

- Pros: helps 20,000 farmers as they earn 74 euros average per annum per household. Cons: does not provide a reliable source of food, does not last the whole year

3.) Food Aid:

- Aid given by wealthy governments and non-government organisations
- Keeps people alive in the short term as HICs give food to LICs where the government cannot provide for the poor
- Does not prevent desertification or reverse desertification

4.) The 'Great Green Wall':

- 15km wide and 7600km long belt of trees across the southern fringe of the Sahara desert with an aim to restore the biodiversity and vegetation and to prevent the desert from spreading
- The trees intercept the wind and rain, hence preventing wind and soil erosion. They also anchor down nearby soil
- The desert is no longer spreading to the south as much, however it is costly and will take a long time

•Define deforestation:

- The felling and clearance of forested lands by humans

•Causes of deforestation:

1.) Commercial Agriculture:

- Accounts for 40% of forest lost in the world
- Involves clearing forests for cropland, pasture and tree plantations

2.) Cattle Ranching:

- e.g. Boa Vista, northern Brazil
- There is a global increase in the demand for food, so ranchers have demanded trees to be cut down to make space for pasture and to feed for livestock

3.) Palm Oil Production:

- e.g. Indonesia's Central Kalimantan province
- The global demand for palm oil has increased as it is a cheap raw material for products such as cooking oil, cereals and cosmetics
- Palm oil trees are being cut down, as well as forests being cut down to make space for more palm oil trees to be planted

4.) Mining:

- e.g. Indonesia's rainforested Papua province
- Many forested areas are rich in minerals, which are needed, and so they are vulnerable to deforestation e.g. The Congo Basin contains reserves of gold
- Trees are cleared to make space for the mine, and also mining may use sizeable amounts of timber or charcoal, contributing to forest degradation through direct use and localised population expansion

•Consequences of deforestation:

1.) Loss of biodiversity:

- Habitats for animals, birds and insects are destroyed, alongside a wide variety of medicinal plants

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 4 of 10