

<b>Biodiversity (TEEB)(2007)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Its objective is to highlight the growing cost of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions.</li> </ul>
<b>The Nagoya Protocol (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</li> <li>It is also known as the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing is a 2010 supplementary agreement to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.</li> </ul>

#### BIODIVERSITY RELATED INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA:

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
<b>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (1947)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ministry is responsible for planning, promoting, coordinating, and overseeing the implementation of environmental and forestry programmes in the country.</li> <li>The main activities undertaken by the ministry include conservation and survey of the flora of India and fauna of India, forests and other wilderness areas;</li> <li>It is responsible for the administration of the 1947 national parks of India.</li> <li>The MoEFCC is the cadre controlling authority of the Indian Forest Service (IFS), one of the three All India Services.</li> </ul>
<b>Central Pollution Control Board (1974)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was established in 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>The CPCB is also entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>It serves as a field formation and also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>It Coordinates the activities of the State Pollution Control Boards by providing technical assistance and guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (1998)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was constituted under section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the National Capital Region in compliance with the Supreme Court order dated January 1998.</li> <li>It has the power to take action suo-moto, or on the basis of complaints made by any individual, representative body or organization functioning in the field of environment.</li> <li>It takes all necessary steps for controlling vehicular pollution, ensuring compliance of fuel quality standards, monitoring and coordinating action for traffic planning and management.</li> </ul>
<b>Wildlife Trust of India (1998)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an Indian nature conservation organisation to conserve wildlife and its habitat and to work for the welfare of individual wild animals.</li> <li>WTI has been credited for achieving conservation milestones such as Recovering population of critically endangered species, Translocation of Species, Reducing Human-Animal Conflict, Rescue and Rehabilitation of Animals.</li> </ul>
<b>National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) (2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was established following a recommendation of the Tiger Task Force.</li> <li>Constituted for reorganized management of Project Tiger and the many Tiger Reserves in India.</li> </ul>
<b>National Green Tribunal (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 which enables the creation of a special tribunal.</li> <li>To handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues.</li> <li>It draws inspiration from Article 21.</li> </ul>