



Biodiversity for Sustainable Development. K. P. Laladhas, Preetha Nilayangode and Oommen V. Oommen (eds). Springer, Basel, Switzerland. 2017. Vol. 3, 411 pages. Price: € 95,19 (e book). € 114,99 (Hard cover). ISBN: ISBN 978-3-319-42161-2 ISBN 978-3-319-42162-9 (eBook). DOI:10.1007/978-3-319-42162-9.

This book is the third in the series ‘The Environmental Challenges and Solutions’, which aims to improve our knowledge and understanding of different environmental problems and to effectively solve them. It is a comprehensive study and discussion on biodiversity and ecosystem services that are important to sustaining life on earth. The main objective of this book is to explore the three pillars of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – and their interrelationships at the regional level for sustainable development. This book brings out best practices to strengthen the effectiveness of biodiversity governance at different levels for a sustainable future, especially in developing countries like India. Sustainability manifests itself as a set of policies, programmes, and initiatives, each with its own implications¹. Biodiversity and ecosystem services are important to sustaining life on earth, and play an important role in achieving the sustainable Development Goals². It contains two key concepts; first, the concept of ‘needs’, in particular, the essential needs of the world’s poor to which overriding priority should be given, and second, the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the ability of the environment to meet present and future needs. This means sus-

tainable development cannot be achieved without considering the environmental dimensions and poverty eradication. It also cannot be achieved if ecosystem services and natural capital are degraded. For eradication of poverty and protection of environment, 193 UN countries adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

A series of agreements like Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA), Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Goals and Paris Climate Agreement happened in the year 2015, that provided a new direction to shape our common future more sustainably. However, we are still unable to suitably consider the foundation of such development. Such an understanding is important as it provides a holistic perspective on development. This book explores the interrelationship between biodiversity and sustainable development through the perspective of access and benefit-sharing, biodiversity governance and sustainable livelihood. Therefore, it is important to discuss issues like green growth, poverty reduction using natural capital, food security and biodiversity governance, etc. in relation to biodiversity and sustainability. The above concerns will motivate one to read the book for novel and simple ideas to enhance the understanding and effectiveness of biodiversity governance at different levels for sustainability. The book introduces challenges that are frequently confronted when trying to conceptualize sustainable development through different disciplinary lenses. It concludes with a discussion on the need to adopt a holistic and integrative approach to design policies and initiatives aimed at achieving more sustainable forms of development. There are a total of 23 chapters and the editors have divided the book into three sections representing the environmental, social and economic dimensions. The first section, ‘Access and benefit-sharing (ABS) for sustainable development’ has nine chapters and focuses on the Nagoya Protocol and its key provision on the equitable sharing of benefits leading to improved local economies, livelihoods and sustainable utilization of bio-resources. Benefit-sharing can be both monetary and nonmonetary in the form of royalties, joint ventures technology transfer, capacity building, etc., thus contributing to poverty alleviation and sustainable development of the developing

countries. The Indian experience of different models of biodiversity governance from protected area network to community conservation and decentralized governance promotes conservation and development, and is relevant in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. The second section ‘Biodiversity governance for sustainable development’ contains six chapters, and examines the process of forming Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the Local Self Government (LSG) level to promote environmental sustainability, highlighting local and community-level conservation initiatives that have led to the conservation of habitats and species. This part also emphasizes on conservation through payment for ecosystem services and different geographical indicators for sustainable livelihood. The third section ‘Biodiversity for sustainable livelihood’ has seven chapters, with emphasis on poverty eradication and food security. For sustainable development, social drivers are also important, related not only to poverty eradication but also to enhance productive capacity and employment, social justice and empowerment. The case studies included demonstrate how the integration of traditional knowledge with modern techniques can enhance the productivity of traditional crop varieties. These chapters give an overview of the livestock sector in India as well as the native breeds of cattle and buffaloes in India, and advocate greater thrust on preserving and augmenting superior native breeds of livestock for poverty eradication.

The book has several illustrations (9 black-and-white and 45 coloured) with many of them conveying the intended theme. In general, the book is suitable for researchers, scientists and policy makers to understand how international and national agreements relate to issues in their own lives, and the relevance of grassroot initiatives and bottom-up solutions for sustainable development. The editors provide a roadmap on ecological sustainability and bring out new approaches for holistic development considering that participation and grassroot empowerment are basic stimulators of equitable and sustainable development.

Although the book includes many case studies and is carefully compiled across a series of themes, most of them are of the developing countries, specifically India.

Hence there is scope for incorporation of more examples from the developed countries as well. This book is written in a concise and readable style, making it suitable for both specialists and non-specialists. It would be useful to researchers, scientists, policy makers and students involved in the areas related to different aspects of sustainability. The aim of this book is to enhance the understanding on sustainability with biodiversity conservation from the different case

studies being discussed. It offers recommendations that can be applied to analogous issues elsewhere to find ecological solutions for sustainable development.

Synthesis, Island Press, Washington, DC, USA, 2005, p. 137.

RAJANI SRIVASTAVA

Environmental Science and Technology, Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, Banaras Hindu University, Mirzapur 231 001, India
e-mail: srivastava_252003@yahoo.com

1. Stephen, R. A., *Sustainable Development Handbook*, Taylor and Francis Group, CRC Press, Florida, 2008, p. 453.
2. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Report, *Ecosystem and Human Well-being:*

CURRENT SCIENCE

Display Advertisement Rates

India		Tariff (Rupees)*					
Size	No. of insertions	Inside pages		Inside cover pages		Back cover pages	
		B&W	Colour	B&W	Colour	B&W	Colour
Full page (H = 23 cm; W = 17.5 cm)	1	18,000	30,000	25,000	40,000	35,000	45,000
	2	33,000	55,000	47,000	76,000	65,000	86,000
	4	62,000	1,05,000	92,000	1,46,000	1,25,000	1,65,000
	6	90,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	2,00,000	1,75,000	2,25,000
	8	1,10,000	1,87,000	1,68,000	2,65,000	2,30,000	3,00,000
	10	1,35,000	2,25,000	1,98,000	3,15,000	2,70,000	3,60,000
	12	1,80,000	3,00,000	2,50,000	4,00,000	3,50,000	4,50,000
Half page (H = 11 cm; W = 17.5 cm)	1	10,000	18,000	We also have provision for quarter page display advertisement: Quarter page (B&W) (H = 11 cm; W = 8 cm): Rs 6,000 per insertion Note: For payments towards the advertisement charges, Cheque (at par/multicity) or Demand Drafts may be drawn in favour of 'Current Science Association, Bengaluru'.			
	2	19,000	33,000				
	4	35,000	62,000				
	6	50,000	90,000				
	8	60,000	1,10,000				
	10	72,000	1,35,000				
	12	1,00,000	1,80,000				
Other Countries		Tariff (US \$)*					
Size	No. of insertions	Inside pages		Inside cover pages		Back cover pages	
		B&W	Colour	B&W	Colour	B&W	Colour
Full page (H = 23 cm; W = 17.5 cm)	1	300	650	450	750	600	1000
	6	1500	3000	2250	3500	3000	5000
Half page (H = 11 cm; W = 17.5 cm)	1	200	325				
	6	1000	2000				

*25% rebate for Institutional members

Contact us: Current Science Association, C.V. Raman Avenue, P.B. No. 8001, Bengaluru 560 080 or e-mail: csc@ias.ac.in

Last date for receiving advertising material: Ten days before the scheduled date of publication.

[The jurisdiction for all disputes concerning submitted articles, published material, advertisement, subscription and sale will be at courts/tribunals situated in Bengaluru city only.]