

Ethics in Environmental Journalism

Access and Benefit Sharing refers to the process of regulating the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge, and the fair distribution of benefits arising from their use, equitable sharing of benefits is a key principle. Related terms include bioprospecting, genetic resources, and traditional knowledge. In the context of environmental journalism, access and benefit sharing is crucial in reporting on the use of natural resources, and the impact of bioprospecting on local communities.

Accountability in environmental journalism refers to the responsibility of journalists to report accurately and fairly on environmental issues, and to be transparent in their methods and sources. Related terms include credibility, ethics, and integrity. Journalists must be accountable for their reporting, and be willing to correct any errors or inaccuracies.

Adaptation in environmental journalism refers to the process of adjusting to climate change and its impacts, and reporting on the ways in which communities and ecosystems are adapting to these changes. Related terms include mitigation, resilience, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which communities are adapting to climate change, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Agenda Setting in environmental journalism refers to the process by which journalists and media outlets influence public opinion and policy agendas on environmental issues. Related terms include framing, priming, and public opinion. Journalists have the power to set the agenda on environmental issues, and to shape public opinion and policy debates.

Anthropocene refers to the current geological era, in which human activity is dominating the environment and causing significant changes to the Earth's ecosystems. Related terms include climate change, ecological footprint, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the impacts of human activity on the environment, and the ways in which we can mitigate these impacts and create a more sustainable future.

Biodiversity in environmental journalism refers to the variety of species, ecosystems, and genes that make up the natural world, and the importance of preserving and conserving this biodiversity. Related terms include ecosystem services, endangered species, and extinction. Journalists must report on the importance of biodiversity, and the ways in which human activity is impacting on ecosystems and species.

Bioprospecting refers to the search for and commercialization of genetic resources, such as plants and animals, for use in medicine, agriculture, and other fields. Related terms include access and benefit sharing, genetic resources, and traditional knowledge. Journalists must report on the impacts of bioprospecting on local communities, and the ways in which benefits are being shared.

Carbon Footprint refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide, that are associated with a particular activity, product, or organization. Related terms include climate change,

mitigation, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which individuals and organizations can reduce their carbon footprint, and the impact of human activity on the environment.

Climate Change refers to the long-term warming of the planet, caused by the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and the resulting impacts on weather patterns, sea levels, and ecosystems. Related terms include global warming, mitigation, and adaptation. Journalists must report on the causes and impacts of climate change, and the ways in which we can mitigate its effects and adapt to its impacts.

Climate Justice refers to the fair and equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of climate change, and the need to protect the rights of vulnerable communities and ecosystems. Related terms include human rights, equity, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which climate change is impacting on vulnerable communities, and the need for climate justice and equitable solutions.

Conservation in environmental journalism refers to the protection and preservation of natural resources, including ecosystems, species, and genes. Related terms include biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the importance of conservation, and the ways in which we can protect and preserve natural resources.

Corporate Social Responsibility refers to the voluntary efforts of companies to improve their environmental and social performance, and to contribute to sustainable development. Related terms include sustainability, ethics, and accountability. Journalists must report on the ways in which companies are implementing corporate social responsibility, and the impact of these efforts on the environment and society.

Ecological Footprint refers to the amount of land, water, and resources required to support a particular lifestyle or activity. Related terms include sustainability, carbon footprint, and resource management. Journalists must report on the ways in which individuals and organizations can reduce their ecological footprint, and the impact of human activity on the environment.

Ecosystem Services refer to the benefits that humans derive from ecosystems, including clean air and water, food and fiber, and recreation and tourism. Related terms include biodiversity, conservation, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the importance of ecosystem services, and the ways in which human activity is impacting on ecosystems and the services they provide.

Environmental Impact Assessment refers to the process of evaluating the potential environmental impacts of a particular project or activity. Related terms include environmental risk assessment, mitigation, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which environmental impact assessments are used to predict and mitigate the environmental impacts of human activity.

Environmental Justice refers to the fair and equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, and the need to protect the rights of vulnerable communities and ecosystems. Journalists must report on the ways in which environmental justice is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Environmental Policy refers to the laws, regulations, and policies that govern human activity and its impact on the environment. Related terms include environmental governance, sustainability, and regulation.

Journalists must report on the ways in which environmental policy is being developed and implemented, and the impact of these policies on the environment and society.

Food Security refers to the access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food, and the ability of individuals and communities to produce or purchase food. Related terms include food sovereignty, sustainable agriculture, and nutrition. Journalists must report on the ways in which food security is being impacted by environmental factors, and the ways in which we can improve food security and sustainability.

Genetic Resources refer to the genes, organisms, and ecosystems that have intrinsic value and can be used for scientific research, medicine, and other purposes. Related terms include access and benefit sharing, bioprospecting, and traditional knowledge. Journalists must report on the ways in which genetic resources are being used and managed, and the impact of bioprospecting on local communities.

Global Governance refers to the system of institutions, laws, and policies that govern global issues, including environmental and economic issues. Related terms include international cooperation, multilateralism, and global citizenship. Journalists must report on the ways in which global governance is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Green Economy refers to an economy that is low-carbon, resource-efficient, and sustainable, and that promotes human well-being and social justice. Related terms include sustainable development, green growth, and environmental sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which the green economy is being developed and implemented, and the impact of this economy on the environment and society.

Human Rights refer to the fundamental rights and freedoms that are inherent to all human beings, including the right to life, liberty, and security of person. Related terms include environmental justice, equity, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which human rights are being impacted by environmental factors, and the ways in which we can protect and promote human rights in the context of environmental issues.

Indigenous Knowledge refers to the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, including their knowledge of ecosystems, species, and genes. Related terms include traditional knowledge, access and benefit sharing, and bioprospecting. Journalists must report on the ways in which indigenous knowledge is being used and managed, and the impact of bioprospecting on indigenous communities.

Intergenerational Justice refers to the fair and equitable distribution of benefits and burdens between current and future generations, and the need to protect the rights of future generations. Journalists must report on the ways in which intergenerational justice is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Land Degradation refers to the decline in the quality and productivity of land, including desertification, soil erosion, and deforestation. Related terms include land use, sustainable land management, and ecosystem services. Journalists must report on the ways in which land degradation is being impacted by environmental factors, and the ways in which we can prevent and mitigate land degradation.

Media Literacy refers to the ability to access, analyze, and evaluate media messages, including

environmental and scientific information. Related terms include critical thinking, media criticism, and environmental communication. Journalists must report on the ways in which media literacy is being promoted, and the impact of media literacy on public understanding of environmental issues.

Mitigation refers to the actions taken to reduce the impacts of environmental problems, including climate change and pollution. Related terms include adaptation, resilience, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which mitigation is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Natural Resource Management refers to the process of managing and conserving natural resources, including water, land, and ecosystems. Related terms include sustainable development, environmental governance, and ecosystem services. Journalists must report on the ways in which natural resource management is being implemented, and the impact of this management on the environment and society.

Ocean Governance refers to the system of institutions, laws, and policies that govern the use of the oceans and their resources. Related terms include marine conservation, sustainable fishing, and coastal management. Journalists must report on the ways in which ocean governance is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Participatory Journalism refers to the process of involving citizens and communities in the production and dissemination of news and information, including environmental and scientific information. Related terms include citizen journalism, community media, and public participation. Journalists must report on the ways in which participatory journalism is being promoted, and the impact of participatory journalism on public understanding of environmental issues.

Precautionary Principle refers to the approach of taking action to prevent environmental harm, even if the science is not yet conclusive. Journalists must report on the ways in which the precautionary principle is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Public Participation refers to the process of involving citizens and communities in decision-making and policy-making processes, including environmental and scientific issues. Related terms include participatory journalism, citizen engagement, and democratic governance. Journalists must report on the ways in which public participation is being promoted, and the impact of public participation on environmental decision-making.

Resilience refers to the ability of ecosystems and communities to withstand and recover from environmental shocks and stresses. Related terms include adaptation, mitigation, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which resilience is being built and promoted, and the impact of resilience on environmental sustainability.

Resource Management refers to the process of managing and conserving natural resources, including water, land, and ecosystems. Journalists must report on the ways in which resource management is being implemented, and the impact of this management on the environment and society.

Risk Assessment refers to the process of identifying and evaluating environmental risks, including health

and ecological risks. Related terms include environmental impact assessment, mitigation, and sustainability. Journalists must report on the ways in which risk assessment is being used to predict and mitigate environmental risks.

Science Communication refers to the process of communicating scientific information to the public and policy-makers, including environmental and scientific information. Related terms include science journalism, public engagement, and science literacy. Journalists must report on the ways in which science communication is being promoted, and the impact of science communication on public understanding of environmental issues.

Sustainable Development refers to the process of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Related terms include environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic development. Journalists must report on the ways in which sustainable development is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Sustainable Land Management refers to the process of managing and conserving land resources, including soil, water, and ecosystems. Related terms include land degradation, desertification, and ecosystem services. Journalists must report on the ways in which sustainable land management is being implemented, and the impact of this management on the environment and society.

Traditional Knowledge refers to the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples, including their knowledge of ecosystems, species, and genes. Related terms include indigenous knowledge, access and benefit sharing, and bioprospecting. Journalists must report on the ways in which traditional knowledge is being used and managed, and the impact of bioprospecting on indigenous communities.

Transboundary Environmental Issues refer to environmental problems that cross national borders, including air and water pollution, and climate change. Related terms include global governance, international cooperation, and environmental diplomacy. Journalists must report on the ways in which transboundary environmental issues are being addressed, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Urbanization refers to the process of population growth and urban development, and the resulting environmental and social impacts. Related terms include urban planning, sustainable cities, and environmental governance. Journalists must report on the ways in which urbanization is being managed, and the impact of urbanization on the environment and society.

Water Governance refers to the system of institutions, laws, and policies that govern the use of water resources. Related terms include water management, sustainable water use, and water conservation. Journalists must report on the ways in which water governance is being implemented, and the challenges and opportunities that arise from this process.

Waste Management refers to the process of collecting, treating, and disposing of waste, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Related terms include waste reduction, waste recycling, and sustainable consumption. Journalists must report on the ways in which waste management is being

implemented, and the impact of waste management on the environment and society.