
Advanced Certificate in Wildlife Law

Wildlife and Indigenous Peoples

Aarhus Convention refers to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, which is relevant to wildlife conservation and indigenous peoples' rights. Related terms include environmental law, human rights, and sustainable development. The Aarhus Convention aims to promote transparency, participation, and access to justice in environmental decision-making, which is crucial for protecting wildlife habitats and indigenous communities' interests.

Aboriginal title refers to the right of indigenous peoples to their traditional lands and territories, which is recognized in some countries' laws and policies. Related terms include native title, land rights, and self-determination. Aboriginal title is an important concept in wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the indigenous peoples' connection to their lands and their role in managing and protecting wildlife habitats.

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) refers to the regulatory framework that governs the access to and use of genetic resources, such as plants and animals, and the sharing of benefits arising from their use. Related terms include biodiversity, conservation, and sustainable use. ABS is relevant to wildlife conservation, as it aims to promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of wildlife resources, and to ensure that indigenous communities receive fair compensation for their traditional knowledge and resources.

Adaptive management refers to the process of managing wildlife populations and ecosystems in a flexible and iterative way, taking into account new information and changing circumstances. Related terms include conservation planning, monitoring, and evaluation. Adaptive management is an important approach in wildlife conservation, as it allows managers to respond to changing conditions and to make adjustments to conservation strategies as needed.

Agenda 21 refers to the action plan adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, which aims to promote sustainable development and environmental protection. Related terms include sustainable development, environmental protection, and international cooperation. Agenda 21 is relevant to wildlife conservation and indigenous peoples' rights, as it recognizes the importance of protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development, and it encourages the participation of indigenous communities in conservation efforts.

Anthropocentrism refers to the view that human beings are the central and most important entities in the world, and that the natural world exists primarily for human benefit. Related terms include humanism, speciesism, and ecocentrism. Anthropocentrism is a concept that is relevant to wildlife conservation, as it influences the way that humans interact with and manage the natural world, and it can have negative impacts on wildlife populations and ecosystems.

Aquatic wildlife refers to animals that live in water, such as fish, marine mammals, and birds. Related terms

include freshwater, marine, and coastal ecosystems. Aquatic wildlife is an important component of wildlife conservation, as it plays a crucial role in maintaining the health and biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems.

Biodiversity refers to the variety of plants, animals, and microorganisms that live in an ecosystem or on Earth as a whole. Related terms include ecosystem, species, and genetic diversity. Biodiversity is a critical concept in wildlife conservation, as it is essential for maintaining the health and resilience of ecosystems, and it provides important benefits to humans, including food, shelter, and medicines.

Biological conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving wildlife populations and ecosystems, including the habitat and ecological processes that support them. Related terms include wildlife management, ecosystem conservation, and sustainable use. Biological conservation is an important approach in wildlife conservation, as it aims to protect and preserve the natural world for future generations.

Capacity building refers to the process of strengthening the skills, knowledge, and institutions needed to manage and conserve wildlife populations and ecosystems. Related terms include training, education, and technical assistance. Capacity building is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it enables indigenous communities and conservation managers to effectively manage and protect wildlife habitats and populations.

Climate change refers to the long-term warming of the planet, which is caused by the increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Related terms include global warming, carbon emissions, and sustainable development. Climate change is a critical issue in wildlife conservation, as it has significant impacts on wildlife populations and ecosystems, including changes in habitat distribution, behavior, and population dynamics.

Community-based conservation refers to the approach to wildlife conservation that involves the active participation of local communities in the management and protection of wildlife populations and ecosystems. Related terms include co-management, participatory conservation, and indigenous conservation. Community-based conservation is an important approach in wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of local communities in protecting and managing wildlife habitats and populations.

Conservation biology refers to the scientific study of the conservation of wildlife populations and ecosystems, including the development of strategies and techniques for protecting and preserving wildlife habitats and populations. Related terms include wildlife ecology, ecosystem management, and biodiversity conservation. Conservation biology is a critical field of study in wildlife conservation, as it provides the scientific basis for conservation efforts and informs the development of effective conservation strategies.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) refers to the international agreement that aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. Related terms include biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, and access and benefit sharing. The CBD is a critical international agreement in wildlife conservation, as it provides a framework for conservation efforts and promotes the sustainable use of

biodiversity.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) refers to the international agreement that regulates the trade in endangered species of wildlife, including animals and plants. Related terms include wildlife trade, conservation, and sustainable use. CITES is a critical international agreement in wildlife conservation, as it aims to prevent the over-exploitation of wildlife populations and to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources.

Cultural conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving the cultural heritage of indigenous communities, including their traditional knowledge, languages, and customs. Related terms include cultural diversity, indigenous rights, and community development. Cultural conservation is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of indigenous cultures in protecting and managing wildlife habitats and populations.

Ecological restoration refers to the process of restoring degraded or damaged ecosystems to a healthy and functioning state. Related terms include habitat restoration, wetland restoration, and ecosystem management. Ecological restoration is an important approach in wildlife conservation, as it aims to restore the health and biodiversity of ecosystems, and to promote the sustainable use of natural resources.

Ecosystem-based conservation refers to the approach to wildlife conservation that focuses on protecting and preserving entire ecosystems, rather than individual species. Related terms include landscape conservation, ecosystem management, and biodiversity conservation. Ecosystem-based conservation is an important approach in wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of ecosystems in supporting wildlife populations and promoting biodiversity.

Endangered species refers to species that are at risk of extinction due to habitat loss, overhunting, pollution, or other human activities. Related terms include threatened species, vulnerable species, and conservation status. Endangered species are a critical concern in wildlife conservation, as they require special protection and conservation efforts to prevent their extinction.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA) refers to the process of evaluating the potential environmental impacts of a proposed project or activity, such as a mining operation or a dam construction project. Related terms include environmental assessment, risk assessment, and sustainability assessment. EIA is an important tool in wildlife conservation, as it helps to identify potential environmental impacts and to develop strategies for mitigating them.

Environmental law refers to the body of laws and regulations that govern the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources. Related terms include conservation law, wildlife law, and sustainable development law. Environmental law is a critical component of wildlife conservation, as it provides the legal framework for protecting the environment and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources.

Faunal conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving animal populations and ecosystems, including wildlife habitats and ecological processes. Related terms include wildlife conservation, zoological

conservation, and ecosystem conservation. Faunal conservation is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of animals in maintaining the health and biodiversity of ecosystems.

Flora and fauna refer to the plants and animals that live in an ecosystem or on Earth as a whole. Related terms include biodiversity, ecosystem, and conservation. Flora and fauna are critical components of wildlife conservation, as they provide important benefits to humans, including food, shelter, and medicines, and they play a crucial role in maintaining the health and biodiversity of ecosystems.

Game management refers to the practice of managing wildlife populations, including hunting and fishing regulations, habitat management, and population control. Related terms include wildlife management, conservation biology, and ecosystem management. Game management is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it aims to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources and to ensure the long-term conservation of wildlife populations.

Genetic conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving the genetic diversity of wildlife populations, including the conservation of genetic material and the management of genetic resources. Related terms include genetic diversity, conservation biology, and biodiversity conservation. Genetic conservation is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of genetic diversity in maintaining the health and resilience of wildlife populations.

Habitat fragmentation refers to the process of dividing a habitat into smaller and more isolated patches, which can have negative impacts on wildlife populations and ecosystems. Related terms include habitat loss, deforestation, and landscape fragmentation. Habitat fragmentation is a critical issue in wildlife conservation, as it can lead to the isolation and extinction of wildlife populations.

Human-wildlife conflict refers to the conflict between humans and wildlife, including the competition for resources, the damage to crops and property, and the threats to human safety. Related terms include wildlife management, conflict resolution, and coexistence. Human-wildlife conflict is a critical issue in wildlife conservation, as it can have negative impacts on both humans and wildlife, and it requires effective management and mitigation strategies.

Indigenous knowledge refers to the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous communities, including their understanding of the natural world and their approaches to conservation and sustainable use. Related terms include traditional ecological knowledge, indigenous conservation, and community-based conservation. Indigenous knowledge is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of indigenous communities in protecting and managing wildlife habitats and populations.

Invasive species refers to species that are not native to an ecosystem and can cause harm to the environment, the economy, or human health. Related terms include alien species, non-native species, and biological invasions. Invasive species are a critical issue in wildlife conservation, as they can have negative impacts on wildlife populations and ecosystems, and they require effective management and control strategies.

Landscape conservation refers to the approach to wildlife conservation that focuses on protecting and preserving entire landscapes, rather than individual species or habitats. Related terms include ecosystem-based conservation, landscape ecology, and biodiversity conservation. Landscape conservation is an important approach in wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of landscapes in supporting wildlife populations and promoting biodiversity.

Marine conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, estuaries, and open ocean ecosystems. Related terms include ocean conservation, coastal conservation, and marine protected areas. Marine conservation is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of marine ecosystems in supporting wildlife populations and promoting biodiversity.

National parks refer to protected areas that are established and managed by national governments to conserve and protect wildlife habitats and ecosystems. Related terms include protected areas, wildlife reserves, and conservation areas. National parks are an important component of wildlife conservation, as they provide a safe habitat for wildlife populations and promote the conservation of biodiversity.

Native species refers to species that are naturally found in an ecosystem or region, as opposed to invasive or non-native species. Related terms include indigenous species, endemic species, and biodiversity. Native species are an important component of wildlife conservation, as they play a crucial role in maintaining the health and biodiversity of ecosystems.

Natural resource management refers to the practice of managing and conserving natural resources, including wildlife populations, water resources, and land resources. Related terms include sustainable development, conservation biology, and ecosystem management. Natural resource management is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and to ensure the long-term conservation of wildlife populations and ecosystems.

Non-governmental organization (NGO) refers to a type of organization that is not part of a government, but works to promote conservation and sustainable development, including wildlife conservation and environmental protection. Related terms include civil society, community-based organizations, and advocacy groups. NGOs are an important component of wildlife conservation, as they provide critical support and advocacy for conservation efforts and promote the involvement of local communities in conservation activities.

Overhunting refers to the practice of hunting wildlife populations at a rate that is not sustainable, which can lead to the decline or extinction of wildlife populations. Related terms include overfishing, overexploitation, and conservation biology. Overhunting is a critical issue in wildlife conservation, as it can have negative impacts on wildlife populations and ecosystems, and it requires effective management and regulation strategies.

Population ecology refers to the study of the ecology of populations, including the dynamics of population growth, decline, and stability. Related terms include conservation biology, ecosystem ecology, and wildlife management. Population ecology is an important field of study in wildlife conservation, as it provides

critical insights into the dynamics of wildlife populations and informs the development of effective conservation strategies.

Protected area refers to an area that is designated and managed to conserve and protect wildlife habitats and ecosystems, including national parks, wildlife reserves, and conservation areas. Related terms include national parks, wildlife reserves, and conservation areas. Protected areas are an important component of wildlife conservation, as they provide a safe habitat for wildlife populations and promote the conservation of biodiversity.

Sustainable development refers to the practice of promoting economic development while protecting the environment and conserving natural resources, including wildlife populations and ecosystems. Related terms include conservation biology, ecosystem management, and environmental protection. Sustainable development is an important concept in wildlife conservation, as it aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and to ensure the long-term conservation of wildlife populations and ecosystems.

Sustainable use refers to the practice of using natural resources, including wildlife populations and ecosystems, in a way that is sustainable and does not harm the environment or deplete natural resources. Sustainable use is an important concept in wildlife conservation, as it aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources and to ensure the long-term conservation of wildlife populations and ecosystems.

Terrestrial conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving terrestrial ecosystems, including forests, grasslands, and deserts. Related terms include land conservation, habitat conservation, and ecosystem conservation. Terrestrial conservation is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of terrestrial ecosystems in supporting wildlife populations and promoting biodiversity.

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) refers to the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous communities, including their understanding of the natural world and their approaches to conservation and sustainable use. Related terms include indigenous knowledge, community-based conservation, and cultural conservation. TEK is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of indigenous communities in protecting and managing wildlife habitats and populations.

Urban wildlife conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving wildlife populations and ecosystems in urban areas, including cities and towns. Related terms include urban ecology, city planning, and conservation biology. Urban wildlife conservation is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of urban areas in supporting wildlife populations and promoting biodiversity.

Wildlife corridors refer to areas of habitat that connect isolated populations of wildlife, allowing them to migrate, disperse, and interbreed. Related terms include habitat fragmentation, landscape ecology, and conservation biology. Wildlife corridors are an important component of wildlife conservation, as they help to maintain the connectivity of wildlife populations and promote the conservation of biodiversity.

Wildlife management refers to the practice of managing wildlife populations, including hunting and fishing regulations, habitat management, and population control. Related terms include conservation biology,

ecosystem management, and sustainable use. Wildlife management is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it aims to promote the sustainable use of wildlife resources and to ensure the long-term conservation of wildlife populations and ecosystems.

Wildlife policy refers to the laws, regulations, and guidelines that govern the conservation and management of wildlife populations and ecosystems. Related terms include conservation law, environmental policy, and sustainable development policy. Wildlife policy is an important component of wildlife conservation, as it provides the legal and institutional framework for conservation efforts and promotes the sustainable use of wildlife resources.

Wildlife reserve refers to an area that is designated and managed to conserve and protect wildlife populations and ecosystems, including national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and conservation areas. Related terms include protected areas, conservation areas, and habitat conservation. Wildlife reserves are an important component of wildlife conservation, as they provide a safe habitat for wildlife populations and promote the conservation of biodiversity.

Zoological conservation refers to the practice of protecting and preserving animal populations and ecosystems, including wildlife habitats and ecological processes. Related terms include wildlife conservation, faunal conservation, and ecosystem conservation. Zoological conservation is an important aspect of wildlife conservation, as it recognizes the importance of animals in maintaining the health and biodiversity of ecosystems.