

MODULE - 7

Environmental Management



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ENVIRONMENT RELATED INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

The role of national government is critical for control of environmental pollution control, conservation and improvement of environment for promoting sustainable development. To address the diverse environmental issues a number of environment related institutions and organization have been setup at international, national level by United Nations, national governments and civil society. An environmental organization is an organization seeks to protect, analyze or monitor the environment against misuse or degradation or lobby for these goals. Environmental organization may be a government organization, a non-government organization, a charity or trust. Environmental organizations can be global, national, or local. This lesson provides information on leading environmental organizations, both within and outside the government, working for the conservation and improvement of environment at global and national level.



OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- *list different ministries and institutions concerned with environmental administration in India;*
- *explain the role and responsibilities of global institutions in the field of environmental management;*
- *explain the role and activities of important national and international NGOs in environmental conservation and sustainable development;*
- *explain the role of United Nations bodies for environment.*

25.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUD TO ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

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, especially in the post independent era because of high priority to economic growth, environment receded to a less important place. It is only in 1972 steps were initiated with the formation of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) that gradually evolved as a separate department of environment and reached the full-fledged stage of Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1985. Initially the Constitution of India did not contain any provision towards the promotion/protection of environment. However, the 42nd amendment of the constitution in 1977 added some important clauses that entrusted the government the responsibility of providing a clean and well-protected environment.

25.2 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES

The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Central Pollution Control Board, Indian Board for Wildlife are the main national environmental agencies.

25.2.1 The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government, for planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing the implementation of environmental and forestry programmes in the country. The main activities undertaken by the ministry include conservation and survey of the flora and fauna of India, forests and other wilderness areas; prevention and control of pollution; afforestation and reducing land degradation. It is responsible for the administration of the national parks of India. The main tools utilized for this include surveys, environmental impact assessment, control of pollution, regeneration programmes, support to organizations, research to find solutions and training to augment the requisite manpower, collection and dissemination of environmental information and creation of environmental awareness among all sectors of the country's population. The Ministry is also the nodal agency in the country for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

25.2.2 Central Pollution Control Board



The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), is statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. It serves as a field formation and also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Principal functions of the CPCB, as spelt out in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (i) to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and (ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.



Air Quality Monitoring is an important part of the air quality management. The National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM) Programme has been established with the objectives to determine the present status of air quality, for controlling and regulating emission of air pollutants from industries and other sources to meet the air quality standards. It also provides background air quality data needed for setting of industries and town planning.

Fresh water is a finite resource essential for use in agriculture, industry, propagation of wildlife and fisheries and for human existence. India is a riverine country but there are numerous lakes, ponds and wells which are used as primary source of drinking water even without treatment. Most of the rivers being fed by monsoon rains, which are limited to only three months of the year, run dry throughout the rest of the year often carrying wastewater discharges from industries or cities or towns endangering the quality of our scarce water resources. The parliament of India in its wisdom enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with a view to maintaining and restoring wholesomeness of our water bodies. One of the mandates of CPCB is to collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. Hence, Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) and Surveillance are of utmost importance.

The scheme of labeling of Environment Friendly Products is on anvil for household and other consumer products to meet certain environment criteria along with the quality requirements of Indian Standards. The scheme is known as Ecomark Scheme of India.

Functions of the Central Board at the national level

- Advise the Central Government on any matter concerning prevention and control of water and air pollution and improvement of the quality of air.
- Plan and execute nation-wide programme for the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution:
- Co-ordinate the activities of the State Board and resolve disputes among them;
- Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards, carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution, and for their prevention, control or abatement;
- Plan and organise training of persons engaged in programme on the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution;
- Organise 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 pollution control in the country.



In India, states do not pursue independent environmental policy of their own but adopt the policies formulated at the national level subject to such variations as may be necessary to suit to the local conditions. The central government has also been issuing guidelines to the states on various environmental matters.

25.2.3 Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL)

The IBWL is the apex advisory body in the field of Wildlife Conservation in the country and is headed by the Honorable Prime Minister of India. The IBWL has been reconstituted w.e.f. 7.12.2001. The XXI meeting of the IBWL was held on 21.1.2002 under the Chairmanship of the Honorable Prime Minister of India at New Delhi.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.1

1. Name the national environmental agencies.

2. What are the main functions of MoEF?

3. When was CPCB established?

4. Expand the following: CPCB, NAAQM, IBWL.

5. When was IBWL reconstituted and who is the head of this organization?

25.3 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) are some of the main international agencies.

25.3.1 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



UNEP was created by United Nations General Assembly, as an outgrowth of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden that same year. The United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg in 2002 (also known as RIO+10) did not substantially change its configuration. It is headquartered in **Nairobi** (Kenya).



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UNEP's main mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy for keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action. Its activities cover a wide range of issues encompassing the atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

UNEP has played a significant role in developing international environmental conventions, promoting environmental science and information and illustrating the way those can work with national governments and regional institution and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). UNEP has also been active in funding and implementing environment related development projects for promoting **sustainable development** through sound environmental practices.

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

Among UNEP's many initiatives is the “**Clean Up the World**” campaign, which attempts to build awareness throughout the world regarding the huge impacts of our modern life style.

UNEP has aided in the development of guidelines and treaties on issues such as the international trade in potentially harmful chemicals, transboundary air pollution, and contamination of international waterways.

The World Meteorological Organization and the UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. UNEP is also one of several Implementing Agencies for the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Funding

UNEP receives the necessary **funding** for its programs from the Environmental Fund, which is maintained by voluntary contributions of member governments, supplemented by contributions to more than seventy trust funds and by small contributions from the regular budget of the United Nations. The UNEP budget for the 2004-2005 biennial is 130 million dollars.



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25.3.2 World Health Organisation (WHO)

Constitution and history

The WHO's constitution states that its objective "is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." Its major task is to combat disease, especially key infectious diseases, and to promote the general health of the people of the world.

The World Health Organization (WHO)

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), when it was ratified by the 26th member state. The WHO has 193 Member States.

The WHO is financed by contributions from member states and from donors.

The Regional Offices are:

Regional Office for Africa (**AFRO**);

Regional Office for Europe (**EURO**);

Regional Office for South East Asia (**SEARO**);

Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

Regional Office for Western Pacific (**WPRO**);

Regional Office for the Americas (**AMRO**),

Activities

Activities of WHO includes coordinating international efforts to monitor outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), malaria, swine flu, and AIDS as well as to sponsor programs to prevent and treat such diseases. The WHO supports the development and distribution of safe and effective vaccines, pharmaceutical diagnostics and drugs. After over two decades of fighting smallpox, the WHO declared in 1980 that the disease had been eradicated - the first disease in history to be eliminated by human effort.

WHO aims to eradicate polio within the next few years. In addition to its work in eradicating disease. WHO is devoting increasing attention to various health-environment related issues—for example, campaigns to boost the consumption of fruits and vegetables worldwide and to discourage tobacco use.

Environment and health are closely related. The Principle of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992 states "human beings are at the centre of concern for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature." Environmental hazards are responsible for an estimated 25% of the total burden of disease worldwide.



HELI

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 valuation of ecosystem ‘services’ to human health and well-being – services ranging from climate regulation to provision or replenishment of air, water, food and energy sources and generally healthy living and working environments. HELI activities include country-level pilot projects

25.3.3 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

It is a specialised agency of the United Nations with a member states that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. FAO is also a source of knowledge and information, and helps developing countries and countries in transition modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all. Its Latin motto, *fiat panis*, translates into English as “let there be bread”.

The FAO headquarters are located in Rome and has five regional offices.

Regional Office for Africa in Accra, Ghana

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago, Chile

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand

Regional Office for the Near East in Cairo, Egypt

Regional Office for Europe in Budapest, Hungary

WHO member states appoint delegations to the World Health Assembly, WHO’s supreme decision-making body. All UN member states are eligible for WHO membership and according to the WHO web site, “Other countries may be admitted as members when their application has been approved by a simple majority vote of the World Health Assembly.”



INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.2

1. What does UNEP stand for? Who created it and where is its headquarter located?

2. What kind of programme does UNEP fund and implement?



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3. What is the full form of WHO and what is its main objective?

4. Which is the first disease in history to be eliminated by human efforts?

5. What does HELI stands for?

6. Who created FAO? Mention its one important function.

25.4 COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

It was established in December 1992 by General Assembly Resolution A/RES/47/191 as a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), implementing a recommendation in Chapter 38 of Agenda 21, the landmark global agreement reached at the June 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or **Earth Summit** held in Rio de Janeiro.

Mission

The Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) provides leadership and is an authoritative source of expertise within the United Nations system on sustainable development. It promotes sustainable development as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and through technical cooperation and capacity building at international, regional and national levels.

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.

it says:

“In order to ensure the effective follow-up of the conference, as well as to enhance international cooperation and rationalization the intergovernmental decision making capacity



for the integration of environment and development issues and to examine the progress of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, regional and international levels, a high level Commission on Sustainable Development should be established in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the UN.” Agenda 21 (1) The General Assembly met in the autumn of 1992 to debate the setting up of the CSD; it resolved that:

- the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has been requested to establish a high level commission as a functional council body.
- representatives of 53 states have been elected by the council for up to three year terms.
- the commission will meet once a year for two or three weeks. It is a functional ECOSOC commission with a full time secretariat based in New York.

The CSD’s mandate (Resolution 1993/207) is:

- to monitor progress on the implementation of Agenda 21 (deals with environment and development issues) and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals by governments, NGOs, and other UN bodies.
- to monitor progress towards the target of 0.7% GNP from developed countries for Overseas Development Aid.
- to review the adequacy of financing and the transfer of technologies as outlined in Agenda 21.
- to receive and analyse relevant information from competent NGOs in the context of Agenda 21 implementation.
- to enhance dialogue with NGOs, the independent sector, and other entities outside the UN system, within the UN framework.

Sustainable development to satisfy the needs of present generations without endangering the needs of future generations will not be brought about by policies only: it must be taken up by society at large and the choices each citizen makes every day, as well as the big political and economic decisions of the countries. This requires profound changes in thinking, in economic and social structures and in consumption and production patterns.

25.5 UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

The convention and the protocol



Over a decade ago, most countries joined an international treaty — the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) — to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases



are inevitable. More recently, a number of nations approved an addition to the treaty: the Kyoto Protocol, which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures.

This section contains numerous resources — for beginners or experts — such as introductory and in-depth publications, the official UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol texts and a search engine to the UNFCCC library.

Facing and surveying the problem

A major accomplishment of the Convention, which is general and flexible in character, is that it recognizes that there is a problem. That was no small thing in 1994, when the treaty took effect and less scientific evidence was available. (And there are still those who dispute that global warming is real and that climate change is a problem.) It is hard to get the nations of the world to agree on anything, let alone a common approach to a difficulty which is complicated, whose consequences aren't entirely clear, and which will have its most severe effects decades and even centuries in the future.

The Convention sets an ultimate objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system.” It states that “such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”

The Convention requires precise and regularly updated inventories of greenhouse gas emissions from industrialized countries. The first step in solving a problem is knowing its dimensions. With a few exceptions, the “base year” for tabulating greenhouse gas emissions has been set as 1990. Developing countries also are encouraged to carry out inventories.

Countries ratifying (approve and sanction) the treaty — called “Parties to the Convention” in diplomatic jargon — agree to take climate change into account in such matters as agriculture, industry, energy, natural resources, and activities involving sea coasts. They agree to develop national programmes to slow climate change.

The Convention recognizes that it is a “framework” document — something to be amended or augmented over time so that efforts to deal with global warming and climate change can be focused and made more effective. The first addition to the treaty, the Kyoto Protocol, was adopted in 1997.

25.5.1 Kyoto Protocol- what it means

The Kyoto Protocol, an international and legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide, entered into force on 16 February 2005.

**Notes****Responsibility and vulnerability**

- The Convention places the heaviest burden for fighting climate change on industrialized nations, since they are the source of most past and current greenhouse gas emissions. These countries are asked to do the most to cut what comes out of smokestacks and tailpipes, and to provide most of the money for efforts elsewhere. For the most part, these developed nations, called “Annex I” countries because they are listed in the first annex to the treaty, belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
- These advanced nations, as well as 12 “economies in transition” (countries in Central and Eastern Europe, including some states formerly belonging to the Soviet Union) were expected by the year 2000 to reduce emissions to 1990 levels. As a group, they succeeded.
- Industrialized nations agree under the Convention to support climate-change activities in developing countries by providing financial support to these countries. A system of grants and loans has been set up through the Convention and is managed by the Global Environment Facility. Industrialized countries also agree to share technology with less-advanced nations.

Because economic development is vital for the world’s poorer countries and because such progress is difficult to achieve even without the complications added by climate change the Convention accepts that the share of greenhouse gas emissions produced by developing nations will grow in the coming years. It nonetheless seeks to help such countries limit emissions in ways that will not hinder their economic progress.

The Convention acknowledges the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change and calls for special efforts to ease the consequences.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.3**

1. What is the full form of CSD and when was it established?

2. What is the aim of UNFCCC?

3. What is Kyoto Protocol and when it was adopted?



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25.6 NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is not part of a government. It is largely funded by private contributions that operate outside of institutionalized government or political structures. NGOs are therefore typically independent of governments. In general, NGOs have their agendas. There are many NGOs that are committed to the cause of wildlife conservation, environmental protection, resource conservation and sustainable development. Activities and areas of important international and national NGOs working in environmental field are given below.

25.7 INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the world's oldest and largest global environmental network - a democratic membership union with more than 1,000 government and NGO member organizations, and almost 11,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries. IUCN's work is supported by over 1,000 professional staff in 60 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world. 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. It supports scientific research, manages field projects all over the world and brings governments, non-government organizations, United Nations agencies, companies and local communities together to develop and implement policy, laws and best practice.

IUCN's 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. But social and economic development must also continue to reduce poverty and improve people's lives.
- The backbone of all life on earth, including our own, is biodiversity – the intricate network of animals, plants and the places where they live. Conserving biodiversity – stopping the extinction of animal and plant species, and stopping the destruction of natural places – is the core of IUCN's work.
- Profoundly linked to biodiversity are four of humankind's greatest challenges: climate change, energy, livelihoods and economics. IUCN therefore works on each of these four areas through its core work on biodiversity.



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.

25.8 WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment, formerly named the World Wildlife Fund, which remains its official name in the United States and Canada. It is the world's largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million supporters worldwide, working in more than 90 countries, supporting around 1300 conservation and environmental projects around the world. It is a charity, with approximately 60% of its funding coming from voluntary donations by private individuals. 45% of the fund's income comes from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

The mission of WWF is “to halt and reverse the destruction of our environment” Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes that contain most of the world's biodiversity forests, freshwater ecosystems and oceans and coasts. Among other issues, it is also concerned with endangered species, pollution and climate change.

The organization was formed as a charitable trust on September 11, 1961, in Morges, Switzerland, under the name *World Wildlife Fund*. It was an initiative of Julian Huxley and Max Nicholson, who had thirty years experience of linking progressive intellectuals with big business interests through the Political and Economic Planning think tank. There is also a head office in Toronto, Canada for the Canadian Fund.

In its deed of foundation, the organization stated its original mission to be the “conservation of world fauna, flora, forests, landscape, water, soils and other natural resources by the management of land, research and investigation, and publicity, coordination of efforts, cooperation with other interested parties and all other appropriate means.”

In the last few years, the organization set up offices and operations around the world. The initial focus of its activities was the protection of endangered species. As more resources became available, its operations expanded into other areas such as the preservation of



biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

In 1986, the organization changed its name to *World Wide Fund for Nature*, retaining the WWF initials, to better reflect the scope of its activities. However, it continues to operate under the original name in the United States and Canada

Green peace

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference.

Their mission was to “bear witness” to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world’s most earthquake-prone regions. Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife. Even though their old boat, the Phyllis Cormack, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest. The US still detonated the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.

Greenpeace is the world’s largest grassroots environmental network, uniting 77 national member groups and some 5,000 local activist groups on every continent. 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, Greenpeace has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries. Today, Greenpeace is an international organisation that prioritises global environmental campaigns.

Greenpeace’s cornerstone principles and 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.

Vision and Mission

A peaceful and sustainable world based on societies living in harmony with nature. A society of interdependent people living in dignity, wholeness and fulfilment in which equity and human and peoples’ rights are realized.

- To collectively ensure environmental and social justice, human dignity, and respect for human rights and peoples’ rights so as to secure sustainable societies.

MODULE - 7

Environmental Management



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Environmental Science Senior Secondary Course

- To halt and reverse environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources, nurture the earth's ecological and cultural diversity and secure sustainable livelihoods.
- To secure the empowerment of indigenous peoples, local communities, women, groups and individuals, and to ensure public participation in decision making.
- To engage in vibrant campaigns, raise awareness, mobilize people and build alliances with diverse movements, linking grassroots, national and global struggles.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.4

1. What is the full form of IUCN and where is its headquarter located?

2. When and where was WWF formed?

3. What is the present full form of WWF and what was its earlier full form?

4. Which ecosystem contains the most biodiversities of the world?

25.9 TATA ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (TERI)

TERI is a public interest research and advocacy organisation 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, and on account of the existing methods of their use which are polluting.

TERI has been actively working for developing solutions to global problems in the fields of energy, environment and current patterns of development, which are largely unsustainable. The Institute has grown substantially over the years, particularly, since it launched its own research activities and established a base in New Delhi, its registered headquarters. TERI has its branches in North America, Europe, Japan, Malaysia and the Gulf.

TERI not only has offices in different parts of the world, but its activities has wide geographical relevance. It organizes annual Delhi Sustainable Development Summit (DSDS), a major event focusing on sustainable development, the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and assessment of worldwide progress in these critical areas. TERI has also established a World Sustainable Development Forum (WSDF), which is



guided by the patronage of a group of select world leaders. WSDF would extend the experience of each DSDS to other parts of the world and carry out careful evaluation and monitoring of developments worldwide, particularly in meeting the MDGs.

25.10 NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOS)

25.10.1 Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) is a public interest research and advocacy organisation based in New Delhi. CSE researches into lobbies for and communicates the urgency of development that is both sustainable and equitable. The challenge of environmental degradation due to extreme exploitation of natural resources on one hand and problems created by rapid industrialization on the other hand, is one of the important task taken up by CSE to bring about a balance of the two. CSE makes efforts to create awareness about problems and propose sustainable solutions.

There is a growing interest amongst all sections of people including students in environmental issues. With this in mind, CSE has been developing non-formal environmental education. Their tools for creating awareness are periodicals publications, films, exhibitions and other products.

Two of their interesting publications are 'Down to Earth' and 'Gobar Times' magazine for children.

25.10.2 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. Many of its members have been through an intense and diverse learning process: initiating local protests against the destruction of Delhi's largest green area (the Ridge), treks through the Himalayan region with the Chipko Andolan, the first detailed study of the impacts of the Narmada projects, investigations into police firing in Bharatpur bird reserve, and all this while continuing nature walks and lobbying for wildlife conservation and animal rights. With such a background, it is not surprising that the NGO has continued to participate in mass movements challenging the state and its policies, while episodically supporting elements of the state that have moved progressively on environmental and development fronts.

Kalpavriksh believes that a country can develop meaningfully only when ecological sustainability and social equity are guaranteed, and a sense of respect for, and oneness

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with nature, and fellow humans is achieved. It is a non-hierarchical organisation and the group takes all decisions after appropriate debate and discussion.

25.10.3 Development Alternatives

It is a non-profit organization engaged in research and action for sustainable development. It was established in 1983 and is registered under the Societies Registration Act with the Government of India. Development Alternatives believes that 'development', being a dynamic process, is all about evolving inter-relationships between social and environmental factors, particularly interactions between nature, machines, institutions and people. The activities of Development Alternatives Group broadly cover the three primary areas that underlie any form of sustainable development process: the design and large-scale dissemination of appropriate technologies, environmental management systems and effective people-oriented institutions and policies. Development Alternatives and its associate organisations operate on the philosophy that sustainable development benefits not only the economy, but also the environment and above all - the people. The Development Alternatives Group is, therefore, dedicated to bring about a better balance among the basic prerequisites of sustainable development: social equity, environmental quality and economic efficiency.

The mission of the Development Alternatives Group is to promote sustainable national development.

The corporate objectives are to innovate and disseminate the means for creating sustainable livelihoods on a large scale, and thus to mobilise widespread action to eradicate poverty and regenerate the environment.

The activities of Development Alternatives cover a broad array of development issues. And these issues are complex, requiring sophisticated, trans-disciplinary responses.

The Group has built up a strong capacity to identify the priority issues confronting the nation and devise effective ways to solve them. It has therefore brought together a cadre of professional staff members with a wide range of skills and backgrounds but a common, solid commitment to excellence and team work.

25.10.4 Sulabh International

Sulabh International is a social service organization which works to promote human rights, environmental sanitation, non-conventional sources of energy, 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. It has played an important role in preventing the practice of defecation in the open and have motivated people for using of toilets and following sanitation practices. Prior to intervention of Sulabh in 1970 toilet was a subject of cultural taboo.



A healthy and hygienic India, free of the practice of defecation in the open and faecal pollution of environment. A society free of untouchability, social discrimination and prevalence of the sub-human practice of manual cleaning of human excreta (scavenging).

Mission

To educate and motivate the people, sensitize policy makers and functionaries and promote activities and programmes of the Govt. and as well as the people, to achieve Sulabh’s vision in the foreseeable future.

Sulabh has been also working for changing the attitude of people towards those who clean human excreta manually (known as scavengers). Respectability has been lent to discussion and writing about toilet practices. 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-today routine and social gatherings.

Sulabh’s approach to restore human dignity to the scavengers has five distinct stages:

- Liberation;
- Rehabilitation;
- Vocational training;
- Social elevation; and,
- Proper education to next generation.

Sulabh innovations include a scavenging-free two-pit pourflush toilet (*Sulabh Shauchalaya*); safe and hygienic on-site human waste disposal technology; a new concept of maintenance and construction of pay-and-use public toilets, popularly known as Sulabh Complexes with bath, laundry and urinal facilities being used by about ten million people every day and generates biogas and biofertiliser produced from excreta-based plants, low maintenance waste water treatment plants of medium capacity for institutions and industries.

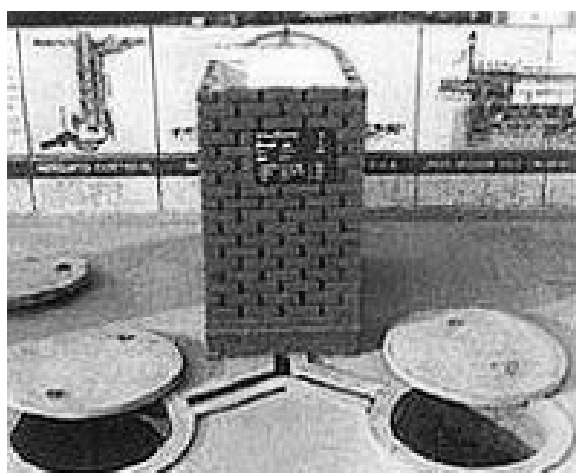


Fig. 25.1: Two pit pourflush toiled (Sulabh Shauchalaya)

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Other work includes setting up English-medium public school in New Delhi and also a network of centres all over the country to train boys and girls from poor families, specially scavengers, so that they can compete in open job market.

In October 2007, Sulabh announced the design of a cheap toilet system that recycles human waste into biogas and fertiliser.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 25.5

1. What is the full form of TERI and what was its basic purpose?

2. What is Down to Earth?

3. When was Kalpavriksh established and what is the main function it performs?

4. What is the mission of Development Alternatives?

5. Who founded the Sulabh International. What sort of work this organisation undertake?



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- The role of national government is critical for control of environment pollution control, conservation and improvement of environment for promoting sustainable development.
- In 1972, National Committee in Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) was formed, that gradually evolved and become a full fledged Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1985.
- CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) is a statutory organization constituted in 1974. Its main function is to monitor, control and regulate air and water quality.
- CPCB advises Central Government on any matter concerning prevention and control of air and water pollution.
- Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) is an apex advisory body in the field of wildlife conservation in the country.
- The international environment agencies are: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), FAO, WHO, their main job is to coordinate the environment polices for



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keeping the global environment under review and bring the issues to the attention of international community for action.

- WHO (World Health Organisation) has the objective as “Attainment by all people the highest possible level of health.” Formally came into force on 7th April, 1948, thus 7th April is celebrated as World Health Day.
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) of the United Nations. Its aim is to modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries. It ensures food security for all.
- Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in June, 1992, the landmark global agreement reached for its formation in the Earth Summit held in Rio De Janeiro. It was established in Decemebr, 1992.
- Main function of CSD is to monitor the progress and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals by governments, NGOs and other UN bodies.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The main aim of the convention is to consider what can be done to reduce ‘global warming’ and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable.
- Kyoto Protocol is an international and legally binding agreement to reduce green house gas emissions worldwide. It came into force in 16th February, 2005.
- Non- government organisations (NGOs) are independent of governments. There are many NGOs that are committed to the cause of wild life conservation, environmental protection, resource conservation and sustainable development.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the oldest and largest global environmental network. Its headquarter in Switzerland.
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international NGO which works on issues regarding conservation research and restoration of the environment.
- The national NGOs are Centre for Science and environment (CSE), Kalpavriksh, Sulubh International and Development Alternatives,



TERMINAL EXERCISE

1. What is the full form of CPCB and what are its main functions?
2. What are Rio+10 and where was it held?
3. Which is the wildlife conservation body in India and what is it called?
4. Which agency of the United Nations develops policy guidelines for environmental programme at international levels?

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5. Which disease was totally eradicated by WHO in 1980 ?
6. Write the full form and brief description of the following:
 - i. SARS
 - ii. AIDS
 - iii. WHO
 - iv. FAO
 - v. NGO
 - vi. CSE
 - vii. UNFCCC
 - viii. TERI
 - ix. IUCN
 - x. WWF
7. Who is the founder of Sulabh International? State three functions of this organization.
8. Match the following

A	B
Kalpavriksh	Environment magazine
Gobar Times	Indian NGO Concern with environment
Down to Earth	An Island
Greenpeace	Children's magazine
Amchitka	International NGO concerned with environment
9. What does HELI stands for and why was it created?
10. Write main functions of Food and Agriculture Organization.
11. What are the main objectives of Kyoto Protocol?
12. What are the major objectives and functions of IUCN?



ANSWER TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

25.1

1. (i) Ministry of Environment and Forests
(ii) Central Pollution Control board



(iii) State Pollution Control Board

(iv) Indian Board for Wild Life

2. For planning, promoting, coordinating and overseeing the implementation of environmental and forestry programme in the country.
3. September, 1974
4. (i) Central pollution Control Board, National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring, Indian Board for Wildlife.

25.2

1. United Nations Environment Programme. It was created by United Nations General Assembly, Nairobi (Kenya)
2. UNEP is active in funding and implementing environment related development project for promoting sustainable development.
3. World Health Organisation. Its objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.
4. Small pox is the first disease eradicated/eliminated in 1980 by human efforts.
5. Health and Environment Link Initiative
6. FAO is created by United Nations and its objective is to defeat hunger.

25.3

1. Commission for Sustainable Development, established in december,1992.
2. It is an international body to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases is inevitable.
3. Kyoto Protocol is an international and legally binding agreement to reduce green house gas emissions world wide. It started to work on 16th February, 2005.

25.4

1. International Union for Conservation of Nature, its headquarter located in Gland, in Switzerland.
2. WWF was formed as a charitable trust, 11 September, 1961 a Morges, Switzerland under the name World Wildlife Fund.
3. Present full form is World Wide Fund for Nature and the earlier full form World Wildlife Fund.
4. Forest, freshwater ecosystems and ocean and coasts contains most of the world's biodiversity.



Notes**25.5**

1. Teri is Tata Energy Research Institute it was established in 1974, basic purpose of setting up of this institute/organisation was to tackle the acute problems of earth's depleting finite energy research.
2. Fortnightly environment magazine publish by CSE (Centre for Science and Environment).
3. 1979 and main function are environmental awareness, campaigns, litigation, research and other areas relating environmental issues.
4. Is to promote sustainable national development.
5. Dr Bindeshwar pathak founded Sulubh International in 1970. It's a social service organisation which provides human rights, environmental sanitation, and non-conventional source of energy, waste management and social reforms through education.