

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462990003321
Titolo	Crop genetic resources as a global commons : challenges in international law and governance // edited by Michael Halewood, Isabel Lopez Noriega and Selim Louafi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Boca Raton, FL : , : Routledge, an imprint of Taylor and Francis, , [2012] ©2013
ISBN	1-84977-681-4 1-283-86258-1 1-136-52949-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xvii, 399 p. : ill
Collana	Issues in agricultural biodiversity
Disciplina	343.07/61523
Soggetti	Germplasm resources, Plant - Law and legislation Crops - Germplasm resources Plant diversity conservation - Law and legislation Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	pt. I. Setting the scene : countries' interdependence on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the imperative of international cooperation -- pt. II. The history and design of the International Treaty's multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing -- pt. III. Critical reflections.
Sommario/riassunto	Farmers have engaged in collective systems of conservation and innovation – improving crops and sharing their reproductive materials – since the earliest plant domestications. Relatively open flows of plant germplasm attended the early spread of agriculture; they continued in the wake of (and were driven by) imperialism, colonization, emigration, trade, development assistance and climate change. As crops have moved around the world, and agricultural innovation and production systems have expanded, so too has the scope and coverage of pools of shared plant genetic resources that support those systems. The range of actors involved in their conservation and use has also increased dramatically. This book addresses how the collective pooling and

management of shared plant genetic resources for food and agriculture can be supported through laws regulating access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits arising from their use. Since the most important recent development in the field has been the creation of the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, many of the chapters in this book will focus on the architecture and functioning of that system. The book analyzes tensions that are threatening to undermine the potential of access and benefit-sharing laws to support the collective pooling of plant genetic resources, and identifies opportunities to address those tensions in ways that could increase the scope, utility and sustainability of the global crop commons.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910437953803321
Titolo	An African green revolution : finding ways to boost productivity on small farms // Keijiro Otsuka, Donald F. Larson, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Dordrecht, : Springer, 2013
ISBN	1-283-94527-4 94-007-5760-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (310 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	OtsukaKeijiro LarsonDonald F
Disciplina	338.1096
Soggetti	Agricultural productivity - Africa Farms, Small - Africa
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	pt. 1. Climate and the transferability of Asian green revolution to Sub-Saharan Africa -- pt. 2. Prospects for upland rice and maize green revolution in Sub-Saharan Africa -- pt. 3. The role of fertilizer markets and fertilizer application -- pt. 4. Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This volume explores the usefulness of the Asian model of agricultural

development for Africa, where, even before the recent world food crisis, half the population lived on less than on dollar a day, and a staggering one in three people and one third of all children were undernourished. Africa has abundant natural resources; agriculture provides most of its jobs, a third of national income and a larger portion of total export earnings. However the levels of land and labor productivity rank among the worst in the world. The book explains Africa's productivity gap and proposes ways to close it, by examining recent experience in Africa and by drawing on lessons from Asia. Part I surveys the transferability of Asia's Green Revolution to Sub-Saharan Africa and explores whether Africa should focus on staple crops and small farms. Coverage spans technology, irrigation, climate and agricultural policies in the Asian Green Revolution, and probes whether geography explains why such a revolution has eluded Africa. Part II discusses two crops which have been considered highly promising, and addresses the issue of low-input vs. high-input agriculture. The authors explore NERICA, a variety of upland rice developed for Africa, and the challenges of establishing a chain of production that improves agriculture and reduces hunger. The section also details the adoption of high-yielding maize varieties throughout Africa, citing case studies on the possibilities of maize Green Revolutions in Kenya and Uganda. Addressing the poor quality of Africa's soils and the limited reach of fertilizer markets, Part III shows how markets shape farmer incentives and fertilizer demand and discusses the role of governments in achieving substantial productivity growth. A recurring theme of the book is that while a handful of innovations in rice and wheat helped bring about large and sweeping changes for farmers and the urban poor in Asia, a broader set of innovations are needed to launch Africa's Green Revolution. It is the editors' belief that the conditions for success in Africa are growing rather than diminishing and that the seeds for Africa's Green Revolution have been sown.
