

Economics Of Forest Resources Universitas Brawijaya

Natural resource policies provide the foundation for sustainable resource use, management, and protection. Natural Resource Policy blends policy processes, history, institutions, and current events to analyze sustainable development of natural resources. The book's detailed coverage explores the market and political allocation and management of natural resources for human benefits, as well as their contributions for environmental services. Wise natural resource policies that promote sustainable development, not senseless exploitation, promise to improve our quality of life and the environment. Public or private policies may be used to manage natural resources. When private markets are inadequate due to public goods or market failure, many policy options, including regulations, education, incentives, government ownership, and hybrid public/private policy instruments may be crafted by policy makers. Whether a policy is intended to promote intensive management of natural resources to enhance sustained yield or to restore degraded conditions to a more socially desirable state, this comprehensive guide outlines the ways in which natural resource managers can use their technical skills within existing administrative and legal frameworks to implement or influence policy.

This handbook of locally based agricultural practices brings together the best of science and farmer experimentation, vividly illustrating the enormous diversity of shifting cultivation systems as well as the power of human ingenuity.

Environmentalists have tended to disparage shifting cultivation (sometimes called 'swidden cultivation' or 'slash-and-burn agriculture') as unsustainable due to its supposed role in deforestation and land degradation. However, a growing body of evidence indicates that such indigenous practices, as they have evolved over time, can be highly adaptive to land and ecology. In contrast, 'scientific' agricultural solutions imposed from outside can be far more damaging to the environment. Moreover, these external solutions often fail to recognize the extent to which an agricultural system supports a way of life along with a society's food needs. They do not recognize the degree to which the sustainability of a culture is intimately associated with the sustainability and continuity of its agricultural system. Unprecedented in ambition and scope, *Voices from the Forest* focuses on successful agricultural strategies of upland farmers. More than 100 scholars from 19 countries--including agricultural economists, ecologists, and anthropologists--collaborated in the analysis of different fallow management typologies, working in conjunction with hundreds of indigenous farmers of different cultures and a broad range of climates, crops, and soil conditions. By sharing this knowledge--and combining it with new scientific and technical advances--the authors hope to make indigenous practices and experience more widely accessible and better understood, not only by researchers and development practitioners, but by other communities of farmers around the world.

Decision Methods for Forest Resource Management focuses on decision making for forests that are managed for both ecological and economic objectives. The essential modern decision methods used in the scientific management of forests are described using basic algebra, computer spreadsheets, and numerous examples and applications. Balanced treatment is given throughout the book to the ecological and economic impacts of alternative management decisions in both even-aged and uneven-aged forests. * In-depth coverage of both ecological and economic issues * Hands-on examples with Excel spreadsheets; electronic versions available on the authors' website * Many related exercises with solutions * Instructor's Manual available upon request

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed proceedings of the International Conference on Environmental Governance held in Makassar, Indonesia. The 67 full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 212 submissions. The papers reflect the conference sessions as follows: ICT and Environmental Sustainability, Electronic Environmental Monitoring, E-Government for Environmental System, Environmental law and politics, Sustainable future for human security, Disaster risk reduction, Climate change and adaptive capacity, Islamic environmental thought, Socio-environmental conflicts, Global environmental change, Sustainable development goals (SDGs), Ocean policy and governance, Rural development and planning, Forest governance and conservation, Water and soil conservation, Business and CSR, and Urban vulnerability and resilience.

This volume queries the state and effect of the global decentralization movement through the study of natural resource decentralizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The case studies presented here use a comparative framework to characterize the degree to which natural resource decentralizations can be said to be taking place and, where possible, to measure their social and environmental consequences. In general, the cases show that threats to national-level interests are producing resistance that is fettering the struggle for reform.

Politics and Economics of Tropical High Forest Management: A case study of Ghana Springer Science & Business Media
Natural Resource Governance in Asia: From Collective Action to Resilience Thinking identifies key leverage points where interventions can be made surrounding current and future impacts of ongoing environmental and sociopolitical challenges. The book utilizes case studies from Asia, a key demographic for natural resource management, that can be applied globally in understanding solutions and the current state of knowledge in natural resource dynamics. Users will find valuable sections on community forestry and socioecological systems, community irrigation, competing water demand, robustness issues, climate change, and natural resource dynamics and challenges. This interdisciplinary tome on the topic is invaluable to researchers and policymakers alike. Combines collective action and resilience thinking to help readers understand complex issues and challenges in natural resource management Presents methods and case studies to validate theory in practice Includes up-to-date research applied to current issues to address both current and future risks and uncertainties

World Bank Technical Paper No. 281. Provides an overview of environmentally related priority issues in Asian forestry and contributes to the critical work of understanding the complex dynamics of those issues.

The study attempted to understand the dynamics and complexities of forest resources management following

decentralization, the interactions among stakeholders in forest resources management, and the impacts of the new legislation on local community livelihoods in Sintang District, West Kalimantan. Forestry policies implemented in the district before and after the introduction of legislation granting regional autonomy and the emergence of small-scale timber concessions are described. Qualitative research methodologies, i.e. semi-structured interviews, field observations and workshops, were used. The results show that the decentralization of forest management had not proceeded smoothly because of the lack of regulations governing implementation, and that the decentralized forest policies had had both positive and negative impacts. Focusing on 100-ha forest product harvest concessions (HPHH), the study examined opportunities for local communities and other stakeholders to participate in the management of forest resources, the contributions of the small-scale forest concessions to district development and local community livelihoods, and social conflicts arising from a complex combination of factors.

We are glad to introduce you the proceedings of the first International Conference on Economics, Business and Social Humanities (ICONEBS 2020). The 1st ICONEBS 2020 addresses challenges and innovations in the field of economics, business, and social humanities. The conference is enriched with renowned keynote speakers who discuss in the central theme of "The Dynamics of Economics, Business, and Social Humanities". The ICONEBS conference is hosted by State Polytechnic of Madiun and co-hosted by Aviation Polytechnic of Surabaya and Polytechnic of Jambi. This year, we held this flexible online conference to gather experts and scholars around the globe with the aim to continue disseminating the latest advanced research in the field of the dynamics of economics, business, and social humanities. We are glad to share with you that around 102 pre-registered authors are submitted their work in the conferences. However, its about 60 papers are selected and accepted for the conferences. All the papers have been through rigorous review by a panel of reviewers who provide critical comments and corrections, and have contributed substantially to the improvement of the quality of the papers to meet the requirements of International publication standard. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Chairman, the distinguished keynote speakers, as well as all the participants. We also want to thank the publisher for publishing the proceedings. May the readers could enjoy the gain some valuable knowledge from it. We are expecting more and more experts and scholars from all over the world to join this international event next year.

Redefining Diversity and Dynamics of Natural Resources Management in Southeast 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. The Reciprocal Relationship between Governance of Natural Resources and Socio-Ecological Systems Dynamics in West Sumatra Indonesia, Volume 4, covers a diverse range of issues related to natural resources and its management in West Sumatra Indonesia. The chapters cover issues with livelihood dependence, rights and access to natural resources, natural resources management practices, socio-ecological systems, and governance. Shared experiences and lessons learned from the case studies examined serve as a basis for policy makers and environmental practitioners to recognize the potential of West Sumatra's natural resources for ecological, social and economic development, food security, poverty alleviation, and natural resource sustainability. Features contributions from mostly local authors Explores an area experiencing considerable environmental challenges, including impacts on biodiversity and local economies Includes chapters on forests and illegal logging, land resources, water resources, protected lands, and biodiversity Examines case studies as a basis for policy makers and environmental practitioners to recognize the potential of West Sumatra's natural resources for ecological, social and economic development, food security, poverty alleviation, and natural resource sustainability

The challenges in using and managing natural resources in Indonesia are immense. They include ensuring that resource utilisation benefits most Indonesians; optimising the rate of exploitation of mineral reserves, bearing in mind the interests of future generations; and achieving sustainable forest and maritime exploitation. Recent rapid political change under reformasi and decentralisation may seem to have provided opportunities for a long-term development path that embraces both resource sus...

A comprehensive and technical survey of forest resource economics, concentrating on developments in the last twenty years regarding policy instrument choice and uncertainty. The field of forest economics has expanded rapidly in the last two decades, and yet there exists no up-to-date textbook for advanced undergraduate-graduate level use or rigorous reference work for professionals. Economics of Forest Resources fills these gaps, offering a comprehensive technical survey of the field with special attention to recent developments regarding policy instrument choice and uncertainty. It covers all areas in which mathematical models have been used to explain forest owner and user incentives and government behavior, introducing the reader to the rigor needed to think through the consequences of policy instruments. Technically difficult concepts are presented with a unified and progressive approach; an appendix outlines the basic concepts from calculus needed to understand the models and results developed. The book first presents the historical and classic models that every student or researcher in forest economics must know, including Faustman and Hartman approaches, public goods, spatial interdependence, two period life-cycle models, and overlapping generations problems. It then discusses topics including policy instrument choice, deforestation, biodiversity conservation, and age-class based forest modeling. Finally, it surveys such advanced topics as uncertainty in two period models, catastrophic risk, stochastic control problems, deterministic optimal control, and stochastic and deterministic dynamic programming approaches. Boxes with empirical content illustrating applications of the theoretical material appear throughout. Each chapter is self-contained, allowing the reader, student, or instructor to use the text according to individual needs.

Deforestation in Ghana is a research-based analytical study that explains the disconnect between the declared deforestation policy intentions and their outcomes in Ghana. Intended as a case study of the renewable resources policy process in developing economies, this book provides complete information and clarification about the phenomenon of continued deforestation in Ghana in spite of the long history of policies and actions to control it. Author Michael Asante's detailed in-depth analysis of historical, political, economic, and cultural factors and events fully explain the unending destruction of the forests in Ghana. He provides experts, students, and all others with rational, practical answers and recommendations for this lingering problem.

A firm grounding in economics is integral to sound forestry policies and practices. This book, a major revision and expansion of Peter H. Pearse's 1990 classic, is an essential textbook for forestry students. Updated and enhanced with advanced empirical presentation of materials, it covers the basic economic principles and concepts and their application to modern forest management and policy issues. Forest Economics reflects the authors' more than fifty years of combined experience in teaching forest economics in the United States and Canada. Its comprehensive and systematic analysis of forest issues makes it an indispensable resource for students and practitioners of forest management, natural resource conservation, and environmental studies.

This book describes the modern transformation of Borneo and the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula, an area considered to be "environmentally critical" because of the massive deforestation that has taken place there since the 1960s. The conclusions indicate that great dangers arise from national policies that continue to treat this region as a "resource frontier" despite its growing resource scarcity.

International Seminar on Social Science, Humanities and Education (ISSHE) is motivated by efforts to increase the quality of research and respond to the development of studies related to social science, humanities and education fields. This seminar aims: (1) to bring together all scientists, researchers, practitioners, and lecturers, (2) to share and discuss theoretical and practical knowledge about social science, humanities and education fields. The conference was held virtually by using Zoom on November, 25th 2020. The host of the conference was the Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Universitas Haluoleo, Kendari, Indonesia in collaboration with Graduate Program of Linguistics Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar-Bali, Indonesia. By organising the seminar, it is expected it can be used as a scientific forum to accommodate discussions among young researchers originated from Indonesia in the fields of social science, humanities, and education. Therefore, the keynote speakers and invited speakers in the seminar are the researchers that are reputable and well-known in the world. We would like to thank the organising committee and the board of reviewers for their kind assistance and intention in reviewing all the papers. We would also extend our best gratitude to keynote speakers for their invaluable contributions and worthwhile ideas shared in the seminar. As a result, ISSHE is expected to be able to be used as academic media to exchange ideas that will impact on conduction of any study related to social science, humanities, and education phenomena.

In the past 100-plus years, forestland ownerships have gone through two structural changes in the US and other parts of the world: the accumulation of industrial timberlands between 1900s and 1980s and the transformation of industrial timberlands to institutional ownerships afterwards. This book is about the history and economics of these two structural changes with the emphasis on the latter. The scale of both changes is unprecedented and truly revolutionary, impacting tens of millions of acres of private landholdings and billions of dollars of investment and affecting industrial structure, forest management and policy, research and development, community welfare, and forest sustainability. Looking through a historical count of key events, players, prevailing management philosophies, public policy, and institutional factors, the author of this book searches for an economic explanation and assesses the impact of these two changes. Its main contributions are three folds. First, it explains why industrial firms were able to profit from owning large areas of forest lands in the first place and how institutional investors could purchase these lands later. Many details of the history that could have otherwise been lost are revealed in this book for the first time. Second, it compares private and public equity timberland investments with respect to risk-adjusted returns as well as such other dimensions of interest to investors and forest managers including alignment of interests, capacity to exploit market inefficiencies, and their forest management and conservation records. Finally, it provides thoughtful commentary into the future of institutional timberland investments and global forest sustainability. This book is required reading for anyone interested in understanding the workings of the modern forest sector in the U.S. and elsewhere, forest investment, and forest sustainability.

Hosted by the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro - Indonesia, International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries (ICISPE) serves as a strategic venue for academicians and practitioners whose interest is Indonesian social and political studies to get interconnected with other academicians and other fields of study. It is also intended to be a venue for scholars from various backgrounds to connect and initiate collaborative and interdisciplinary studies. The papers presented at the ICISPE provide research findings and recommendations that are both directly and indirectly beneficial for public needs, especially policy makers and practitioners in Indonesia. The 4th ICISPE 2019 was held in the Semarang, Indonesia, bringing up a theme of "People, Nature, and Technology: Promoting Inclusive Environmental Governance in the Era of Digital Revolution" as a response to the current dynamics of social and political issues in this millennial era. This theme aims at looking more closely on how the relations between social and political aspects on development in this region. It is indeed an emerging situation and a robust area for research. Some compelling sub-themes were offered and participated by a great number of presenters and participants including, among others are Social Movement Communication Approach, Global Environmental Issues, Environmental Governance, Millennials and Internet, Green Economy also Culture and Environmental Development. They share their insights, study results, or literature studies on those topics in a very dynamic discussion.

Message from the chairman of the board and the director General; Celebrating 10 years of forest research; Forests and livelihoods; Environmental services; Forests and governance; How we work; Donors; Financial statements; Collaborators; Staff and consultants; Board of trustees; Publications.

Shifting cultivation is one of the oldest forms of subsistence agriculture and is still practised by millions of poor people in the tropics. Typically it involves clearing land (often forest) for the growing of crops for a few years, and then moving on to new sites, leaving the earlier ground fallow to regain its soil fertility. This book brings together the best of science and farmer experimentation, vividly illustrating the enormous diversity of shifting cultivation systems as well as the power of human ingenuity. Some critics have tended to disparage shifting cultivation (sometimes called 'swidden cultivation' or 'slash-and-burn agriculture') as unsustainable due to its supposed role in deforestation and land degradation. However, the book shows that such indigenous practices, as they have evolved over time, can be highly adaptive to land and ecology. In contrast, 'scientific' agricultural solutions imposed from outside can be far more damaging to the environment and local communities. The book focuses on successful agricultural strategies of upland farmers, particularly in south and south-east Asia, and presents over 50 contributions by scholars from around the world and from various disciplines, including agricultural economics, ecology and anthropology. It is a sequel to the much praised "Voices from the Forest: Integrating Indigenous Knowledge into Sustainable Upland Farming" (RFF Press, 2007), but all chapters are completely new and there is a greater emphasis on the contemporary challenges of climate change and biodiversity conservation.

This edited collection explores issues surrounding the provision of collective goods within the context of post-crisis East and Southeast Asia. It includes case studies on Korea, Indonesia, China, Laos, Malaysia and Singapore among others. Since the collapse of Soeharto's New Order regime in May 1998, Indonesia's national, provincial, and district governments have engaged in an intense struggle over how authority and the power embedded in it, should be shared. How this ongoing struggle over authority in the forestry sector will ultimately play out is of considerable significance due to the important role that Indonesia's forests play in supporting rural livelihoods, generating economic revenues, and providing environmental services. This book examines the process of forestry sector decentralization that has occurred in post-Soeharto Indonesia, and assesses the implications of more recent efforts by the national government to recentralize administrative authority over forest resources. It aims to describe the dynamics of decentralization in the forestry sector, to document major changes that occurred as district governments assumed a greater role in administering forest resources, and to assess what the ongoing struggle among Indonesia's national, provincial, and district governments is likely to mean for forest sustainability, economic development at multiple levels, and rural livelihoods. Drawing from primary research conducted by numerous scientists both at CIFOR and its many Indonesian and international partner institutions since 2000, this book sketches the sectoral context for current governmental reforms by tracing forestry development and the changing structure of forest administration from Indonesia's independence in 1945 to the fall of Soeharto's New Order regime in 1998. The authors further examine the origins and scope of Indonesia's decentralization laws in order to describe the legal-regulatory framework within which decentralization has been implemented both at the macro-level and specifically within the forestry sector. This book also analyses the decentralization of Indonesia's fiscal system and describes the effects of the country's new fiscal balancing arrangements on revenue flows from the forestry sector, and describes the dynamics of district-level timber regimes following the adoption of Indonesia's decentralization laws. Finally, this book also examines the real and anticipated effects of decentralization on land tenure and livelihood security for communities living in and around forested areas, and summarizes major findings and options for possible interventions to strengthen the forestry reform efforts currently underway in Indonesia.

Nowadays, the concept of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) is starting to replace the concept of MDGs (Millennium Developmental Goals). It is a global goal adopted by all United Nations member states. It emphasizes the idea that the development of every country can only be achieved by balancing other factors such as social, economic, and environmental sustainability. It is already clear how sustainable development works with environmental ethics and management. However, there are still issues regarding the sustainable development and human well-being. Sustainable development should focus on finding a way for society to meet their present needs for the long term without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This international seminar provides research results and literature regarding the topic of sustainable development concept, the dynamics of sustainable development and social change, and environmental sustainability. The international seminar, entitled 1st International Conference on Contemporary Sociology and Educational Transformation, listed speakers from several countries providing an overview on human and environmental resilience. This book contains a selection of papers presented at the conference.

The studies in this volume provide an ethnography of a plantation frontier in central Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo. Drawing on the expertise of both natural scientists and social scientists, the key focus is the process of commodification of nature that has turned the local landscape into anthropogenic tropical forests. Analysing the transformation of the space of mixed landscapes and multiethnic communities—driven by trade in forest products, logging and the cultivation of oil palm—the contributors explore the changing nature of the environment, multispecies interactions, and the metabolism between capitalism and nature. The project involved the collaboration of researchers specialising in anthropology, geography, Southeast Asian history, global history, area studies, political ecology, environmental economics, plant ecology, animal ecology, forest ecology, hydrology, ichthyology, geomorphology and life-cycle assessment. Collectively, the transdisciplinary research addresses a number of vital questions. How are material cycles and food webs altered as a result of large-scale land-use change? How have new commodity chains emerged while older ones have disappeared? What changes are associated with such shifts? What are the relationships among these three elements—commodity chains, material cycles and food webs? Attempts to answer these questions led the team to go beyond the dichotomy of society and nature as well as human and non-human. Rather, the research highlights complex relational entanglements of the two worlds, abruptly and forcibly connected by human-induced changes in an emergent and compelling resource frontier in maritime Southeast Asia.

Forests are landscape-embedded complex systems with fates determined by multitudes of changing and interacting factors that are sectoral and extra-sectoral, biophysical and political, predictable and chaotic. The diversity of forest states (e.g. secondary, degraded, fragmented, invaded and managed) and the fact that none of these states is permanent gives reason for hope; even deforestation need not be permanent. With so many forest values recognized to different degrees by different people, the future of tropical production forests is likely to represent an ever-changing mosaic of a gradient of forested-type landscapes. To assure that this future is as environmentally, socioeconomically and politically sound as possible, researchers need to synthesize and evaluate what is known and then build on that knowledge while they continue learning. There is a critical need for interdisciplinary research at appropriate scales with the best designs possible to capture the impacts of relevant silvicultural treatments on the full range of response variables

For the last two decades the loss of, in particular, tropical rainforest has alarmed the public in the developed parts of the world. The debate has been characterised by a lack of understanding of the causes and effects of the process, leading to the prevailing reaction being unqualified condemnation. Such attitude has even been observed among scientists, claiming supremacy to biodiversity conservation. Many scientific analyses are available, but the basis for sober debates and appropriate actions is still highly insufficient. Two recent international initiatives will hopefully lead to improved knowledge of deforestation and forest degradation as they recognise the need for studies to critically investigate those issues. This book will provide useful input to the initiatives. In my opinion, the scientific analyses have not sufficiently promoted the understanding that the fate of tropical forests is first and foremost a concern of the governments of the countries in which the forests are situated. Tropical forests may be important to the global environment and their rich biodiversity may be a human heritage. But their main importance is their potential contribution to improving livelihood in the countries in question.

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