

International Wildlife Law And The Rhinoceros

The development of international wildlife law has been one of the most significant exercises in international law-making during the last fifty years. This second edition of Lyster's International Wildlife Law coincides with both the UN Year of Biological Diversity and the twenty-fifth anniversary of Simon Lyster's first edition. The risk of wildlife depletion and species extinction has become even greater since the 1980s. This new edition provides a clear and authoritative analysis of the key treaties which regulate the conservation of wildlife and habitat protection, and of the mechanisms available to make them work. The original text has also been significantly expanded to include analysis of the philosophical and welfare considerations underpinning wildlife protection, the cross-cutting themes of wildlife and trade, and the impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interferences with species and habitat. Lyster's International Wildlife Law is an indispensable reference work for scholars, practitioners and policy-makers alike.

This brief explores wildlife crime and its international and culture-specific combat in South Africa from a green psychology perspective, focusing on a specific method of forensic trace recovery by analysing and evaluating the use of gelatine lifters. It provides theoretical and applied insight into visualising and sequential processing of finger-, shoe- and footprints, and environmental traces. It allows the reader in-depth insight into effective methods of international wildlife crime combat, based on the South African perspective. This brief gives theoretical and applied recommendations for international, regional and local actors for successful cooperation on wildlife protection. As global and local programs, actions and law enforcement strategies to combat wildlife crime are gaining strength, forensic trace evidence is a useful method for investigative and preventive success. This brief will be useful for students and researchers in forensic science, wildlife crime, green criminology, as well as for law enforcement and international actors combating wildlife crime practically on both international and local levels.

The Natura 2000 network of protected areas is the centrepiece of European Union nature policy, currently covering almost one-fifth of the EU's entire land territory plus large marine areas. This vast EU-wide network, which aims to conserve Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats, has major impacts on land use throughout all Member States of the EU. This book critically assesses the origins and implementation of the Natura 2000 network, established under the Birds Directive of 1979 and the Habitats Directive of 1992. Based on original archival research and interviews with key participants, the book records a detailed history of the origins and negotiation of Natura 2000 policy and law, with the history of EU environmental policy provided as a framework. An historical institutionalist approach is adopted, which emphasises the importance of understanding legal and policy development as processes that unfold over time. Three phases in the history of EU environmental policy are identified and described, and the history of EU nature policy is placed within the context of these three phases. Informed by this history, the author presents a comprehensive summary and assessment of the law and policy that protects Natura 2000 sites at EU level, and reviews the nature conservation outcomes for the targeted species and habitats. The book reveals how a knowledge of the history of Natura 2000 enriches our understanding of key issues such as conflicts in establishing and conserving the Natura 2000 network, EU integration in the field of nature conservation, and the future of EU nature policy.

Explores normative and institutional innovation in international law as a response to the challenges to global order posed by rapid environmental change.

Overlooked, under-policed, and highly lucrative, international wildlife trafficking has become a low-risk/high-return illegal trade estimated at \$7 billion to \$23 billion annually. While China's share of this trade is unknown due to the trade's illicit nature, China is widely recognized as the world's largest market for trafficked wildlife products. As the Chinese economy has grown, demand for wildlife products-including endangered species-has increased, contributing to the decline in populations of iconic species such as elephants and rhinos, as well as lesser-known species. Three factors play into Chinese demand for wildlife products: (1) wildlife products are valued as status symbols; (2) wildlife products represent a financial asset with stable or increasing value; and (3) wildlife products are perceived to have health benefits related to traditional Asian medicine. Until recently, however, public knowledge in China about wildlife trafficking and conservation efforts has been limited. China has been a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since 1981 and has a legal framework in place to regulate international trade in wildlife. However, China's domestic framework undermines its ability to protect CITES-listed species in a number of ways. There are inconsistencies between China's domestic list of highly-protected species and those protected by CITES' Appendix 1 list; China's central government devolves implementation to local governments that may have conflicts of interest; and China's domestic laws contain loopholes that allow domestic trade in captive-bred CITES-listed wildlife, their parts, and associated products. China's Wildlife Protection Law (WPL)-the primary legislation guiding Chinese government efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, revised in 2016-permits the captive breeding of CITES-protected species, hindering enforcement efforts. China's domestic trade in tiger parts and their derivatives has continued and even expanded despite CITES' calls to stop captive-breeding practices. In 2018, China announced-then delayed implementation of-exceptions to its ban on trade in rhino horns and tiger bones, presenting a further challenge to wildlife protection. Captive breeding in China creates an additional burden on law enforcement by providing a means for traffickers to hide and sell their wares under the cover of legal activity. Contents: 1. Introduction * 2. China's Role in the Global Market for Wildlife Products * 3. Drivers and Scope of Chinese Consumer Demand * 4. Making Markets: How Wildlife Products Are Sourced and Sold in China * 5. China's Wildlife Regulation and Enforcement * 6. Chinese Anti-trafficking Laws * 7. Laws' Implementation and Enforcement * 8. Greater Levels of International Engagement * 9. Legal, Implementation, and Enforcement Challenges * 10. Implementation Challenges * 11. Enforcement Challenges * 12. Potential Success Story: Ivory * 13. Continuing Challenge: Tiger Products * 14. Considerations for Congress * This compilation also includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community.

Wildlife trafficking threatens the existence of many plant and animal species and accelerates the destruction of wildlife, forests, and other natural resources. It contributes to environmental degradation, destroys unique natural habitats, and deprives many countries and their populations of scarce renewable resources. Nevertheless, preventing and suppressing the illegal trade in wildlife, animal parts, and plants is presently not a priority in many countries and it remains overlooked and poorly researched. The chapters included in this volume address causes, characteristics, and actors of wildlife trafficking, analyse detection methods, and explore different international and national legal frameworks.

The plight of animal individuals and species inflicted on them by human activity is a global problem with detrimental repercussions for all humans and for the entire planet. This book gives an overview of the

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most important international legal regimes that directly address and indirectly affect animals. It covers species conservation treaties, notably the international whaling regime, the farm animal protection rules of the EU, international trade law and the international law of armed conflict. It also analyses the potential for an international regime of animal rights. Finding that international law creates more harm than good for animals, the author suggests progressive treaty interpretation, treaty making and animal interest representation to close the animal welfare gap in international law. A body of global animal law needs to be developed, accompanied by critical global animal studies.

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There is currently no basic text in wildlife law suitable for the wide range of courses in wildlife conservation and animal welfare at both bachelors and masters level, or for the large number of people who work in conservation and animal welfare; The Laws Protecting Animals and Ecosystems fills the gap in this significant market for a basic law text applicable to students and professionals whose primary training is in biology but who require a basic understanding of the laws relating to the protection of animals and ecosystems. The text is applicable to a wide range of subjects, including wildlife conservation, animal handling, animal welfare, animal husbandry, and veterinary science. This foundational text supports those studying animal and ecosystem law by providing an overview of the basic legal principles, national and international laws, terminology, the legal mechanisms used to protect animals and ecosystems, and a compendium of the major animal welfare and conservation laws in major English speaking countries. Dr. Rees has been teaching wildlife law for 20 years and ecology for over 35 years and is ideally placed to write this book.

Lyster's International Wildlife Law Cambridge University Press

This book is intended as an introductory text for students studying a wide range of courses concerned with animal management, zoo biology and wildlife conservation, and should also be useful to zookeepers and other zoo professionals. It is divided into three parts. Part 1 considers the function of zoos, their history, how zoos are managed, ethics, zoo legislation and wildlife conservation law. Part 2 discusses the design of zoos and zoo exhibits, animal nutrition, reproduction, animal behaviour (including enrichment and training), animal welfare, veterinary care, animal handling and transportation. Finally, Part 3 discusses captive breeding programmes, genetics, population biology, record keeping, and the educational role of zoos, including a consideration of visitor behaviour. It concludes with a discussion of the role of zoos in the conservation of species in the wild and in species reintroductions. This book takes an international perspective and includes a wide range of examples of the operation of zoos and breeding programmes particularly in the UK, Europe, North America and Australasia. Visit www.wiley.com/go/rees/zoo to access the artwork from the book.

Wildlife is an important and cherished element of our natural heritage in the United States. But state and federal laws governing the ways we interact with wildlife can be complex to interpret and apply. Ten years ago, *Wildlife Law: A Primer* was the first book to lucidly explain wildlife law for readers with little or no legal training who needed to understand its intricacies. Today, navigating this legal terrain is trickier than ever as habitat for wildlife shrinks, technology gives us new ways to seek out wildlife, and unwanted human-wildlife interactions occur more frequently, sometimes with alarming and tragic outcomes. This revised and expanded second edition retains key sections from the first edition, describing basic legal concepts while offering important updates that address recent legal topics. New chapters cover timely issues such as private wildlife reserves and game ranches, and the increased prominence of nuisance species as well as an expanded discussion of the Endangered Species Act, now more than 40 years old. Chapter sidebars showcase pertinent legal cases illustrating real-world application of the legal concepts covered in the main text. Accessibly written, this is an essential, groundbreaking reference for professors and students in natural resource and wildlife programs, land owners, and wildlife professionals.

The "Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy" (ISSN 1388-09292) is published three times annually by Kluwer Law International. The journal addresses the legal and political issues involving man's interrelationship with and management of wildlife species, habitats, and the biosphere. The publisher offers access to an overview and tables of contents of previous issues. Submission guidelines and ordering information are available.

South Africa has a long history of regulation of wildlife conservation that dates as far back as 1656 when Jan van Riebeeck, a Dutch colonial administrator and founder of Cape Town, gave instructions to regulate hunting in the Cape. From that time, South Africa has had several wildlife and biodiversity conservation policies and laws. After the fall of apartheid, the new framework policies and laws on environment and wildlife conservation were enacted to further strengthen wildlife conservation in the country. South Africa is also a party to various international agreements that commit the country to its conservation efforts at an international level. This rapid, independent assessment of the law and policy governing wildlife crimes in South Africa reviews the Constitution and the national framework laws, focusing on those laws and policies that impose criminal liability for wildlife offences. The assessment then turns to the provinces. Provincial governments have a fairly large degree of legislative and executive jurisdiction over conservations and wildlife management issues, including enforcing compliance of criminal wildlife laws. The review sets out the offences and penalties that exist across the myriad of relevant environmental legislation and policy and looks at the power and mandate of the various enforcement bodies.

It is clear that invasive non-native species pose a significant threat to both biodiversity and the economy. It is equally clear that it is important to seek to eradicate, or otherwise manage, invasive on-native species swiftly and effectively: proposed EU legislation and existing international obligations highlight the need for early eradication when preventive measures have failed. The species control order recommendations set out in this report seek to fill a gap in the current law of England and Wales. At present there is no mechanism to compel an owner or occupier of premises or land to control invasive non-native species or to take or to take control measures without an owner or occupier's consent. Consultation has confirmed the views of the Law Commission on the desirability of such a mechanism

Courts have emerged as a crucial battleground in efforts to regulate climate change. Over the past several years, tribunals at every level of government around the world have seen claims regarding greenhouse gas emissions and impacts. These cases rely on diverse legal theories, but all focus on government regulation of climate change or the actions of major corporate emitters. This book explores climate actions in state and national courts, as well as international tribunals, in order to explain their regulatory significance. It demonstrates the role that these cases play in broader debates over climate policy and argues that they serve as an important force in pressuring governments and emitters to address this crucial problem. As law firms and public interest organizations increasingly develop climate practice areas, the book serves as a crucial resource for practitioners, policymakers, and academics.

Current law regulating wildlife is spread over a collection of Acts dating back to 1831. The original purpose of much of the law was to govern activities such as hunting and fishing, including poaching. Over the years it has expanded to conserve certain species, ensure the welfare of wildlife and protect local biodiversity from invasive species. The result is a legal landscape that is

out of date, confused and often contradictory. Much of the older legislation is out of step with modern requirements, and the principal modern Act - the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 - has been amended to such a degree that it is difficult for any non-specialists to use. The Commission's proposals in this consultation aim to simplify the existing complex framework, introducing a single statute which covers the species-specific law on the conservation, protection and exploitation of wildlife. The new regime would reduce the current dependency on criminal law, by allowing an appropriate mix of regulatory measures such as guidance, advice and a varied and flexible system of civil sanctions - such as fines and bans. The Commission also suggests that the introduction of statutory factors could play a role in ensuring transparent decision-making and improve the engagement of those representing competing interests. Factors would include: (1) conservation of the species about which the decision is concerned; (2) preservation and conservation of biodiversity; (3) economic implications; (4) wider social factors; and (5) the welfare of those animals potentially affected by the decision

Swaziland has a long history of conservation, dating back to pre-colonial and colonial times. The government remains committed to wildlife conservation having enacted laws that protect wildlife and their habitat and created institutions to enforce those laws. This commitment extends to the regional and international sphere where Swaziland is a party to various regional international instruments that ensure conservation of wildlife as well as facilitating wildlife law enforcement. Despite all the government's efforts, there are still gaps in the various laws that need to be addressed in order to ensure proper protection of wildlife in the country. This analysis found that the wildlife laws are very fragmented leading to a fragmentation in the institutional framework. Fragmented laws lead to overlapping legal provisions and lack of coordination and confusion in enforcement of those laws. The laws are also very dated and do not address the current challenges facing wildlife. The penalties for wildlife offences are quite low and this could be attributed to the fact that the laws were enacted when wildlife crimes had not yet escalated to the levels that we are witnessing today. The laws also do not fully implement the international requirements of the instruments to which Swaziland is a party. They do not for instance address organised crime and civil forfeiture of proceeds of crime. Some or all of these challenges have led to wildlife crimes having a low profile in Swaziland and most often being treated as misdemeanours by the courts. This review recommends that to address the challenges and strengthen wildlife legislation in Swaziland, the profile of wildlife crimes in the country be raised so that they hold the same weight as other serious crimes, the wildlife legislation be updated, consolidated and harmonised, the institutional framework be harmonised with clear coordination mechanisms, the penalties for wildlife offences be enhanced, a specific law criminalising organised crime be enacted and anti-money laundering laws be updated to address civil forfeiture of illegal assets and proceeds of crime. It is also recommended that local communities living next to protected areas be engaged and sensitised on the benefits of conservation and the repercussions of wildlife crimes.

This is the first major description of the international law protecting wildlife, covering the International Conventions on, among other matters: whaling; wetlands; protection of cultural and natural heritage; international trade in endangered species; Antarctic marine living resources.

Southern Africa is the southernmost region of the African continent, comprising about 10 countries. These include Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The region has varied ecosystems and climate that support many wildlife species. The primary ecosystems in the region include desert, savanna, montane and forest ecosystems. The region also has some of the world's most spectacular flora and fauna. The wildlife includes large mammals such as white rhinos, elephants and lions. Wildlife is a key revenue generator for the economies of many southern African Countries. It supports local communities for traditional uses such as food, medicine, fuel and clothing. Wildlife tourism is an important industry that brings benefits to private sector tourism businesses and local people alike. Unfortunately, wildlife in southern Africa is under increasing threat from illegal activities such as poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Countries in the region are currently faced with a sharp increase in wildlife crime levels perpetuated by organized criminal syndicates, mainly from south-east Asia. These syndicates work together with local counterparts and have established highly organised ways to evade law enforcement and traffic wildlife products to south-east Asia. Cultural beliefs and practices in south-east Asia drive the demand for wildlife products from Africa. Besides poaching and illegal wildlife trade, other threats to wildlife in Southern Africa include human wildlife conflict and shrinking habitats. Human wildlife conflict is exacerbated by water insecurity and increasing human populations which encroach into wildlife areas. Poverty is also a problem in the region and this leads to communities depending directly on wildlife resources for their livelihoods. This dependence on wildlife resources is now becoming unsustainable. Increase in human population coupled with infrastructure development is also negatively impacting wildlife habitats in the region. Because of this, conservation and enforcement of protection are critical to ensure that wildlife species endure. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) adopted the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (PWCLE) in 1999 to establish a common framework for the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources in the region and to assist with the effective enforcement of the laws governing those resources. Effective law enforcement is important in stopping loss of wildlife through illegal activity. Prosecution is an important component of law enforcement as it ensures application of the law, especially where there is a breach.

This book will prove a fascinating read for researchers, academics, organisations and specialists in a wide range of fields including: bird conservation and wildlife protection, environmental law and policy, global governance, regionalism and transborder c.

Ocean and coastal law has grown rapidly in the past three decades as a specialty area within natural resources law and environmental law. The protection of oceans has received increased attention in the past decade because of sea-level rise, ocean acidification, the global overfishing crisis, widespread depletion of marine biodiversity such as marine mammals and coral reefs, and marine pollution. Paralleling the growth of ocean and coastal law, climate change regulation has emerged as a focus of international environmental diplomacy, and has gained increased attention in the wake of disturbing and abrupt climate change related impacts throughout the world that have profound implications for ocean and coastal regulation and marine resources. Climate Change Impacts on Ocean and Coastal Law effectively unites these two worlds. It raises important questions about whether and how ocean and coastal law will respond to the regulatory challenges that climate change presents to resources in the oceans and coasts of the U.S. and the world. This comprehensive work assembles the insights of global experts from academia and major NGOs (e.g., Center for International Environmental Law, Ocean Conservancy, and Environmental Law Institute) to address regulatory challenges from the perspectives of U.S. law, foreign domestic law, and international law.

'A valuable addition to the wildlife conservation and management literature.' *Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy* 'This book provides the reader with a fascinating set of debates about the ethical, biological and socio-economic issues that arise in attempting to regulate the wildlife trade.' *Development and Change* The regulation of the trade in wildlife is failing. From the snow leopard of India to the monkey puzzle tree of South America, increasing numbers of plant and animal species are threatened with extinction despite improvements both in our understanding of the issues involved and in the

management of global trade. Insight into why this is taking place, and how to halt it, is urgently needed. The Trade in Wildlife provides a timely and broad-based critical assessment of how the international trade in wildlife is currently regulated and how those regulations are enforced, or, all too often, ignored. Through analysis of key case studies and a comparative look at the trade in other illegal goods, it highlights the weakness in the current system, shows where it is failing and clearly outlines what must be done if conservation efforts are to be supported by trade regulations rather than undermined by them. This is a comprehensive resource for academics and students in economics, environmental studies, law and politics and a critical text for conservationists, policy-makers and NGOs.

Environmental Crime: Pollution and Wildlife Enforcement is a complete introduction to some of the newest and most complex criminal statutes within the federal penal system. Regardless of whether a student has any background in environmental law or the federal criminal process, he/she will learn of the policy origins of environmental criminal enforcement, the centrality of prosecutorial discretion, federal criminal standards and procedure, and the most important pollution and wildlife crimes within the United States Code. Coverage includes the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, RCRA, CERCLA, FIFRA, the Lacey Act, the Endangered Species Act and its enforcement of CITES, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, animal fighting statutes, and other commonly used conventional statutes in criminal prosecutions. Professors and students will benefit from: Robust analysis of major pollution laws, their history, and why and how they are criminally enforced Broad examination of criminal laws governing wildlife protection and trafficking The role of international, state, and tribal laws in federal environmental enforcement Cutting-edge cases and case notes Numerous hypothetical case examples that link general federal criminal principles with environmental law A level playing field for students regardless of prior exposure to pollution and wildlife laws or criminal processes Interdisciplinary approach to the use of science in proving heightened burden of criminal environmental enforcement

This work presents a thorough analysis of the biodiversity concept in international law and commentary on the 1992 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity which was opened for signature following the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development. This Convention is the first international treaty explicitly to address all aspects of biodiversity ranging from the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, to access to biotechnology and the safety of activities related to modified living organisms. The work extends beyond the ambit of the Convention itself to examine the conservation of biodiversity in international law generally, including measures for the protection of the terrestrial, marine and Antarctic environment and particular features relating to sustainable use of biological resources, ex-situ conservation and plant genetic resources. It further analyses the controversial issue of intellectual property rights, the problems of implementation in the European Union and the United States, differences between developing and developed states and the role of indigenous peoples. This major new work has been written by members of the Committee on Environmental Law of the British Branch of the International Law Association following an earlier study on the subject of International Law and Global Climate Change (Graham & Trotman, 1991). It is the first major study of the Convention of the context in which it was negotiated, and of the prospects for its implementation, following the entry into force of the Convention on 29 December 1993.

"This book assesses the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), examining both implementation and compliance. Humans are causing a biodiversity crisis, where one million species are facing extinction. Species are dying, in no small part, because they are overexploited, poached and trafficked and CITES is the main international instrument designed to protect traded wildlife. Does the state of the world's species mean CITES is failing? This book explores the implementation of and compliance with CITES by all one hundred and eighty-three member countries. It is imperative we know the nature and extent of the implementation of and compliance with CITES legislation in all parties to fully understand the impact of legal and illegal trade on species survival. Through extensive legislative content analysis, a Delphi iterative survey, and semi-structured interviews, this is the first book to share empirical research about CITES implementation and compliance. This book contains a comprehensive analysis of the state of CITES, what is done well, what could be done better, and what the future might bring to try to curtail the slide of the world's wildlife into extinction. By identifying lessons learned in relation to CITES legislation, implementation and compliance this book provides hard evidence to member countries as to how their own practice can be improved. This timely book will be essential reading for students and academics interested in wildlife law, trade and trafficking, green criminology and biodiversity conservation more broadly. It will also be of interest to professionals working in wildlife law enforcement"--

Today construction industry is being asked more and more to protect the quality of the countryside and to help enhance our natural environment. The industry is subject to a complex and wide-ranging regulatory framework; it now needs to understand its responsibilities and take them seriously. Paul Rees provides here an authoritative guide, outlining wildlife and nature conservation law in the UK - including our European and international commitments, and giving clear explanations to a potentially costly area of law in a style accessible to the non-legal market. This comprehensive manual offers information and guidance for building surveyors, environmental managers, engineers and planners: - the legal and planning issues around biodiversity, nature conservation and construction - how ecosystems work and why certain species and habitats need protection - where to go for the relevant legislation and appropriate organisations for help and advice. UK and European case law demonstrates how the law has functioned in particular instances, and case studies illustrate how companies have adapted to fulfil their legal obligations. These are key features of the book and provide information on important legal precedents as well as demonstrating current industry best practice.

This volume is an inspiring and breakthrough piece of academic scholarship and the first of its kind featuring a comprehensive reader-friendly approach to teach the intricacies of the various aspects of international farm animal, wildlife conservation, food safety and environmental protection law. The selected focus areas are grouped in sections, such as agrobiodiversity, fishing and aquaculture, pollinators and pesticides, soil management, industrial animal production and transportation, and international food trade. Farm animal welfare, environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and food safety are the core of the selected chapters. Every chapter provides real-world examples to make the complex field easy to understand. With its systematic approach, this book is devoted to anyone interested in the subject, becomes a valuable resource for professionals working

in food regulation, and provides a solid foundation for courses and master's programs in animal law, environmental policy, food and agriculture law, and regulation of these subjects around the world. Through its emphasis on sustainable food production, this work offers a cutting-edge selection of evolving topics at the heart of the pertinent discourse. As one of its highlights, this book also provides "Tools for Change," a unique compilation and analysis of laws from the major farm animal product trading nations. With these tools, practitioners, advocates, policy makers and other state-holders are equipped with information to start work toward improving farm animal welfare, wildlife conservation, and food safety through the use of law and policy.

International Law and Institutions is a component of Encyclopedia of Institutional and Infrastructural Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. The main role of international law is to promote global peace and prosperity. Ideally, international law and its accompanying institutions act as a balm to smoothen and rationalize opposing interests that nations may have. This theme on International Law and Institutions addresses International Legal and Economic Issues: Globalization and the Struggle for Local Control and International Environmental Law, which are then expanded into multiple subtopics, each as a chapter. This volume is aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College students Educators, Professional practitioners, Research personnel and Policy analysts, managers, and decision makers and NGOs.

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