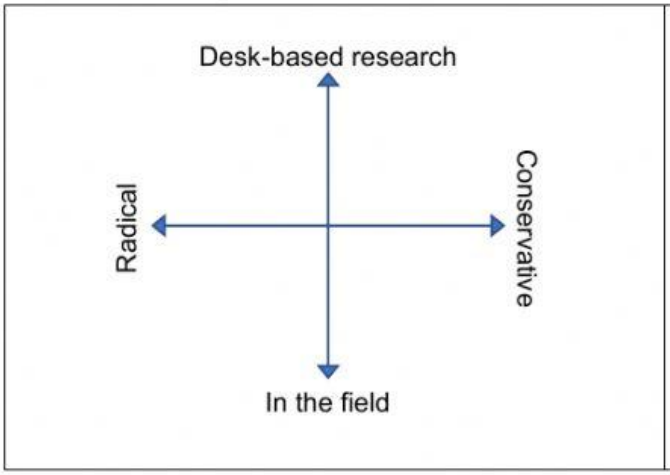
3.4 Conservation Organization

Worksheet 1:

1. Draw a line in the middle of the asturo so you can have two columns.
2. Draw this picture on the left column



3. Cut these following organizations and place the organizations onto the axis above.

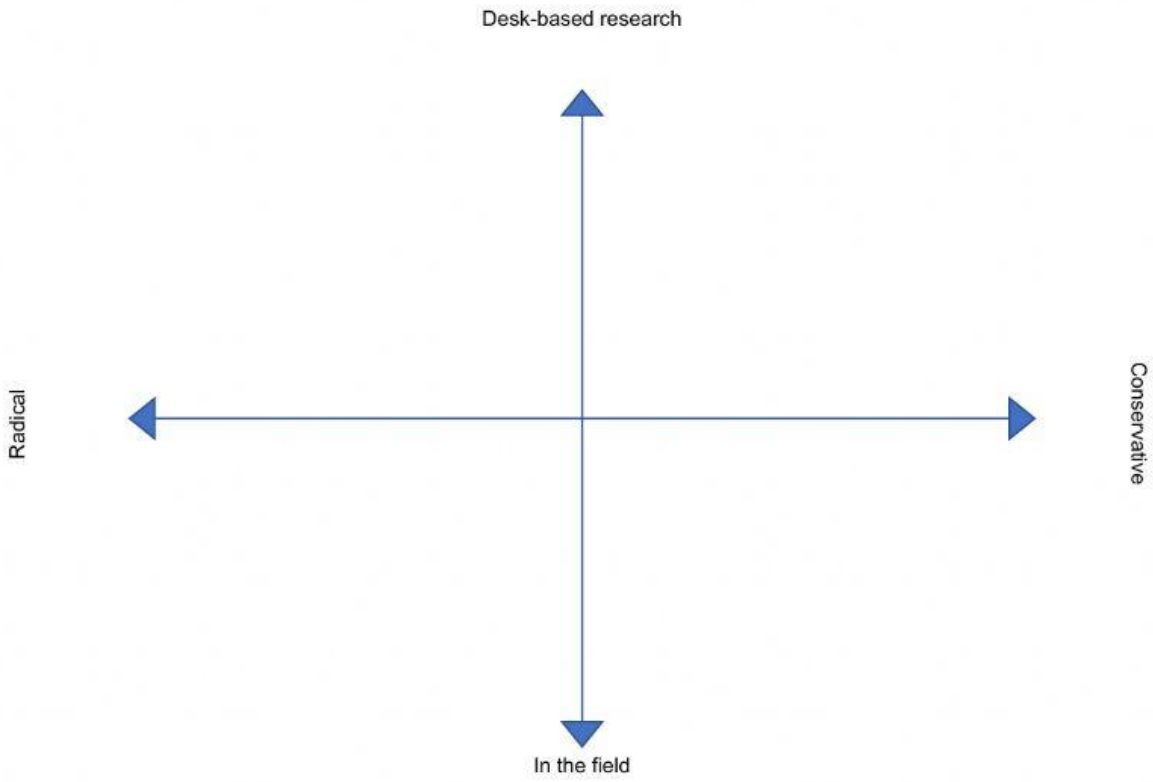


4. Cut these following organizations, place in the table accordingly and complete the table below.



NGO	NGO	IGO	GO	GO
NGO	IGO	IGO	GO	GREENPEACE

LIVEWORKSHEETS



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Conservation Organization	Logo/Symbol	Is it an IGO, GO or NGO?	What are its main aims?	How does it accomplish these aims?
United Nation Education, Scientific, Cultural Organization				
International Union for Conservation of Nature				
United Nations Development Programme				
Worldwide Fund for Nature				
Greenpeace				
Sea Shepherd				
Indonesia State Ministry of Environment and Forestry				
Environmental Protection Agency, USA				

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Conservation Milestones

- You **do not need** to know the dates or exact events. However, you **do need** an idea of how the world comes together to elicit change and how effective these interventions have been
- Read this article and complete the table below (logo are in the bottom page)

International conventions on biodiversity

UNEP was established after the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden, proposed the creation of a global body to act as the environmental conscience of the UN system.

The Stockholm Conference marked the formal acceptance by the international community that development and the environment are inextricably linked. It prompted a growing body of research that has greatly improved understanding and awareness of critical environmental issues over the past three-plus decades, and it provided the impetus for new national, regional and international environmental legislation worldwide.
In the subsequent two decades, a proliferation of environmental conferences and conventions addressed various environmental issues, including conserving endangered species, controlling the movement of hazardous wastes, and reversing the depletion of the ozone layer. The most successful and well-known convention from this period was the 1987 Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, an example of international environmental cooperation whose inspiration reverberates to this day.

In 1980 the IUCN established the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) along with UNEP and WWF. The WCS outlined a series of global priorities for action and recommended that each country prepare its own national strategy that would take into account the conservation of natural resources for long-term human welfare. The strategy also drew attention to the importance of making the users of natural resources become their guardians.

In 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development—the Earth Summit—was convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, bringing together an unprecedented number of representatives from governments, civil society, and the private sector. The purpose of the Earth Summit was to examine progress made since Stockholm, and to "elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of strengthened national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries".

It gave birth to two major conventions—the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity—and saw the creation of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. The Rio Declaration reaffirmed the principles first elaborated in Stockholm twenty years earlier, while Agenda 21 gave the world an action programme for building sustainable development into the 21st century

In May 2000, UNEP convened the first Global Ministerial Environment Forum, in Malmö, Sweden. One of the Forum's functions was to send a strong message to the UN General Assembly, which was due to revisit the sustainable development debate at the Millennium Summit in September 2000.

The principal outcome of the Millennium Summit was the Millennium bound objectives and measurable targets collectively known as the Millennium Development Goals. Environmental sustainability is highlighted among the goals as an objective in itself, and is widely recognized as a major factor underlying the attainability of all the other goals. Finally, in September 2005, governments at the 2005 World Summit reaffirmed their commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

After that The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) was organized in pursuance of General Assembly Resolution 64/236, and took place in Brazil on 20-22 June 2012 to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.in 2013. The outcome of this event are How to build a green economy and how to improve cooperation for sustainable development resulted in a non-binding paper "The Future we want".

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Time	Event	Logo	Question	Answer
1972	UNEP		***What is the mission statement of UNEP?***	
			What are UNEP's responsibilities?	
			What are UNEP's priority areas?	
1980	World Conservation Strategy		***What is the World Conservation Strategy (WCS)?***	
			Who set it up and why?	
			What are the main objectives of the WCS?	
1991	Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living		***What was the outcome of this event?***	
1992	Rio Earth Summit – Agenda 21		***What were the aims of the 'Earth Summit' of 1992?***	
			What is Agenda 21?	
2000	UN Millennium Summit: Millennium Development Goals.		***What was the outcome of the UN Millennium Summit, held in 2000?***	
2005	World Summit, New York		***What was the outcome of this event?***	
2013	Rio+20.		***What was the outcome of this event?***	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WORKSHEET 2:

1. Cut this table and put on the right column

	IGO and GO	NGO
USE OF MEDIA		
SPEED OF RESPONSE		
DIPLOMATIC CONSTRAINTS		
FINASIAL RESOURCES		
POLITICAL INFLUENCE		
ENFORCEABILITY		

2. Complete the table above using the text boxes provided below.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Statements written by officers and clerks, works alongside official media outlets.

Variety-depends on reputations, no direct political influence but may alter perception of voting public

No legal power – use of persuasion and public opinion to pressure governments

SLOW- rely on many countries, reaching consensus, bureaucratic

Constrained by different legal requirement and diplomatic issues, decisions can be politically driven rather than by best conservation strategy

International agreements and national or regional laws can lead to prosecution

BIG- have direct access to the government

Funded by national budgets (taxes) and potentially very large budgets.

RAPID and REGULAR- able to make own decision

Use graphic/shocking footage to gain media attention, use social media to spread message, create public event or mobilise public protests to attract attention.

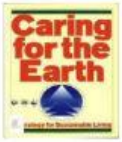
Funded by private donation or sometimes can be from companies, governments or political parties however some explicitly refuse this.

Generally unaffected by political constraints and even include illegal activity. Decision driven by what is best for conservation .















LIVEWORKSHEETS