

1: African Wildlife Foundation - Wikipedia

*African Wildlife and Livelihoods: The Promise and Performance of Community Conservation [Marshall W. Murphree, David Hulme] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The region consists of savanna mosaic north of the Uele River and lowland primary forest to the south. Both regions support exceptional biodiversity, including forest elephants, lions, as well as the last remaining undisturbed population of the eastern chimpanzee. An estimated 35,000-65,000 eastern chimpanzees are found in this complex. However, very little is known about the Bili-Uele area, and few organizations are working there. The inhabitants are among the poorest in Africa, depending on natural resources to meet their basic needs. However, research was discontinued after political disorders started in followed by civil war in , resuming only in the mids. The plan aims to ensure that the economic and cultural needs of the inhabitants are met while conserving the environment. A variety of tools are used including surveys, interviews with local people and satellite image interpretation. The landscape is home to a diverse range of wildlife, from the black-faced impala to the desert-dwelling oryx to more commonly known animals such as the elephant, wild dog, lion, and cheetah. Possibly, most importantly, to the west of the park lies the Skeleton Coast, where herds of elephants roam. African Wildlife Foundation is scaling up social venture capital investments through its subsidiary, African Wildlife Capital AWC , which invests in socially and environmentally responsible businesses, such as the Grootberg Lodge in the Khoadi-Hoas community conservancy. These businesses must comply with conservation covenants, ensuring that they are sustainable and improving livelihoods for people and habitats for wildlife. Not only does this park host the largest population of hippos in Cameroon, it is also home to elephants, black rhinos, cheetahs, hyenas, and other wildlife. The 45,hectare reserve, which lies in the Great Fish River valley, is home to an important and increasingly vulnerable population of critically endangered black rhino. Aerial photo of Kazungula centre right on the Zambezi River The two white rhinos at Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park in May The floodplains of the Zambezi River are surrounded by a mosaic of miombo and mopane woodlands and grasslands that include important wildlife migration corridors. The Falls and surrounding area are designated a World Heritage Site. However, the environment is threatened by growing and haphazard development of tourism, and lack of funding to the park authorities. On 17 January it was reported that two of the female white rhinos had given birth to calves, which seemed healthy. It includes savanna, woodland, rivers and floodplains. Fauna include sable antelope, rhinos, hippos, and many species of birds, insects and aquatic life. Until recently this park had little or no infrastructure or staff to ensure that the environment was protected. The AWF has built a conservation research center, which it is marketing to the international scientific community. Fees from researchers will pay for staff to run the center and to manage the park. It is almost the size of the Netherlands and more than three times larger than the Yellowstone National Park. The GLTP is home to many of the species most popular with tourists, including lion, white and black rhinoceros, giraffe, elephant, hippopotamus and buffalo. The AWF says the megapark will result in "creating new jobs and fortifying a tourism base not yet meeting its full potential". While not a park, the conservancy is frequented by resident and migrating wildlife including elephant, lion, buffalo, leopard and the more common plains game. Rarely seen in the parks but a common resident on the Conservancy is the lesser kudu. The complex includes savanna woodlands, gallery forests and flooded plains where the Mekrou and Niver rivers meet. It is home to large and diverse wildlife populations including the largest population of elephants in the region and the only remaining West African giraffes. The proposed corridor will overlap many different ecosystems, possibly undermining their ecological integrity and impacting wildlife areas. AWF is scaling up social venture capital investments through its subsidiary, African Wildlife Capital AWC , which invests in socially and environmentally responsible agricultural and other businesses such as the Rungwe Avocado Co. These AWC-invested businesses not only aim to benefit wildlife, but also benefit small-farm holders. Mountain gorillas in Virunga National Park , Democratic Republic of the Congo The Virunga landscape is an area of volcanic highlands around the point where Uganda , Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo meet, Virunga is home to the last mountain gorillas in the world. The Virunga ecosystem is highly

diverse, and also shelters chimpanzees, golden monkeys, forest elephants, and many species of birds, reptiles and amphibians. The region is overpopulated, intensely poor and politically unstable, placing severe threats on the environment. She had created the fund to finance patrols against poachers seeking to kill mountain gorillas. The Digit Fund received none of the money. During recent decades, cattle fences and livestock have been removed, and the landscape has seen a resurgence of wildlife and a recovery of the wild habitats. Here, lions, buffalo, leopard, elephant, and other game, including black and white rhinos, find their home. The organization is tax-exempt under section c 3 of the Internal Revenue Code. As of there were 36 members of the Board and paid staff. Funds are raised through direct mail, grant proposals, Internet appeals, planned giving, cause-related marketing, and membership appeals.

2: Land for Livestock | African Wildlife Foundation

Recent conservation policies in Africa have followed three main principles: 1) that conservation should be community-based; 2) that things conserved should be managed to achieve both development and conservation goals; 3) that markets should play a role in shaping the incentives for conservation.

Tagged with the keywords: Essentially the label community conservation reflects a spectrum of approaches that promote, to varying degrees, the role of local communities in natural resource planning and management and the need for conservation to deliver tangible benefits to these communities in return for greater support for conservation. Fortress conservation, on the other hand, portrays an earlier view of conservation as exclusively a state endeavour, geared towards excluding local people, from protected areas as well as responsibility, in order to preserve wildlife and ecosystems for the benefit of the national and global communities. In this experiment on the future of conservation in developing countries, Africa has been the main testing ground. Nevertheless, having all of the papers, in their final form, in one volume, creates a useful resource for conservation practitioners, academics and students alike. The impressive list of contributors emphasises the combination of both practical field experience and academic rigour that makes this work so valuable. This aim of assessing the achievements of community conservation initiatives in Africa is framed by asking what has been happening, what changes have occurred in conservation processes and institutions, what lessons can be learned and what are the implications for policy and practice, and finally what are the priority areas for future research and analysis. The 19 chapters are divided into seven parts. Part One “Setting the Scene” describes the evolution of the community conservation narrative and the spectrum of approaches encompassed by community conservation. Community Conservation as Protected Area Outreach “provides detailed case studies illustrating the dominant East African approach to community conservation. Part Four “Devolving Management: Community Conservation as Community-Based Natural Resource Management” examines more devolutionary approaches through case studies from southern Africa. Part Six “Measuring and Monitoring Conservation” examines the ecological impacts of community conservation. Finally, Part Seven “Conclusions” draws from the previous chapters to identify the implications for policy and practice. The need for a debate on the potential and achievements of community conservation, before it becomes the new orthodoxy without ever having been rigorously tested, is unquestionable. Not only does the book come at an opportune time, when an increasingly critical analysis of community conservation in Africa is indeed taking hold, but, through its own genesis the processes of research, working papers and agenda setting, it has undoubtedly been instrumental in pushing this debate to the fore. One minor criticism, the geographic coverage, as acknowledged in the text, is somewhat limited. The case studies focus on East and southern Africa, covering only six countries within these regions, and almost entirely apart from occasional references exclude both Central and West Africa, which have also seen experiments in community conservation. As both the evolution, current practice and impacts of community conservation are extremely country specific a point made in Chapter 2, this leaves a lot of territory and experiences uncovered. The main problem faced by any assessment of community conservation is to separate out the overall and constituent objectives of the approach itself and therefore identify what the indicators of success should be. What is the balance between the conservation objectives, i. Whilst the rationale of community conservation argues that the two are interdependent, the balance can and does vary in both directions. Likewise, Chapter 17, which reviews the extent to which community conservation has met the goals of the conservation agenda, confirms that there is still little empirical evidence that proves that community conservation has led to more effective conservation. Certainly, the community side of the equation, the degree to which communities can benefit from conservation, as opposed to the way in which communities can, reciprocally, contribute to conservation has received most attention, both in terms of implementation of community conservation as well as its evaluation. One of the dangers of community conservation is that it may turn out, in some cases, to be a Trojan Horse for those that seek to emphasise short-term community benefits beyond the capacity of natural resource systems to sustainably deliver, and it is, in part, this fear that has led to a mini revival of fortress conservation ideas

amongst some conservationists.

3: Coal mine threatens livelihoods and wildlife - Africa Geographic

Tagged with the keywords: David Hulme, Kenya, land, Marshall Murphree, Will Banham, Zimbabwe African Wildlife and Livelihoods: The Promise and Performance of Community Conservation eds David Hulme and Marshall Murphree.

4: African wildlife and livelihoods: the promise and performance of community conservation.

Community conservation in Africa is a fast growing area of policy, practice, and theory. To date, little has been published on community conservation issues, and as such, this edited collection represents one of the first books to present hard data and objective evaluations of community conservation initiatives.

5: Global Wildlife Program

Conservation, livelihoods & the intrinsic value of wildlife: Tarangire National Park, Tanzania / Kadzo Kangwana & Rafael Ole Mako The evolution of a community-based approach to wildlife management at Kunene, Namibia / Brian Jones.

6: African Wildlife Foundation

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