

Option C: Conservation and Biodiversity



C.3: Conservation of Biodiversity

C.3.1: State the arguments for preserving species and habitats.

Ethical

- Every species has a right to live
- Wildlife has cultural importance
- Depriving future generations



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C.3.1: State the arguments for preserving species and habitats.

Aesthetic

- The natural world is beautiful
- It provides inspiration



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C.3.1: State the arguments for preserving species and habitats.

Economic

- New Commodities - medicines
- New Crops - Improved varieties (genes)
- Eco-tourism



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C.3.1: State the arguments for preserving species and habitats.

Ecological

- Endemic species adapted to local conditions
- Interdependence - complex systems
- Extended effects of ecosystem damage



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C.3.2: Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations

Governmental

- UNEP (United Nations Environment Program)



- English Nature, Countryside Commission for Wales

Non Governmental

- Geenpeace. WWF



- RSPB (Royal society for Protection of Birds), National Trust

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C.3.2: Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations

How do they compare

	Governmental	Non-Governmental
Use of Media	Media liaison officers prepare and read written statements	Use footage of activities to gain media attention

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C.3.2: Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations

How do they compare

	Governmental	Non-Governmental
Speed of response	Considered, slow - depends on consensus often between differing view	can be rapid

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C.3.2: Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations

How do they compare

	Governmental	Non-Governmental
Political diplomatic constraints	Considerable- often hindered by political disagreement especially if international	Unaffected by political constraints - can even include illegal activity

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C.3.2: Governmental and Non Governmental Organisations

How do they compare

Governmental

Non-Governmental

Enforcability	International agreements and national or regional laws can lead to prosecution	No legal power - use of persuasion and public opinion to pressure governments
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C.3.3: The World Conservation Strategy

What is it?

- Published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (currently the World Conservation Union), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 1980 with the objectives of:

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C.3: Conservation of Biodiversity

C.3.3: The World Conservation Strategy

What is it's aim?

- maintaining essential ecological processes and life support systems,
- preserving genetic diversity, and
- ensuring the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems.

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C.3.3: The World Conservation Strategy

What did it ask for?

- The World Conservation Strategy called upon international, national, and regional efforts to balance development with conservation of the world's living resources

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C.3.3: The World Conservation Strategy

What was its impact?

- Since 1980, more than 75 countries have initiated multi-sector strategies at national, provincial, state and local levels (Lopez Ornat 1996).
- These are aimed at addressing environmental problems such as land degradation, habitat conversion and loss, deforestation, water pollution and poverty.

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C.3: Conservation of Biodiversity

C.3.3: The World Conservation Strategy

1982 UN World Charter for Nature

- Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired.
- The genetic viability on the earth shall not be compromised; the population levels of all life forms, wild and domesticated, must be at least sufficient for their survival, and to this end necessary habitats shall be safeguarded.

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C.3: Conservation of Biodiversity

C.3.3: The World Conservation Strategy

1982 UN World Charter for Nature

- All areas of the earth, both land and sea, shall be subject to these principles of conservation; special protection shall be given to unique areas, to representative samples of all the different types of ecosystems and to the habitats of rare or endangered species.

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C.3.3: The World Conservation Strategy

1982 UN World Charter for Nature

- Ecosystems and organisms, as well as the land, marine and atmospheric resources that are utilized by man, shall be managed to achieve and maintain optimum sustainable productivity, but not in such a way as to endanger the integrity of those other ecosystems or species with which they coexist.
- Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities.

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