

Haiti The Reforestation Project

Is it possible to change the world, or at least some part of it? Mountain Majesty: The History of CODEP Haiti Where Sustainable Agricultural Development Works takes an in-depth look at a unique organization that has improved the lives of thousands of rural Haitians through sustainable agricultural development. Together, Jack and Evelyn Hanna embarked on their dream retirement. They outfitted a boat to cruise the Caribbean islands and planned to do volunteer work where they could. But a chance encounter with a desperate Barbadian woman challenged their assumptions and ultimately changed the course of countless lives from another island in the region. Rural Haitian kids often go hungry. They wear tattered clothing and have no shoes. Many people suffer from malnutrition and severe poverty. Hurricanes, floods, deforestation and soil erosion, coupled with political instability, high unemployment and a lack of infrastructure conspire to prevent them from being able to grow enough food to feed their families. In Haiti's Cormier Valley, Jack saw the terrain - huge patches of completely barren land no trees, huge gullies, no soil incapable of sustaining life, plant or animal - and recognized that the only way to help the people of the Cormier Valley was to address the whole watershed area through sustainable agriculture. CODEP was brought to life by the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), working with local Haitians and NGOs. They

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embarked on an ambitious reforestation and erosion control project to ultimately improve the economic conditions for rural Haitians in the Cormier Valley. Sustainable agricultural development is challenging work, but locals saw first-hand just what it could do for their community. They dug ditches and bolstered mountainsides. They germinated, grew and planted trees. They overcame interference from goats, insects and embargos. They upgraded infrastructure and slowly secured additional land for planting. CODEP has encouraged responsible ecological stewardship and reaping the benefits of long-term rewards. Their project solutions are more attractive than the common practice of cutting down trees for charcoal and some quick cash. As a result, CODEP is one of the more successful agricultural development projects in Haiti, and possibly in the world. Nowadays, beautiful fruit trees grow in the forest shade and the people of Cormier Valley are healthier than ever before. *Mountain Majesty: The History of CODEP Haiti Where Sustainable Agricultural Development Works* documents this fascinating change from environmental degradation to habitat redemption, where environmental rehabilitation led to the restoration of human dignity. A deeply personal story, *Mountain Majesty* profiles leaders and participants like the Haitians Edvy and Nwèl and project architects Jack and Rodney, exploring their lives, motivations and actions. It also addresses the management issues that non-profits and church mission projects often face. How can we really help the people we want to help? How do we secure more funding? How do we ensure

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stakeholder participation? How can we identify and develop local leaders? How do we adequately set goals and measure progress? How can we keep donors happy? How do we balance competing interests? How do we keep moving forward when the founder leaves? How do we ensure sustainability? These are some of the questions that keep nonprofits awake at night, and some of the lessons offered by this book.

This dissertation presents seven years of research on creating agroforestry systems for ecological and economic benefits in Haiti, where strong population pressures combined with poor resource management have resulted in severe deforestation. I examined effects of aggregated vs. intermixed spatial arrangements on competitive interactions between slow growing (*Cedrela odorata* and *Swietenia mahogani*) and fast growing (*Delonix regia*) saplings. After three years, all species showed significantly greater growth in intermixed spatial arrangements, and *Cedrela odorata* showed improved survivorship. Benefits of intermixed arrangements were significant even when pairing fast and slow-growing species, and demonstrate the importance of fine scale spatial structure in planting design. I also explored whether remnant adult trees may act as 'nurse trees' and improve the performance of planted saplings of *C. odorata*, *S. mahogani* and *D. regia*. Adult trees increased survivorship, reduced drought deciduousness, and accelerated seasonal growth onset phenology in planted seedlings. *Cedrela odorata* showed benefits of association with adult trees within a 10 m radius, while drought-tolerant *S. mahogani* and *D. regia*

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showed benefits up to 30 m away, perhaps due to wind- or sun- sheltering microclimatic effects. Adult trees should be considered as potential establishment nuclei for dry forest restoration projects, and even few remnant trees may improve restoration success. Finally I used monitoring data from 299 community-based reforestation plots planted with 24 dry forest species from 2007-2008 (~30,000 saplings). I examined the association between sapling survival and topographical, climatic, and landscape level predictors as well as variables related to restoration techniques. The total number of surviving saplings was strongly correlated with more mesic microclimates, including sites with higher precipitation in dry months, northern exposures, and sites containing more adult 'nurse' trees. The results support the reforestation best practices of building micro-catchments and planting reforestation plots with diverse mixes of sapling species. Human community association and year effects were also highly significant. This dissertation research can inform management decisions on where and how to strategically invest in reforestation in Haiti and similar degraded areas, and provide a model for the use of project-based monitoring and evaluation to improve reforestation strategies.

The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United

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States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)
New Vistas in Agroforestry

Foreign assistance and related programs appropriations for 1987

Report on the Committee Delegation Mission to the Caribbean Basin and Recommendations to Improve the Effectiveness of the Caribbean Basin Initiative

For Whom the Dogs Spy

Oh, for the Love of Haiti!

Charcoal in Haiti

After supporting Préval as the indispensable President of Haiti, the United States and France grew increasingly antagonistic to him and were bent on preventing the election of his handpicked successor, Jude Célestin. In fact, Seitenfus reveals that this antagonism reached the point where the Core Group led by Mulet attempted to remove Préval from office and send him into exile. Had it not been for the intervention of Seitenfus himself, Préval might well have had in Mulet's words "to leave the presidency and abandon Haiti." While the Core group failed to carry this gross and illegal coup, it nonetheless succeeded in creating a process that changed the results of the first round of the presidential elections and opened the way to Martelly's election in the second round. Seitenfus' explosive revelations are of great significance and deserve to be known by a wide audience. In addition, Seitenfus expands the thoughts he initially developed in an interview published in December 2010 that was highly

critical of the international intervention in Haiti and that ultimately led to his firing by the OAS. Haiti: International Dilemmas and Failures shows convincingly that the intervention has been a failure. It has not contributed to any significant economic development, it has failed to stabilize the democratic transition, and it has a deeply flawed record on establishing the institutions required for a secure environment. He also makes the case that the agreements signed between the Haitian government and the UN allowing MINUSTAH to take control of the country were illegal; they lacked the endorsement of Haiti's president, and were thus unconstitutional. Seitenfus is not only critical of the foreign community; he has harsh words for the behavior of Haiti's venal political class and predatory elite. While he has good things to say about Préval, he is right in condemning his anarchic disdain for institutions and his slow and hesitant reaction to the earthquake. Préval was no dictator and probably did more for national reconciliation than any other Haitian leader, but he lacked a sense of purpose to guide the country in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake. In conclusion, Seitenfus has written a provocative and most persuasive and detailed account of the travail of the foreign occupation of Haiti. It will attract a wide audience; "Haitianists," academics and professionals studying international relations, humanitarian interventions, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the UN will be interested in Haiti: International Dilemmas and Failures.

Seitenfus has thus written an important and critical book that will become a must read for anyone interested in Haiti, development, and humanitarian interventions. He shows persuasively that the type of foreign assistance that Haiti has been receiving does more harm than good. I am convinced that Haiti: International Dilemmas and Failures will be a major reference in Haitianist circles for a long time to come; it is an eloquent challenge to the prevailing system of foreign assistance and imperial interference. It is the work of a brave man and real humanist. July 21 2020 Robert Fatton Jr. Julia Cooper Professor of Politics Department of Politics University of Virginia Historical Dictionary of Haiti, Second Edition contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has more than 600 cross-referenced entries on important personalities as well as aspects of the country's politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

Practical and insightful, CLASSIC READINGS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY is a concise, inexpensive, and accessible reader that presents core historical and contemporary works that have been instrumental in shaping anthropological thought and research over the past decades. Carefully edited by author Dr. Gary Ferraro, the text includes classic readings from the disciplines of cultural anthropology and linguistics. Selected from scholarly works on the basis of their enduring themes and contributions to the discipline, these eminently

relevant selections enable you to further explore anthropological perspectives on such key topics as culture; language and communication; ecology and economics; marriage and family; gender; politics and social control; supernatural beliefs; and issues of culture change. By providing this wide array of classic reading on foundational topics, this book delivers an excellent introduction to the field of cultural anthropology and the contributions it makes to understanding the world around us. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, second session

Why Haiti Needs New Narratives

The Greening of Aid

A National Assessment of Charcoal Production and Consumption Trends

The History of CODEP Haiti Where Sustainable Agricultural Development Works (Vol 3)

There Is No More Haiti

In the aftermath of January's horrific earthquake, the world's attention is focused on Haiti. In this full narrative history of the Caribbean nation, historian Philippe Girard offers insight into Haiti's complex and layered past, showing that its current state as the poorest country in the western hemisphere was not inevitable. This highly readable and accessible history takes the reader back two hundred years to a time when

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Haiti was so prosperous it was known as the Pearl of the Antilles. Haiti was the only country in the Americas to pull off a successful slave revolution, yet today its survival is completely dependent on foreign aid. As all eyes turn to watch what happens to Haiti, author Girard provides the necessary context for envisioning its future - including a detailed account of the quake's consequences, an assessment of the benefit and cost of an American intervention, and commentary on what Haiti must do to rebuild for a brighter future.

In the decade following the end of the Cold War the United States undertook several nation-building missions around the globe, most of which have failed. We said we'd bring order to Somalia, but we left chaos. We went to Haiti to restore democracy, but left tyranny. We intervened in Kosovo to create a multiethnic democracy, but we may become embroiled in renewed strife and bloodshed. This extremely timely book cuts through the excuses and uncovers the causes of Washington's pattern of failure.

In an "eye-opening memoir" (People) "as beautiful as it is discomfiting" (The New Yorker), award-winning writer Apricot Irving untangles her youth on a missionary compound in Haiti. Apricot Irving grew up as a missionary's daughter in Haiti. Her father was an agronomist, a man who hiked alone into the deforested hills to preach the gospel of trees. Her mother and sisters spent their

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days in the confines of the hospital compound they called home. As a child, this felt like paradise to Irving; as a teenager, it became a prison. Outside of the walls of the missionary enclave, Haiti was a tumult of bugle-call bus horns and bicycles that jangled over hard-packed dirt, road blocks and burning tires triggered by political upheaval, the clatter of rain across tin roofs, and the swell of voices running ahead of the storm. Poignant and explosive, Irving weaves a portrait of a missionary family that is unflinchingly honest: her father's unswerving commitment to his mission, her mother's misgivings about his loyalty, the brutal history of colonization. Drawing from research, interviews, and journals—her parents' as well as her own—this memoir in many voices evokes a fractured family finding their way to kindness through honesty. Told against the backdrop of Haiti's long history of intervention, it grapples with the complicated legacy of those who wish to improve the world, while bearing witness to the defiant beauty of an undefeated country. A lyrical meditation on trees and why they matter, loss and privilege, love and failure. The Gospel of Trees is a "lush, emotional debut...A beautiful memoir that shows how a family altered by its own ambitious philanthropy might ultimately find hope in their faith and love for each other, and for Haiti." (Publishers Weekly, starred review).

Development Anthropology

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The Gospel of Trees

Haitians

Fool's Errands

Classic Readings in Cultural Anthropology

Mountain Majesty

This new approach to the study of multiculturalism focuses on its applications to science and technology. It explores new studies that describe the role of culture and power in the making of theories, facts and machines.

Comparative Tree Planting Strategies Impact and Application in Haiti

“This book is a great piece of history . . .

After reading my uncle’s book, I feel just like I was an apple and he was my Big Tree” (Wyclef Jean). When the 2010 earthquake struck Haiti, the former Haitian ambassador to the United States Raymond Joseph rushed back to his beloved country. Inspired to help the people recover, he ran for president against a field of candidates that included two well-known Haitian pop stars—his nephew Wyclef Jean, and the eventual winner Michel Martelly. But even in defeat, he knew that Haiti’s still-struggling democracy was already being corrupted at its core, and the world must be told. Now Joseph, who served four presidents, offers an insider’s account of Haitian politics. He explores the country’s unfolding democracy and unearths the hidden stories of Haiti’s cruel dictators, focusing on the tyranny of François “Papa Doc” Duvalier, who used voodoo

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legends to bewitch the country into fearing him. In this decades-spanning “engrossing memoir,” Ambassador Raymond Joseph challenges the common misconceptions of Haiti, its history, and its place in world affairs (Dimitry Elias Léger). But he also warns readers about Haiti’s current political leaders’ attempts to impose a new dictatorship. It is his hope that Haiti can right itself despite the destruction it has suffered at the hands of man and nature, from within and without.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

Haiti: From the Duvalier Dictatorships to the Earthquake, Four Presidents, and Beyond
Annual Progress Report

Watershed Management in Haiti

Congressional Record

This volume is a collection of 31 multi-authored, rigorously peer-reviewed chapters on different aspects of agroforestry, produced as a compendium on the occasion of the 1st World Congress of Agroforestry, June 2004. Its content includes a tropical-temperate mix of topics, which is a rare feature of a publication of this nature. Several of the chapters are on topics that have not been discussed or described much in agroforestry literature. A third feature is that some of the authors, though well known in their own disciplinary areas, are somewhat new to agroforestry; the perceptions and outlooks of these scholars who are relatively uninfluenced by the past happenings in agroforestry gives a whole new dimension to agroforestry and broadens the scope of the subject. Finally, rather than just reviewing and summarizing past work, most chapters take the extra effort in attempting to

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outline the next steps. Agroforestry stands to gain enormously from the infusion of these new and different ideas and bold initiatives, thus making the title "New Vistas" quite justifiable. In this book, I tell you of my experiences in Haiti over the past thirty years. Some of my stories are humorous, many are sad. However, all are true. I will also introduce you to a number of interesting individuals that I met along the way. Unfortunately, I did not keep written notes of all of my encounters, so there may be some factual errors, for which I apologize in advance. I should also inform you as to what this book is not. It is not: 1) presented in chronological order; 2) a detailed history of the organization - H.E.A.R.T.; 3) an attempt to tell the story of the evolution of Hope for Haiti, Inc.; or 4) anything, but my personal experiences and opinions. I hope that you enjoy my tales!

"This original introduction to cultural anthropology is a textbook like no other. Structured more as a narrative rather than a compendium of facts about cultures and concepts, it invites students to think of anthropology as a series of stories that emerge from cultural encounters in particular times and places. These moments of encounter are illustrated with reference to both classic and contemporary ethnographic examples-from Coming of Age in Samoa to Coming of Age in Second Life-allowing readers to grasp anthropology's sometimes problematic past, while still capturing the excitement and potential of the discipline. The second edition has been updated throughout with fresh ethnographic examples, and features a new introduction, and two new chapters - one on economic anthropology and exchange, and one on health and medicine. As well, an end-of-book Glossary has been added for quick reference. The result is a more streamlined book that offers thorough coverage but is manageable to teach."--

Annual Report to the President and to the Congress for Fiscal

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Year ...

Haiti, Country Environmental Profile

The Effects of Plant Spatial Arrangement and Landscape Characteristics on the Establishment of Saplings in Community-managed Agroforestry in Haiti

hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Ninety-ninth Congress, second session

Comparative Tree Planting Strategies

Humanitarian Conditions in Haiti

In 1981 I was asked by some DePauw University students to serve as faculty adviser for a group planning to work in rural Haiti during the nearly month-long interim term. I accepted the offer for several reasons. I had enjoyed being the faculty adviser for two previous work projects in Guatemala and Jamaica. I had found the experience was educationally valuable for undergraduates, and I could use it to enhance classroom learning during the semester. In addition, the experience of living and working in a radically different environment was intellectually stimulating for me as a social scientist interested in welfare economics. Finally, because such volunteer projects were rare in the early 1980s, I realized the opportunity should not be passed up. It was a chance to see a part of the world I had heard of but knew little or nothing about except from accounts found in newspaper and magazine articles. "Explores the geography, history, government, economy, people, and culture of Haiti"--Provided by publisher.

The 2010 earthquake brought the extreme

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vulnerability of Haiti into international focus. Seemingly caught in an endless cycle of social unrest and natural disaster, the country has effectively become a ward of the international community. At the heart of Haiti's protracted struggle have been poor governance, insecurity and environmental degradation. Environmental degradation has been targeted by interventions ranging from local grassroots efforts to top-down-implemented national initiatives. Two of the most established approaches to tree planting in Haiti are reforestation and agroforestry. As part of a field practicum for the Masters of Sustainable Development Practice (MDP) program, two examples of these approaches, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and by the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), were studied. This paper reviews the impact and application of these different programs, and discusses their contributions to a comprehensive solution to Haiti's environmental vulnerability. In closing, the paper highlights key lessons learned from the evaluations and their relevancy for environmental programming: touching on issues of project design, paid and voluntary labor as well as sustainability of activities.

Important Trees of Haiti

America's Recent Encounters with Nation Building

Between Life and Death in Port-au-Prince

Republic of Haiti

The STAB Experience

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Sustainable livelihoods in practice

A widely cited report from 1979 suggested that existing wood supplies in Haiti would be enough to meet increasing charcoal demand until around the year 2000, but that ongoing charcoal production could result in an environmental 'apocalypse' (Voltaire 1979, 21, 23) The prediction that wood supplies in Haiti would be exhausted by 2000 was also supported by a report on trends emerging from early remote sensing analyses of aerial photographs spanning from 1956 to 1978, for three different locations in Haiti (Cohen 1984, v-iv). And yet, some 40 years later, Haitians continue to produce large quantities of charcoal despite these dire predictions to the contrary. The estimations and subsequent extrapolations presented here are conservative, using midrange estimates on a number of variables, including charcoal bag carrying capacities for different-sized vehicles in the classificatory typology, an average weight assumption for charcoal bags, and the utilization of annual extrapolation methods (for Port-au-Prince and all of Haiti) based on extending data sampled during representative low and peak periods of charcoal production to corresponding low and peak seasons across the entire year. This research provides

targeted answers to a narrow set of research questions, helping to fill an important information gap in Haiti. Most notably, the total volume of charcoal moving into Port-au-Prince has implications on the total required volume of primary production of biomass for charcoal and the total value of the charcoal value chains, demonstrating the magnitude of importance of charcoal production for Haiti. These two up-to-date figures may inform policy decisions for development and government programming related to landscape management, reforestation, tree planting, agroforestry, and agricultural projects in Haiti.

A new edition of the only stand-alone guidebook on Haiti available, fully updated and with expanded content reflecting Haiti's recent tourism expansion, and packed with practical information covering everything from accommodation, eateries and travel routes to wildlife and 'Vodou'. A comprehensive section on birdwatching and insightful information on Haiti's rich artistic and musical heritage ensure birdwatchers and cultural enthusiasts are well catered for. Paul Clammer discusses the medicinal merits of Haitian rum, how to catch a Port-au-Prince taptap (bus) and how to check into the Graham Greene suite of the Hotel

Oloffson. This new edition includes even more information on living in Haiti, more festivals - from local fêtes to big celebrations - and coverage of new tourism developments at the Citadelle, Haiti's only UNESCO World Heritage Site. Also covered are details of other new museums either under refurbishment or soon to open. Sharing the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, Haiti is culturally the most African of Caribbean countries, and one that is largely unknown to visitors, except through popular clichés of aid dependency and Vodou culture. An early pioneer of Caribbean tourism, since the earthquake of 2010 it has been slowly repositioning itself as an exciting new travel destination. Visitors will find historical sites to explore, such as the World Heritage-listed Citadelle (the largest fortress in the Americas), hidden beaches, and a proud people rebuilding their country and ready to welcome visitors once more. The development of poor countries has so often meant the export of Northern technology for ambitious schemes designed to make money the latest giant dam, oil refinery, logging process or pesticide factory. But such 'aid' has frequently been ecologically destructive and its crippling cost has ended up making life immeasurably

worse for those it was supposed to help. Using examples from Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, Central and South America, this book shows there are forms of development that allow people to control their own resources while improving their condition and enhancing their environment. The 33 case studies from agriculture, fishing and industry were commissioned by the International Institute for Environment and Development from people closely involved in the projects, with overviews by Robert Chambers, John Michael Kramer, Marilyn Carr, David Butcher and Yves Cabannes. Originally published in 1988

Review of Factors Affecting U.S. Diplomatic and Assistance Relations with Haiti

An Interim Report on Influences of Inoculation with Nitrogen-fixing Symbionts on Reforestation Efforts in Haiti

Science and Technology in a Multicultural World

A Compendium for 1st World Congress of Agroforestry, 2004

Bwa Yo

A Post-Quake Chronicle

This paper focuses on Haiti's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and 2014–2016 Three-Year Investment Program. The Haiti Strategic Development Plan presents the new framework for the planning, programming, and management of Haitian development, the vision and the

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strategic guidelines for the country's development, and the four major work areas to be implemented to ensure the recovery and development of Haiti. The Three-Year Investment Program, 2014–2016 (PTI 2014–2016) concerns implementation of the Strategic Plan for Development of Haiti and more specifically implementation of the government's priorities for the period.

This is not just another book about crisis in Haiti. This book is about what it feels like to live and die with a crisis that never seems to end. It is about the experience of living amid the ruins of ecological devastation, economic collapse, political upheaval, violence, and humanitarian disaster. It is about how catastrophic events and political and economic forces shape the most intimate aspects of everyday life. In this gripping account, anthropologist Greg Beckett offers a stunning ethnographic portrait of ordinary people struggling to survive in Port-au-Prince in the twenty-first century. Drawing on over a decade of research, *There Is No More Haiti* builds on stories of death and rebirth to powerfully reframe the narrative of a country in crisis. It is essential reading for anyone interested in Haiti today.

Winner of the Haitian Studies Association Excellence in Scholarship Award (2015) Mainstream news coverage of the catastrophic earthquake of January 12, 2010, reproduced longstanding narratives of Haiti and stereotypes of Haitians. Cognizant that this Haiti, as it exists in the public sphere, is a rhetorically and

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graphically incarcerated one, the feminist anthropologist and performance artist Gina Athena Ulysse embarked on a writing spree that lasted over two years. As an ethnographer and a member of the diaspora, Ulysse delivers critical cultural analysis of geopolitics and daily life in a series of dispatches, op-eds and articles on post-quake Haiti. Her complex yet singular aim is to make sense of how the nation and its subjects continue to negotiate sovereignty and being in a world where, according to a Haitian saying, tout moun se moun, men tout moun pa menm (All people are human, but all humans are not the same). This collection contains thirty pieces, most of which were previously published in and on Haitian Times, Huffington Post, Ms Magazine, Ms Blog, NACLA, and other print and online venues. The book is trilingual (English, Kreyòl, and French) and includes a foreword by award-winning author and historian Robin D.G. Kelley.

Haiti

Impact and Application in Haiti

Hearing Before the Select Committee on Hunger, House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, Second Session, Hearing Held in Washington, DC, June 11, 1992

Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress

The Tumultuous History - From Pearl of the Caribbean to Broken Nation

The Cultural Politics of Facts and Artifacts

“Students will really appreciate this book.

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It has a rare combination of humor, clarity, exceptional writing, and, above all, a precision in outlining skills and knowledge for practice. As a professional, I learned much that will be useful to me.” –Alexander M. Ervin, University of Saskatchewan “At last, a textbook on development anthropology that is comprehensive, clearly written, and up-to-date! Nolan provides an exceptionally useful framework for analyzing development projects, carefully illustrated with mini-case studies.” –Linda Stone, Washington State University “Nolan’s book should be a backpack staple for the practitioner of grassroots development.” –Jan Knippers Black, Monterey Institute of International Studies

Development Anthropology is a detailed examination of anthropology’s many uses in international development projects. Written from a practitioner’s standpoint and containing numerous examples and case studies, the book provides students with a comprehensive overview of what development anthropologists do, how they do it, and what problems they encounter in their work. The book outlines the evolution of both applied anthropology and international development and their involvement with each other throughout the latter half of the twentieth century. It focuses on how development projects work and how anthropology is used in project design, implementation, and evaluation. The final section of the book considers how both development and

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anthropology must change in order to become more effective. An appendix provides practical advice to students considering a career in development anthropology.

Forestry Activities and Deforestation

Problems in Developing Countries

Historical Dictionary of Haiti

Hearings, Reports and Prints of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs

Stories of Culture and Place

Foreign assistance legislation for fiscal year 1981

Migration And Diaspora