A large banner for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, June 1992. The banner features the UN logo on the left, the text 'UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT' in the center, and the dates 'Rio de Janeiro 3-14 June 1992' below it. On the right, there is a circular logo with a globe and a red square above it. In the background, a panel of speakers is seated at a long table on a stage.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Rio de Janeiro 3-14 June 1992

INTERNATIONAL APPROACH TO CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Earth Summit 1992

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Chapter 21 Outline

- Overview of Global Approach to Conservation
- Reasons for international Cooperation
- International Agreements to Protect Species
- International Agreements to Protect Habitat
- International Earth Summits
- Funding for Conservation
- The Role of International Development Banks
- Funding Sources and Programs
- National Environmental Funds
- Effectiveness of Conservation Funding
- Kenya commitment

- Biological diversity is concentrated in developing countries, which have weak governments and relatively high poverty, economic and social inequality, population growth, and habitat destruction.
- Developing countries willing to preserve biological diversity, many have established protected areas and have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- Developed countries of the world (including the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and many European nations) fair to pay for protecting biodiversity.
- Protection of biological diversity to be addressed at multiple levels of government. International agreements among countries are increasingly used to protect species and habitats.

Reasons for international Cooperation

- Species migrate across international borders
- International trade in biological products is commonplace.
- The benefits of biological diversity are of international importance.
- Environmental pollution that threaten ecosystems are international in scope and require international cooperation.



International Agreements to Protect Species

- The Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (www.ccamlr.org).
- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, which established the International Whaling Commission (www.iwcoffice.org)
- International Convention for the Protection of Birds and the Benelux (Belgium/Netherlands/Luxembourg) Convention Concerning Hunting and the Protection of Birds.
- Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (www.wcpfc.int).

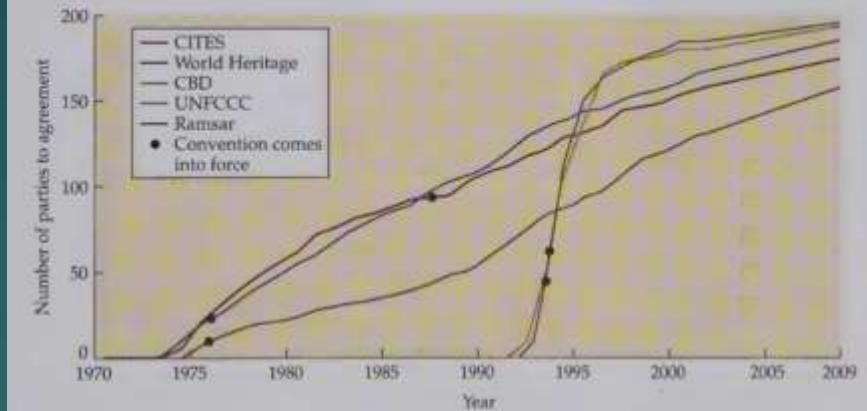


FIGURE 21.1 Major multinational environmental agreements (MEA) are negotiated and then ratified by the governments of individual countries, which become “parties,” or participants, in the provisions of the agreements or treaties. A treaty comes into force (i.e., countries begin to follow the provisions of the treaty) when it has been signed by a certain number of countries (indicated by a dot). The plot lines show the numbers of countries that have ratified various treaties that provide for biodiversity protection by protecting habitat (the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, the World Heritage Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage), species (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species/CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity/CBD), and the environment (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change/UNFCCC). (After WRI 2003.)



Illegal hunting of elephants for their tusks has contributed to elephant decline in many countries. Restricting the sale of ivory may help to reduce poaching. (Photograph © Photoshot Holdings Ltd/Alamy.)

International Agreements to Protect Habitat

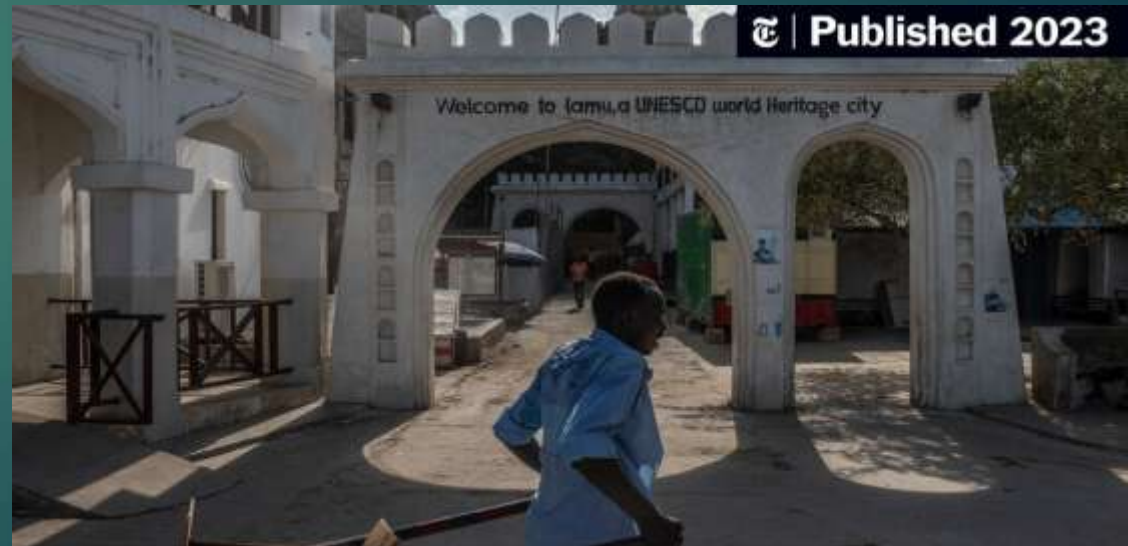
- Habitat conventions at the international level complement species conventions.
- Emphasis on unique biological communities and ecosystem features to be protected (and within these habitats, a multitude of individual species can be protected).

Three of the most important are

- The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
- The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural Natural Heritage (or the World Heritage Convention)
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program (also known as the Biosphere Reserves Program)



Flamingoes on L. Nakuru, a Ramsar site, Kenya



UNESCO in Lamu county, Kenya

International Earth Summits

- ▶ Earth Summit 1992, the developed countries collectively agreed that they would assist the developing countries of the world in the long-term goal of protecting the global environment and biodiversity. Declaration Documents.
 - The Rio Declaration.
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
 - The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
 - Agenda 21.
- ▶ The Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change—were ratified by many countries and have formed the basis for many specific actions on the parts of governments and conservation organizations.



FIGURE 21.7 In December 2009, many international leaders attended the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, along with observers from inter-governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Development of the next comprehensive agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions—a successor to the Kyoto Protocol—dominated the conference discussions. (Photograph by Pete Souza.)



Funding for Conservation

- Funding is a key challenge in implementing global agreements like the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- At the Earth Summit, costs were estimated at \$600 billion/year, with \$125 billion expected from developed countries (ODA).
- Major funding is channeled through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), supported by the World Bank and United Nations Environment Programme.
- Conservation projects are financed by:
 - Foundations
 - Development banks
 - Government agencies

These funds support local, national, and international conservation organizations.

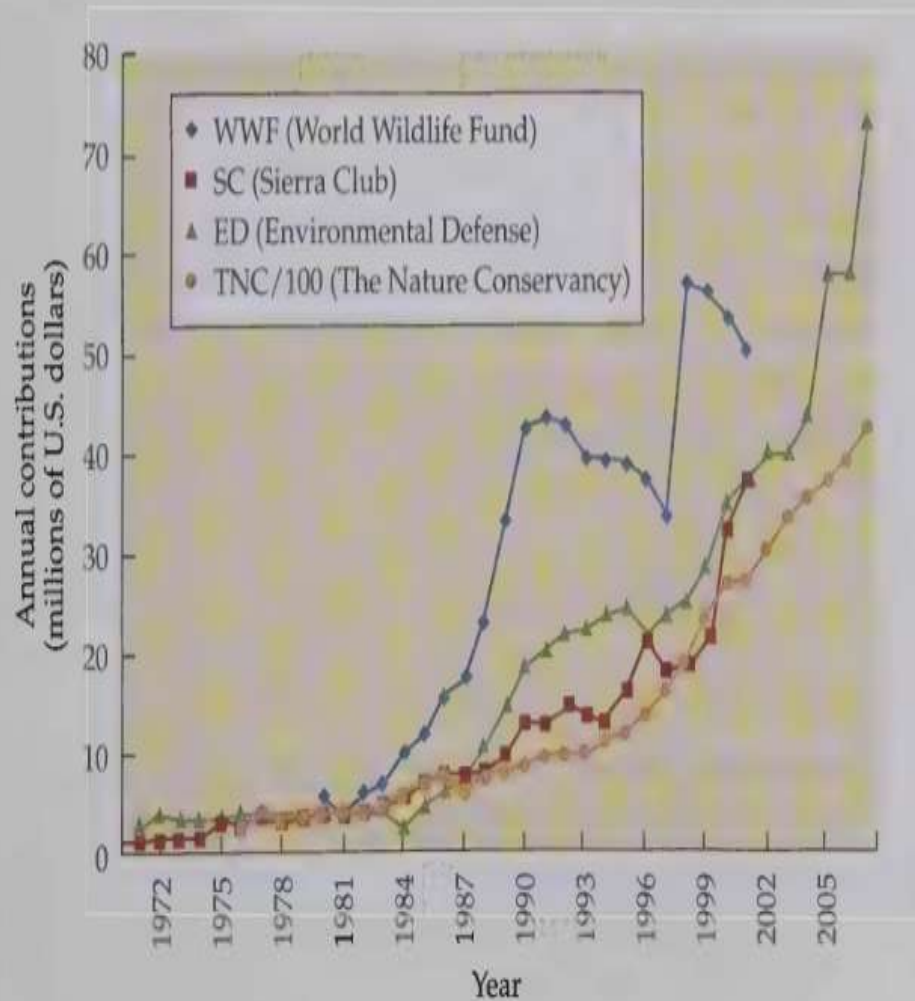


FIGURE 21.8 Over the past four decades, there has been a dramatic increase in the annual contributions of many conservation organizations, as illustrated by four large NGOs from the U.S.A.: The Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Fund, Environmental Defense, and Sierra Club. Note that the values for The Nature Conservancy should be multiplied by 100; for 2007, its contributions are approximately \$4 billion. (After Zaradic et al. 2009)

➤ NGOs (e.g., the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, BirdLife International, The Nature Conservancy, and the Wildlife Conservation Society) implement conservation activities directly, often through a carefully articulated set of priorities and programs.

The Role of International Development Banks

- Major MDBs include the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and African Development Bank.
- These banks provided **over \$100 billion in loans to 151 countries** to support development projects in 2009 and 2010. Related institutions:
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 - Export credit agencies (e.g., U.S. EXIM Bank, Coface, SACE)
- Key funded projects:
 - Infrastructure (dams, irrigation systems)
 - Economic development programs

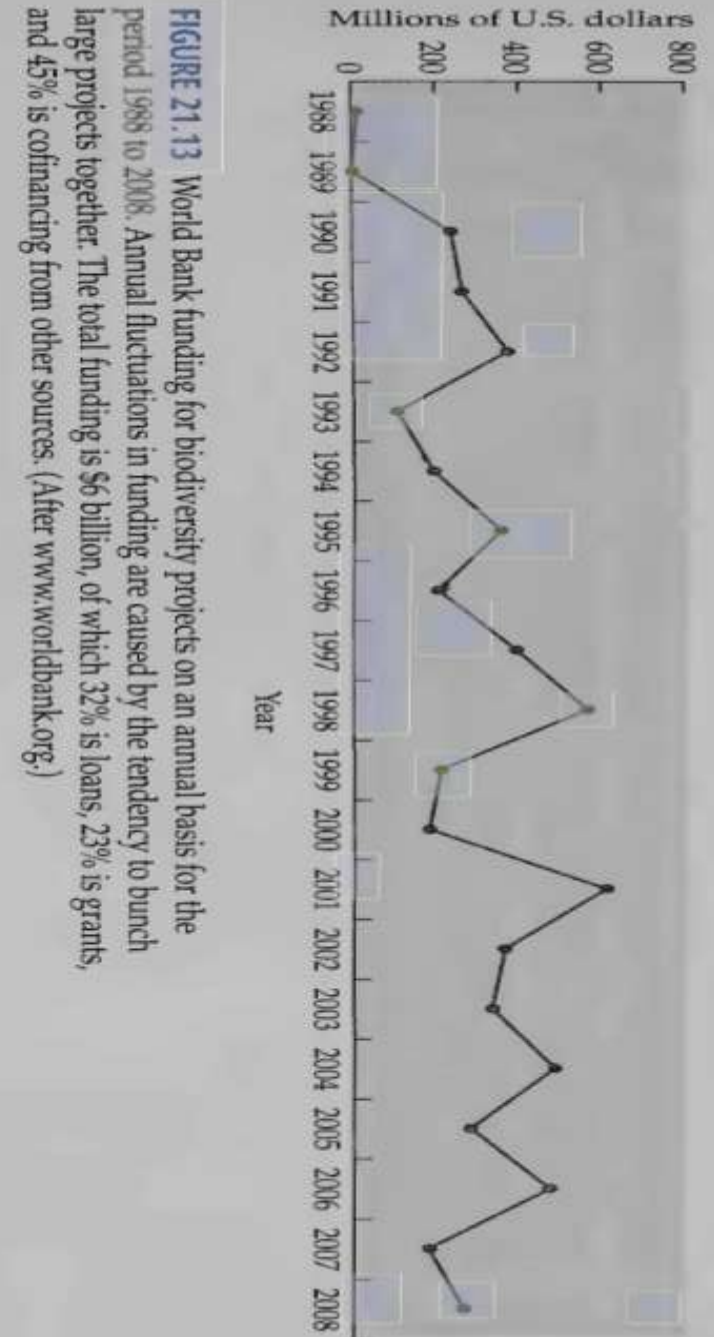
Funding Sources and Programs

The World Bank has become a leading source of conservation funding over the past 20 years.

- Around 8% of its investments support environmental projects.

Key focus areas:

- Pollution control and abatement
- Biodiversity conservation
- Forest management
- Natural resource conservation



- Activities funded by the World Bank include establishing protected areas, protecting endangered species, restoring degraded habitats, training conservation staff, developing conservation infrastructure, addressing global climate change, managing and protecting forests, and managing freshwater and marine resources.
- Another major source of funds for the protection of biodiversity is the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Established in 1991.
- The GEF has provided funding of over \$8.6 billion for more than 2400 projects in 165 countries, making it, along with the World Bank, one of the largest sources of conservation funding.

National Environmental Funds

NEFs provide secure, long-term funding for conservation in developing countries. Usually established as:

- Conservation trust funds
- Foundations
- Nature debts

Managed by a **board of trustees**, including:

- Government representatives
- Conservation organizations
- Donor agencies

Funding mechanism:

Income generated from an endowment fund Supports:

- Underfunded government departments
- NGOs and conservation activities

Effectiveness of Conservation Funding

Positives

- ▶ GEF provided increased funding for conservation and biodiversity projects, reviewed biodiversity-related legislation,
- ▶ transferred conservation information, planned national biodiversity strategies
- ▶ identified and protected important ecosystems and habitats
- ▶ enhanced the capacity to carry out biodiversity projects.

Negatives

- ▶ the lack of participation by community groups, local scientists, and government leaders
- ▶ an overreliance on foreign consultants an elaborate and time-consuming application procedure; and a lack of understanding of GEF objectives by people in the recipient countries
- ▶ mismatch of funding over short periods with the long-term needs of poor countries.

Kenya commitment

Kenya implements the Convention on Biological Diversity through the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**.

•The NBSAP serves as a **national roadmap** for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Key Ramsar Sites in Kenya

- Lake Nakuru – Rich birdlife (18,800 ha)
- Lake Baringo – Important wetland (31,469 ha)
- Tana River Delta – Coastal wetland (163,600 ha)
- Lake Naivasha – Biodiversity hotspot, affected by human activity
- Lake Bogoria – Geysers & flamingos
- Lake Elementaita – Shallow soda lake



CONSERVATION FUNDING IN KENYA

Category	Examples
Government institutions	NEMA, KWS, KFS, NETFUND
National conservation funds	Kenya Conservancies Fund
International NGOs	WWF, AWF, Conservation International
Development banks	GEF, AfDB
Private foundations	MacArthur Foundation, National Geographic Society
Local NGOs	African Conservation Centre, Biodiversity ACT

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