

Land Use Conflict In The Amazon Rainforest

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Reclaiming Nature James K. Boyce 2007 In 'Reclaiming Nature', leading environmental thinkers from across the globe explore the relationship between human activities and the natural. This is a bold and comprehensive text of major interest to both students of the environment and professionals involved in policy-making. Amazonia and Global Change Michael Keller 2013-05-02 Published by the American Geophysical Union as part of the Geophysical Monograph Series, Volume 186. Amazonia and Global Change synthesizes results of the Large-Scale Biosphere-

Atmosphere Experiment in Amazonia (LBA) for scientists and students of Earth system science and global environmental change. LBA, led by Brazil, asks how Amazonia currently functions in the global climate and biogeochemical systems and how the functioning of Amazonia will respond to the combined pressures of climate and land use change, such as Wet season and dry season aerosol concentrations and their effects on diffuse radiation and photosynthesis Increasing greenhouse gas concentration, deforestation, widespread biomass burning and changes in the Amazonian water cycle Drought effects and simulated drought through rainfall exclusion experiments The net flux of carbon between Amazonia and the atmosphere Floodplains as an important regulator of the basin carbon balance including serving as a major source of methane to the troposphere The impact of the likely increased profitability of cattle ranching. The book will serve a broad community of scientists and policy makers interested in global change and environmental issues with high-quality scientific syntheses accessible to nonspecialists in a wide community of social scientists, ecologists, atmospheric chemists, climatologists, and hydrologists.

Tropical Rainforests Chris C. Park 2002-09-26 First published in 1992. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Sustainable Land Management Sourcebook World Bank 2008-06-17 Policies promoting pro-poor agricultural growth are the key to helping countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals especially the goal of halving poverty and hunger by 2015. The public sector, private sector, and civil society organizations are working to enhance productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector to reduce rural poverty and sustain the natural resource base. The pathways involve participation by rural communities, science and technology, knowledge generation and further learning, capacity enhancement, and institution building. Sustainable land management (SLM) an essential component of

such policies will help to ensure the productivity of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hydrology. SLM will also support a range of ecosystem services on which agriculture depends. The 'Sustainable Land Management Sourcebook' provides a knowledge repository of tested practices and innovative resource management approaches that are currently being tested. The diverse menu of options represents the current state of the art of good land management practices. Section one identifies the need and scope for SLM and food production in relation to cross-sector issues such as freshwater and forest resources, regional climate and air quality, and interactions with biodiversity conservation and increasingly valuable ecosystem services. Section two categorizes the diversity of land management systems globally and the strategies for improving household livelihoods in each system type. Section three presents a range of investment notes that summarize good practice, as well as innovative activity profiles that highlight design of successful or innovative investments. Section four identifies easy-to-access, Web-based resources relevant for land and natural resource managers. The 'Sourcebook' is a living document that will be periodically updated and expanded as new material and findings become available on good land management practices. This book will be of interest to project managers and practitioners working to enhance land and natural resource management in developing countries.

Bring Learning Alive! Bert Bower 2005 Experiential exercises tap into students' intrapersonal and body-kinesthetic intelligences, allowing students to "experience" key social studies concepts firsthand.

Simulating Social Complexity Bruce Edmonds 2013-04-04 Social systems are among the most complex known. This poses particular problems for those who wish to understand them. The complexity often makes analytic approaches infeasible and natural language approaches inadequate for relating intricate cause and effect. However, individual- and agent-based

computational approaches hold out the possibility of new and deeper understanding of such systems. Simulating Social Complexity examines all aspects of using agent- or individual-based simulation. This approach represents systems as individual elements having each their own set of differing states and internal processes. The interactions between elements in the simulation represent interactions in the target systems. What makes these elements "social" is that they are usefully interpretable as interacting elements of an observed society. In this, the focus is on human society, but can be extended to include social animals or artificial agents where such work enhances our understanding of human society. The phenomena of interest then result (emerge) from the dynamics of the interaction of social actors in an essential way and are usually not easily simplifiable by, for example, considering only representative actors. The introduction of accessible agent-based modelling allows the representation of social complexity in a more natural and direct manner than previous techniques. In particular, it is no longer necessary to distort a model with the introduction of overly strong assumptions simply in order to obtain analytic tractability. This makes agent-based modelling relatively accessible to a range of scientists. The outcomes of such models can be displayed and animated in ways that also make them more interpretable by experts and stakeholders. This handbook is intended to help in the process of maturation of this new field. It brings together, through the collaborative effort of many leading researchers, summaries of the best thinking and practice in this area and constitutes a reference point for standards against which future methodological advances are judged. This book will help those entering into the field to avoid "reinventing the wheel" each time, but it will also help those already in the field by providing accessible overviews of current thought. The material is divided into four sections: Introductory, Methodology, Mechanisms, and Applications. Each chapter starts with a very brief section called 'Why read this chapter?' followed

by an abstract, which summarizes the content of the chapter. Each chapter also ends with a section of 'Further Reading' briefly describing three to eight items that a newcomer might read next.

Food in America: The Past, Present, and Future of Food, Farming, and the Family Meal [3 volumes] Andrew F. Smith 2017-02-16 This three-volume work examines all facets of the modern U.S. food system, including the nation's most important food and agriculture laws, the political forces that shape modern food policy, and the food production trends that are directly impacting the lives of every American family. • Examines a breadth of contemporary food controversies and offers diverse viewpoints on them, placing these perspectives fairly into a broader historical context • Presents a multidisciplinary approach to the subject of food that highlights related issues in transportation, business, diet and nutrition, public health, the environment, and public policy • Includes primary documents that illuminate important laws, policies, and perspectives on the environmental, public health, and economic impact of food • Provides readers with the latest information about food controversies as well as extensive resources for further study on major food controversies

Integrated Protected Area Management Michael Walkey 2012-12-06 Protected areas have become an increasingly important tool both in the conservation of biodiversity and in revenue generation through sustainable use. This is the only sure way to guarantee the protection necessary for many species, habitats and ecosystems in the future. Integrated Protected Area Management features contributions that consider the design, management and sustainable use of these regions. Three principal aspects are considered: the theory and practice of designation community-based conservation and the concept of sustainability identifying priorities for management. The emphasis throughout is on the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to planning and the active involvement of all stakeholders in decision-making processes as a means of ensuring long-term sustainability.

Toward a Political Economy of the Commons Cai, Meina 2022-01-

14 Since Garrett Hardin published *The Tragedy of the Commons* in 1968, critics have argued that population growth and capitalism contribute to overuse of natural resources and degradation of the global environment. They propose coercive, state-centric solutions. This book offers an alternative view. Employing insights from new institutional economics, the authors argue that property rights, competitive markets, polycentric political institutions, and social institutions such as trust, patience and individualism enable society to conserve natural resources and mitigate harms to the global environment.

Tropical Rainforests Susan E. Place 2001 Presents an overview of the nature of rainforests and discusses the causes and consequences of deforestation in Latin America's rainforests as well as alternative approaches to development.

The Climate-Conflict-Displacement Nexus from a Human Security Perspective Mohamed Behnassi 2022-04-01 Climate change is reshaping the planet, its ecosystems, and the evolution of human societies. Related impacts and disasters are triggering significant shifts in the inextricably interconnected human and ecological systems with unprecedented potential implications. These shifts not only threaten survival at species and community levels, but are also emerging drivers of conflicts, human insecurity, and displacement both within and across national borders. Taking these shifting dynamics into account, particularly in the Anthropocene era, this book provides an analysis of the climate-conflict-migration nexus from human security and resilience perspectives. The core approach of the volume consists of unpacking the key dynamics of the nexus between climate change, conflict, and displacement and exploring the various local and global response mechanisms to address the nexus, assess their effectiveness, and identify their implications for the nexus itself. It includes both conceptual research and empirical studies reporting lessons learned from many geographical, environmental, social, and policy settings.

Natural Resource Conflicts: From Blood Diamonds to Rainforest Destruction [2 volumes]

M. Troy Burnett 2016-09-19 Natural resource and environmental conflicts have long been issues confronting human societies. This case-based examination of a wide range of natural resource disputes exposes readers to many contemporary examples that offer reasons for both hope and concern. • Provides a "case-based" approach to natural resource conflicts with examples of different scales, including timely cases drawn from the developed and developing world • Enables readers to reach a broader understanding of the scope of the issues through the variety of topics and cases—one of which is climate change in many of the emerging conflicts • Presents balanced information regarding each case argued from multiple viewpoints and perspectives, allowing the reader to gain a more balanced and comprehensive sense of the topics

Tropical Forests and Climate N. Myers 1992-04-30 Tropical forests affect climate, and the removal of the forests will change climate. Or not? This book discusses basic questions on how far, if at all, tropical deforestation leads to climatic change. The question of this uncertainty is particularly addressed. One important consequence of the uncertainties of whether deforestation affects climate is how scientific findings best illuminate the policy-making process.

Developing Amazonia Anthony L. Hall 1989 Very Good, No Highlights or Markup, all pages are intact.

Settlement Formation and Land Cover and Land Use Change Marcellus Marques Caldas 2008

Rainforests of the World Kathlyn Gay 2001-01-01 This authoritative volume examines the reasons for rainforest destruction, the effects of deforestation on indigenous plant and animal life, and the policies and actions that are currently being taken to protect rainforests. * Includes extensive charts and graphs of rainforest data and a collection of significant legal documents and public manifestos pertaining to rainforest protection * Provides annotated listings of organizations and

additional resources for further research

AMERICA Narayan Changder 14781+ MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions and answers) on/about AMERICA E-Book for fun, quizzes, and examinations. It contains only questions answers on the given topic. Each questions have an answer key at the end of the page. One can use it as a study guide, knowledge test book, quizbook, trivia...etc. This pdf is useful for you if you are looking for the following: (1)AMERICA THE BOOK PDF (2)HISTORY OF AMERICA BOOK PDF (3)NORTH AMERICA CLASS 6 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (4)NORTH AMERICA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (5)MCQ ON SOUTH AMERICA (6)QUESTIONS ON SOUTH AMERICA CONTINENT (7)AMERICA BOOK 1671 (8)NORTH AMERICA MAP QUESTIONS UPSC (9)NORTH AMERICA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN HINDI (10)HISTORY OF AMERICA BOOK IN HINDI (11)NORTH AMERICA FACTS (12)SOUTH AMERICA (13)AMERICA AGAIN (14)EARTH BOOK (15)HISTORY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Interdisciplinary Research on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Amazonian Rain Forest and Its Information Requirements Reinhard Lieberei 1996 Organization of research for the development of the amazon region; How research can contribute to the sustainable use of the amazon; Technology transfer to the private sector; European research activities on sustainable management of the amazon region; State-of-the-art of information sources in brazilian amazon and amazonian information systems; Perspectives and trends in global information management; The transfer and application of research results: how to link the science-business with the development-business; Introductory statements of the working group I: socio-economic implication; Amazonia: conflict and violence a threat to sustainable development; Legal aspects concerning the conservation and sustainable use of amazonian forest; Social and economicimplications of recent strategies for amazonia: a critical assessment; Land tenure, forms of

production and environment in the amazon region; Conservation and sustainable development in amazonia: the programme on south-south co-operation on environmentally sound socio-economic development in the humid tropics; Carbon balance and tropical ecosystems, problems of measurement and scaling up; LBA - the large-scale biosphere-atmosphere experiment in amazonia; Deforestation and use of soil as pasture: climatic impacts; Biodiversity and economic botany; Sustainable land use systems for the amazon region; Pastures on amazonian forestlands: a review of environmental and economic performance; Agroforestry.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation Great Britain: Parliament: House of Commons: Environmental Audit Committee 2009-06-29 An area of tropical forest the size of England continues to be lost each year. This gives rise to around 17 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, greater than global emissions from transport. Addressing deforestation is as essential as decarbonising electricity or transport if the world is to avoid dangerous climate change. A failure to act on deforestation could double the cost of avoiding dangerous climate change to 2030. Deforestation is caused by a range of factors, many of which are exacerbated by a growing global population and increasing consumption. Halting deforestation requires: (a) support for rainforest nations to help them manage their development so that it does not allow continued deforestation; (b) management of the demand for commodities whose production encourages deforestation; and (c) the introduction of a mechanism to pay developing countries for maintaining, and in due course recreating, their forests. The UK needs to act in all three areas if its policies on deforestation are to be successful. Ignoring any one undermines the effectiveness and durability of action in the other areas. As part of this work the Government must: remove subsidies that contribute to deforestation, such as biofuels policy; develop sustainability standards for agricultural commodities; implement and enforce government timber

procurement; and, seek an EU-wide ban on illegal timber imports combined with robust sanctions. Illegal timber imports are still a fact of life within the UK timber trade. The economic, environmental and development case for immediate action on deforestation is clear. But success is possible only if the international community works together effectively.

The Brazilian Amazon Rainforest Luiz C. Barbosa 2000 Barbosa (sociology, San Francisco State University) provides a global, world-systemic analysis of the problem of deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon rainforest. He shows how changes in global ecopolitics demanding sustainable development, coupled with the onset of democracy in Brazil, substantially altered the battle over the future of Amazonia. He describes deforestation in the region in the context of an expanding frontier of global capitalism, and compares Amazon experiences with those of Costa Rica, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Public Participation and Foreign Investment Law Eric De Brabandere 2021-02-01 Public Participation and Foreign Investment Law critically discusses the different forms of public participation that can be found or envisaged in foreign investment law. It provides the first systematic treatment of public participation in foreign investment law in its main forms and from different perspectives.

The Oxford Handbook of Land Economics JunJie Wu 2014-06-20 What do economists know about land-and how they know? The Oxford Handbook of Land Economics describes the latest developments in the fields of economics that examine land, including natural resource economics, environmental economics, regional science, and urban economics. The handbook argues, first, that land is a theme that integrates these fields and second, that productive integration increasingly occurs not just within economics but also across disciplines. Greater recognition and integration stimulates cross-fertilization among the fields of land economics research. By providing a comprehensive survey of land-related work in several economics fields, this handbook

provides the basic tools needed for economists to redefine the scope and focus of their work to better incorporate the contemporary thinking from other fields and to push out the frontiers of land economics. The first section presents recent advances in the analysis of major drivers of land use change, focusing on economic development and various land-use markets. The second section presents economic research on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of land use and land use change. The third section addresses six cutting-edge approaches for land economics research, including spatial econometric, simulation, and experimental methods. The section also includes a synthetic chapter critically reviewing methodological advances. The fourth section covers policy issues. Four chapters disentangle the economics of land conservation and preservation, while three chapters examine the economic analysis of the legal institutions of land use. These chapters focus on law and economic problems of permissible government control of land in the U.S. context.

Indigenous Perspectives on Sacred Natural Sites Jonathan Liljeblad 2018-12-17 Much previous literature on sacred natural sites has been written from a non-indigenous perspective. In contrast, this book facilitates a greater self-expression of indigenous perspectives regarding treatment of the sacred and its protection and governance in the face of threats from various forms of natural resource exploitation and development. It provides indigenous custodians the opportunity to explain how they view and treat the sacred through a written account that is available to a global audience. It thus illuminates similarities and differences of both definitions, interpretations and governance approaches regarding sacred natural phenomena and their conservation. The volume presents an international range of case studies, from the recent controversy of pipeline construction at Standing Rock, a sacred site for the Sioux people spanning North and South Dakota, to others located in Australia, Canada, East Timor, Hawaii, India, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria and the

Philippines. Each chapter includes an analytical introduction and conclusion written by the editors to identify common themes, unique insights and key messages. The book is therefore a valuable teaching resource for students of indigenous studies, anthropology, religion, heritage, human rights and law, nature conservation and environmental protection. It will also be of great interest to professionals and NGOs concerned with nature and heritage conservation.

Problem Solving Practice Paul Brooker 2001 This work is aimed at those studying for the Avery Hill Geography syllabus (OCR/WJEC Syllabus B), but is also suitable for other GCSE Geography courses. It uses up-to-date case studies to introduce students to problem solving in geography and to prepare for the exam.

The Intersection of Environmental Justice, Climate Change, Community, and the Ecology of Life Ande A. Nesmith 2020-10-23 This book examines and encourages the increasing involvement of those in the social sciences, including social work, as well as everyday citizens, with environmental injustices that affect the natural ecology, community health, and physical and mental health of marginalized communities. The authors draw on their diverse experiences in research, practice, and education to suggest interdisciplinary strategies for addressing environmental justice, climate change, and ecological destruction on both a local and global scale. This insightful work presents models for action, practice, and education, including field learning, with examples of how programs and schools have integrated and infused environmental justice content across their curricula. Environmental and ecological impacts on local communities as well as the whole ecology of life are examined. Models for engaging civic dialogue, addressing structural oppression, and employing other interdisciplinary responses to environmental injustices are provided. Topics explored among the chapters include: Water, Air, and Land: The Foundation for Life, Food, and Society Human Health and Well-Being in Times of Global

Environmental Crisis Power and Politics: Protection, Rebuilding, and Justice Pathways to Change: Community and Environmental Transformation Decolonizing Nature: The Potential of Nature to Heal The Intersection of Environmental Justice, Climate Change, Community, and the Ecology of Life equips readers to identify the impact of the global environmental crisis in their own communities. Emphasizing the need for immediate action on ecological, climate, and environmental justice issues, this forward-thinking book assists social science professionals, educators, researchers, and other concerned individuals with the knowledge needed for creating meaningful interdisciplinary responses in their communities as they take action within a rapidly changing context.

Conflict Management and Resolution Ho-Won Jeong 2009-12-04
Conflict Management and Resolution provides students with an overview of the main theories of conflict management and conflict resolution, and will equip them to respond to the complex phenomena of international conflict. The book covers these four key concepts in detail: negotiation mediation facilitation reconciliation. It examines how to prevent, manage and eventually resolve various types of conflict that originate from inter-state and inter-group competition, and expands the existing scope of conflict management and resolution theories by examining emerging theories on the identity, power and structural dimensions of adversarial relationships. The volume is designed to enhance our understanding of effective response strategies to conflict in multiple social settings as well as violent struggles, and utilizes numerous case studies, both past and current. These include the Iranian and North Korean nuclear weapons programmes, the war in Lebanon, the Arab-Israeli conflict, civil wars in Africa, and ethnic conflicts in Europe and Asia. This book will be essential reading for all students of conflict management and resolution, mediation, peacekeeping, peace and conflict studies and International Relations in general. Ho-Won Jeong is Professor of Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason

University, USA. He has published nine books in the field of international relations, peace and conflict studies. He is also a senior editor of the International Journal of Peace Studies.

Trade-offs in Conservation Nigel Leader-Williams 2011-06-13

This book demonstrates that trade-offs can be very important for conservationists. Its various chapters show how and why trade-offs are made, and why conservationists need to think very hard about what, if anything, to do about them. The book argues that conservationists must carefully weigh up, and be explicit about, the trade-offs that they make every day in deciding what to save.

Key Features: Discusses the wider non-biological issues that surround making decisions about which species and biogeographic areas to prioritise for conservation Focuses on questions such as: What are these wider issues that are influencing the decisions we make? What factors need to be included in our assessment of trade-offs? What package of information and issues do managers need to consider in making a rational decision? Who should make such decisions? Part of the Conservation Science and Practice book series This volume is of interest to policy-makers, researchers, practitioners and postgraduate students who are concerned about making decisions that include recognition of trade-offs in conservation planning.

Overexploitation or Sustainable Management? Action Patterns of the Tropical Timber Industry Imme Scholz 2020-10-12 The part played by the Brazilian tropical timber industry in deforesting the Amazon region has not been studied very much. This book describes the expansion of the timber industry in the Brazilian federal state of Para since the 1960s, when Amazon development became an important item on the government's agenda.

Governing the Rainforest Eve Z. Bratman 2019-10-16

Sustainable development is often thought of as a product that can be obtained by following a prescribed course of interventions. Rather than conceptualizing it as a sweet spot of

economic, ecological, and social balance, sustainable development is an ongoing process of embroilments requiring constant negotiation of often-competing aims. Sustainable development politics yield highly uneven results among different members of society and different geographic areas. As this book argues, such imbalances mean that sustainable development processes often prioritize economic over environmental goals, perpetuating and reinforcing economic and political inequalities. *Governing the Rainforest* looks at development and conservation efforts in the Brazilian Amazon, where the government and corporate interests bump up against those of environmentalists and local populations. This book asks why sustainable development continues to be such a powerful and influential idea in the region, and what impact it has had on various political and economic interests and geographic areas. In other words, as Eve Z. Bratman argues, sustainable development is a political practice in itself. This book offers detailed case study analysis, including of the creation of vast conservation corridors, the construction of one of the largest hydroelectric plants in the world, and new forms of land settlement projects. Based on a decade of Bratman's ethnographic fieldwork throughout Brazil, and particularly along the Trans-Amazonian Highway, *Governing the Rainforest* offers a fresh take on sustainable development within a multi-level analysis of actors, discourses, and practices.

Climate Change as a Security Risk Hans Joachim Schellnhuber
2010-09-23 Without resolute counteraction, climate change will overstretch many societies' adaptive capacities within the coming decades. This could result in destabilization and violence, jeopardizing national and international security to a new degree. However, climate change could also unite the international community. This is provided that we recognize climate change as a threat to humankind and so set the course for adopting a dynamic and globally coordinated climate policy. If we fail to do so, climate change will draw ever-deeper lines of division and conflict in international relations, triggering numerous conflicts

between and within countries over the distribution of resources - especially water and land, and over the management of migration, or over compensation payments between the countries mainly responsible for climate change and those countries most affected by its destructive effects. With Climate Change as a Security Risk, WBGU has compiled a flagship report on an issue that quite rightly is rising rapidly up the international political agenda. The authors pull no punches on the likelihood of increasing tensions and conflicts in a climatically constrained world and spotlight places where possible conflicts may flare up in the 21st century unless climate change is checked. The report makes it clear that climate policy is preventative security policy.

Asian Defence Review 2013 Air Marshal Vinod Patney 2014-03-15

Going by all estimates, this is going to be an Asia-centred century. Indeed, a shift of global power is under way from West to East. The rise of China and India, the recovery and resurgence of Russia on one side, and Japan, on the other, and the nature of the international order are leading to enormous changes. These transformational changes in the military, economic, social and political dynamics of Asia will only accelerate with the passage of time. Historically, changes in the international order and equations of power among nations have been almost inevitably accompanied by conflicts and wars. The challenge ahead, therefore, for the international community in general, and the Asian countries in particular, is to ensure that this is avoided, and competition, which is inevitable, is managed without escalating to the level of armed conflict. This is crucial for most countries, and especially so for India so that its pursuit of comprehensive national development can progress without adverse distractions. In order to work toward such goals, it is necessary to look at security and military-related issues as objectively as possible. It is with this objective in view that the Centre for Air Power Studies has been bringing out the Asian Defence Review. This volume, a resource base for both the professional and the general readers, is the eighth in the series under this title, which aims to fill a

critical information and knowledge gap in current strategic literature dealing with military strategy, defence politics and trends in military capabilities that impact countries in Asia. In particular, it covers some of the important issues that affect the Asian countries, including those related to air power, outer space, Pakistan, China, cruise missiles and sea-based deterrence.

City and Country Alexander R. Thomas 2021-06-17 City and Country traces the evolution of urban-rural systems 7,000 years ago into the modern global order and argues that at the heart of the logic of capitalism is an even deeper logic: urbanization is based on urban dependency.

Conflicts over Natural Resources in the Global South Maarten Bavinck 2014-01-15 Inhabitants of poor, rural areas in the Global South heavily depend on natural resources in their immediate vicinity. Conflicts over and exploitation of these resources – whether it is water, fish, wood fuel, minerals, or land – severely affect their livelihoods. The contributors to this volume leave behind the polarised debate, previously surrounding the relationship between natural resources and conflict, preferring a more nuanced approach that allows for multiple causes at various levels. The contributions cover a wide array of resources, geographical contexts (Africa, Asia and Latin America), and conflict dynamics. Most are of a comparative nature, exploring experiences of conflict as well as cooperation in multiple regions. This volume finds its origin in an innovative research programme with the acronym CoCooN, steered by The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO/WOTRO) and involving universities and civil society partners in many countries. It presents the conceptual approaches adhered to by each of seven interdisciplinary projects, ranging from green criminology and political ecology to institutional analysis, legal pluralism and identity politics. The volume will be of interest to academics and practitioners concerned with an understanding of conflict as well as cooperation over natural resources.

We Will Not Dance on Our Grandparents' Tombs Kintto Lucas

2000

Agent-Based Modelling and Geographical Information Systems

Andrew Crooks 2018-12-13 This is the era of Big Data and computational social science. It is an era that requires tools which can do more than visualise data but also model the complex relation between data and human action and interaction. Agent-Based Models (ABM) - computational models which simulate human action and interaction – do just that. This textbook explains how to design and build ABM and how to link the models to Geographical Information Systems. It guides you from the basics through to constructing more complex models which work with data and human behaviour in a spatial context. All of the fundamental concepts are explained and related to practical examples to facilitate learning (with models developed in NetLogo with all code examples available on the accompanying website). You will be able to use these models to develop your own applications and link, where appropriate, to Geographical Information Systems. All of the key ideas and methods are explained in detail: geographical modelling; an introduction to ABM; the fundamentals of Geographical Information Science; why ABM and GIS; using QGIS; designing and building an ABM; calibration and validation; modelling human behaviour; visualisation and 3D ABM; using Big Geosocial Data, GIS and ABM. An applied primer, that provides fundamental knowledge and practical skills, it will provide you with the skills to build and run your own models, and to begin your own research projects.

Sustainable Development in Practice Virgilio M. Viana 2010

Feeling the heat: International perspectives on the prevention of wildfire ignition Janet Stanley 2020-09-01 In the context of climate change, world population growth and crashing ecological systems, wildfire is often a catastrophic and traumatic event. Its impact can include loss of life, life-changing injuries, long-term psychological stress; increases in domestic violence; destruction of properties, business and livestock; long-term housing insecurity; increased insurance premiums, fire-fighting, legal and

health costs; as well as significant changes and species losses in the natural environment. In Australia, an average of 4,500 wildfires occur weekly. Yet how to prevent these wildfires, 85% of which are caused by human activities, has received extraordinarily little attention. The current approach to the prevention of arson can be summarised as small in scale, uncoordinated and rarely evaluated. 'Feeling the heat: International perspectives on the prevention of wildfire ignition' is the culmination of over a decade of research into wildfires and arson; taking an interdisciplinary approach to comprehensively understand the topic. This book reviews current international knowledge and presents new findings on political, spatial, psychological, socio-ecological and socio-economic risk factors. It argues that if we are to reverse the increasing occurrence and severity of wildfires, all prevention approaches must be utilised, broadening from heavy reliance on environmental modification. Such prevention measures range from the critical importance of reducing greenhouse gases to addressing the psychological and socio-economic drivers of arson. In particular, it calls for a coordinated and collaborative approach across sectors, including place-based, state and country coordination, as well as an international body. It will hold appeal for researchers and students from a range of disciplines and interests, government planners and policymakers, emergency services, counsellors and NGOs, and those in agriculture and forestry.

Building Global Resilience in the Aftermath of Sustainable Development Richard Pagett 2017-08-04 This book explains why the concept of sustainable development needs to be consigned to history. Using examples from around the world, Richard Pagett illustrates how so-called sustainable development has simply been a cul-de-sac, condemning millions to continuing extreme poverty. Building Global Resilience in the Aftermath of Sustainable Development highlights the futility of current governance systems in meeting modern day global challenges. It also explains the changes that are necessary for a more just and

equitable economic societal model, with planetary limits at its core, to further the resilience of communities and society at large. These changes are crucial to confronting the existential threats posed by climate change, resource depletion and overpopulation. This book will be of particular interest to practitioners of environmental management and to anyone concerned for the future of the planet.

Global Environmental Harm Rob White 2013-01-11 This book brings together original cutting edge work that deals with global environmental harm from a wide variety of geographical and critical perspectives. The topics covered in the book are global, regional and local in nature, although in each case there are clear transnational or global dimensions. The book explores topics that provide theoretical, methodological and substantive insights into the nature and dynamics of environmental harm, and the transference of this harm across regions, continents and globally. Specific topics include the criminal nature of global warming, an ethnographic study of pollution and consciousness of environmental harm, environmental destruction associated with huge industrial developments, chaos theory and environmental social justice, de-forestation as a global phenomenon, illegal trade in endangered species, and transference of toxicity. The collection as a whole reinforces the importance of eco-global criminology as a dynamic paradigm for theory and action on environmental issues in the 21st century. The criminological perspectives presented herein are important both in discerning the nature and complexities of global environmental harms and, ultimately, in forging responses to them.

Largeholder Deforestation and Land Conflict in the Eastern Brazilian Amazon Stephen Peter Aldrich 2009 Over the past thirty years research on land cover and land use change in Amazonia has indicated a number of human-environment interactions which have led to extensive deforestation in the world's largest and most diverse standing tropical forest. Various underlying

socioeconomic causes of deforestation are well explicated in the existing primary literature, and include economic development, concerns of national security, and market influence. However, to date very little attention has been paid to the potential for social interactions between land managers to drive deforestation in the region. This dissertation focuses on one particularly contentious type of interaction--land conflict--in one of Brazil's most active and controversial deforestation fronts in the South of the state of Pará. Land conflict in this part of Brazil typically pits largeholder ranchers against the landless poor, with conflicts frequently escalating to the occupation of private property and even violent intimidation and murder. A number of factors contribute to this violence, but among the most important is constitutional law, which allows for the expropriation of private property for agrarian reform purposes if land is not considered "productive." In the Amazon, the most common measure of productivity is the amount of cleared land, leading to a significant incentive for deforestation. When this constitutional law is combined with a socially organized peasantry, largeholders are likely to take extreme measures to protect their property, including significant deforestation. This work draws from concepts in the land change science literature, a rich concept of geographic "place," and contentious politics in order to describe how conflict could be an underlying driver of deforestation. Drawing from this integration of political and ecological considerations, I develop a logistic regression model which shows that the social movement organizations which confront wealthy cattle ranchers do so with much greater likelihood on properties displaying various physical and legal characteristics. Drawing from the insights provided by this logistic regression model, I then specify a spatial error regression model which indicates, among other things, that land conflict increases the amount of deforestation on largeholdings in the region. The data used to develop these models involves an extensive archive of newspaper accounts, key informant interviews with a variety of actors on both sides of the ongoing

struggle for land, geographic information systems, and remote sensing. Among the chief policy implications of this research is a potential need to rethink the current measure of the productivity of properties in the Amazon to include criteria such as labor conditions, number of people employed, ecologically responsible use, and actual productivity. A redefinition of productivity in this way could both limit environmental wrongs and begin to repair the rift between largeholders and the landless laborers of the region. (p. III-IV).