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the expansion of the pulp and paper industry is one of the most important causes of land and water conflicts in the south this book examines the threat to livelihood soil and biodiversity generated by large scale pulpwood plantations in the south looks at the impact of deforestation around the globe and in such specific places as finland nepal and brazil this paper tries to explore the opportunities and challenges of forestry cdm in indonesia the paper intends to lay out the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to ask whether cdm can address these causes rather than exacerbating its complexity the paper does neither endorsement nor condemnation to the forestry cdm concept only asking hard questions about its institutional feasibility in indonesia p 4 of cover the deforestation free movement or zero deforestation has emerged recently in a context of lower state control globalization and pressure on corporations by nongovernmental organizations ngos through consumer awareness campaigns acknowledging the essential role of agricultural commodities in deforestation it takes the form of commitments by corporations to ensure that the products they either produce process trade or retail are not linked to forest conversion this movement has particular relevance for indonesia ambitious targets have been set with concrete action on the ground and typically go beyond forest conservation to also include peatland management and social issues regarding the zero deforestation

component its implementation relies essentially on two complementary methodologies high conservation value forest hcvf and high carbon stocks hcs this paper presents a framework for analyzing tropical deforestation and reforestation using the von thunen model as its starting point land is allocated to the use which yields the highest rent and the rents of various land uses are determined by location forest cover change therefore becomes a question of changes in rent of forest versus non forest use while this is a simple and powerful starting point more intriguing issues arise when this is applied to analyze real cases an initial shift in the rent of one particular land use generates feedbacks which affect the rent of all land uses for example a new technology in extensive agriculture should make this land use more profitable and lead to more forest clearing but general equilibrium effects changes in prices and local wages can modify or even reverse this conclusion another issue is how a policy change or a shift in broader market technological and institutional forces will affect various land use rents the paper deals with three such areas technological progress in agriculture land tenure regimes and community forest management the second part of the paper links the von thunen framework to the forest transition theory the forest transition theory describes a sequence over time where a forested region goes through a period of deforestation before the forest cover eventually stabilizes and starts to increase this sequence can be seen as a systematic pattern of change in the agricultural and forest land rents over time increasing agricultural rent leads to high rates of deforestation the slow down of deforestation and eventual reforestation is due to lower agricultural rents the economic development path and higher forest rent the forest scarcity path various forces leading to these changes are discussed and supported by

empirical evidence from different tropical regions the congo basin comprises cameroon central african republic the democratic republic of congo the republic of congo equatorial guinea and gabon it covers close to 70 of the forestlands of africa of the 530 million hectares in the congo basin 300 million are composed of forests 99 of these are primary or naturally regenerated forests as opposed to plantations what do we know about deforestation the direct and underlying causes of deforestation and degradation policy options for reducing deforestation and degradation implications for policies and further research to support redd the zero deforestation movement has gained considerable momentum as governments and companies enter into commitments to curb deforestation the most innovative are multi stakeholder initiatives where governments and international organizations have joined with the private sector and civil society organizations in making commitments to reduce deforestation these pledges have created opportunities for improved forest governance by envisaging the private sector at the centre of the movement they have also encouraged a broader understanding of the drivers and consequences of deforestation and how these can be more realistically addressed this paper explores opportunities for implementing activities for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation redd in areas with high poverty rates rapid population growth and complex social dynamics we focus on the potential role of localized forest management units or kph as an institutional partner using the west rinjani protected forest management unit kphl rb on the island of lombok nusa tenggara barat province indonesia as a case study we relied on five essential elements for our analysis 1 identification of land use changes 2 estimation of average carbon stocks in forests and shrubland 3

socioeconomic surveys to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation 4 estimation of future reference emission levels and 5 developing alternatives to reduce the rates of deforestation and forest degradation deforestation in the democratic republic of the congo drc is significantly lower than in other heavily forested tropical countries however there is increasing concern that this rate is likely to accelerate many of those concerned about future deforestation argue that shifting cultivation is the primary driver and that if nothing is done to change the practice it will cause even more forest loss this study reviews the evidence in support of these claims in the first section we compare the results of the most recent remote sensing based studies on the rate of change in forest cover and try to explain why and how they differ we then review the literature on the relationship between agriculture and deforestation in the drc with particular attention to the role of shifting cultivation finally we integrate the insights from both the remote sensing studies and the broader literature to arrive at a general picture of the current state of the forest in the drc and the risks for its future overall we find that while there is substantial variation in the recent deforestation estimates for the drc depending on definitions methods and approaches some deforestation is taking place albeit at a slower rate than in the rest of the tropics this deforestation is concentrated in kinshasa and bas congo provinces in the eastern drc and around medium sized cities along the congo river agriculture appears to be the main driver of deforestation and its impact will likely increase as the country s population grows while some researchers argue that this presents a real threat to the future of the drc s forests there is a lack of strong evidence to show the magnitude of this threat if the impact continues to be felt mainly in the areas where it is currently taking

place the overall ensuing deforestation may not be very extensive while the local impacts may be real given the vast size of the drc and the location of its large tracts of forests there is a strong possibility that the overall biodiversity and carbon impacts of such deforestation will be limited

essay from the year 2008 in the subject geography earth science physical geography geomorphology environmental studies grade hd the australian national university fenner school of environment and society course forest policy language english abstract as one amongst few countries with largest forest coverage indonesia puts a lot of hopes of benefitting from reducing emissions from deforestation and degradatoin redd implementation a program strongly believed as incentive for forest protection in developing countries yet like many programs in the past some doubt that redd will be smoothly implemented this paper tries to revisit some of the major obstacles put forward by scholars and practitioners these include the issue of leakage and land tenure insecurity as well as the issue of carbon pricing which are crucial in determining whether or not incentive offered by redd is more attractive than incentives to deforest a discussion about factors that contribute to leakage and land tenure insecurity is then followed by a simple calculation to predict whether price of carbon credit per hectare offered at redd project in ulumasen forest is much more interesting than revenue obtained from logging that one hectare this calculation indicated that the incentive to forest logging surpassed the incentive to conserve as a result of carbon credit it is recommended that careful and transparent feasibility study prior to redd implementation to avoid its inevitable marginalizing impacts particularly for forest dependent people the world s forests are disappearing at an alarming rate and with disastrous consequences demand for wood and paper products ranks high

amongst the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and is now the major cause of loss in those forests richest in wildlife there is a great deal to be done to improve the timber industry before our forests are safely and sustainably managed bad harvest presents an incisive account of the role that the timber trade has played in the loss and degradation of forests around the world it examines the environmental consequences of the trade on boreal temperal and tropical regions and its impacts for local people working and living in the forests it also looks at the changing nature of the trade and assesses current national and international initiatives to address the impacts of deforestation finally the authors show how things could be improved in the future by presenting a new strategy for sustainable forest management based on 15 years of extensive research particularly work carried out by the world wide fund for nature bad harvest is essential reading on the subject not only for environmentalists but also for those in the timber trade seeking to improve the management and reputation of their product structural adjustment has not promoted domestic deforestation but it has increased net imports of wood products implying some displacement of pressure onto other countries forest resources devaluations have significantly increased the exploitation of forest resources this research critically examines implementation gaps and externality problems associated with the recent proliferation of zero deforestation commitments zdc by large commodity producers by developing and employing a hierarchical framework we evaluate ever since gilgamesh cut down the ancient cedar forests of mesopotamia civilizations have foundered and collapsed in the wake of widespread deforestation today with three quarters of the world s original forests gone and the pace of cutting clearing processing and pulping ever accelerating jensen and draffan lay

bare the stark scenario we face we being not only people but the nonhuman fabric of life itself unless deforestation is slowed and stopped a must read for anyone who wants to understand the relationship between deforestation and our ecological crisis as well as an essential handbook for activists everywhere book jacket title summary field provided by blackwell north america inc all rights reserved timber is a vital resource that is all around us it is the house that shelters us the furniture we relax in the books we read the paper we print the disposable diapers for our babies and the boxes that contain our cereal detergent and new appliances the way we produce and consume timber however is changing with international timber companies and big box discount retailers increasingly controlling through global commodity chains where and how much timber is traded the world s remaining old growth forests particularly in the developing world are under threat of disappearing all for the price of a consumer bargain this trailblazing book is the first to expose what s happening inside corporate commodity chains with conclusions that fundamentally challenge our understanding of how and why deforestation persists authors peter dauvergne and jane lister reveal how timber now moves through long and complex supply chains from the forests of the global south through the factories of emerging economies like china to the big box retail shelves of europe and north america well off consumers are getting unprecedented deals but the social and environmental costs are extraordinarily high as corporations mine the world s poorest regions and most vulnerable ecosystems the growing power of big retail within these commodity chains is further increasing south north inequities and unsustainable global consumption yet as this book s highly original analysis uncovers it is also creating some intriguing opportunities to promote

more responsible business practices and better global forest governance this study has two central concerns the state of human health in forests and the causal links between forests and human health within this framework we consider four issues related to tropical forests and human health first we discuss forest foods emphasizing the forest as a food producing habitat human dependence on forest foods the nutritional contributions of such foods and nutrition related problems that affect forest peoples our second topic is disease and other health problems in addition to the major problems hiv aids malaria ebola and mercury poisoning we address some 20 other tropical diseases and health problems related to forests the third topic is medicinal products we review the biophysical properties of medicinal species and consider related indigenous knowledge human uses of medicinal forest products the serious threats to forest sustainability and the roles of traditional healers with a discussion of the benefits of forest medicines and conflicts over their distribution our fourth and final topic is the cultural interpretations of human health found among forest peoples including holistic world views that impinge on health and indigenous knowledge the occasional paper concludes with some observations about the current state of our knowledge its utility and shortcomings and our suggestions for future research this easy to read and fact filled account debunks two commonly held myths that canada is running out of trees and that massive deforestation is taking place in our own backyard in fact canada has one of the lowest deforestation rates in the world and surprise surprise the forestry industry is not the major cause large scale deforestation is not the only fake news in circulation there s a veritable minefield of green claims and greenwash to navigate claims about ancient forests about saving trees by going paperless about e books being

better than tree books about the paper industry being on the way out and here s another surprise cardboard doesn t exist the detailed appendices and endnotes back up the text offering the reader both context and the opportunity for further research mother earth is undergoing an environmental upheaval as never seen before the unprecedented number of people bearing down on earth has greatly affected the environment of our planet whether we are rich or poor developed or underdeveloped nations we are all together for better or for worse for the well being of this planet of all the problems besieging the planet rampant deforestation is probably the single most important problem we face today the ecological problems directly and indirectly connected with deforestation are numerous and require immediate remedies global warming and loss of biodiversity are two problems of universal ramification for mankind that need to be resolved if mankind is to continue to exist for the next thousand years after air water and food trees are the most important natural resources that mankind need otherwise god would not have created trees in the third day of the creation story in preparation for man s beginnings and existence it is also one of the most important renewable resources that will serve mankind for eons if we only learn to respect the role they play in our lives since men first walked on the planet he was surrounded by trees with all their fruits and wildlife for his benefit for centuries it has provided mankind with all the resources necessary for him to survive the harsh climate with so much of our forests lost to human needs and greed it is necessary for us to change the way we appreciate the immense value of trees all the wealth of the nations around the world is found in their natural resources they could be the under the sea under the sand under the forests and over the top of the land surfaces without these resources civilizations

would not have advanced to this point in time except for the food from the sea and the forests on the land all the other natural resources are considered non renewable yet at the rate we are exploiting some of these resources they too would become non renewable and even extinct the food and agriculture organization fao reported in 2001 that in many countries illegal operations proliferate and governments are unable to control their own bureaucracies or to enforce adherence to the rules of the game by commercial corporations and civil society entities in extreme circumstances private corporations or powerful groups are able to sway government policies and purchase decrees legislation and regulations for their own benefit poverty has driven many to seek their fortunes in the forests some practice slash and burn while others try to eke out their livelihood by small scale mining in the hope of striking it rich but more often than not they end up with nothing to show but sufferings and ill health for all their efforts the same is true for all the workers in the forestry sector they toil long hours under difficult hardship only to enrich the concessionaires who stay in their air conditioned offices in the cities the poor indigenous people have lost most of their livelihood and are forced to turn to swidden cultivation to survive as their ancestral lands are taken over by greedy government bureaucrats and given away to domestic and multinational companies their only recourse was to fight a losing battle there have been some effective actions undertaken mostly by the ngos it is doubtful if it will put a dent against the destructive forces now in place and deeply entrenched the only way to stop the greedy scums is to legislate stiffer laws against illegal poaching and even wanton destruction of forestlands by licensed loggers and impose on them the ultimate death penalty and carry it out without delay it is often the fear of death

that can force a greedy person to act rationally in this book i have tried to set down the many causes of deforestation the consequences of what will happen if we fail to act to protect the trees and enact measures to minimize the problems vietnam is ranked as the 16th most biodiversity rich country in the world many biodiversity conservation programs were designed in the early 1990s to address increasing threats such as illegal logging and wildlife trade to existing protected areas and since 1978 when the world bank published its policy paper on forestry the world s understanding of and concern about the forest sector of the developing world has increased substantially it has become clear that forests and woodlands play an even more important economic and ecological role than had earlier been recognized in particular the importance of tropical moist forests in protecting biological diversity has become more fully appreciated as has their role in the carbon cycle and in global climatic change the nature of the challenge deforestation and forest degradation the growing demand for forests and trees for basic needs strategies for forest development the role of the world bank challenges for the forest sector strategies for forest development the role of the world bank power old forests new jobs aiming for performance the only quantitative deforestation study to focus on one country this case analysis of the philippines since 1946 yields more concrete data than previous cross national studies david kummer s close examination of the interactions among political economic and cultural factors and their environmental consequences sheds light on similar situations in other countries highlights zero deforestation commitments are emerging rapidly in indonesia they already encompass a large portion of crude palm oil production and almost all the pulp and paper p p sector typically they reflect the values of the no deforestation no exploitation

social and no peat policies these commitments depend on definitions of forests for their identification and conservation which in turn rely on methodologies such as high conservation value and high carbon stock early implementation has revealed that the palm oil sector is facing a number of governance challenges to achieve commitments the legal framework is not systematically supportive of the pledges and the government promotes a different vision of sustainability of note is the fact that the p p sector is more advanced integration of smallholders into sustainable value chains poses another challenge for the palm oil sector traceability better environmental performance and improved yields require urgent action legalization of smallholder operations is critical and goes beyond commitments because it determines access to financing and certification among others to be effective zero deforestation commitments must align public and private governance arrangements this requires an agreement on visions of sustainability supported by public policies progress on land tenure enforcement of progressive regulations at national and regional levels and the implementation of strong policies to rationalize the expansion of small and medium holdings of oil palm legacy issues must also be addressed for the main palm oil and p p groups land restitution through due processes support to smallholders and investments in land restoration are some promising avenues worth pursuing forests are landscape embedded complex systems with fates determined by multitudes of changing and interacting factors that are sectoral and extra sectoral biophysical and political predictable and chaotic the diversity of forest states e g secondary degraded fragmented invaded and managed and the fact that none of these states is permanent gives reason for hope even deforestation need not be permanent with so many forest values recognized to

different degrees by different people the future of tropical production forests is likely to represent an ever changing mosaic of a gradient of forested type landscapes to assure that this future is as environmentally socioeconomically and politically sound as possible researchers need to synthesize and evaluate what is known and then build on that knowledge while they continue learning there is a critical need for interdisciplinary research at appropriate scales with the best designs possible to capture the impacts of relevant silvicultural treatments on the full range of response variables provides an assessment of the international forest regime in response to calls from many quarters including the un intergovernmental forum on forests and the world commission on forests and sustainable development as well as several ngos the focus is mainly on action taken by countries at the global level in the framework of legally binding instruments and institutions it builds on previous analyses of the international forest regime by looking beyond the legal mandates to begin exploring the actual performance of the components against their mandates with the intergovernmental panel on forests ipf proposals for action as the point for departure the effectiveness and impact of individual legal instruments and global institutions are analyzed as is the potential for synergy between them

this paper examines poverty and deforestation in developing countries as linked problems and focuses on policies that can favour poverty alleviation in forested regions the paper encompasses two elements analysis of the spatial coincidence between poverty and forests and proposed policy options for reducing poverty in forested areas it is assumed that three key frames of reference must be borne in mind in

order to produce the best possible policies 1 the location of the rural poor and types and levels of poverty in relation to forest resources 2 variations in the density of forest cover in relation to distance from urban areas the von thünen scale and 3 variations in forest cover over time high low then partial restoration in relation to a country s forest transition experience there are three main conclusions linked to these frames of reference 1 although relatively few people live in areas of high forest cover they tend to be characterised by high rates of poverty and they are among the poorest of the poor 2 four policy approaches are recommended for lifting people out of poverty transfer of ownership of forest lands from governments to forest dwellers facilitation of access to forest product markets promotion of commercial scale community forestry and company community partnerships and establishment of payments for forest environmental services that are pro poor implementation of these four strategies must take into account the implications of the four von thünen zones periurban agricultural mosaic forest frontier and relatively undisturbed forests 3 one cannot place blind faith in economic growth and laissez faire for reducing poverty in forested areas strategic policy interventions are necessary to assist the process of livelihood improvement

Pulping the South

1996-08-15

the expansion of the pulp and paper industry is one of the most important causes of land and water conflicts in the south this book examines the threat to livelihood soil and biodiversity generated by large scale pulpwood plantations in the south

The Forest Sector

1991

looks at the impact of deforestation around the globe and in such specific places as finland nepal and brazil

Deforestation

2011-12-15

this paper tries to explore the opportunities and challenges of forestry cdm in indonesia the paper intends to lay out the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to ask whether cdm can address these causes rather than exacerbating its complexity the

paper does neither endorsement nor condemnation to the forestry cdm concept only asking hard questions about its institutional feasibility in indonesia p 4 of cover

Does Money Grow on Trees?

2002

the deforestation free movement or zero deforestation has emerged recently in a context of lower state control globalization and pressure on corporations by nongovernmental organizations ngos through consumer awareness campaigns acknowledging the essential role of agricultural commodities in deforestation it takes the form of commitments by corporations to ensure that the products they either produce process trade or retail are not linked to forest conversion this movement has particular relevance for indonesia ambitious targets have been set with concrete action on the ground and typically go beyond forest conservation to also include peatland management and social issues regarding the zero deforestation component its implementation relies essentially on two complementary methodologies high conservation value forest hcvf and high carbon stocks hcs

Deforestation-free commitments

2015-05-04

this paper presents a framework for analyzing tropical deforestation and reforestation using the von thunen model as its starting point land is allocated to the use which yields the highest rent and the rents of various land uses are determined by location forest cover change therefore becomes a question of changes in rent of forest versus non forest use while this is a simple and powerful starting point more intriguing issues arise when this is applied to analyze real cases an initial shift in the rent of one particular land use generates feedbacks which affect the rent of all land uses for example a new technology in extensive agriculture should make this land use more profitable and lead to more forest clearing but general equilibrium effects changes in prices and local wages can modify or even reverse this conclusion another issue is how a policy change or a shift in broader market technological and institutional forces will affect various land use rents the paper deals with three such areas technological progress in agriculture land tenure regimes and community forest management the second part of the paper links the von thunen framework to the forest transition theory the forest transition theory describes a sequence over time where a forested region goes through a period of deforestation before the forest cover eventually stabilizes and starts to increase this sequence can be seen as a systematic pattern of change in the agricultural and forest land rents over time increasing agricultural rent leads to high rates of deforestation the slow down of deforestation and eventual reforestation is due to lower agricultural rents the economic development path and higher forest rent the forest scarcity path various forces leading to these changes are discussed and supported by empirical evidence from different tropical regions

Forest Cover Change in Space and Time

2007

the congo basin comprises cameroon central african republic the democratic republic of congo the republic of congo equatorial guinea and gabon it covers close to 70 of the forestlands of africa of the 530 million hectares in the congo basin 300 million are composed of forests 99 of these are primary or naturally regenerated forests as opposed to plantations

Deforestation and forest degradation in the Congo Basin: State of knowledge, current causes and perspectives

2015-12-02

what do we know about deforestation the direct and underlying causes of deforestation and degradation policy options for reducing deforestation and degradation implications for policies and further research to support redd

Do Trees Grow on Money? The Implications of Deforestation Research for Policies to Promote REDD

2007-01-01

the zero deforestation movement has gained considerable momentum as governments and companies enter into commitments to curb deforestation the most innovative are multi stakeholder initiatives where governments and international organizations have joined with the private sector and civil society organizations in making commitments to reduce deforestation these pledges have created opportunities for improved forest governance by envisaging the private sector at the centre of the movement they have also encouraged a broader understanding of the drivers and consequences of deforestation and how these can be more realistically addressed

Responding to Tropical Deforestation

1991

this paper explores opportunities for implementing activities for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation redd in areas with high poverty rates rapid population growth and complex social dynamics we focus on the potential role of localized forest

management units or kph as an institutional partner using the west rinjani protected forest management unit kphl rb on the island of lombok nusa tenggara barat province indonesia as a case study we relied on five essential elements for our analysis 1 identification of land use changes 2 estimation of average carbon stocks in forests and shrubland 3 socioeconomic surveys to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation 4 estimation of future reference emission levels and 5 developing alternatives to reduce the rates of deforestation and forest degradation

Zero-deforestation commitments: A new avenue towards enhanced forest governance?

2018-06-11

deforestation in the democratic republic of the congo drc is significantly lower than in other heavily forested tropical countries however there is increasing concern that this rate is likely to accelerate many of those concerned about future deforestation argue that shifting cultivation is the primary driver and that if nothing is done to change the practice it will cause even more forest loss this study reviews the evidence in support of these claims in the first section we compare the results of the most recent remote sensing based studies on the rate of change in forest cover and try to explain why and how they differ we then review the literature on the relationship between agriculture and deforestation in the drc

with particular attention to the role of shifting cultivation finally we integrate the insights from both the remote sensing studies and the broader literature to arrive at a general picture of the current state of the forest in the drc and the risks for its future overall we find that while there is substantial variation in the recent deforestation estimates for the drc depending on definitions methods and approaches some deforestation is taking place albeit at a slower rate than in the rest of the tropics this deforestation is concentrated in kinshasa and bas congo provinces in the eastern drc and around medium sized cities along the congo river agriculture appears to be the main driver of deforestation and its impact will likely increase as the country s population grows while some researchers argue that this presents a real threat to the future of the drc s forests there is a lack of strong evidence to show the magnitude of this threat if the impact continues to be felt mainly in the areas where it is currently taking place the overall ensuing deforestation may not be very extensive while the local impacts may be real given the vast size of the drc and the location of its large tracts of forests there is a strong possibility that the overall biodiversity and carbon impacts of such deforestation will be limited

The Latin American Forest Crisis

1991

essay from the year 2008 in the subject geography earth science physical geography geomorphology environmental studies grade hd the australian national university fenner

school of environment and society course forest policy language english abstract as one amongst few countries with largest forest coverage indonesia puts a lot of hopes of benefitting from reducing emissions from deforestation and degradatoin redd implementation a program strongly believed as incentive for forest protection in developing countries yet like many programs in the past some doubt that redd will be smoothly implemented this paper tries to revisit some of the major obstacles put forward by scholars and practitioners these include the issue of leakage and land tenure insecurity as well as the issue of carbon pricing which are crucial in determining whether or not incentive offered by redd is more attractive than incentives to deforest a discussion about factors that contribute to leakage and land tenure insecurity is then followed by a simple calculation to predict whether price of carbon credit per hectare offered at redd project in ulumasen forest is much more interesting than revenue obtained from logging that one hectare this calculation indicated that the incentive to forest logging surpassed the incentive to conserve as a result of carbon credit it is recommended that careful and transparent feasibility study prior to redd implementation to avoid its inevitable marginalizing impacts particularly for forest dependent people

Opportunities for implementing REDD+ to enhance sustainable forest management and improve

livelihoods in Lombok, NTB, Indonesia

2014-09-10

the world s forests are disappearing at an alarming rate and with disastrous consequences demand for wood and paper products ranks high amongst the causes of deforestation and forest degradation and is now the major cause of loss in those forests richest in wildlife there is a great deal to be done to improve the timber industry before our forests are safely and sustainably managed bad harvest presents an incisive account of the role that the timber trade has played in the loss and degradation of forests around the world it examines the environmental consequences of the trade on boreal temperal and tropical regions and its impacts for local people working and living in the forests it also looks at the changing nature of the trade and assesses current national and international initiatives to address the impacts of deforestation finally the authors show how things could be improved in the future by presenting a new strategy for sustainable forest management based on 15 years of extensive research particularly work carried out by the world wide fund for nature bad harvest is essential reading on the subject not only for environmentalists but also for those in the timber trade seeking to improve the management and reputation of their product

Agriculture and deforestation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

2015-02-12

structural adjustment has not promoted domestic deforestation but it has increased net imports of wood products implying some displacement of pressure onto other countries forest resources devaluations have significantly increased the exploitation of forest resources

Globalisation and Deforestation in the Asia-Pacific

1997

this research critically examines implementation gaps and externality problems associated with the recent proliferation of zero deforestation commitments zdc by large commodity producers by developing and employing a hierarchical framework we evaluate

Revisiting Constraints: Towards Cautious Reducing

Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) Implementation in Indonesia

2016-07-29

ever since gilgamesh cut down the ancient cedar forests of mesopotamia civilizations have foundered and collapsed in the wake of widespread deforestation today with three quarters of the world s original forests gone and the pace of cutting clearing processing and pulping ever accelerating jensen and draffan lay bare the stark scenario we face we being not only people but the nonhuman fabric of life itself unless deforestation is slowed and stopped a must read for anyone who wants to understand the relationship between deforestation and our ecological crisis as well as an essential handbook for activists everywhere book jacket title summary field provided by blackwell north america inc all rights reserved

Bad Harvest

2014-06-03

timber is a vital resource that is all around us it is the house that shelters us the furniture we relax in the books we read the paper we print the disposable diapers for our babies and the boxes that contain our cereal detergent and new appliances the way we produce and

consume timber however is changing with international timber companies and big box discount retailers increasingly controlling through global commodity chains where and how much timber is traded the world's remaining old growth forests particularly in the developing world are under threat of disappearing all for the price of a consumer bargain this trailblazing book is the first to expose what's happening inside corporate commodity chains with conclusions that fundamentally challenge our understanding of how and why deforestation persists authors peter dauvergne and jane lister reveal how timber now moves through long and complex supply chains from the forests of the global south through the factories of emerging economies like china to the big box retail shelves of europe and north america well off consumers are getting unprecedented deals but the social and environmental costs are extraordinarily high as corporations mine the world's poorest regions and most vulnerable ecosystems the growing power of big retail within these commodity chains is further increasing south north inequities and unsustainable global consumption yet as this book's highly original analysis uncovers it is also creating some intriguing opportunities to promote more responsible business practices and better global forest governance



1994

this study has two central concerns the state of human health in forests and the causal

links between forests and human health within this framework we consider four issues related to tropical forests and human health first we discuss forest foods emphasizing the forest as a food producing habitat human dependence on forest foods the nutritional contributions of such foods and nutrition related problems that affect forest peoples our second topic is disease and other health problems in addition to the major problems hiv aids malaria ebola and mercury poisoning we address some 20 other tropical diseases and health problems related to forests the third topic is medicinal products we review the biophysical properties of medicinal species and consider related indigenous knowledge human uses of medicinal forest products the serious threats to forest sustainability and the roles of traditional healers with a discussion of the benefits of forest medicines and conflicts over their distribution our fourth and final topic is the cultural interpretations of human health found among forest peoples including holistic world views that impinge on health and indigenous knowledge the occasional paper concludes with some observations about the current state of our knowledge its utility and shortcomings and our suggestions for future research

Structural Adjustment and Forest Resources

2001

this easy to read and fact filled account debunks two commonly held myths that canada is running out of trees and that massive deforestation is taking place in our own backyard in

fact canada has one of the lowest deforestation rates in the world and surprise surprise the forestry industry is not the major cause large scale deforestation is not the only fake news in circulation there s a veritable minefield of green claims and greenwash to navigate claims about ancient forests about saving trees by going paperless about e books being better than tree books about the paper industry being on the way out and here s another surprise cardboard doesn t exist the detailed appendices and endnotes back up the text offering the reader both context and the opportunity for further research

Corporate commitments to zero deforestation

2018-04-04

mother earth is undergoing an environmental upheaval as never seen before the unprecedented number of people bearing down on earth has greatly affected the environment of our planet whether we are rich or poor developed or underdeveloped nations we are all together for better or for worse for the well being of this planet of all the problems besieging the planet rampant deforestation is probably the single most important problem we face today the ecological problems directly and indirectly connected with deforestation are numerous and require immediate remedies global warming and loss of biodiversity are two problems of universal ramification for mankind that need to be resolved if mankind is to continue to exist for the next thousand years after air water and food trees are the most important natural resources that mankind need otherwise god

would not have created trees in the third day of the creation story in preparation for man's beginnings and existence it is also one of the most important renewable resources that will serve mankind for eons if we only learn to respect the role they play in our lives since man first walked on the planet he was surrounded by trees with all their fruits and wildlife for his benefit for centuries it has provided mankind with all the resources necessary for him to survive the harsh climate with so much of our forests lost to human needs and greed it is necessary for us to change the way we appreciate the immense value of trees all the wealth of the nations around the world is found in their natural resources they could be the under the sea under the sand under the forests and over the top of the land surfaces without these resources civilizations would not have advanced to this point in time except for the food from the sea and the forests on the land all the other natural resources are considered non renewable yet at the rate we are exploiting some of these resources they too would become non renewable and even extinct the food and agriculture organization fao reported in 2001 that in many countries illegal operations proliferate and governments are unable to control their own bureaucracies or to enforce adherence to the rules of the game by commercial corporations and civil society entities in extreme circumstances private corporations or powerful groups are able to sway government policies and purchase decrees legislation and regulations for their own benefit poverty has driven many to seek their fortunes in the forests some practice slash and burn while others try to eke out their livelihood by small scale mining in the hope of striking it rich but more often than not they end up with nothing to show but sufferings and ill health for all their efforts the same is true for all the workers in the forestry sector they toil long hours under difficult hardship only to

enrich the concessionaires who stay in their air conditioned offices in the cities the poor indigenous people have lost most of their livelihood and are forced to turn to swidden cultivation to survive as their ancestral lands are taken over by greedy government bureaucrats and given away to domestic and multinational companies their only recourse was to fight a losing battle there have been some effective actions undertaken mostly by the ngos it is doubtful if it will put a dent against the destructive forces now in place and deeply entrenched the only way to stop the greedy scums is to legislate stiffer laws against illegal poaching and even wanton destruction of forestlands by licensed loggers and impose on them the ultimate death penalty and carry it out without delay it is often the fear of death that can force a greedy person to act rationally in this book i have tried to set down the many causes of deforestation the consequences of what will happen if we fail to act to protect the trees and enact measures to minimize the problems

Technical Change and Deforestation in Tropical Asia

2000

vietnam is ranked as the 16th most biodiversity rich country in the world many biodiversity conservation programs were designed in the early 1990s to address increasing threats such as illegal logging and wildlife trade to existing protected areas and

Strangely Like War

2003

since 1978 when the world bank published its policy paper on forestry the world s understanding of and concern about the forest sector of the developing world has increased substantially it has become clear that forests and woodlands play an even more important economic and ecological role than had earlier been recognized in particular the importance of tropical moist forests in protecting biological diversity has become more fully appreciated as has their role in the carbon cycle and in global climatic change the nature of the challenge deforestation and forest degradation the growing demand for forests and trees for basic needs strategies for forest development the role of the world bank challenges for the forest sector strategies for forest development the role of the world bank

Timber

2013-05-08

power old forests new jobs aiming for performance

Forests and Human Health

2006-01-01

the only quantitative deforestation study to focus on one country this case analysis of the philippines since 1946 yields more concrete data than previous cross national studies david kummer s close examination of the interactions among political economic and cultural factors and their environmental consequences sheds light on similar situations in other countries

The Social Dynamics of Deforestation in Developing Countries

1990

highlights zero deforestation commitments are emerging rapidly in indonesia they already encompass a large portion of crude palm oil production and almost all the pulp and paper p p sector typically they reflect the values of the no deforestation no exploitation social and no peat policies these commitments depend on definitions of forests for their identification and conservation which in turn rely on methodologies such as high conservation value and high carbon stock early implementation has revealed that the palm oil sector is facing a

number of governance challenges to achieve commitments the legal framework is not systematically supportive of the pledges and the government promotes a different vision of sustainability of note is the fact that the p p sector is more advanced integration of smallholders into sustainable value chains poses another challenge for the palm oil sector traceability better environmental performance and improved yields require urgent action legalization of smallholder operations is critical and goes beyond commitments because it determines access to financing and certification among others to be effective zero deforestation commitments must align public and private governance arrangements this requires an agreement on visions of sustainability supported by public policies progress on land tenure enforcement of progressive regulations at national and regional levels and the implementation of strong policies to rationalize the expansion of small and medium holdings of oil palm legacy issues must also be addressed for the main palm oil and p p groups land restitution through due processes support to smallholders and investments in land restoration are some promising avenues worth pursuing

Deforestation in Canada and Other Fake News

2018-07-25

forests are landscape embedded complex systems with fates determined by multitudes of changing and interacting factors that are sectoral and extra sectoral biophysical and political predictable and chaotic the diversity of forest states e g secondary degraded

fragmented invaded and managed and the fact that none of these states is permanent gives reason for hope even deforestation need not be permanent with so many forest values recognized to different degrees by different people the future of tropical production forests is likely to represent an ever changing mosaic of a gradient of forested type landscapes to assure that this future is as environmentally socioeconomically and politically sound as possible researchers need to synthesize and evaluate what is known and then build on that knowledge while they continue learning there is a critical need for interdisciplinary research at appropriate scales with the best designs possible to capture the impacts of relevant silvicultural treatments on the full range of response variables

Deforestation

2006

provides an assessment of the international forest regime in response to calls from many quarters including the un intergovernmental forum on forests iff and the world commission on forests and sustainable development as well as several ngos the focus is mainly on action taken by countries at the global level in the framework of legally binding instruments and institutions it builds on previous analyses of the international forest regime by looking beyond the legal mandates to begin exploring the actual performance of the components against their mandates with the intergovernmental panel on forests ipf proposals for action as the point for departure the effectiveness and impact of individual legal instruments and

resources 2 variations in the density of forest cover in relation to distance from urban areas the von thünen scale and 3 variations in forest cover over time high low then partial restoration in relation to a country s forest transition experience there are three main conclusions linked to these frames of reference 1 although relatively few people live in areas of high forest cover they tend to be characterised by high rates of poverty and they are among the poorest of the poor 2 four policy approaches are recommended for lifting people out of poverty transfer of ownership of forest lands from governments to forest dwellers facilitation of access to forest product markets promotion of commercial scale community forestry and company community partnerships and establishment of payments for forest environmental services that are pro poor implementation of these four strategies must take into account the implications of the four von thünen zones periurban agricultural mosaic forest frontier and relatively undisturbed forests 3 one cannot place blind faith in economic growth and laissez faire for reducing poverty in forested areas strategic policy interventions are necessary to assist the process of livelihood improvement

Forest Resources Assessment 1990

1993

Local perspectives on drivers of deforestation and degradation and effectiveness of financial incentive mechanisms in Bach Ma National Park

2018-05-17

The Forest Sector

1991

Saving the Forests

1993

A global analysis of deforestation due to biofuel

development

2011-01-01

Forests and deforestation: Definitions, thresholds and implications

2022-10-04

Deforestation in the Postwar Philippines

1992-06

Zero-deforestation commitments in Indonesia: Governance challenges

2015-11-24

Futures of tropical production forests

2015-10-30

Assessing the International Forest Regime

1999

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2016-05-25

Poverty and Forests

2007

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