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Through generations of innovation and experiment, smallholder farms (cultivated pieces of land smaller than 50 acres) have nurtured a rich diversity of both wild and domestic plants and animals.

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BibTeX @MISC{Pinedo-vasquez_biodiversityas, author = {Miguel Pinedo-vasquez and Christine Padoch and David Mcgrath and Tereza Ximenes}, title = {BIODIVERSITY AS A PRODUCT OF SMALLHOLDERS ' STRATEGIES FOR OVERCOMING CHANGES IN THEIR NATURAL AND SOCIAL LANDSCAPES: A REPORT PREPARED BY THE UNU/PLEC AMAZONIA CLUSTER}, year = {}.

Kang ara, Ezekiah H. Rimui, Kajuju Kaburu, and Barrack O. Bibliography Contributors Index 6 Introduction Harold Brookfield, Helen Parsons, and Muriel Brookfield Through generations of innovation and experiment, smallholder farmers have nurtured a great diversity of plants and animals, both wild and domesticated, and accumulated rich knowledge of their local biodiversity. The process of learning, experiment, and innovation continues throughout the developing world, even in the modern context of globalization. Much has been written on the loss of biodiversity under threat from commercial and intensified production, but only a few individual researchers publishing through academic channels have worked on how farmers manage their resources to sustain and enhance them. Whereas most biodiversity projects relate to protected areas or to crop plants alone, large numbers of farmers conserve biodiversity in the entire landscape of their farmland and its surrounds. Throughout the period described in this book, however, the original title was current. By the project had brought together more than professionals, almost all in developing countries, and including over scientists and researchers, over skilled or expert farmers, and several thousand other farmers. It has trained about students, undergraduate and graduate. From the beginning until , scientific coordination of the project was based in the Department of Anthropology in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University, the workplace of the editors of this volume. The work of the clusters is the main subject matter of this book. Only a necessary minimum about the general work and philosophy of the project is presented. These aspects and the methodology are discussed in depth in a previous book and the project periodical Brookfield et al. Here the editors devote two initial chapters and a short concluding chapter to general issues and methodology. Because of the nature of its work, PLEC has focused on particular small areas in each country where scientists are able to develop close relations with the farmers, learn about their management methods, and assist them in many technical ways. In these areas, PLEC looks for the exceptional, or expert, farmers who manage resources better than others, and encourages these farmers to demonstrate their successful methods to other farmers and stakeholders. Since the research sites selected by project scientists in collaboration with farmers in the 12 developing countries have been termed demonstration sites. About 25 demonstration sites are fully developed, and more limited work has been done in a number of others. PLEC has acquired an enviable reputation for working with farmers in their fields using farmers own ideas and evaluation criteria. Farmer-tofarmer training has been particularly successful at several of the demonstration sites, as described in subsequent chapters of this book. For instance, in Tanzania Chapter 8 , the farm becomes a chalkboard, the expert farmer a teacher, the scientists and technicians become facilitators, and participating farmers the adopters, modifiers, or improvers of the technology. PLEC deliberately dwells on positive experiences in order to draw lessons to support agrodiversity as a developmental approach with policy relevance towards reversing loss of biodiversity and controlling land degradation, while at the same time improving small farmers livelihoods. The farmer-to-farmer training promoted by PLEC, in contrast to topdown intervention, has been more comprehensively adopted in some countries and sites than in others. Reasons for this variation are discussed in general terms in Chapters 1 and 2, and are discussed in a national context in several of the country chapters. The knowledge flow occurred between farmer and scientist in a two-way direction, but it has also occurred between farmers The specifics of the relationships and the process are unique to each group and are different from one community to another. There is no template or fixed model for the successful transfer of knowledge at a demonstration site, except that both agricultural practices and social relations must be considered in facilitating the process of agrodiversity knowledge transfer. The

way in which the process unfolds is always tentative. The researchers must therefore be led by the specific dynamics of each demonstration site in which they may work. Most country chapters, while mainly based on the cluster final reports, are enriched by information derived from other reports and publications by the cluster members. Additional sources used in the editorial process are included in the Bibliography for each country chapter. The order of country presentation is approximately geographical from west to east in the case of the GEF-supported clusters. The final four chapters concern the countries in which work was not supported by GEF finance, but only by the UNU and other sources. Thailand is placed last because in this cluster successful steps had already been taken before the end of the project to secure the continuity of PLEC work. PLEC has been a learning experience for all its members. Almost none of them had undertaken work of this nature before, nor had entered into close partnerships bonding farmers with scientists. Few of the farmers had encountered scientists or technicians in any similar role. In practice, almost all PLEC scientists agreed that learning from farmers has been a valuable and important experience, with a great deal of potential application to other situations. It is, perhaps, the most important lesson the PLEC project has to offer to the wider scientific and professional community in the development and conservation fields. Hence the title of this book, discussed and unanimously agreed by a meeting of the PLEC scientists who are its authors in Paris in August. The editors are grateful to two anonymous referees for their comments on an earlier draft of the manuscript, and have endeavoured to take account of their suggestions. The editors also appreciate the kindness of Professor Motoyuki Suzuki in contributing a preface, and of Dr Miguel Pinedo-Vasquez, now the scientific coordinator of PLEC, for writing a foreword which links the work described in this book to the programme's future plans.

Stocking eds *Cultivating Biodiversity. Understanding, Analysing and Using Agricultural Diversity*. Cover design by Rebecca S. Includes bibliographical references and index. A43 A dc 11

Agrodiversity: Kang ara Ezekiel H. Rimui Kajuju Kaburu Barrak O. Through generations of innovation and experiment, smallholder farmers have nurtured a rich diversity of plants and animals, both wild and domesticated. Most academic literature emphasizes the accelerated loss of biodiversity, but this book describes how large numbers of smallholder farmers are conserving biodiversity in their farmland and surrounds. It is based on the fieldwork of the United Nations University Project on People, Land Management and Environmental Change PLEC, which has observed how farmers use their knowledge and skills to manage diversity and also to manage their resources conservatively and profitably. The work of these country groups is the main subject matter of this book. Because of the nature of its work PLEC has focused on particular small areas in each country, where scientists are able to develop close relations with the farmers, and to learn about their management methods and assist them in many technical ways. In these areas PLEC looks for exceptional or expert farmers who manage resources better than others. This book highlights their positive experiences in order to draw lessons in support of agrodiversity as a developmental approach to policies for reversing loss of biodiversity, controlling land degradation, and improving small farmers livelihoods. Learning from farmers has been a valuable and important outcome of PLEC, and it has a great deal of potential application to other situations. She is also a smallholder farmer. She is now engaged in ornithological and environmental research.

Chapter 3 : Agrodiversity : learning from ..¼•c

a report prepared by the unu/plec amazonia cluster Miguel Pinedo-Vasquez 1, Christine Padoch 2, David McGrath 3 and Tereza Ximenes 4 1 Center for Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC), Columbia University, New York.

Published here under license by the Resilience Alliance. Urban forest and rural cities: Ecology and Society 13 2: Based on data collected over more than a decade in two long-settled regions of Amazonia, we find that rural-urban migration in the region is an extended and complex process. Like recent rural-urban migrants worldwide, Amazonian migrants, although they may be counted as urban residents, are often not absent from rural areas but remain members of multi-sited households and continue to participate in rural-urban networks and in rural land-use decisions. Our research indicates that, despite their general poverty, these migrants have affected urban markets for both food and construction materials. We present two cases: We find that many new Amazonian rural-urban migrants have maintained some important rural patterns of both consumption and knowledge. Through their consumer behavior, they are affecting the areal extent of forests; in the two floodplain regions discussed, tree cover is increasing. The pace of The movement of rural people to cities and the rural-urban migration has been rapid throughout the growth of those urban areas are processes that have 20th century, but over the last few decades, it picked historically had important impacts on rural up markedly and is expected to continue to surge in environments, including forests. How rural-urban coming years. In the future, new urbanites will and others. Urbanization will lead to recovery of increasingly be found in developing countries; a substantial areas of tropical forest if migration great many of them will be poor. Since , the drains the rural zones of population and returns growth rate of slums generally has outpaced that of abandoned farmland to forest, as occurred in urban areas Davis In some tropical countries and retain their knowledge of rural resources and where urbanward migration is taking place, and products. Rather, Several specific mechanisms, other than land many smallholder farms are replaced by a few large- abandonment, through which rural-urban shifts scale producers- in Latin America, often cattle affect rural communities and environments, have ranches Rudel et al. These include the remitting of funds farmers who simply replace those who left to rural household members Tiffen et al. Hecht and Saatchi, , changes in rural labor availability Preston , Rudel et al. In these zones, both the al. In this paper, we suggest extent of tree cover and the composition of forests that, as consumers, new city dwellers in the Amazon may change because of shifts in the type of crops have significantly changed urban markets and produced and the kind of resource management consumption patterns for forest products despite employed Rudel et al. The prevalence of their poverty. But, although relocation may The complex history of urbanization in the Brazilian be easier, good jobs in growing cities remain scarce, Amazon has interested scholars since at least the making exclusively urban employment and s Wagley , Becker , Browder and residence a risky strategy. Researchers worldwide Godfrey , Vicentini These Amazonia, in this paper, we suggest that complex efforts spurred migration to Amazonia, marked by demographic flows between rural and urban areas, waves of colonization of agrarian settlements and and multi-sited households characterize communities rural towns. High rates of turnover in colonization in the Amazon floodplain, and these characteristics areas, in turn, accelerated urban expansion. As are affecting both the extent and the nature of forests Becker observed, urbanization in the in these long-settled areas of Amazonia. Becker famously describes all country as a whole. These networks Whereas Brazil has mostly experienced steadily make urban areas an intrinsic part of an expansion declining rates of population increase, the Amazon of the rural, and vice versa. This reversed present urbanward trends Paganoto urban predominance largely reflects rapid growth Due to massive immigration and , as government-sponsored rural from rural areas of Loreto, the population of Iquitos resettlement programs pulled the urban poor back more than quadrupled between and to the countryside, temporarily reversing Santos-Granero and Barclay In the urbanization trends Sathler et al. Similar same period, the population of Pucallpa along the shifts in

Peruvian Amazonia occurred in the s upper Ucayali River increased more than six-fold and early s when large numbers of menâ€”both Santos-Granero and Barclay Although infrastructure tends to between urban and rural places. Although people in improve with time, access to basic urban services Amazonia are classified as residing in either urban in virtually all of these settlements is very limited. Data obtained through interviews in ago, but where important land-use and land-cover five rural communities in the Brazilian state of change continues Perz and Skole In rural areas, families engage in Vasquez and Padoch She describes not only frequent still living in rural areas IBGE , but our field demographic movements between urban and rural data indicate that most rural households interact places, but also complex and multi-functional with and depend on urban areas very frequently. Two-way flows of food and other resources see Fig. Preliminary data from an ongoing survey simple event. Two case studies of urban and rural change from two widely separated areas of Amazonia see Fig. Frequent movements between village and city in the 1 serve to illustrate our points. Each case study, estuary commonly take many hours of travel by boat Ecology and Society 13 2: Map of research sites. Much of that growth was dynamic cultural and natural landscapes. Global a result of rural families migrating or sending market transformations, migration, and dislocation members from the islands, floodplains, and small of rural and urban populations, and social towns of the estuary, an area traditionally settled by institutions and networks have played important ribeirinhos with distinct rural culture, including roles in shaping these landscapes by creating food-consumption patterns Murrieta et al. Until the s, however, when Padoch This occupies more than ha see Appendix 1. In contrast to earlier urban estuary has had varying impacts on forest dwellers, when ribeirinhos established urban biodiversity. Although at the economy. Similar to Lima, has created demand for inexpensive the case on the Brazilian estuary described above, construction materials. The economic growth of this trend has resulted in an increase in forest cover small urban centers, such as provincial capitals, has in traditionally agricultural areas see Appendix 1. The great majority of AA. Reflecting the precariousness of many landholdings. Farmers produce timber in settlements and the poverty of their residents, agricultural fallows by protecting the natural dwellings are mostly built by the squatters regeneration of fast-growing species at the end of themselves of cheap wood, palm thatch, as well as the cropping cycle and by enriching the established plastic sheeting, and other inexpensive materials. This pattern of Of households surveyed in 42 AA. In some cases, Ecology and Society 13 2: Changes over 20 years in average area of four types of land-use units on 47 family landholdings near Contamana from to Area under land use ha Average landholding 29 27 28 Forests 7 6 3 Fallows 5 12 18 Fields 8 3 2 Pastures 9 6 5 farmers have ceased planting semiperennial crops The sale of fallow timbers can be very profitable, such as bananas in fields where natural regeneration depending on access to labor, transportation, and of timber trees is healthy. Increasingly, bolaina- and capirona-rich fallows are becoming the main source of income for Under this fallow management system, bolaina can smallholders affected by low prices for traditional grow in dense, monodominant stands, with upward agricultural crops. Once the timber from managed fallows yields more profit stand is 4 years old, the bolaina, which can attain a than raising cattle in the same area. More intensive of timber used by AA. Intensively managed Data collected in the Pucallpa markets in show stands can yield commercial trees per hectare, that the price of tablillas of bolaina lumber has either for clearcutting in a single year or as three more than tripled between â€”when bolaina harvests 2 years apart with an average yield of tablillas first emerged as a market itemâ€”and , commercial trees per harvest. Simple house construction coastal cities that are also experiencing an influx of demands a number of products, including poles, poor rural immigrants. Each product can be made of several different species, which allows for the The transformation of fallow timber to construction management of a diversity of timber species in lumber useful in the AA. In our survey of fields and fallows, a total areas, with the use of portable sawmills. The mills of 30 useful tree and palm species were found, 17 are usually owned and operated by rural residents. One farmer had all 17 economic backstopping of an urban associate, timber species growing in his managed fallow. Land use types Total area ha Number of units Number of units with Area ha with timber timber species present Fallow The continue to be important. In this brief paper, we have dual knowledge base of recent urban dwellersâ€”

attempted to show that in Amazonia neither the with their access to urban markets, and their demographic flows nor their environmental effects knowledge of the location, use, and management of are straightforward or easily summed up in numbers rural resourcesâ€”is helping to drive the shift in land of people migrating, or hectares of farmland use and stocks of natural resources toward an abandoned. We find that migration is an extended emphasis on timber. It also will depend on their global commodity markets for regional products. Despite their general poverty, the future ruralâ€”urban generations into purely urban migrants affect urban markets and consumption living. These changes have, households build networks that allow them to find in turn, had important and complex effects on rural buyers for their forest and agroforest products in landscapes: Potential tablilla production and profits to the farmer from 1 ha of managed fallow, assuming 25 cm dbh commercial diameter, according to management intensity and harvest cycle. We also wish of Amazonian cities. Finally, our redefining what it is to be urban as well as rural, and greatest debts are owed to the many rural and urban thereby transforming the forests and cities of families who have kindly shared their ideas and Amazonia. Science BCS, as well as by grants from the Overbrook Foundation to M. Pinedo-Vasquez, from the Tinker Foundation to M. Sears, and from the Tinker Foundation to C. Reinterpreting the Amazon rubber boom: We also acknowledge the support of NSF investment, the state, and Dutch disease. We received indispensable American Research Review 29 2: We particularly would like to thank our Becker, B. Edna Castro and David McGrath. Significado atual da fronteira: Ucayali also generously offered sponsorship. Pages 60â€”89 in C. Socioeconomic dimensions, migration, and deforestation: Lovejoy, and of territorial organization for the Brazilian Amazon. The ecological consequences of socioeconomic and Brondizio, E. Landscapes of the past, land-use changes in post-agriculture Puerto Rico. Pages â€” in W. Globalization and complexity in historical ecology: Columbia University Press, Salvador. Pages â€” in L. Contagem Populacional de X de Dufour, D.

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Number of expert farmers, demonstration sites, and production systems and conservation practices demonstrated.

Chapter 7 : Publications by: Terrestrial Ecology - ResearchOnline@JCU

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