The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture presents the first global assessment of biodiversity for food and agriculture worldwide. Biodiversity for food and agriculture is the diversity of plants, animals and micro-organisms at genetic, species, population and ecosystem levels, present in and around crop, livestock, forest and aquatic production systems. It contributes to food security and nutrition, to rural livelihoods, to poverty reduction, to ecosystem services, and to the achievement of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals.

This year, the FAO/UNEP Biodiversity Series focuses on the role of family farmers as custodians of biodiversity and on the contribution of small-scale food and agriculture systems to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The State of the World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture is a publication of the Joint FAO/UNEP Programme on Reducing Risks of Disasters.
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systems. It is essential to the structure, function and processes of these systems, to livelihoods and food security, and to the supply of a wide range of ecosystem services. It has been critical for farmers, dairy farmers and livestock holders in rural areas and is also pursued by many in urban settings. This volume includes a survey of beekeepers for hundreds of years. Predominantly driven by a participatory, country-driven process, the report draws on information from 91 country reports to provide a description of the roles and importance of biodiversity for food and agriculture, the drivers of change and the actions that can help maintain and improve the state of biodiversity. These country reports are drawn from a diverse range of countries, through including the development of supporting policies, legal frameworks, institutions and capacities. It concludes with a discussion of needs and challenges in the future management of this species and presents recommendations prepared in consultations of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which have focused on the state of genetic resources within particular sectors of food and agriculture.

Experiences from incentive-based forest management are examined for their effects on the livelihoods of local communities. In the second section, country case studies provide a snapshot of REDD+ developments to date and identify design features for REDD+ that would support benefits for forest communities.

The book explores the nutritional systems of indigenous communities around the world through case studies and research findings that cover such issues as food diversity, the traditions linked to this diversity, and how globalization is impacting their overall health. Currently, spatial analysis is becoming more important than ever because enormous volumes of spatial data are available from different sources, such as GPS, Remote Sensing, and others. This book deals with various spatial data, and it will provide comprehensive discussions of spatial analysis, modeling, geographical information systems, and associated environment. Key contributions with empirical case studies from Iran, Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Nepal, and Japan that apply spatial analysis including autocorrelation, fuzzy, voronoi, cellular automata. This book is an excellent tool for anyone interested in spatial analysis and remote sensing techniques are compiled comprehensively. The core value of this book is a variety of states with real-world case discussions in empirical case studies. It provides a multitude of practical applications for these discussions and is used in a number of real-world applications.

Forest degradation as a result of logging, shifting cultivation, agriculture and urban development is a major issue throughout the tropics. It leads to loss in soil fertility, water and it will also focus on few case histories and success stories to encourage the reader to take up beekeeping as a new venture gradually in a phased manner like traditional-nature conservation. Other topics include ensuring the provision of practical techniques in handling and management of bees. It will provide detailed information on good approaches to engage them in beekeeping and will serve as a guide for effective marketing through diversification and value addition of bee products. Nevertheless, marketing techniques are compiled comprehensively. The core value of this book is a wide variety of results with state of the art discussions including empirical case studies. It provides a multitude of practical applications for these discussions and is used in a number of real-world applications.

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This publication provides an overview of the common and unique sustainability elements of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, in terms of natural resource management, access to the market, diet diversity, indigenous peoples' governance systems, and links to traditional knowledge and indigenous languages. While enhancing the learning on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, it will raise awareness on the need to enhance the protection of Indigenous Peoples' food systems as a source of livelihood for the 47 million indigenous inhabitants in the world, while contributing to the Zero Hunger Goal. In addition, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2014-2025) and the UN Food Systems Summit call on the sustainable management of food systems and on the importance of diversifying diets with nutritious foods, while broadening the existing food base and preserving biodiversity.

This is a characteristic of Indigenous Peoples' food systems since decades, which offers a unique contribution to the present book on sustainable food systems and resilience.

In 2020, the FAO Food of Evaluation (OED) backed the FAO Eritrea of the review of the FAO Country Programme. This is the first review of the Eritrea Country Programme.
Programme and covers the Country Programming Framework (CPF) period from 2017 to 2021. The review assessed FAO’s strategic positioning in Eritrea, the programme results and provided strategic recommendations on how FAO can better realign its programme to evolving needs. The review found that while the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Marine Resources fully participated in the formulation of the CPF, the Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment’s participation was limited. Overall, the results are unequal across the three priority areas of the CPF. The review makes thirteen recommendations. This includes FAO enhancing its cooperation with the Ministry of Marine Resources and the Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment. More specifically, both ministries should also be involved in the preparation of the next CPF.

There is, in principle, no difference between the farm and the garden - same crop care, the value of soil nutrients, the strategic use of water and the knowledge that comes from planting, transplanting, pruning and harvesting that best suits the productivity of the plants. Gardens feed people and their livestock, and provide the basis for a regular and reliable source of goods for sales at local markets. Changing weather patterns help with rotations, with the control of pests and diseases, with nutrient recycling and with the provision of employment and income.