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## SAMPLE CHAPTERS OF THIS BOOKLET

### **JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002**

#### **What is Joannesburg Summit 2002?**

Johannesburg Summit 2002 – the World Summit on Sustainable Development – brought together tens of thousands of participants, including heads of State and Government, national delegates and leaders from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), busi-nesses and other major groups to focus the world’s attention and direct action toward meeting difficult challenges, including improving people’s lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever-increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.

#### **Why Now?**

At the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, the international community adopted Agenda 21, an unprecedented global plan of action for sustainable development. But the best strategies are only as good as their implemen-tation. Ten years later, the Johannesburg Summit presents an exciting opportunity for today’s leaders to adopt concrete steps and identify quantifiable targets for better implementing Agenda 21.

#### **When & Where Was it?**

The Summit took place in Johannesburg, South Africa from 26 August to 4 September 2002. The Summit was held in the Sandton Convention Centre, just outside Johannesburg. A non-governmental forum took place at the nearby NASREC Centre and numerous other parallel events also took place around Johannesburg at the same time.

#### **Who Went?**

Broad participation and inclusiveness are key to the success of sustainable development. All sectors of society have a role to play in building a future in which global resources are protected, and

prosperity and health are within reach for all of the world’s citizens. Therefore, in addition to governments, there was active participation at the Summit by representatives from business and industry, children and youth, farmers, indigenous people, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, scientific and technological communities, women and workers and trade unions. These represent the Major Groups identified in Agenda 21.

#### **Side Events**

Side events are events that take place in the margins of official inter-governmental meetings, organised for the purpose of sharing experiences and increasing opportunities for dialogue among the official meeting’s participants. A number of side events coordinated by the UN was held during the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings inside the Sandton Convention Centre throughout the Summit itself.

#### **Parallel Events**

Around the time of the Summit, a number of additional events - known as parallel events - took place in the Johannesburg area. These events were convened and managed by organisations or groups that are independent of the United Nations. The Johannesburg World Summit Company (JOWSCO) - a non-profit company that is wholly owned by the South African government and which managed logistical operations on behalf of the Summit’s host nation — coordinated logistics for these parallel events. Click here for more information on parallel events.

#### **Who Organised the Summit?**

The tenth session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (known as CSD10) acted

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as the Preparatory Committee for the Summit which was the central organising body. CSD10 had four preparatory meetings for the Summit during 2001-2002, known as PrepComs. These meetings were held as follows:

- **CSD10 sessions were steered by a Bureau which consisted of 2 representatives from each region of the world (10 members in total). The Bureau for CSD10 guided the process and raised political awareness and support for the Summit amongst member governments and major groups.**

### **Secretary General's Advisory Panel**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, convened a Panel of Eminent Persons to explore the challenges of sustainable development and make recommendations to him for meeting them through the Summit process. The Secretary-General asked Panel members to help raise political awareness of the Summit process, both generally and within their own individual spheres of influence and impact.

### **Logistics**

Logistical organization of the Summit within South Africa was managed by the Johannesburg World Summit Company (JOWSCO), on behalf of the Government of South Africa.

### **Greening the Summit**

Since the Summit was the biggest international gathering ever held in Africa, the "Greening the WSSD" Initiative was established to ensure that the Summit was organized along environmental "best practice" lines and that minimal waste was generated by the thousands of delegates that descended on Johannesburg.

### **COPENHAGEN CLIMATE COUNCIL (2007) AND SUMMIT(2009)**

The Copenhagen Climate Council is a global collaboration between international business and science founded by the leading independent think tank in Scandinavia, Monday Morning, based in Copenhagen. The councilors of the Copenhagen Climate Council have come together to create glo-

bal awareness of the importance of the UN Climate Summit (COP15) in Copenhagen, December 2009, and to ensure technical and public support and assistance to global decision makers when agreeing on a new climate treaty to replace the Kyoto Protocol from 1997.

### **Organization**

The Copenhagen Climate Council was founded in 2007 by the leading independent think tank in Scandinavia, Monday Morning, headquartered in Copenhagen, Denmark.

### **Purpose**

The purpose of the Copenhagen Climate Council is to create global awareness of the importance of the UN Climate Summit (COP15) in Copenhagen, December 2009. Leading up to this pivotal UN meeting, the Copenhagen Climate Council works on presenting innovative yet achievable solutions to climate change, as well as assess what is required to make a new global treaty effective. The Council will seek to promote constructive dialogue between government and business, so that when the world's political leaders and negotiators meet in Copenhagen, they will do so armed with the very best arguments for establishing a treaty that can be supported by global business. By promoting and demonstrating innovative, positive, and meaningful business leadership and ideas, the Copenhagen Climate Council aims to demonstrate that achieving an effective global climate treaty is not only possible, but necessary. The strategy is built upon the following principles:

- **Creating international awareness of the importance of the Copenhagen UN Climate Summit and the successor treaty to the Kyoto Protocol.**
- **Promoting constructive dialogue between government, business, and science.**
- **Inspiring global business leaders by demonstrating that tackling climate change also has the potential to create huge opportunities for innovation and economic growth.**

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## **Manifesto**

Published in November 2007, on the eve of the UN COP13 Climate Change Conference in Bali – the instigation night of the Bali Road Map. The document outlines what the Council believes is required to tackle climate change and how this can be achieved through a new global treaty. The Manifesto articulates a clear goal for the maximum level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by 2050. The document will serve as input at the World Business Summit on Climate Change, outlining key elements for further discussion and inclusion in the recommendations to be delivered to the UN Summit.

## **Membership**

Copenhagen Climate Council comprises 30 global climate leaders representing business, science, and public policy from all parts of the world.

- **Business leaders are selected to represent global companies and innovative entrepreneurs, who, through their actions, reveal that sustainable, climate-responsible business is both necessary and profitable.**
- **Scientists are gathered to ensure that the work of the Council is underpinned by rigorous analysis.**
- **Policy makers with experience in public policy are included in the Council to ensure that the work is informed by knowledge of what is required to assist high-level, complex policy negotiations.**

## **Activities**

The central aim of the Copenhagen Climate Council is to create global awareness to the urgency of reaching a global agreement on how to tackle climate change at the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen, December 2009. To achieve this end, the Copenhagen Climate Council provides a Web 2.0 climate website – ‘The Climate Community’ – which features latest climate news, intelligence, solutions and points of view, an online climate com-

munity, as well as the rest of the Copenhagen Climate Council activities, such as the ‘World Business Summit on Climate Change’; launching the ‘Thought Leadership Series’; launching the ‘Climate LIFE’ film, book, and digital exhibition; co-hosting with CITRIS the scientific conference ‘Unlocking the Climate Code: Innovation in Climate and Energy’; and the Poznan side event ‘Business Requirements of a Post-2012 Climate Treaty’. Recently, the Copenhagen Climate Council has also hosted a Business Roundtable in Beijing.

## **The Climate Community**

The Climate Community is the official website of the Copenhagen Climate Council. The website is based on Web 2.0 principles, and hooks the user up with the worlds leading climate stakeholders and offers possibility for the user to give voice and influence the global climate agenda. The Climate Community aims to bring the latest and most relevant news, insights, and intelligence that equips the user to navigate the climate challenges and turn risks into opportunities. The Climate Community features an extensive news section with Top Stories, Daily News Summaries, Points of Views, and a Weekly Roundup, searchable by date, region and sector.

Exclusive news features so far include interviews with U.S. Energy Secretary Steve Chu, UN Climate Chief Yvo de Boer, the Danish Climate minister Connie Hedegaard, IPCC Chairman Rajendra Pachauri, Professor Daniel Kammen, Lars Josefsson, CEO of Vattenfall. The Climate Community also features regular updates on the COP15 negotiation process and important upcoming events. The unique content on Community also includes selected and in-depth descriptions of innovative business solutions. A valuable feature on the Community is the Climate Intelligence Archive, which selects and list key international policies, research reports, government agencies, NGOs, inspiring media sources, and upcoming climate events.

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The Climate Community also hosts an online Virtual Summit, which is an integral part of the World Business Summit on Climate Change to take place in May 2009. The Virtual Summit will facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration, as well as be a testing ground for new ideas and partnerships through interactive web 2.0 tools.

### **World Business Summit on Climate Change**

The World Business Summit on Climate Change takes place six months prior to the pivotal UN climate change conference (COP15) in Copenhagen, December 2009. The summit brings together business chief executives with the world's top scientists, economists, civil society, media leaders, government representatives and other leading thinkers to put forward recommendations for the next international framework on climate change to replace the Kyoto Protocol after 2012. Among the prominent participants so far are Al Gore, Chairman of Generation Investment Management; Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark; and Sir Richard Branson, Founder and CEO of the Virgin Group.

At the summit, chief executives will discuss how business can help solve the climate crisis through innovative business models, new partnerships and the development of low carbon technologies. They will send a message to the negotiating governments on how to remove barriers and create incentives for implementation of new solutions in a post-Kyoto. The results of the World Business Summit on Climate Change will be presented to the Danish government, host of COP15[2], and to world leaders negotiating the terms of the next international climate treaty.

### **BALI ACTION**

**BALI ACTION PLAN (BAP)** After the 2007 United Nations Climate Change Conference on the island Bali in Indonesia in December, 2007 the participating nations adopted the Bali Road Map as a two-year process to finalizing a binding agreement in 2009 in Copenhagen.

The conference encompassed meetings of several bodies, including the 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 13) and the 3rd Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP 3 or CMP 3).

The Bali Road Map includes the Bali Action Plan (BAP) that was adopted by Decision 1/CP.13 of the COP-13. It also includes the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) negotiations and their 2009 deadline, the launch of the Adaptation Fund, the scope and content of the Article 9 review of the Kyoto Protocol, as well as decisions on technology transfer and on reducing emissions from deforestation.

### **Bali Action Plan**

#### ***Pillars***

The Conference of Parties decided to launch a comprehensive process to enable the implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, by addressing: (the called pillars or building blocks)

- **A shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions.**
- **Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change.**
- **Enhanced action on adaptation.**
- **Enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation.**
- **Enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation.**

### **Cutting Emissions**

The nations acknowledge that evidence for global warming is unequivocal, and that humans must reduce emissions to reduce the risks of "severe climate change impacts" and emphasized the urgency to address climate change. There was a

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strong consensus for updated changes for both developed and developing countries. Although there were not specific numbers agreed upon in order to cut emissions, the Decision recognized that there was a need for “deep cuts in global emissions” (plural countries proposed 100% reduction in 2050) and that “developed country emissions must fall 10-40% by 2020”.

### **Mitigation**

Enhanced action on mitigation of climate change includes, inter alia:

- **Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by all developed countries.**
- **Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing countries.**
- **Cooperative sectorial approaches and sector-specific actions (CSAs).**
- **Ways to strengthen the catalytic role of the convention.**

### **Forests**

The nations pledge “policy approaches and positive incentives” on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in developing countries; and enhancement of forest carbon stock in developing countries. This paragraph is referred to as “REDD-plus”.

### **Adaptation**

The nations opt for enhanced co-operation to “support urgent implementation” of measures to protect poorer countries against climate change, including NAPAs. impacts.

### **Technology**

In technology development and transfer, the nations will consider how to facilitate the transfer of clean and renewable energy technologies from industrialised nations to the developing countries. This includes, inter alia:

- **Removal of obstacles to, an provision of financial and other incentives for, scaling**

**up the development and transfer of technology to developing country Parties in order to promote access to affordable environmentally sound technologies (renewable energies, electric vehicles).**

- **Ways to accelerate the deployment, diffusion and transfer of such technologies.**
- **Cooperation on research and development of current, new and innovative technology, including win-win solutions.**
- **The effectiveness of mechanism and tools for technology cooperation in specific sectors.**

### **Finance**

Provision of financial resources and investment includes:

- **Improved access to predictable and sustainable financial resources and the provision of new and additional resources, including official and concessional funding for developing country Parties (dcP).**
- **Positive incentives for dcP for national mitigation strategies and adaptation action.**
- **Innovative means of funding for dcP that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change in meeting the costs of adaptation.**
- **Incentivisation of adaptation actions on the basis of sustainable development policies.**
- **Mobilization of funding and investment, including facilitation of climate-friendly investment choices.**
- **Financial and technical support for capacity-building in the assessment of costs of adaptation in developing countries, to aid in determining their financial needs.**

### **Durban CONFERENCE**

THE 2011 UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE was held in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 11 December 2011 to establish a new treaty to limit carbon emissions. The conference agreed to a legally

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binding deal comprising all countries, which will be prepared by 2015, and to take effect in 2020. There was also progress regarding the creation of a Green Climate Fund (GCF) for which a management framework was adopted. The fund is to distribute US\$100 billion per year to help poor countries adapt to climate impacts. While the president of the conference, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, declared it a success, scientists and environmental groups warned that the deal was not sufficient to avoid global warming beyond 2 °C as more urgent action is needed.

### **Background**

The conference was officially referred to as the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (CMP 7) to the Kyoto Protocol. In addition, the two permanent subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC – the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) – were likely to hold their 35th sessions. The 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference extended the mandates of the two temporary subsidiary bodies – the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) – so they were expected to meet as well.

A primary focus of the conference was to secure a global climate agreement as the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period (2008–2012) was about to end. It was also expected to focus on “finalising at least some of the Cancun Agreements”, reached at the 2010 Conference, such as “co-operation on clean technology”, as well as “forest protection, adaptation to climate impacts, and finance – the promised transfer of funds from rich countries to poor in order to help them protect

forests, adapt to climate impacts, and “green” their economies”.

A month before the Conference began, the BBC highlighted two contentious proposals which had been submitted – one by Russia, the other by Papua New Guinea, both aiming to amend the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Russia's proposal would bring about a “periodic review” whereby countries currently categorised as “poor” could be recategorised as “rich”, and thus obliged to shoulder greater obligations in the combat against climate change. BBC Environment correspondent Richard Black commented that the proposal would be “provocative and explosive, if Russia pushes it”, because potentially affected countries, such as China and Brazil, would “push back very strongly”. Papua New Guinea's proposal, submitted by Ambassador Kevin Conrad with the support of Mexico, would introduce a “last resort” mechanism to break any deadlocks in climate change negotiations through a three-quarters majority vote, thus clarifying the decision-making process under the Convention. Describing the proposal as “intriguing”, Black noted that although it would theoretically enable developing countries to use their numerical superiority to adopt any kind of world-wide binding obligation, in practical terms they would still need the approval of rich countries to secure funding.

### **IPCC**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned in November 2011 that extreme weather will strike as climate change takes hold. Heavier rainfall, storms and droughts can cost billions and destroy lives. Estimates suggest that every dollar invested in adaptation to climate change could save \$60 in damages.

### **India**

India's representative at the conference, Jayanthi Natarajan stated that India “will never be intimidated by any threat or pressure”. Natarajan

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responded to European Union Climate Commissioner Connie Hedegaard, saying that: We have shown more flexibility than virtually any other country. But equity is the centrepiece, it cannot be shifted. This is not about India. Does fighting climate change mean we have to give up on equity? We have agreed to protocol and legal instrument. What's the problem in having one more option? India will never be intimidated by any threat or any kind of pressure. What's this legal instrument? How do I give a blank cheque? We're talking of livelihoods and sustainability here. I'm not accusing anybody, but there are efforts to shift the (climate) problem to countries that have not contributed to it. If that is done, we're willing to reopen the entire Durban Package. We did not issue a threat. But are we being made into a scapegoat? Please don't hold us hostage.

### **People's Republic of China**

Xie Zhenhua, head of the Chinese delegation, stated that the People's Republic of China was willing to make binding commitments to limited greenhouse gases in 2020 if they appropriately took into account historical contributions of greenhouse gases by developed countries such as the United States and European states and sustainable economic needs of developing countries such as China and India.

### **Greenpeace**

Greenpeace issued a statement calling on conference participants to ensure a peak in global emissions by 2015, continue the Kyoto Protocol and provide a mandate for a comprehensive legally binding instrument, deliver climate finance and set up a framework for protecting forests in developing countries.

### **Durban Platform**

After two weeks of negotiations a deal was reached only on the last day, Sunday 11 December, after a 60-hour marathon negotiation session. Negotiators agreed to be part of a legally binding treaty to address global warming. The terms of the future treaty are to be defined by 2015 and become effective in 2020. The agreement, referred to as the "Durban platform", is notable in that for the first time it includes developing countries such as China and India, as well as the US which refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol. The agreement entails the continuation of the Kyoto protocol in the interim, although only some countries including members of the EU are likely to commit.

### **Green Fund**

The conference led to progress regarding the creation of a Green Climate Fund for which a management framework was adopted. The fund is to distribute US\$100bn per year to help poor countries adapt to climate impacts.

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