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PERSPECTIVE Promoting Geodiversity Workshop - Session 1 Community Power Building as Community Resiliency Resilient, inclusive, and healthy communities: Agri-Food Marketing \u0026 Chain Management Richard Heinberg - Real Community Resilience 2020 - 2040 2/4/21 Building Resilience through Partnerships Lessons in Climate Resilience: What Can We Learn from *Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities? Wetlands and* Disaster Resilience - Leveraging Ecosystem Services for Community Preparedness Community Biodiversity Management **Promoting Resilience**

The Western Indian Ocean region has declared 143* marine and coastal areas as protected – an area covering 553,163 square kilometers, representing 7 percent of the total Exclusive Economic Page 5/32

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Use Series of S kilometers as protected, a 63% jump since 2015 South Africa is stepping up investment for its wildlife and biodiversity sectors thanks to a grant of \$8.9 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Catalyzing Financing and Capacity for ...

South Africa Invests in Biodiversity to Promote Rural Development and Conservation

By Michael R. Bloomberg, Saleemul Hug, and Agnes Kalibata DHAKA/NEW YORK — The global race to achieve net-zero greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions ... Page 6/32

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Management Promoting Resilience And The
Conservation Of Plant Genetic Resources

The race to sustainable abundance
The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA) of
Malaysia and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) concluded
the Third ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity, which was held
online amid ...

Third ASEAN Conference on Biodiversity: ASEAN looks to greener investments, nature-based solutions for better future Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Eastern Caribbean island nation, famed for its beautiful landscapes, pristine white-sand beaches and temperate climate, attracted around a million tourists each ...

Cleantech Entrepreneurs Driving a Green Recovery in Barbados
A new report highlights the urgency for central banks and financial supervisors to act on the risk of unprecedented nature loss. With biodiversity loss not only compounding climate-related risks but a ...

Central banks and financial supervisors urgently need to act on nature-related risk, warns new WWF report

Still a work in progress, the Global Biodiversity Framework will ultimately advance to UN Convention on Biological Diversity's COP15 for consideration by 196 member parties 21 targets, 10 'milestones' ...

New Global Framework for Managing Nature Through 2030: 1st Page 8/32

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Fauna & Flora International (FFI) views mangrove protection and restoration as an integral part of our global efforts to reverse biodiversity loss and combat climate change, twin challenges that are ...

Root and branch reform – Protecting and restoring the world's mangrove forests

Under an updated protected forest area decree, Laos' Department of Forestry is developing partnerships to sustainably finance and improve planning in coordination with local communities.

Laos reinforces protected forest area management
The partnership aims to continue to restore productive landscapes,

Page 9/32

boost the economic development of communities that have been impacted by COVID-19, conserve water resources in watersheds, and ...

Fresh Del Monte and GIZ Strengthen Partnership to Further Promote Sustainability in Costa Rica and Guatemala, With Goal to Duplicate in Other Regions

A probe report recommends nature-based solutions such as planting trees to remediate the greenhouse gas emissions from the disaster.

In Assam, biodiversity loss due to the Baghjan oil blowout could take at least a decade to recover

The Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF), an ecological think tank and advocacy organisation, has called on smallholder Page 10/32

farmers to boycott continuous propagation of Genetically Modified Organisms ... Agricultural Biodiversity

Group asks Nigerian farmers to protect crop biodiversity, boycott GMO seeds

It added that "the project will also invest in improved management of natural resources, including forestry, fisheries, biodiversity and soil, and will adopt community-driven and climate-sensitive ...

Mozambique: Resilience Project Receives World Bank Support
To recover from the economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic,
promote economic growth and conserve biodiversity, the report
recommends ... carbon sequestration, resilience in the face of
climate ...

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Banking on Protected Areas: Promoting Sustainable Protected Area Tourism to Benefit Local Communities

A group of women farmers in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, weaves and sells uniquely Filipino handicrafts—bags, wallets, hats, baskets, food trays and lampshades—using the dried nito vine. The ...

Lake Sebu women farmers boost income from biodiversity-friendly livelihood

Hedgerow management ... The project will seek to implement biodiversity actions on host farms within the Kerry Social Farming (KSF) Network, a locally-led, community-based, shared service that

Funding to promote biodiversity on farms across Munster
Long-term monitoring of the region is crucial to understanding the
nature of ecosystem resilience and recovery to mitigate the impacts
of similar disasters.

Biodiversity Affected by Baghjan Disaster Will Take a Decade to Recover: Report

Nghitila said Namibia will continue to protect and conserve biodiversity and promote a biodiversity-based economy in protected areas, conservancies and community forests because Namibia's tourism ...

Namibia Marks International Action Day for Biodiversity
FFI is working to promote ecological resilience by reducing direct
Page 13/32

pressures on the marine environment through the introduction of community fisheries management measures and work to reduce the ...

The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are issues that have been high on the policy agenda since the first Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. As part of efforts to implement in situ conservation, a methodology referred to as community biodiversity management (CBM) has been developed by those engaged in this arena. CBM contributes to the empowerment of farming communities to manage their biological resources and make informed decisions on the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity. This book is the first to set out a clear overview of CBM as a methodology for meeting Page 14/32

socio-environmental changes. CBM is shown to be a key strategy that promotes community resilience, and contributes to the conservation of plant genetic resources. The authors present the underlying concepts and theories of CBM as well as its methodology and practices, and introduce case studies primarily from Brazil, Ethiopia, France, India, and Nepal. Contributors include farmers, leaders of farmers' organizations, professionals from conservation and development organizations, students and scientists. The book offers inspiration to all those involved in the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity within livelihood development and presents ideas for the implementation of farmers' rights. The wide collection of experiences illustrates the efforts made by communities throughout the world to cope with change while using diversity and engaging in learning processes. It links

these grassroots efforts with debates in policy arenas as a means to respond to the unpredictable changes, such as climate change, that communities face in sustaining their livelihoods.

Farmers have developed a range of agricultural practices to sustainably use and maintain a wide diversity of crop species in many parts of the world. This book documents good practices innovated by farmers and collects key reviews on good practices from global experts, not only from the case study countries but also from Brazil, China and other parts of Asia and Latin America. A good practice for diversity is defined as a system, organization or process that, over time and space, maintains, enhances and creates crop genetic diversity, and ensures its availability to and from farmers and other users. Drawing on experiences from a UNEP-

GEF project on "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wild and Cultivated Tropical Fruit Tree Diversity for Promoting Livelihoods, Food Security and Ecosystem Services", with case studies from India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, the authors show how methods for identifying good practices are still evolving and challenges in scaling-up remain. They identify key principles effective as a strategy for mainstreaming good practice into development efforts. Few books draw principles and lessons learned from good practices. This book fills this gap by combining good practices from the research project on tropical fruit trees with chapters from external experts to broaden its scope and relevance.

Community seed banks first appeared towards the end of the 1980s, established with the support of international and national non-Page 17/32

governmental organizations. This book is the first to provide a global review of their development and includes a wide range of case studies. Countries that pioneered various types of community seed banks include Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Philippines and Zimbabwe. In the North, a particular type of community seed bank emerged known as a seed-savers network. Such networks were first established in Australia, Canada, the UK and the USA before spreading to other countries. Over time, the number and diversity of seed banks has grown. In Nepal, for example, there are now more than 100 self-described community seed banks whose functions range from pure conservation to commercial seed production. In Brazil, community seed banks operate in various regions of the country. Surprisingly, despite 25 years of history and the rapid growth in number, organizational

diversity and geographical coverage of community seed banks, recognition of their roles and contributions has remained scanty. The book reviews their history, evolution, experiences, successes and failures (and reasons why), challenges and prospects. It fills a significant gap in the literature on agricultural biodiversity and conservation, and their contribution to food sovereignty and security.

Plant diversity sustains all animal life, and the genetic diversity within plants underpins global food security. This text provides a practical and theoretical introduction to the strategies and actions to adopt for conserving plant genetic variation, as well as explaining how humans can exploit this diversity for sustainable development. Notably readable, it initially offers current knowledge on the Page 19/32

characterization and evaluation of plant genetic resources. The authors then discuss strategies from in situ and ex situ conservation to crop breeding, exploring how these can be used to improve food security in the face of increasing agrobiodiversity loss, human population growth and climate change. Each chapter draws on examples from the literature or the authors' research and includes further reading references. Containing other useful features such as a glossary, it is invaluable for professionals and undergraduate and graduate students in plant sciences, ecology, conservation, genetics and natural resource management.

Sustainable Food and Agriculture: An Integrated Approach is the first book to look at the imminent threats to sustainable food security through a cross-sectoral lens. As the world faces food Page 20/32

supply challenges posed by the declining growth rate of agricultural productivity, accelerated deterioration of quantity and quality of natural resources that underpin agricultural production, climate change, and hunger, poverty and malnutrition, a multi-faced understanding is key to identifying practical solutions. This book gives stakeholders a common vision, concept and methods that are based on proven and widely agreed strategies for continuous improvement in sustainability at different scales. While information on policies and technologies that would enhance productivity and sustainability of individual agricultural sectors is available to some extent, literature is practically devoid of information and experiences for countries and communities considering a comprehensive approach (cross-sectoral policies, strategies and technologies) to SFA. This book is the first effort to fill this gap,

providing information on proven options for enhancing urces productivity, profitability, equity and environmental sustainability of individual sectors and, in addition, how to identify opportunities and actions for exploiting cross-sectoral synergies. Provides proven options of integrated technologies and policies, helping new programs identify appropriate existing programs Presents mechanisms/tools for balancing trade-offs and proposes indicators to facilitate decision-making and progress measurement Positions a comprehensive and informed review of issues in one place for effective education, comparison and evaluation

This book addresses some key strategic questions related to agriculture in the context of major contemporary developments and emerging challenges in Nepal such as the changing role of Page 22/32

agriculture with economic growth, structural transformation in reducing poverty, improving nutritional outcomes, and addressing the challenges of climate change. The book also suggests policy measures to improve the delivery of critical inputs and services and ensure the participation of marginal and smallholders in high-value chains. Further, it discusses how the new federal system and governance structure will affect the delivery of agricultural technology and services. The book is divided into five parts. Part I discusses macro-issues in the agriculture sector, while Part II focuses on agricultural productivity growth and its main drivers. The third part explores diversification in the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors by farmers and other rural people for livelihood improvement, while the fourth part deals with agricultural trade and marketing issues, highlighting policy implications and

recommendations in the areas of immediate focus and further research. Lastly, Part V addresses institutions and governance issues, which are vital for agricultural development. In the final chapter, the editors summarize and synthesize the book's main findings and develop a policy agenda for addressing the many challenges faced by the agriculture sector in Nepal, so as to make it more productive, competitive, sustainable, and inclusive. The book offers a rich source of analytical information on various aspects of agricultural development in Nepal and will be of immense value to policymakers, development partners, civil society, students, and those interested in the economic and agricultural development of not only Nepal, but also other developing countries.

The basic concept of this book is to examine the use of innovative Page 24/32

methods augmenting traditional plant breeding towards the development of new crop varieties under different environmental conditions to achieve sustainable food production. This book consists of two volumes: Volume 1 subtitled Breeding, Biotechnology and Molecular Tools and Volume 2 subtitled Agronomic, Abiotic and Biotic Stress Traits. This is Volume 1 which consists of 21 chapters covering domestication and germplasm utilization, conventional breeding techniques and the role of biotechnology. In addition to various biotechnological applications in plant breeding, it includes functional genomics, mutations and methods of detection, and molecular markers. In vitro techniques and their applications in plant breeding are discussed with an emphasis on embryo rescue, somatic cell hybridization and somaclonal variation. Other chapters cover

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Issues In Agricultural Biodiversity
The conservation of crop genetic resources is one of the important elements in efforts to sustainably increase agricultural production in low-income countries, and to guarantee long-term food security, especially for the low-income population groups in these countries. Horticultural crops, as high-value crops, have an important role to play in revitalizing rural economies and can add significantly to national economies. Moreover, horticulture provides more than twice the number of jobs compared to traditional cereal crop production, and the shifting of conventional agriculture towards high-value horticulture has increased employment opportunities in developing countries. To exploit this potential, researchers need a vast array of horticultural genetic resources and information on new

traits. Horticultural crops, which are only a part of PGRFA (Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture), are characterized by a wide and varied range of species. In fact, there are five major horticultural crop groups: fruit and nut crops, vegetables, food legumes, roots and tubers, and lastly the ornamental and medicinal group. In this context, the present book provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of conservation and utilization of horticultural genetic resources, addressing contemporary approaches to conservation in connection with different technologies, including biotechnological approaches as practised in India and in some cases, globally. It includes a brief chapter on the unique nature of horticultural genetic resources, providing a rationale for viewing them as being distinct from field crop genetic resources. Subsequent chapters share insights on protocols for the

conservation of selected horticultural crops ex situ, and focus on the increased need to complement these efforts with in situ conservation approaches. Geospatial tools are also briefly described, emphasizing their utility with regard to mapping and managing resources. The book also explores the wild gene pool in horticulture crops; discusses legal aspects related to horticultural genetic resources and biotechnological aspects; and describes the key aspects of sustainable management and replenishment. Given its scope, the book offers a valuable resource for all horticulturists, graduate students, researchers, policymakers, conservationists, and NGOs engaged in horticulture in particular and biodiversity in general.

The role of farmers as custodians and innovators of plant genetic Page 28/32

diversity that feeds the world population was not formally recognized at the international level until the adoption of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The International Treaty is the first legally binding instrument that recognizes the enormous contribution of local and indigenous communities and farmers worldwide to the development and conservation of crop diversity. This module examines its origins and provisions in the International Treaty and presents some practical activities for the realization of Farmers' Rights. It aims to (i) understand the crucial role of farmers in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture; (ii) describe the evolution of Farmers' Rights up to their recognition by the International Treaty; (iii) explain the components of Article 9 of the International Treaty; (iv) illustrate the

implementation of Article 9 at the national level with practical examples and best practices; and (v) strengthen stakeholders' capacities for implementing Farmers' Rights as reflected in Article 9 of the International Treaty. The realization of Farmers' Rights falls under the responsibility of national governments, and the adoption of measures for the promotion of Farmers' Rights, therefore, remains at the discretion of national authorities. Although there is no binding agreement for the implementation of Farmers' Rights, it is clear that farmers need to be supported to continue their role as stewards of plant genetic diversity in agriculture.

Community seed banks first appeared towards the end of the 1980s, established with the support of international and national non-governmental organizations. This book is the first to provide a Page 30/32

global review of their development and includes a wide range of case studies. Countries that pioneered various types of community seed banks include Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Philippines and Zimbabwe. In the North, a particular type of community seed bank emerged known as a seed-savers network. Such networks were first established in Australia, Canada, the UK and the USA before spreading to other countries. Over time, the number and diversity of seed banks has grown. In Nepal, for example, there are now more than 100 self-described community seed banks whose functions range from pure conservation to commercial seed production. In Brazil, community seed banks operate in various regions of the country. Surprisingly, despite 25 years of history and the rapid growth in number, organizational diversity and geographical coverage of community seed banks,

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