

# Biodiversity, local knowledge, and sustainable development

**Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University - Thematic Factsheet**



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## Thematic Factsheet

Naseer presented an ambitious national plan to decrease the human impact on reef ecosystems by increasing marine protected areas, which currently cover 10% of their coral reef area. The Orang Asli, the Original People of Peninsular Malaysia, have linguistic, ancestral, and spiritual ties to the land that allow them to effectively manage and conserve their natural resources. State Parties are encouraged to carry out studies and research aimed at better understanding the environmental knowledge recognized by communities as part of their intangible cultural heritage.

## Local, indigenous and scientific knowledge

Their project aims to encourage local communities to protect and conserve wetlands as an important repository of biodiversity, and to gain public recognition for wetlands while promoting sustainable development and livelihood benefits from wetlands. Abdulla Naseer, State Minister of the Maldives, is particularly vulnerable to climate change and biodiversity loss.

## Biodiversity and Sustainable Development in Malaysia [unpublished paper review]

It also prompted initiatives to carry out structural testing on the resistance of the traditional buildings to advance understanding of the traditional technique and its potential application elsewhere. Climate change is contributing to lost economic opportunities in the cultural and creative industries, and through cultural tourism.

## Local, indigenous and scientific knowledge

It supports the second layer of vegetation and also the third canopy layer. Rather than only having 30% of the Earth Surface protected by 2030, why not having 100% responsible people? Their knowledge of natural processes is closely tied to their worldviews—their spiritual beliefs, psychological characteristics, languages, and cultures. UNESCO is supporting traditional practitioners to come together to identify their priorities and is building their capacities in order to help them effectively address those priorities.

## **Local, indigenous and scientific knowledge**

Major thrust areas of the RCE include food, agriculture and environment education through awareness-creation and capacity-building programmes. He explained that the Baa Atoll Biosphere Reserve, which became a UNESCO biosphere reserve in 2011, has provided a conservation case study of the benefits of conservation to share with island communities and has led to the establishment of other two UNESCO biosphere reserves in the country. If the normal proliferation and reproduction of all living organisms and their interaction with abiotic factors fail in an ecosystem, then ecological imbalance remains in its persistence.

## **Local, indigenous and scientific knowledge**

It is not enough for conservationists to focus just on the analytical tools of the social sciences. Their holistic knowledge of the forest environment does not necessarily mean that there is a correlation between indigenous societies having control over their natural resources and the preservation of biodiversity.

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