gorongosa interactive map

gorongosa interactive map is revolutionizing the way researchers, conservationists, and tourists explore Gorongosa National Park in Mozambique. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the gorongosa interactive map, highlighting its advanced features, educational benefits, and impact on conservation efforts. Readers will discover how this digital tool enhances navigation, offers real-time insights into wildlife, and supports scientific research. The article explores the technology behind the map, its user-friendly interface, and practical applications for various stakeholders. Whether you are an ecotourism enthusiast, a student, or a professional working in environmental science, this guide will help you unlock the full potential of the gorongosa interactive map. Continue reading for a detailed look into its capabilities, how it fosters community engagement, and its role in the future of digital conservation.

Understanding Gorongosa National Park

Gorongosa National Park, located in central Mozambique, is renowned for its rich biodiversity and unique ecosystems. Covering over 4,000 square kilometers, the park is home to hundreds of wildlife species, including elephants, lions, antelopes, and an extraordinary array of birds and flora. In recent years, Gorongosa has become a symbol of successful conservation, attracting international attention for its restoration projects and ecological research. The gorongosa interactive map serves as a gateway for users to explore this diverse landscape, offering a virtual tour that brings the park’s wonders to life and supports ongoing preservation efforts.

The Evolution of Digital Mapping in Conservation

Digital mapping has transformed the field of conservation, enabling experts and enthusiasts to visualize, analyze, and manage natural resources with unprecedented precision. The gorongosa interactive map is part of this technological evolution, providing dynamic geographic information that supports wildlife monitoring, habitat analysis, and ecosystem restoration. Early mapping efforts relied on paper maps and static satellite images, but modern tools now offer interactive layers, real-time updates, and customizable views. These advancements have empowered conservation teams to make data-driven decisions, respond rapidly to environmental changes, and share knowledge with a global audience.

Features of the Gorongosa Interactive Map

The gorongosa interactive map boasts a range of features designed to meet the needs of diverse users. Its robust interface allows for easy navigation across the park’s terrain, with options to zoom in on specific habitats, trails, and research sites. Users can access real-time wildlife tracking, observe migratory patterns, and review historical data on species populations. The map also includes layers for vegetation types, hydrology, and human infrastructure such as campsites and research stations. By integrating multimedia content, including photos and videos, the map enhances the user experience and brings the story of Gorongosa to life.

Key Features at a Glance

- Real-time animal tracking and migratory routes
- Detailed habitat and vegetation layers
- Interactive trail and infrastructure navigation
- Historical and live data integration
- Multimedia content for immersive exploration

Technological Aspects and User Experience

The gorongosa interactive map leverages cutting-edge geographic information systems (GIS) technology, satellite imagery, and cloud-based platforms to deliver a seamless user experience. Its responsive design ensures compatibility across devices, including computers, tablets, and smartphones. The intuitive interface allows users to customize their views, select preferred data layers, and save personalized maps for offline use. Advanced search functions enable users to locate specific species, habitats, or research sites within

the park. Accessibility features, such as multi-language support and guided tutorials, cater to a global audience and foster inclusivity.

Applications for Researchers and Conservationists

For researchers and conservationists, the gorongosa interactive map is an indispensable tool for data collection, analysis, and project management. It facilitates the monitoring of animal movements, the assessment of habitat health, and the identification of conservation priorities. Scientists can overlay environmental data such as rainfall, temperature, and vegetation cover to study patterns and predict ecological shifts. The map supports collaborative research by allowing teams to share findings, annotate locations, and coordinate fieldwork in real-time. These capabilities contribute to more effective conservation strategies and long-term ecosystem resilience.

Research and Conservation Benefits

1. Streamlined wildlife monitoring and reporting
2. Enhanced habitat management and restoration planning
3. Improved coordination among multidisciplinary teams
4. Data-driven decision making for biodiversity conservation

Benefits for Ecotourists and Educators

Ecotourists and educators benefit significantly from the gorongosa interactive map, which provides a virtual gateway to explore Gorongosa’s natural wonders. Tourists can plan their visits by viewing trails, campsites, and points of interest, while learning about the park’s wildlife and conservation initiatives. Educators use the map as a teaching aid, incorporating interactive elements into lessons on ecology, geography, and sustainable development. The map’s multimedia features engage students and foster a deeper understanding of complex environmental issues. By making the park accessible online, the gorongosa interactive map inspires curiosity and supports lifelong learning.

Community Engagement and Outreach

The gorongosa interactive map plays a vital role in community engagement and outreach. Local communities can use the map to participate in conservation projects, track

agricultural activities, and monitor resource use. Outreach programs often incorporate the map to raise awareness about environmental stewardship and the importance of protecting Gorongosa’s biodiversity. By providing transparent and accessible information, the map fosters dialogue between park managers, residents, and stakeholders. These collaborative efforts help build trust, encourage sustainable practices, and ensure the long-term success of conservation initiatives.

Future Prospects of Interactive Mapping in Gorongosa

The future of the gorongosa interactive map looks promising, with ongoing developments in data integration, artificial intelligence, and user engagement. Emerging technologies, such as drone mapping and remote sensing, are expected to enhance data accuracy and expand analytical capabilities. Plans for virtual reality integration may offer even more immersive experiences for users worldwide. As the map evolves, it will continue to support research, ecotourism, and community participation, reinforcing Gorongosa National Park’s role as a global leader in digital conservation. The gorongosa interactive map is set to remain an essential resource for understanding, preserving, and celebrating the park’s extraordinary natural heritage.

Q&A: Trending Questions About Gorongosa Interactive Map

Q: What is the gorongosa interactive map and how does it work?

A: The gorongosa interactive map is a digital tool that provides real-time geographic and ecological information about Gorongosa National Park. It uses GIS technology and satellite imagery to allow users to explore habitats, track wildlife, and access multimedia content.

Q: Who can benefit from using the gorongosa interactive map?

A: Researchers, conservationists, ecotourists, educators, and local community members all benefit from the gorongosa interactive map. It supports research, tourism planning, educational activities, and community engagement.

Q: What kind of data can be accessed through the gorongosa interactive map?

A: Users can access data on animal movements, vegetation types, hydrology, park

infrastructure, historical population statistics, and multimedia resources such as photos and videos.

Q: Is the gorongosa interactive map available on mobile devices?

A: Yes, the gorongosa interactive map features a responsive design, making it accessible on computers, tablets, and smartphones for convenient use in the field or at home.

Q: Can the gorongosa interactive map be used for educational purposes?

A: Absolutely. Educators use the map to teach students about ecology, conservation, and geography, integrating interactive elements into their curriculum for a more engaging experience.

Q: How does the gorongosa interactive map support wildlife conservation?

A: The map aids conservation by enabling real-time monitoring of wildlife, habitat assessment, and coordination among research teams. It helps identify priorities and track the impact of restoration projects.

Q: Are there features for tourists on the gorongosa interactive map?

A: Yes, tourists can use the map to plan their visits, view trails, campsites, and points of interest, and learn about the park’s wildlife and conservation efforts.

Q: What future enhancements are expected for the gorongosa interactive map?

A: Future developments may include integration with drone mapping, remote sensing, and virtual reality technologies to provide even more immersive and accurate experiences.

Q: How does the gorongosa interactive map promote community engagement?

A: The map enables local communities to participate in conservation, monitor resources, and access transparent information, fostering dialogue and collaboration with park managers and stakeholders.

Q: Is the gorongosa interactive map suitable for scientific research?

A: Yes, the map is designed for advanced scientific research, offering tools for data analysis, collaborative fieldwork, and ecosystem monitoring to support biodiversity conservation.

Gorongosa Interactive Map

Gorongosa Interactive Map: Explore Mozambique's Wildlife Paradise Virtually

Embark on a thrilling virtual safari without leaving your armchair! This comprehensive guide dives deep into the wonders of the Gorongosa National Park in Mozambique, utilizing interactive map technology to bring this breathtaking ecosystem to life. We'll explore the best online resources to navigate Gorongosa's diverse landscapes, discover its rich wildlife, and plan your dream trip – whether it's a real-life adventure or a digital exploration. Get ready to experience the magic of Gorongosa like never before!

Exploring Gorongosa National Park: A Virtual Journey

Gorongosa National Park, nestled in central Mozambique, is a testament to nature's resilience and a paradise for wildlife enthusiasts. Once ravaged by civil war, it’s now undergoing a remarkable revitalization, showcasing a remarkable biodiversity. An interactive map provides an unparalleled way to understand the park's layout, its diverse habitats, and the incredible animals that call it home. Instead of relying on static images, an interactive map allows you to zoom in on specific areas, identify key landmarks, and even visualize the distribution of various species.

Finding the Best Gorongosa Interactive Map Resources

Unfortunately, a single, universally accepted, highly detailed "official" Gorongosa interactive map

doesn't currently exist. However, several excellent resources can help you achieve a similar level of interactive exploration. These include:

1. Google Maps and Google Earth:

While not specifically dedicated to Gorongosa's wildlife, Google Maps and Google Earth offer a solid foundation. You can zoom in on the park boundaries, identify major roads and trails (though trail details may be limited), and get a general sense of the landscape. Supplementing this with other resources (mentioned below) will enhance your virtual exploration.

2. Gorongosa National Park's Official Website:

The official Gorongosa National Park website often features high-resolution imagery, downloadable maps (PDF format), and potentially links to external mapping services. Check their resources section for any interactive map components they may offer.

3. Third-Party Mapping Websites and Apps:

Specialized mapping websites or apps focusing on African wildlife or national parks might offer more detailed maps that include points of interest, such as wildlife viewing areas or specific animal sightings (though this data may be user-generated and subject to change). Search for "Mozambique National Parks maps" or "Gorongosa wildlife maps" to uncover potential options.

4. Combining Resources for a Comprehensive Experience:

The most effective approach often involves combining resources. Use Google Earth for a base map, then overlay information gleaned from the official website and other sources to create a richer, more interactive experience. You might even consider creating your own annotated map using a mapping tool like Google My Maps.

Utilizing the Interactive Map for Trip Planning

Whether you're planning a real-life trip to Gorongosa or simply engaging in a virtual exploration, an interactive map is invaluable for planning. You can:

Identify lodging options: Locate lodges and camps within the park or its surrounding areas.
Plan your safari routes: Visualize the accessibility of different areas and plan efficient routes to maximize wildlife viewing opportunities.
Research key viewing points: Identify locations known for specific animal sightings, such as elephant herds or lion prides.
Assess accessibility: Understand the terrain and determine which areas are suitable for different modes of transportation (e.g., 4x4 vehicles, walking trails).

Beyond the Map: Enhancing Your Gorongosa Experience

While an interactive map provides a valuable framework, enriching your Gorongosa exploration requires more than just geographical data. Complement your map usage with:

High-quality photography and videography: Immerse yourself in the park's beauty through stunning visuals found on the official website, reputable wildlife photography sites, and documentaries.
Virtual tours and 360° videos: Some organizations offer virtual tours that let you experience Gorongosa from different perspectives.
Wildlife guides and books: Learn about the diverse species inhabiting Gorongosa and enhance your understanding of the ecosystem.

Conclusion

While a dedicated, highly interactive Gorongosa map might not yet exist, utilizing a combination of available resources allows for a compelling virtual exploration of this remarkable park. From planning a real-life safari to satisfying your curiosity from afar, the power of interactive mapping, combined with other digital tools, unlocks a unique and engaging way to experience the beauty and wonder of Gorongosa National Park.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Is there a free Gorongosa interactive map? There isn't a single, dedicated free interactive map specifically for Gorongosa. However, Google Maps and Google Earth offer free base map data which you can supplement with other free resources.

2. What kind of animals can I expect to see on a Gorongosa safari? Gorongosa is home to a rich diversity of animals, including lions, elephants, leopards, hippos, buffalo, diverse bird species, and much more. The specific animals you see will depend on your location and the season.

3. How can I contribute to the conservation efforts in Gorongosa? You can support Gorongosa National Park through donations to their conservation efforts, volunteering your time if possible, or simply raising awareness about the park and its importance.

4. Are there guided tours available in Gorongosa? Yes, several organizations offer guided tours within Gorongosa National Park, catering to various interests and budgets. Check the official park website for details.

5. What is the best time of year to visit Gorongosa? The dry season (May to October) generally offers the best wildlife viewing opportunities, with clearer visibility and animals congregating around water sources.

gorongosa interactive map: Teaching and Learning Online Franklin S. Allaire, Jennifer E. Killham, 2023-01-01 Science is unique among the disciplines since it is inherently hands-on.

However, the hands-on nature of science instruction also makes it uniquely challenging when teaching in virtual environments. How do we, as science teachers, deliver high-quality experiences to secondary students in an online environment that leads to age/grade-level appropriate science content knowledge and literacy, but also collaborative experiences in the inquiry process and the nature of science? The expansion of online environments for education poses logistical and pedagogical challenges for early childhood and elementary science teachers and early learners. Despite digital media becoming more available and ubiquitous and increases in online spaces for teaching and learning (Killham et al., 2014; Wong et al., 2018), PreK-12 teachers consistently report feeling underprepared or overwhelmed by online learning environments (Molnar et al., 2021; Seaman et al., 2018). This is coupled with persistent challenges related to elementary teachers' lack of confidence and low science teaching self-efficacy (Brigido, Borrachero, Bermejo, & Mellado, 2013; Gunning & Mensah, 2011). Teaching and Learning Online: Science for Secondary Grade Levels comprises three distinct sections: Frameworks, Teacher's Journeys, and Lesson Plans. Each section explores the current trends and the unique challenges facing secondary teachers and students when teaching and learning science in online environments. All three sections include alignment with Next Generation Science Standards, tips and advice from the authors, online resources, and discussion questions to foster individual reflection as well as small group/classwide discussion. Teacher's Journeys and Lesson Plan sections use the 5E model (Bybee et al., 2006; Duran & Duran, 2004). Ideal for undergraduate teacher candidates, graduate students, teacher educators, classroom teachers, parents, and administrators, this book addresses why and how teachers use online environments to teach science content and work with elementary students through a research-based foundation.

gorongosa interactive map: A Window on Eternity Edward O., Wilson, 2014-04-22 The remarkable story of how one of the most biologically diverse habitats in the world was destroyed, restored, and continues to evolve—with stunning, full-color photographs by two of the world's best wildlife photographers. A Window on Eternity is a stunning book of splendid prose and gorgeous photography about one of the biologically richest places in Africa and perhaps in the world. Gorongosa National Park in Mozambique was nearly destroyed in a brutal civil war, then was reborn and is now evolv-ing back to its original state. Edward O. Wilson's personal, luminous description of the wonders of Gorongosa is beautifully complemented by Piotr Naskrecki's extraordinary photographs of the park's exquisite natural beauty. A bonus DVD of Academy Award–winning director Jessica Yu's documentary, The Guide, is also included with the book. Wilson takes readers to the summit of Mount Gorongosa, sacred to the local people and the park's vital watershed. From the forests of the mountain he brings us to the deep gorges on the edge of the Rift Valley, previously unexplored by biologists, to search for new species and assess their ancient origins. He describes amazing animal encounters from huge colonies of agricultural termites to specialized raider ants that feed on them to giant spiders, a battle between an eagle and a black mamba, "conversations" with traumatized elephants that survived the slaughter of the park's large animals, and more. He pleads for Gorongosa—and other wild places—to be allowed to exist and evolve in its timeless way uninterrupted into the future. As he examines the near destruction and rebirth of Gorongosa, Wilson analyzes the balance of nature, which, he observes, teeters on a razor's edge. Loss of even a single species can have serious ramifications throughout an ecosystem, and yet we are carelessly destroying complex biodiverse ecosystems with unknown consequences. The wildlands in which these ecosystems flourish gave birth to humanity, and it is this natural world, still evolving, that may outlast us and become our legacy, our window on eternity.

gorongosa interactive map: Displaced Heritage Ian Convery, Gerard Corsane, Peter Davis, 2014 Considerations of the effect of trauma on heritage sites.

gorongosa interactive map: The Dry Forests and Woodlands of Africa Emmanuel N. Chidumayo, Davison J. Gumbo, 2010-09-23 The dry forests and woodlands of Sub-Saharan Africa are major ecosystems, with a broad range of strong economic and cultural incentives for keeping them intact. However, few people are aware of their importance, compared to tropical rainforests, despite

them being home to more than half of the continent's population. This unique book brings together scientific knowledge on this topic from East, West, and Southern Africa and describes the relationships between forests, woodlands, people and their livelihoods. Dry forest is defined as vegetation dominated by woody plants, primarily trees, the canopy of which covers more than 10 per cent of the ground surface, occurring in climates with a dry season of three months or more. This broad definition - wider than those used by many authors - incorporates vegetation types commonly termed woodland, shrubland, thicket, savanna, wooded grassland, as well as dry forest in its strict sense. The book provides a comparative analysis of management experiences from the different geographic regions, emphasizing the need to balance the utilization of dry forests and woodland products between current and future human needs. Further, the book explores the techniques and strategies that can be deployed to improve the management of African dry forests and woodlands for the benefit of all, but more importantly, the communities that live off these vegetation formations. Thus, the book lays a foundation for improving the management of dry forests and woodlands for the wide range of products and services they provide.

gorongosa interactive map: Conserving the World's Biological Diversity Jeffrey A. McNeely, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1990

gorongosa interactive map: Restoring Natural Capital James Aronson, Suzanne J. Milton, James N. Blignaut, 2012-09-26 How can environmental degradation be stopped? How can it be reversed? And how can the damage already done be repaired? The authors of this volume argue that a two-pronged approach is needed: reducing demand for ecosystem goods and services and better management of them, coupled with an increase in supply through environmental restoration. Restoring Natural Capital brings together economists and ecologists, theoreticians, practitioners, policy makers, and scientists from the developed and developing worlds to consider the costs and benefits of repairing ecosystem goods and services in natural and socioecological systems. It examines the business and practice of restoring natural capital, and seeks to establish common ground between economists and ecologists with respect to the restoration of degraded ecosystems and landscapes and the still broader task of restoring natural capital. The book focuses on developing strategies that can achieve the best outcomes in the shortest amount of time as it: • considers conceptual and theoretical issues from both an economic and ecological perspective • examines specific strategies to foster the restoration of natural capital and offers a synthesis and a vision of the way forward Nineteen case studies from around the world illustrate challenges and achievements in setting targets, refining approaches to finding and implementing restoration projects, and using restoration of natural capital as an economic opportunity. Throughout, contributors make the case that the restoration of natural capital requires close collaboration among scientists from across disciplines as well as local people, and when successfully executed represents a practical, realistic, and essential tool for achieving lasting sustainable development.

gorongosa interactive map: Conservation Biology in Sub-Saharan Africa Richard Primack, Johnny W. Wilson, 2019-09-10 Conservation Biology in Sub-Saharan Africa comprehensively explores the challenges and potential solutions to key conservation issues in Sub-Saharan Africa. Easy to read, this lucid and accessible textbook includes fifteen chapters that cover a full range of conservation topics, including threats to biodiversity, environmental laws, and protected areas management, as well as related topics such as sustainability, poverty, and human-wildlife conflict. This rich resource also includes a background discussion of what conservation biology is, a wide range of theoretical approaches to the subject, and concrete examples of conservation practice in specific African contexts. Strategies are outlined to protect biodiversity whilst promoting economic development in the region. Boxes covering specific themes written by scientists who live and work throughout the region are included in each chapter, together with recommended readings and suggested discussion topics. Each chapter also includes an extensive bibliography. Conservation Biology in Sub-Saharan Africa provides the most up-to-date study in the field. It is an essential resource, available on-line without charge, for undergraduate and graduate students, as well as a handy guide for professionals working to stop the rapid loss of biodiversity in Sub-Saharan Africa

and elsewhere.

gorongosa interactive map: The walk without limbs: Searching for indigenous health knowledge in a rural context in South Africa Gubela Mji, Melanie Alperstein, Nondwe Bongokazi Mlenzana, Karen Galloway, Chioma Ohajunwa, Lieketseng Ned, Ntombekhaya Tshabalala, 2019-12-12 In a country as diverse as South Africa, sickness and health often mean different things to different people so much so that the different health definitions and health belief models in the country seem to have a profound influence on the health-seeking behaviour of the people who are part of our vibrant, multicultural society. This book is concerned with the integration of indigenous health knowledge (IHK) into the current Western--orientated Primary Health Care (PHC) model. The first section of the book highlights the challenges facing the training of health professionals using a curriculum that is not drawing its knowledge base from the indigenous context and the people of that context. Such professionals will later recognise that they are walking without limbs in matters pertaining to health. The area that was chosen for conducting the research was KwaBomvana in Xhora (Elliotdale), Eastern Cape province, South Africa. The people who reside there are called AmaBomvana. The area where the Bomvana peoples reside is served by Madwaleni Hospital and eight surrounding clinics. Qualitative ethnographic, feminist methods of data collection supported the research done for Section 1 of the book. Section 2 comprises the translation and implementation of PhD study outcomes and had contributions from various researchers. In the critical research findings of the PhD study, older Xhosa women identify the inclusion of social determinants of health as vital to the health problems they managed within their homes. For them, each disease is linked to a social determinant of health, and the management of health problems includes the management of social determinants of health. For them, it is about the health of the home and not just about the management of disease. They believe that healthy homes make healthy villages, and that the prevention of the development of disease is related to the strengthening of the home. Health and illness should be seen within both physical and spiritual contexts; without health, there can be no progress in the home. When defining health, the older Xhosa women add three critical components to the WHO health definition, namely, food security, healthy children and families, and peace and security in their villages. Prof. Mji further proposes that these three elements should be included in the next revision of the WHO health definition because they are not only important for the Bomvana people where the research was conducted, but also for the rest of humanity. In light of the promise of National Health Insurance and the revitalisation of PHC, this book proposes that these two major national health policies should take cognisance of the IHK utilised by the older Xhosa women. In addtion to what this research implies, these policies should also take note of all IHK from the indigenous peoples of South Africa, Africa and the rest of the world, and that there should be a clear plan as to how the knowledge can be supported within a health care systems approach.

gorongosa interactive map: Biodiversity in Ecosystems Juan A. Blanco, Yueh-Hsin Lo, Shovonlal Roy, 2015-04-17 The term biodiversity has become a mainstream concept that can be found in any newspaper at any given time. Concerns on biodiversity protection are usually linked to species protection and extinction risks for iconic species, such as whales, pandas and so on. However, conserving biodiversity has much deeper implications than preserving a few (although important) species. Biodiversity in ecosystems is tightly linked to ecosystem functions such as biomass production, organic matter decomposition, ecosystem resilience, and others. Many of these ecological processes are also directly implied in services that the humankind obtains from ecosystems. The first part of this book will introduce different concepts and theories important to understand the links between ecosystem function and ecosystem biodiversity. The second part of the book provides a wide range of different studies showcasing the evidence and practical implications of such relationships.

gorongosa interactive map: Equids--zebras, Asses, and Horses Patricia Des Roses Moehlman, IUCN/SSC Equid Specialist Group, 2002 The new Equid Action Plan provides current knowledge on the biology, ecology and conservation status of wild zebras, asses, and horses. It specifies what information is lacking, and prioritizes needed conservation actions. The Action Plan

also provides chapters on equid taxonomy, genetics, reproductive biology, and population dynamics. These chapters highlight unsolved issues of taxonomy and genetics. They also provide information and insight into the special demographic and genetic challenges of managing small populations. The chapter on disease provides a review of documented equine disease and epidemiology and focuses on priorities for equid conservation health. The final chapter deals with the importance of developing an assessment methodology that explicitly considers the role of equids in ecosystems and the ecological processes that are necessary for ecosystem viability. The approach of combining ecological field studies and ecosystem modeling should prove useful for the scientific management and conservation of wild equids worldwide. These chapters provide research and conservation practitioners with new information and paradigms.

gorongosa interactive map: *Zambia, Mozambique & Malawi* Mary Fitzpatrick,

gorongosa interactive map: *Industrial Minerals of Mozambique* Václav G. Cílek, 1989

gorongosa interactive map: Building a Future on Peace and Justice Kai Ambos, Judith Large, Marieke Wierda, 2008-12-04 Results of the 2007 Nuremberg Conference on Peace and Justice: Tensions between peace and justice have long been debated by scholars, practitioners and agencies including the United Nations, and both theory and policy must be refined for very practical application in situations emerging from violent conflict or political repression. Specific contexts demand concrete decisions and approaches aimed at redress of grievance and creation of conditions of social justice for a non-violent future. There has been definitive progress in a world in which blanket amnesties were granted at times with little hesitation. There is a growing understanding that accountability has pragmatic as well as principled arguments in its favour. Practical arguments as much as shifts in the norms have created a situation in which the choice is increasingly seen as which forms of accountability rather than a stark choice between peace and justice. It is socio-political transformation, not just an end to violence, that is needed to build sustainable peace. This book addresses these dilemmas through a thorough overview of the current state of legal obligations; discussion of the need for a holistic approach including development; analysis of the implications of the coming into force of the ICC; and a series of hard case studies on internationalized and local approaches devised to navigate the tensions between peace and justice.

gorongosa interactive map: Agricultural Innovation Systems World Bank, 2012-02-21 Managing the ability of agriculture to meet rising global demand and to respond to the changes and opportunities will require good policy, sustained investments, and innovation - not business as usual. Investments in public Research and Development, extension, education, and their links with one another have elicited high returns and pro-poor growth, but these investments alone will not elicit innovation at the pace or on the scale required by the intensifying and proliferating challenges confronting agriculture. Experience indicates that aside from a strong capacity in Research and Development, the ability to innovate is often related to collective action, coordination, the exchange of knowledge among diverse actors, the incentives and resources available to form partnerships and develop businesses, and conditions that make it possible for farmers or entrepreneurs to use the innovations. While consensus is developing about what is meant by 'innovation' and 'innovation system', no detailed blueprint exists for making agricultural innovation happen at a given time, in a given place, for a given result. The AIS approach that looks at these multiple conditions and relationships that promote innovation in agriculture, has however moved from a concept to a sub-discipline with principles of analysis and action. AIS investments must be specific to the context, responding to the stage of development in a particular country and agricultural sector, especially the AIS. This sourcebook contributes to identifying, designing, and implementing the investments, approaches, and complementary interventions that appear most likely to strengthen AIS and to promote agricultural innovation and equitable growth. It emphasizes the lessons learned, benefits and impacts, implementation issues, and prospects for replicating or expanding successful practices. The information in this sourcebook derives from approaches that have been tested at different scales in different contexts. It reflects the experiences and evolving understanding of numerous individuals and organizations concerned with agricultural innovation, including the World Bank. This

information is targeted to the key operational staff in international and regional development agencies and national governments who design and implement lending projects and to the practitioners who design thematic programs and technical assistance packages. The sourcebook can also be an important resource for the research community and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

gorongosa interactive map: Making Sense of Place Ian Convery, Gerard Corsane, Peter Davis, 2012 The term sense of place is an important multidisciplinary concept, used to understand the complex processes through which individuals and groups define themselves and their relationship to their natural and cultural environments, and which over the last twenty years or so has been increasingly defined, theorized and used across diverse disciplines in different ways. Sense of place mediates our relationship with the world and with each other; it provides a profoundly important foundation for individual and community identity. It can be an intimate, deeply personal experience yet also something which we share with others. It is at once recognizable but never constant; rather it is embodied in the flux between familiarity and difference. Research in this area requires culturally and geographically nuanced analyses, approaches that are sensitive to difference and specificity, event and locale. The essays collected here, drawn from a variety of disciplines (including but not limited to sociology, history, geography, outdoor education, museum and heritage studies, health, and English literature), offer an international perspective on the relationship between people and place, via five interlinked sections (Histories, Landscapes and Identities; Rural Sense of Place; Urban Sense of Place; Cultural Landscapes; Conservation, Biodiversity and Tourism). Ian Convery is Reader in Conservation and Forestry, National School of Forestry, University of Cumbria; Gerard Corsane is Senior Lecturer in Heritage, Museum and Galley Studies, International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies, Newcastle University; Peter Davis is Professor of Museology, International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies, Newcastle University. Contributors: Doreen Massey, Ian Convery, Gerard Corsane, Peter Davis, David Storey, Mark Haywood, Penny Bradshaw, Vincent O'Brien, Michael Woods, Jesse Heley, Carol Richards, Suzie Watkin, Lois Mansfield, Kenesh Djusipov, Tamara Kudaibergonova, Jennifer Rogers, Eunice Simmons, Andrew Weatherall, Amanda Bingley, Michael Clark, Rhiannon Mason, Chris Whitehead, Helen Graham, Christopher Hartworth, Joanne Hartworth, Ian Thompson, Paul Cammack, Philippe Dubé, Josie Baxter, Maggie Roe, Lyn Leader-Elliott, John Studley, Stephanie K. Hawke, D. Jared Bowers, Mark Toogood, Owen T. Nevin, Peter Swain, Rachel M. Dunk, Mary-Ann Smyth, Lisa J. Gibson, Stefaan Dondeyne, Randi Kaarhus, Gaia Allison, Ellie Lindsay, Andrew Ramsay

gorongosa interactive map: Africa's Future, Africa's Challenge Marito H. Garcia, Alan Pence, Judith Evans, 2008-01-18 Early childhood, from birth through school entry, was largely invisible worldwide as a policy concern for much of the twentieth century. Children, in the eyes of most countries, were 'appendages' of their parents or simply embedded in the larger family structure. The child did not emerge as a separate social entity until school age (typically six or seven). 'Africa's Future, Africa's Challenge: Early Childhood Care and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa' focuses on the 130 million children south of the Sahel in this 0-6 age group. This book, the first of its kind, presents a balanced collection of articles written by African and non-African authors ranging from field practitioners to academicians and from members of government organizations to those of nongovernmental and local organizations. 'Africa's Future, Africa's Challenge' compiles the latest data and viewpoints on the state of Sub-Saharan Africa's children. Topics covered include the rationale for investing in young children, policy trends in early childhood development (ECD), historical perspectives of ECD in Sub-Saharan Africa including indigenous approaches, new threats from HIV/AIDS, and the importance of fathers in children's lives. The book also addresses policy development and ECD implementation issues; presents the ECD programming experience in several countries, highlighting best practices and challenges; and evaluates the impact of ECD programs in a number of countries.

gorongosa interactive map: Tropical Fire Ecology Mark Cochrane, 2010-04-11 The tropics are home to most of the world’s biodiversity and are currently the frontier for human settlement.

Tropical ecosystems are being converted to agricultural and other land uses at unprecedented rates. Land conversion and maintenance almost always rely on fire and, because of this, fire is now more prevalent in the tropics than anywhere else on Earth. Despite pervasive fire, human settlement and threatened biodiversity, there is little comprehensive information available on fire and its effects in tropical ecosystems. Tropical deforestation, especially in rainforests, has been widely documented for many years. Forests are cut down and allowed to dry before being burned to remove biomass and release nutrients to grow crops. However, fires do not always stop at the borders of cleared forests. Tremendously damaging fires are increasingly spreading into forests that were never evolutionarily prepared for wild fires. The largest fires on the planet in recent decades have occurred in tropical forests and burned millions of hectares in several countries. The numerous ecosystems of the tropics have differing levels of fire resistance, resilience or dependence. At present, there is little appreciation of the seriousness of the wild fire situation in tropical rainforests but there is even less understanding of the role that fire plays in the ecology of many fire adapted tropical ecosystems, such as savannas, grasslands and other forest types.

gorongosa interactive map: African Elephant Database, 1995 M. Y. Said, 1995 Reports on elephant surveys, populations, and distribution maps.

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gorongosa interactive map: Integrated Assessment of Water Resources and Global Change Eric Craswell, Mike Bonnell, Deborah Bossio, Siegfried Demuth, Nick van de Giesen, 2007-04-05 This book presents papers from an international conference, held in Bonn, Germany in February 2005, that dealt with integrated water resources management in industrialized and developing countries. The papers detail such emerging concepts as blue and green water, virtual water, the water footprints of nations, multi-agent modeling, linkages between water and biodiversity, and social learning and adaptive management.

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gorongosa interactive map: Wild Migrations Matthew J. Kauffman, James E. Meacham, Hall Sawyer, William Rudd, Emilene Ostlind, 2018 The migrations of Wyoming's hooved mammals--mule deer, pronghorn, elk, and moose--between their seasonal ranges are some of the longest and most noteworthy migrations on the North American continent. Wild Migrations presents the previously untold story of these migrations, combining wildlife science and cartography. Facing pages cover more than 50 migration topics, ranging from ecology to conservation and management, enriched by visually stunning graphics and maps, and an introductory essay by Emilene Ostlind.

gorongosa interactive map: Social Theories of Urban Violence in the Global South

Jennifer Erin Salahub, Markus Gottsbacher, John de Boer, 2018-04-19 While cities often act as the engines of economic growth for developing countries, they are also frequently the site of growing violence, poverty, and inequality. Yet, social theory, largely developed and tested in the Global North, is often inadequate in tackling the realities of life in the dangerous parts of cities in the Global South. Drawing on the findings of an ambitious five-year, 15-project research programme, Social Theories of Urban Violence in the Global South offers a uniquely Southern perspective on the violence–poverty–inequalities dynamics in cities of the Global South. Through their research, urban violence experts based in low- and middle-income countries demonstrate how urban violence means different things to different people in different places. While some researchers adopt or adapt existing theoretical and conceptual frameworks, others develop and test new theories, each interpreting and operationalizing the concept of urban violence in the particular context in which they work. In particular, the book highlights the links between urban violence, poverty, and inequalities based on income, class, gender, and other social cleavages. Providing important new perspectives from the Global South, this book will be of interest to policymakers, academics, and students with an interest in violence and exclusion in the cities of developing countries.

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gorongosa interactive map: Hybridity on the Ground in Peacebuilding and Development Joanne Wallis, Lia Kent, Miranda Forsyth, Sinclair Dinnen, Srinjoy Bose, 2018-03-01 Hybridity on the Ground in Peacebuilding and Development engages with the possibilities and pitfalls of the increasingly popular notion of hybridity. The hybridity concept has been embraced by scholars and practitioners in response to the social and institutional complexities of peacebuilding and development practice. In particular, the concept appears well-suited to making sense of the mutually constitutive outcomes of processes of interaction between diverse norms, institutions, actors and discourses in the context of contemporary peacebuilding and development engagements. At the same time, it has been criticised from a variety of perspectives for overlooking critical questions of history, power and scale. The authors in this interdisciplinary collection draw on their in-depth knowledge of peacebuilding and development contexts in different parts of Asia, the Pacific and Africa to examine the messy and dynamic realities of hybridity ‘on the ground’. By critically exploring the power dynamics, and the diverse actors, ideas, practices and sites that shape hybrid peacebuilding and development across time and space, this book offers fresh insights to hybridity debates that will be of interest to both scholars and practitioners. ‘Hybridity has become an influential idea in peacebuilding and this volume will undoubtedly become the most influential collection on the idea. Nuance and sophistication characterises this engagement with hybridity.’ — Professor John Braithwaite

gorongosa interactive map: *Prolonged Wars* Karl P. Magyar, Constantine P. Danopoulos, 2002-04-01 The authors of the articles in this anthology examine the underlying impact of the cold war on protracted conflict in Africa and Asia. These area specialists examine the factors that produced prolonged conflict and what each side in them considered the cause(s) of these struggles. They analyze the reasons for success and failure in each of these regional conflicts.

gorongosa interactive map: Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas Lucy Emerton, Joshua Bishop, Lee Thomas, 2006 It has become clear during recent global deliberations on biodiversity conservation that achieving Protected Area (PA) financial sustainability will require

major changes in the way that PA funding is conceptualized, captured and used. With many, if not most, PAs facing funding crises, both in terms of the amount of funds available and how those are used, there is an urgent need to expand and diversify PA financial portfolios, and to ensure that funding reaches the groups and activities essential for biodiversity conservation. A range of innovative financing mechanisms have been developed and implemented to increase funding for PAs. This document aims to review and assess the status of a variety of these mechanisms, the major obstacles and opportunities for their implementation, and the potential for improvement.

gorongosa interactive map: *Natural Resources, Sustainability and Humanity* Angela Mendonca, Ana Cunha, Ranjan Chakrabarti, 2014-11-28 Shortly, this book is the written up-graded version of the topics discussed during the Small Meeting of the 2nd International School Congress: Natural Resources, Sustainability and Humanity, held in Braga, Portugal, 5-8 May 2010 with the diverse participation of scientists, educators and governmental representatives. The Earth hosts an immense ecosystem, colonized by millions of species for billions of years but only for a few tens of thousands of years by humans. Environmental history tells though that it was humankind that shaped the environment as no other species. History, geography, religion and politics among other reasons have differentiated populations with respect to access to safe food and water, education, health, and to space and natural resource utilization. The globalization era of trade, information and communication is shortening distances and increasing overall wealth, but, as is pointed out in this book, it is also contributing to the propagation of diseases, and to the modification or even destruction of native ecosystems by exotic invasive species. Man is the only species that has the perception of its history, evolution, of the consequences of its decisions, and that there is a future ahead. It is also the only species that has the potential to change it. This awareness can be a source of anxiety and contradictory behaviours, but it is also the key to changing attitudes towards the construction of a common sustainable home, by committed education, interdisciplinary approaches, mobilization and empowerment of people and political consonant actions.

gorongosa interactive map: Ecosystems and Human Well-being Joseph Alcamo, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (Program), 2003 Ecosystems and Human Well-Being is the first product of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a four-year international work program designed to meet the needs of decisionmakers for scientific information on the links between ecosystem change and human well-being. The book offers an overview of the project, describing the conceptual framework that is being used, defining its scope, and providing a baseline of understanding that all participants need to move forward. The Millennium Assessment focuses on how humans have altered ecosystems, and how changes in ecosystem services have affected human well-being, how ecosystem changes may affect people in future decades, and what types of responses can be adopted at local, national, or global scales to improve ecosystem management and thereby contribute to human well-being and poverty alleviation. The program was launched by United National Secretary-General Kofi Annan in June 2001, and the primary assessment reports will be released by Island Press in 2005. Leading scientists from more than 100 nations are conducting the assessment, which can aid countries, regions, or companies by: providing a clear, scientific picture of the current sta

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cause natural disasters, and influencing fundamental aspects of life-supporting systems and many other geological processes affecting Planet Earth. As such, it is essential to understand the synergy between the classical geosciences and mathematics, which can provide the methodological tools needed to tackle complex problems in modern geosciences. The development of science and technology, transforming from a descriptive stage to a more quantitative stage, involves qualitative interpretations such as conceptual models that are complemented by quantification, e.g. numerical models, fast dynamic geologic models, deterministic and stochastic models. Due to the increasing complexity of the problems faced by today's geoscientists, joint efforts to establish new conceptual and numerical models and develop new paradigms are called for.

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gorongosa interactive map: Wildlife Tourism Futures Giovanna Bertella, 2020-12-31 This book presents possible future scenarios in wildlife and animal tourism. It offers critically-imagined futures in order to encourage readers to reflect on the possibility of shaping a better future. It will appeal to researchers, students and practitioners in wildlife tourism, environmental studies, sustainability and conservation.

gorongosa interactive map: The Inventor's Secret Suzanne Slade, 2015-09-08 Both Thomas Edison and Henry Ford started off as insatiably curious tinkerers. That curiosity led them to become inventors—with very different results. As Edison invented hit after commercial hit, gaining fame and fortune, Henry struggled to make a single invention (an affordable car) work. Witnessing Thomas's glorious career from afar, a frustrated Henry wondered about the secret to his success. This little-known story is a fresh, kid-friendly way to show how Thomas Edison and Henry Ford grew up to be the most famous inventors in the world—and best friends, too.

gorongosa interactive map: The Business of Tourism J. Christopher Holloway, Claire Humphreys, 2016 The tourism industry is in a constant state of flux, where trends and attitudes are frequently susceptible to outside influences, including factors such as technological and economic change. The Business of Tourism by Chris Holloway and Claire Humphreys is the ideal textbook to help readers not only understand these new changes but look at them with a critical eye and predict future trends. This book is an essential text for students of tourism management or travel and tourism. The historical context is combined with background theory and research, plus up-to-date international case studies. It examines in detail the tourism product, its impacts and the nature of the tourist, to provide the reader with a comprehensive understanding of the management of this important global industry. The result is a practical and relevant text for any student wishing to work in one of the many diverse sectors of the tourism industry.

gorongosa interactive map: Statistics for Data Science and Policy Analysis Azizur Rahman, 2021-04-01 This book brings together the best contributions of the Applied Statistics and Policy Analysis Conference 2019. Written by leading international experts in the field of statistics, data science and policy evaluation. This book explores the theme of effective policy methods through the use of big data, accurate estimates and modern computing tools and statistical modelling.

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