position on a number of environment-development issues, more often than not confronting the state through measures ranging from protest letters to street demonstrations.
- It made local protests against the destruction of Delhi's largest green area the Ridge. Worked for the Chipko Andolan, and impacts of the Narmada projects,

Developmental Alternatives Group



- Established in 1983 for search and action on sustainable development.
- Areas covered are:
 - Design and large scale dissemination of green and clean technologies.
 - Environment management systems.
 - Sustainable development benefits for economy, people and environment.

• Sulabh International

- Is a social service organization which works to promote human rights, environmental sanitation, waste management and social reforms through education.
- It was founded by Dr Bindeshwar Pathak in 1970.
- It has played a defining role in changing the mindset of the people of India towards sanitation, the practice of defecation in the open.
- Also worked for non conventional energy resources and Social reforms through education

• Mission

- A society free of untouchability, social discrimination and prevalence of the sub-human practice of manual cleaning of human excreta (scavenging).
- Untouchables (before independence) engaged in the profession of cleaning excreta have acquired social acceptance and people do not hesitate associating with them in their day-to-day routine and social gatherings.
- Sulabh's approach to restore human dignity to the scavengers has five distinct stage:
 - Liberation;
 - Rehabilitation;
 - Vocational training;
 - Social elevation; and,
 - Proper education to next generation.
- Sulabh innovations includes
 - A scavenging-free *Sulabh Shauchalaya*;
 - Safe and hygienic on-site human waste disposal technology;
 - Construction of pay-and-use public toilets
- Plants - on- site covert human excreta into Biogas and Biofertiliser



Check Yourself

1. Indian Board of Wildlife is headed by:
 - a. Environmental Minister
 - b. Prime minister of India
 - c. Chairman of CPCB
 - d. Head of NBA
2. Headquarters of FAO is located in ----.
 - a. Chile
 - b. Cairo
 - c. Rome
 - d. Budapest
3. Headquarters of UNEP is situated in:
 - a. Nairobi
 - b. Glan
 - c. Johnnesberg
 - d. Newyork
4. Sulabh International; is founded by---
 - a. Ravi Pachauri
 - b. Darbari LAI Seth
 - c. Sunder Lal Bahuguna
 - d. Bindeswar Pathak
5. CSE published magazine named:
 - a. Down to earth
 - b. Science Reporter
 - c. Vigyan Aapke liye
 - d. Vigyan Pragati

Ans: 1.b 2.c 3.a 4.d 5.a



Stretch Yourself

1. When Central Pollution Control Board was constituted?
2. Expand the following:
UNEP, WHO, TERI, CSE
3. What is the mission of Commission on Sustainable Development?
4. List main function of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
5. What does HELI stand for?



Test Yourself

1. Mention the main aim of WWF
2. Describe the main function of CPCB at national level.
3. Discuss the goal of Commission on Sustainable Development.
4. What are the principles and core values of Green Peace?
5. What are the corporate objectives of Development Alternative?