

Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

Precious Forests Reducing CO2 Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in the Democratic Republic of Congo Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin Biological and Environmental Hazards, Risks, and Disasters World Atlas of Mangroves Hunter-Gatherers of the Congo Basin Mining in Africa Resilience of an African Giant The Rain Forests of Cameroon The Forests of the Congo Basin REDD+ Crossroads Post Paris: Politics, Lessons and Interplays Sustainable Forest Management Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Africa Social impacts of the Forest Stewardship Council certification Tropical Deforestation 2018 The State of the World's Forests Congo Basin Information Series Tropical Deforestation and Climate Change How existing legal frameworks shape forest conversion to agriculture Amazonian Deforestation and Climate Patterns and Processes in Forest Landscapes Sustainable Development Goals The Last Stand of the Gorilla Exam Prep for: Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin Rainforest Chinese trade and investment and the forests of the Congo Basin Agriculture and deforestation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Managing the Miombo Woodlands of Southern Africa Redefining Diversity and

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

Dynamics of Natural Resources Management in Asia, Volume 1 Why Forests? Why Now? Earth

Science Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin The context of REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Drivers, agents and institutions The State of the Forest Moving Ahead with REDD: Issues, Options and Implications Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin The Forests of the Congo Basin Deforestation and forest degradation in the Congo Basin: State of knowledge, current causes and perspectives Protecting the Climate Forests The context of REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Drivers, agents and institutions

Precious Forests

A global assessment of potential and anticipated impacts of efforts to achieve the SDGs on forests and related socio-economic systems. This title is available as Open Access via Cambridge Core.

Reducing CO2 Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in the Democratic Republic of Congo

"Results of Anglo-Brazilian Climate Observation Study (ABRACOS), which sought to improve climate model predictions. Significant 29 chapter contribution provides a technical examination of the multifaceted environmental topics: soils, water storage, pastures, forest canopy, leaf dynamics, biomass, radiation, and carbon dioxide"--Handbook of Latin American Studies,

Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin

The highly publicized obscenity trial of Radclyffe Hall's *The Well of Loneliness* (1928) is generally recognized as the crystallizing moment in the construction of a visible modern English lesbian culture, marking a great divide between innocence and deviance, private and public, New Woman and Modern Lesbian. Yet despite unreserved agreement on the importance of this cultural moment, previous studies often reductively distort our reading of the formation of early twentieth-century lesbian identity, either by neglecting to examine in detail the developments leading up to the ban or by framing events in too broad a context against other cultural phenomena. *Fashioning Sapphism* locates the novelist Radclyffe Hall and other prominent lesbians--including the pioneer in women's policing, Mary Allen, the artist Gluck, and the writer Bryher--within English modernity through the multiple sites of law, sexology, fashion, and literary and visual representation, thus tracing the emergence of a modern English lesbian subculture in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Drawing on extensive new archival research, the book interrogates anew a range of myths long accepted without question (and still in circulation) concerning, to cite only a few, the extent of homophobia in the 1920s, the strategic deployment of sexology against sexual minorities, and the rigidity of certain cultural codes to denote lesbianism in public culture.

Biological and Environmental Hazards, Risks, and Disasters

The 2010 State of the Forest report (SOF) benefited from financial support from the European Union, the United States, Germany, France and UNESCO. It represents the collaborative effort of over 100 individuals from a diversity of institutions and the forestry administrations of the Central African countries. The SOF process began with the selection and definition of indicators relevant to monitoring the state of forests in Central Africa. The indicators are structured around three thematic areas: (i) forest cover; (ii) management of production forests; and (iii) conservation and biodiversity. They are presented in a hierarchical structure at the regional, national and management unit (i.e. logging concessions and protected areas) levels. The indicators were vetted by a representative panel of stakeholders of forest management in Central Africa. The indicators are used to guide an annual data collection process carried out between April and August by national groups of four to ten individuals working within the forestry administrations. The data reported on in the 2010 SOF were primarily collected in 2009 and 2010. Results were validated in national workshops attended by government officials as well as representatives of environmental NGOs, the private sector and development projects. The data provided an important basis for the authors of the 11 chapters of the 2010 SOF, which were under the coordination of a scientific committee of international renown. A final workshop was held 29-30 March, 2011 in Douala

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

to review a draft report. Following amendments based on comments from a wide audience of experts the final layout was completed.

World Atlas of Mangroves

Forests are the dominant terrestrial ecosystem of Earth. They are distributed across the globe. Forests account for 75% of the gross primary productivity of the Earth's biosphere, and contain 80% of the Earth's plant biomass. Human society and forests influence each other in both positive and negative ways. Forests provide ecosystem services to humans. Forests can also impose costs, affect people's health, and interfere with tourist enjoyment. This publication presents reviews and research results on negative and positive human interference on forests, as well as ecology, management, governance, policy and economic issues. The book consists of four sections with 12 chapters derived from around the world.

Hunter-Gatherers of the Congo Basin

Reviewing the conditions in which the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism is being established in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is part of Component 1 of the Global Comparative Study on REDD+ (GCS-REDD) being conducted by the Center for International Forestry Research. The overall aim of this global study is to provide decision-makers, practitioners, donors and the scientific community with reliable information on the dynamics of national

actions related to the REDD+ mechanism. Discussions on REDD originally seemed to focus on the construction of a global structure and the establishment of a multilateral instrument to replace the Kyoto Protocol. But at the 14th Conference of Parties (CoP 14), held in Poznan in 2008, discussions on the reliability of REDD+ focused more on the dynamics of national- and local-level actions and brought out the need to better understand, analyze and explain the national institutional context of REDD+ development. Subsequently, this review used the extractive approaches. The first inputs were reports, articles, books and documents on the DRC that were directly related to forest management, socioeconomic and political institutions, etc., whether published or not. Because of the diversity of sources, the quantitative data sometimes seem contradictory and conflictual. In the next step, semi-structured interviews were held with experts working in the forestry sector and data were obtained from the participants' observations. Since this analysis covers the period between May 2011 and June 2012 actions in the field and the institutions after those dates were not included.

Mining in Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa's turnaround over the past couple of decades has been dramatic. After many years in decline, the continent's economy picked up in the mid-1990s. Along with this macroeconomic growth, people became healthier, many more youngsters attended schools, and the rate of extreme poverty

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

declined from 54 percent in 1990 to 41 percent in 2015. Political and social freedoms expanded, and gender equality advanced. Conflict in the region also subsided, although it still claims thousands of civilian lives in some countries and still drives pressing numbers of displaced persons. Despite Africa's widespread economic and social welfare accomplishments, the region's challenges remain daunting: Economic growth has slowed in recent years. Poverty rates in many countries are the highest in the world. And notably, the number of poor in Africa is rising because of population growth. From a global perspective, the biggest concentration of poverty has shifted from South Asia to Africa. Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Africa explores critical policy entry points to address the demographic, societal, and political drivers of poverty; improve income-earning opportunities both on and off the farm; and better mobilize resources for the poor. It looks beyond macroeconomic stability and growth—critical yet insufficient components of these objectives—to ask what more could be done and where policy makers should focus their attention to speed up poverty reduction. The pro-poor policy agenda advanced in this volume requires not only economic growth where the poor work and live, but also mitigation of the many risks to which African households are exposed. As such, this report takes a "jobs" lens to its task. It focuses squarely on the productivity and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable—that is, what it will take to increase their earnings. Finally, it presents a road map for financing the poverty and development agenda.

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

Resilience of an African Giant

Redefining Diversity and Dynamics of Natural Resources Management in Asia, Volumes 1-4 brings together scientific research and policy issues across various topographical area in Asia to provide a comprehensive overview of the issues facing the region. Sustainable Natural Resources Management in Dynamic Southeast Asia, Volume 1, pulls together regional experts in the field to look specifically at sustainability issues across the region, to see what has been implemented, what the impacts have been, and what other options are available. In the race to be a developed region, many Southeast Asian countries have foregone natural resources through haphazard use. As a result, the people are faced with numerous environmental challenges, particularly deforestation and forest degradation, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, reduction in soil quality, and decreases in the quantity of available water. Community-based forest management is the involvement of local communities in the protection, conservation and management of public forests to prevent degradation through sustainable practices while still responding to the basic social and economic needs of local populations. When the people who depend on forest resources for their livelihoods are jointly responsible for managing and protecting them, they tend to do so in a more sustainable manner by focusing on the long-term benefits rather than the immediate short-term gains. However, when tenure rights are weak, unclear, or insecure, or offer limited benefits, people are incited in extracting more

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

immediate benefits, resulting in suboptimal forest management and the reduction of carbon stocks. Features case studies that cover issues such as rising levels of deforestation, forest degradation, regional food security, ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, conflicts over natural resource use, water management issues, and impacts on local communities Includes contributions from local researchers who are dealing with these issues first hand, and on a daily basis Includes a comparative review on REDD+ implementation in different communities Focuses on sustainability issues across the region

The Rain Forests of Cameroon

Forest conversion into agricultural land is currently the main cause of deforestation in the Congo Basin. This publication looks at three countries in the Congo Basin (Gabon, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo), analysing to what extent their legal frameworks are effective in managing forest conversion within and outside of permitted areas. It highlights the importance of national land use plans for the prevention of uncontrolled forest conversion and analyses existing rules and regulations governing land use change and forest clearing permits, showing how and why these rules and regulations are either too complex or incoherent to ensure good governance and sustainable management of forests in this area.

The Forests of the Congo Basin

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

REDD+ Crossroads Post Paris: Politics, Lessons and Interplays

Earth science is a broad field of study that encompasses many different disciplines, including meteorology, climatology, and geology. The importance of the earth sciences—in predicting weather and climate, tracking pollution, drilling for petroleum, evaluating soil, and monitoring ground water—is paramount in modern society. This new work covers a broad selection of topics, including use of satellite remote sensing to track pollution and weather patterns, monitoring for pre-earthquake signals, using earthquakes to uncover new information about the earth, desalination of ground water, predicting deforestation, and much more.

Sustainable Forest Management

Deforestation rates in the Congo Basin are among the lowest in the tropical rainforest belt and are significantly below rates in most other African regions. Local and regional development, population increases and global demand for commodities are likely to increase deforestation and forest degradation in the Congo Basin.

Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Africa

Published with ISME, ITTO and project partners FAO, UNESCO-MAB, UNEP-WCMC and UNU-INWEH This atlas provides the first truly global assessment of the state

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

of the world's mangroves. Written by a leading expert on mangroves with support from the top international researchers and conservation organizations, this full colour atlas contains 60 full-page maps, hundreds of photographs and illustrations and a comprehensive country-by-country assessment of mangroves.

Mangroves are considered both ecologically and from a human perspective. Initial chapters provide a global view, with information on distribution, biogeography, productivity and wider ecology, as well as on human uses, economic values, threats, and approaches for mangrove management. These themes are revisited throughout the regional chapters, where the maps provide a spatial context or starting point for further exploration. The book also presents a wealth of statistics on biodiversity, habitat area, loss and economic value which provide a unique record of mangroves against which future threats and changes can be evaluated. Case-studies, written by regional experts provide insights into regional mangrove issues, including primary and potential productivity, biodiversity, and information on present and traditional uses and values and sustainable management.

Social impacts of the Forest Stewardship Council certification

Tropical deforestation, fires and emissions: measurement and monitoring; How to reduce deforestation emissions for carbon credit: compensated reduction; Policy and legal frameworks for reducing deforestation emissions.

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

Tropical Deforestation

Reviewing the conditions in which the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism is being established in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is part of Component 1 of the Global Comparative Study on REDD+ (GCS-REDD) being conducted by the Center for International Forestry Research. The overall aim of this global study is to provide decision-makers, practitioners, donors and the scientific community with reliable information on the dynamics of national actions related to the REDD+ mechanism. Discussions on REDD originally seemed to focus on the construction of a global structure and the establishment of a multilateral instrument to replace the Kyoto Protocol. But at the 14th Conference of Parties (CoP 14), held in Poznan in 2008, discussions on the reliability of REDD+ focused more on the dynamics of national- and local-level actions and brought out the need to better understand, analyze and explain the national institutional context of REDD+ development. Subsequently, this review used the extractive approaches. The first inputs were reports, articles, books and documents on the DRC that were directly related to forest management, socioeconomic and political institutions, etc., whether published or not. Because of the diversity of sources, the quantitative data sometimes seem contradictory and conflictual. In the next step, semi-structured interviews were held with experts working in the forestry sector and data were obtained from the participants' observations. Since this analysis covers

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

the period between May 2011 and June 2012 actions in the field and the institutions after those dates were not included.

2018 The State of the World's Forests

Report by the Comm. on Climate and Tropical Forests, which was formed in 2009 to ensure effective protection of tropical forests primarily as part of U.S. climate change policies, but also through engagement in internat. agree. The intent has been to create actionable, politically viable recommend. that can inform and guide the U.S. in its legislative and diplomatic negotiations on this issue. Contents: Summary for Policy Makers; Climate Change and Tropical Forests; Financing Forest Emission Reductions; International Cooperation; Designing U.S. Climate Legislation; Incentivizing Local Action; Environ. Safeguards; U.S. Climate Diplomacy and New Agree.; Making U.S. Policies Work Efficiently; A Comprehensive Approach to Land-use Emissions.

Congo Basin Information Series

Tropical Deforestation and Climate Change

Increasing evidence suggests that the composition and spatial configuration – the pattern – of forest landscapes affect many ecological processes, including the movement and persistence of particular species, the susceptibility and spread of disturbances

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

such as fires or pest outbreaks, and the redistribution of matter and nutrients. Understanding these issues is key to the successful management of complex, multifunctional forest landscapes, and landscape ecology, based on a foundation of island biogeography and meta-population dynamic theories, provides the rationale to deal with this pattern-to-process interaction at different spatial and temporal scales. This carefully edited volume represents a stimulating addition to the international literature on landscape ecology and resource management. It provides key insights into some of the applicable landscape ecological theories that underlie forest management, with a specific focus on how forest management can benefit from landscape ecology, and how landscape ecology can be advanced by tackling challenging problems in forest (landscape) management. It also presents a series of case studies from Europe, Asia, North America, Africa and Australia exploring the issues of disturbance, diversity, management, and scale, and with a specific focus on how human intervention affects forest landscapes and, in turn, how landscapes influence humans and their culture. An important reference for advanced students and researchers in landscape ecology, conservation biology, forest ecology, natural resource management and ecology across multiple scales, the book will also appeal to researchers and practitioners in reserve design, ecological restoration, forest management, landscape planning and landscape architecture.

How existing legal frameworks shape

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

forest conversion to agriculture

Since 2000 and the implementation of China's 'going abroad' policy, mainland Chinese state-owned and private companies have significantly increased their interests in the resources and investment opportunities of the Congo Basin, bringing new opportunities as well as potential social and environmental costs. This report is a synthesis of some main findings of preliminary scoping studies conducted by CIFOR and partners in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon. It focuses on how Chinese trade and investment in the forestry, mining and agricultural sectors might relate to effects on forests and forest-dependent communities in the region. All studies were conducted under the CIFOR project 'Chinese trade and investment in Africa: Assessing and governing trade-offs to national economies, local livelihoods and forest ecosystems', initiated in 2010. The scoping studies yielded useful results, including an increased understanding of the main trends in natural resources trade between the target countries and China, and the major land-based productive sectors targeted by Chinese investors. The studies also considered the role of national agencies tasked with promoting investment and overseeing corporate adherence to environmental and social requirements, and provided a better understanding of the informal processes surrounding investment and acquisition of land and other resources.

Amazonian Deforestation and Climate

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

Deforestation rates in the Congo Basin are among the lowest in the tropical rainforest belt and are significantly below rates in most other African regions. Local and regional development, population increases and global demand for commodities are likely to increase deforestation and forest degradation in the Congo Basin.

Patterns and Processes in Forest Landscapes

Sustainable Development Goals

Nearly three years ago, world leaders agreed to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – the central framework for guiding development policies throughout the world. This edition of *The State of the World's Forests* is aimed at enhancing our understanding of how forests and their sustainable management contribute to achieving several of the SDGs. Time is running out for the world's forests: we need to work across sectors, bring stakeholders together, and take urgent action. *The State of the World's Forests 2018* identifies actions that can be taken to increase the contributions of forests and trees that are necessary to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. It is now critical that steps be taken to work more effectively with the private sector, and the informal forest sector must be transformed in order to bring broader economic, social and environmental benefits. Seventy years ago,

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

when FAO completed its first assessment of the world's forest resources, the major concern was whether there would be enough timber to supply global demand; now we recognize the greater global relevance of our forests and trees. For the first time, *The State of the World's Forests 2018* provides an assessment of the contribution of forests and trees to our landscapes and livelihoods. The purpose of this publication is to provide a much wider audience with an understanding of why forests and trees matter for people, the planet and posterity.

The Last Stand of the Gorilla

Rainforests have long been recognized as hotspots of biodiversity—but they are crucial for our planet in other surprising ways. Not only do these fascinating ecosystems thrive in rainy regions, they create rain themselves, and this moisture is spread around the globe. Rainforests across the world have a powerful and concrete impact, reaching as far as America's Great Plains and central Europe. In *Rainforest: Dispatches from Earth's Most Vital Frontlines*, a prominent conservationist provides a comprehensive view of the crucial roles rainforests serve, the state of the world's rainforests today, and the inspirational efforts underway to save them. In *Rainforest*, Tony Juniper draws upon decades of work in rainforest conservation. He brings readers along on his journeys, from the thriving forests of Costa Rica to Indonesia, where palm oil plantations have supplanted much of the former rainforest. Despite many ominous trends, Juniper sees hope for rainforests and those who rely

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

upon them, thanks to developments like new international agreements, corporate deforestation policies, and movements from local and Indigenous communities. As climate change intensifies, we have already begun to see the effects of rainforest destruction on the planet at large. Rainforest provides a detailed and wide-ranging look at the health and future of these vital ecosystems. Throughout this evocative book, Juniper argues that in saving rainforests, we save ourselves, too.

Exam Prep for: Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin

Tropical forests are an undervalued asset in meeting the greatest global challenges of our time—averting climate change and promoting development. Despite their importance, tropical forests and their ecosystems are being destroyed at a high and even increasing rate in most forest-rich countries. The good news is that the science, economics, and politics are aligned to support a major international effort over the next five years to reverse tropical deforestation. *Why Forests? Why Now?* synthesizes the latest evidence on the importance of tropical forests in a way that is accessible to anyone interested in climate change and development and to readers already familiar with the problem of deforestation. It makes the case to decisionmakers in rich countries that rewarding developing countries for protecting their forests is urgent, affordable, and achievable.

Rainforest

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

Summarizes the scale and pace of change affecting Indonesia's forests and identifies the forces and actors driving deforestation.

Chinese trade and investment and the forests of the Congo Basin

Gorillas, the largest of the great apes, are under renewed threat across the Congo Basin from Nigeria to the Albertine Rift. Poaching for bushmeat, loss of habitat due to agricultural expansion, degradation of habitat from logging, mining and charcoal production are amongst these threats, in addition to natural epidemics such as ebola and the new risk of diseases passed from humans to gorillas. Alarmingly, parts of the region are experiencing intensified exploitation and logging of its forest, in some cases even within protected areas. In the DRC, many of these activities are controlled by militias illegally extracting natural resources such as gold, tin and coltan as well as producing charcoal for local communities, urban areas, camps for people displaced by fighting and sometimes even to communities across the border. These militias are located, motivated, armed and financed directly by this illegal extraction of minerals, timber and charcoal. A network of intermediaries including multinational companies or their subsidiaries, neighbouring countries and corrupt officials, are involved in the transportation and procurement of resources which stem from areas controlled by militia, or for which no legal exploitation permission exists

Agriculture and deforestation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Table of contents and links to the Congo Basin information series.

Managing the Miombo Woodlands of Southern Africa

Biological and Environmental Hazards, Risks, and Disasters provides an integrated look at major impacts to the Earth's biosphere. Many of these are caused by diseases, algal blooms, insects, animals, species extinction, deforestation, land degradation, and comet and asteroid strikes that have important implications for humans. This volume, from Elsevier's Hazards and Disasters Series, provides an in-depth view of threats, ranging from microscopic organisms to celestial objects. Perspectives from both natural and social sciences provide an in-depth understanding of potential impacts. Contributions from expert ecologists, environmental, biological, and agricultural scientists, and public health specialists selected by a world-renowned editorial board Presents the latest research on damages, causality, economic impacts, fatality rates, and preparedness and mitigation Contains tables, maps, diagrams, illustrations, and photographs of hazardous processes

Redefining Diversity and Dynamics of Natural Resources Management in Asia, Volume 1

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

The concept of forest sustainability dates from centuries ago, although the understanding of sustainable forest management (SFM) as an instrument that harmonizes ecological and socio-economic concerns is relatively new. The change in perspective occurred at the beginning of the 1990s in response to an increased awareness of the deterioration of the environment, in particular of the alarming loss of forest resources. The book collects original case studies from 12 different countries in four continents (Africa, America, Asia and Europe). These studies represent a wide variation of experiences from developing and developed countries, and should clarify the current status of SFM worldwide and the problems associated with its implementation.

Why Forests? Why Now?

This study explores policies, incentives and options for the rural poor who depend on the miombo woodlands of Southern Africa. Because of the important role of forests as social safety nets, planners must keep in mind the cost of deforestation and degradation to rural populations.

Earth Science

The development of an effective state, a reliable infrastructure, and a dynamic private sector has long been hampered by political economy obstacles in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Resilience of an African Giant identifies these obstacles, which prevent

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

the country from realizing its economic potential as the second-largest country in Sub-Saharan Africa, and outlines how they can be overcome. Four instruments that have been used to boost economic development in the past and that can contribute to more development in the future are explored in the book: coordination among those who control or influence policy, application of new technologies, leveraging of external anchors, and development of social accountability networks. This book pulls together an impressive body of research on the exemplary transition of a country from a state of conflict to a post-conflict situation, and from there toward becoming a country with legitimate institutions created by free, democratic, and transparent elections. I therefore wholeheartedly recommend it to all who are interested in development, particularly to policy makers in my country, as well as its partners.

Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin

The context of REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Drivers, agents and institutions

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

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

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

The State of the Forest

Starting in 1994, Cameroon introduced regulatory and market-based reforms to regulate access to its rainforests, balance public and private interests in those forests, and integrate wider economic, cultural, and environmental perspectives of the value of forests. Based on historical data and extensive interviews, this report concludes that the reforms brought order over the most aggressively competing interests and started to address deeper social and environmental issues, but a significant unfinished agenda remains. On the positive side, information on the boundaries, ownership, use rights, and management of Cameroon's rainforests has become available for public scrutiny, along with information on detection and prosecution of illegal activities. Better and better known rules of the game have improved forest governance and collaboration between forest institutions and civil society. More than 60 percent of Cameroon's rainforests are under management systems that emphasize sustainability. Illegal logging has declined sharply managed parks and production forests, although it persists in rural areas. The restructured forest industry has adopted internationally recognized management practices that have started to align logging with the forest's capacity to regenerate. Cameroon has established rules to preserve customary rights to forests, and community forests have progressed despite unanticipated challenges. Yet further reform is

needed. Deeper recognition of the customary rights of all people who depend on Cameroon's forests, regardless of ethnicity, is vital. Timber and nontimber forest products like medicinal plants and bush meat remain subject to illegal exploitation outside state forests. Cameroon needs qualified eco-investors to sustain conservation and diminish reliance on timber production. Community involvement in the management of all types of forests should expand further. Great attention to local markets and small firms will strengthen forest governance and the forest industry in important ways. Rewarding responsible corporate behavior with more lenient bank guarantees and tax incentives may prove as important for conserving forests as punishing corporate misbehavior.

Moving Ahead with REDD: Issues, Options and Implications

The forest foragers of the Congo Basin, known collectively as "Pygmies," are the largest and most diverse group of active hunter-gatherers remaining in the world. At least fifteen different ethno-linguistic groups exist in the Congo Basin with a total population of 250,000 to 350,000 individuals. Extensive knowledge about these groups has accumulated in the last forty years, but readers have been forced to piece together what is known from many sources. French, Japanese, American, and British researchers have conducted the majority of the research; each national research group has its own academic traditions, history, and publications.

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

Here, leading academic authorities from diverse national traditions summarize recent research on forest hunter-gatherers. The volume explores the diversity and uniformity of Congo Basin hunter-gatherer life by providing detailed but accessible overviews of recent research. It represents the first book in over twenty-five years to provide a comprehensive and holistic overview of African forest hunter-gatherers. Chapters discuss the cultural variation in characteristic features of Congo Basin hunter-gatherer life, such as their yodeled polyphonic music, pronounced egalitarianism, multiple-child caregiving, and complex relations with neighboring farming groups. Other contributors address theoretical issues, such as why Pygmies are short, how tropical forest hunter-gatherers live without the carbohydrates they receive from neighboring farmers, and how hunter-gatherer children learn to share so extensively.

Deforestation Trends in the Congo Basin

This study focuses on the local and regional impact of large-scale gold mining in Africa in the context of a mineral boom in the region since 2000. It contributes to filling a gap in the literature on the welfare effects of mineral resources, which, until now, has concentrated more on the national or macroeconomic impacts. Economists have long been intrigued by the paradox that a rich endowment of natural resources may retard economic performance, particularly in the case of mineral-exporting developing countries. Studies of this phenomenon, known as the “resource

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

curse,†? examine the economy-wide consequences of mineral exports.¹ Africa's resource boom has lifted growth, but has been less successful in improving people's welfare. Yet much of the focus in academic and policy circles has been on appropriate management of the macro-fiscal and governance risks that have historically undermined development outcomes. This study focuses instead on the fortune of local communities where resources are located. It aims to better inform public policy and corporate behavior on the welfare of communities in Africa in which the extraction of resources takes place.

The Forests of the Congo Basin

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

Protecting the Climate Forests

This Occasional Paper assessed the social performance of nine forest management units (FMU)

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And Forest Protection Directions In Development

certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and compared it with the performance of nine similar noncertified FMUs in Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo and Gabon. Results showed that the longer one company remained in one place, the deeper social relations with the neighbouring population became. This in itself is conducive to an environment in which there is less conflict between the local population and logging companies. However, it is usually only after companies decided to pursue certification that several practical social improvements occurred. In particular, in certified FMUs, this study found better working and living conditions for workers and their families; more inclusive and better governed institutions for negotiations between the local population and logging companies, except with regard to conflict-resolution mechanisms; better managed and more effective benefit-sharing mechanisms; and innovative ways of dealing with problems related to infringement of customary uses. The complex historical and political-economic reality in which certification has developed in the Congo basin might well make issues of attribution and causality difficult to clarify. Yet results help establish a clear boundary that currently exists between certified and noncertified timber: The former is sourced in FMUs that implement not only legally mandated social standards but also voluntarily adopted ones that are superior and more effective. There should of course be no complacency from the FSC or logging companies with certified FMUs in comparing themselves with the 'bottom,' as the logic of the FSC is to reward more responsible forest managers who are assessed against ever-evolving

standards, irrespective of the quality of national legislation. But one should also not forget that companies with certified FMUs in the study countries are competing less against a theoretical global logging company than against their neighbours, who daily produce the same species and sell on similar markets, albeit with much lower investments, especially those targeted to improve social performance. In this very competitive and uneven playing field, and with the scarce price premiums obtained so far, the evidence presented indicates that certification in the Congo basin has been able to push companies toward remarkable social progress.

The context of REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Drivers, agents and institutions

This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "REDD+ Crossroads Post Paris: Politics, Lessons and Interplays" that was published in *Forests*

Download Ebook Deforestation Trends In The
Congo Basin Reconciling Economic Growth And
Forest Protection Directions In Development

[ROMANCE](#) [ACTION & ADVENTURE](#) [MYSTERY &
THRILLER](#) [BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY](#) [CHILDREN'S](#)
[YOUNG ADULT](#) [FANTASY](#) [HISTORICAL FICTION](#)
[HORROR](#) [LITERARY FICTION](#) [NON-FICTION](#) [SCIENCE
FICTION](#)