

Poverty, malnutrition and environmental degradation are pervasive problems, especially in the developing world, where many poor people live in rural areas and ain e

### Focus Area 1

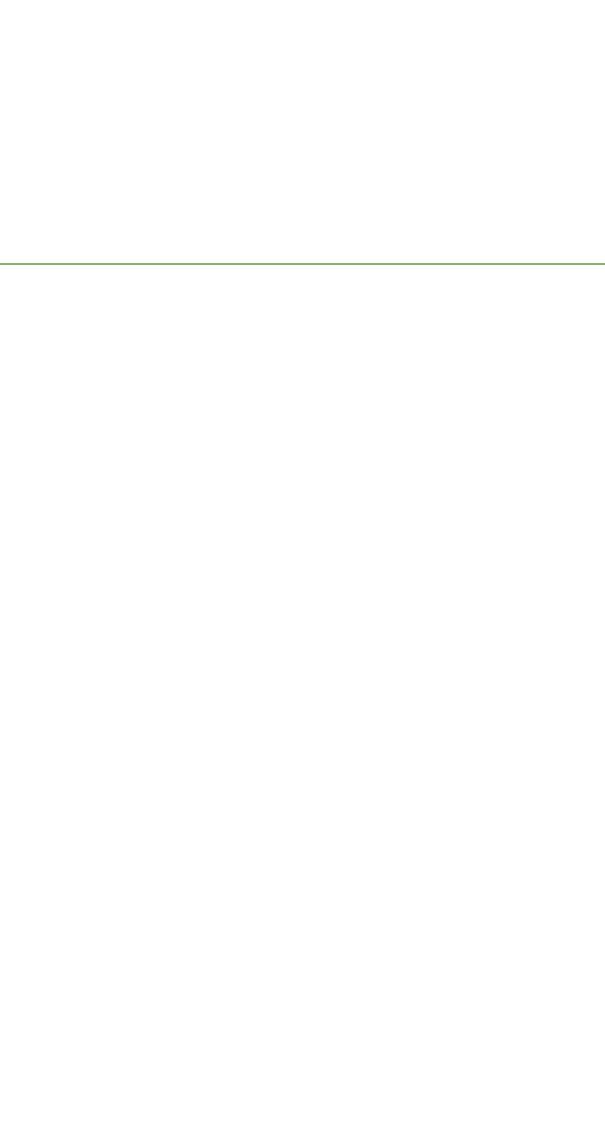
# Demonstrating

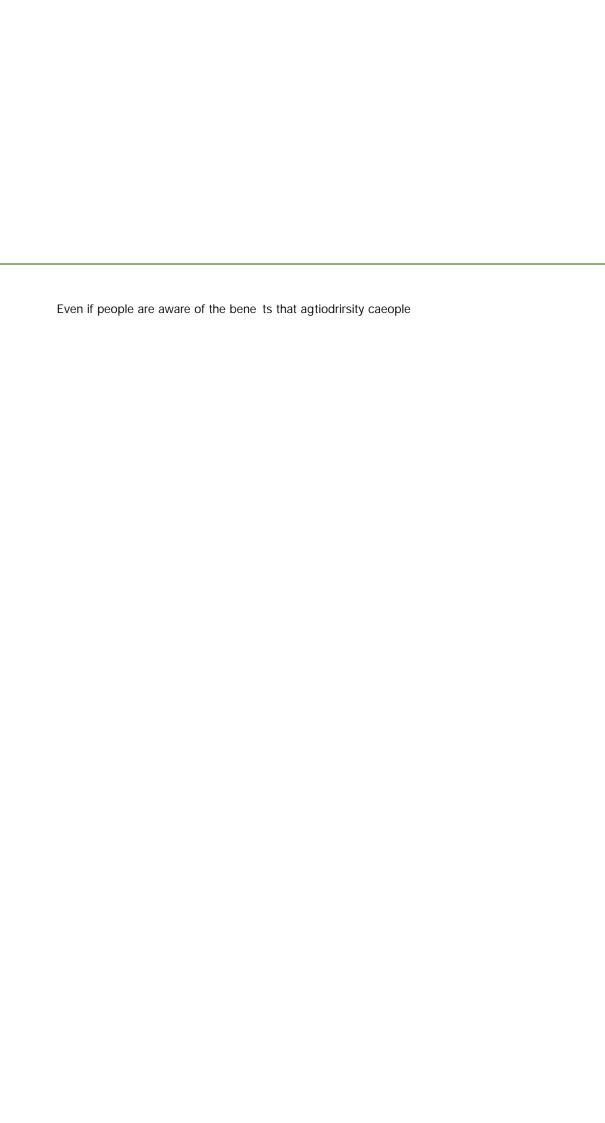
## Managing agricultural biodiversity for

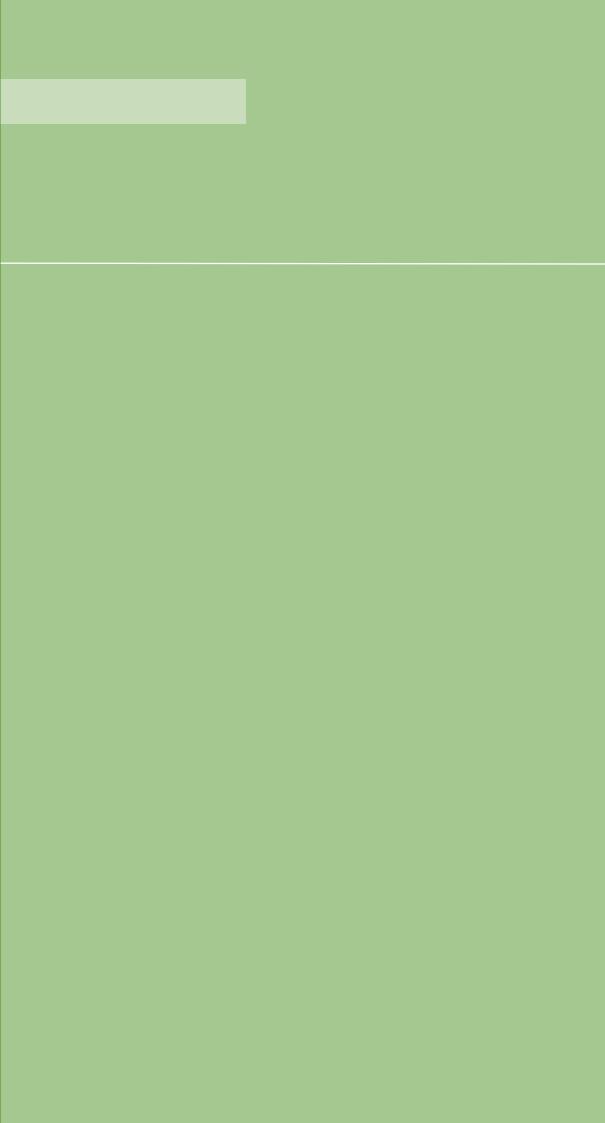
We see: Accumulated evidence for the many bene its of agricultural biodiversity informs policies and practical activities that together improve the productivity, resilience and resistance of farming systems, thereby improving the lives of poor farmers, especially in marginal areas.











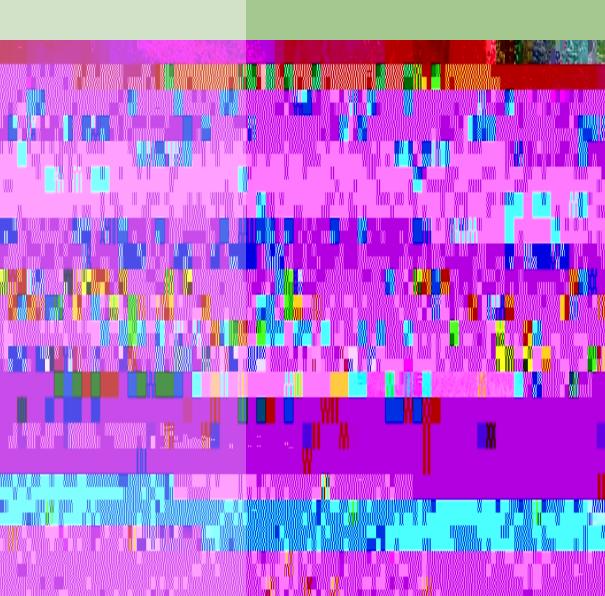
There is a continuous spectrum between the utterly wild and the thoroughly domesticated, and while domesticated crops receive the lion's share of attention, people also make use of thousands of wild species for subsistence and for income. Chief among those that people use directly are forest species that supply timber and non-timber products. The wild relatives

### Focus Area 6

# Monitoring

Status, trends and valuation of agricultural biodiversity

We see: Bioversity makes available information on the status and trends of within-species diversity of economically important plants and promotes strategies and actions that will sustain this diversity and, better yet, reduce its loss.



Agricultural biodiversity continues to be lost around the world, and yet the extent of the changes and their causes are not fully understood. A key problem is that while the conventional bene ts of biodiversity have been measured and recognized, especially in terms of the value of •

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