

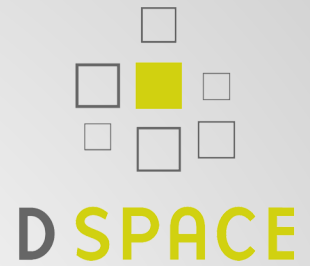
CGSpace in 2014

What's new since Rome @ Bioversity?

Alan Orth, Wageningen
November, 2014

Since Rome (April, 2013)...

- Major DSpace version upgrade
- Many visible and invisible changes
- @mire modules for better statistics / reports
- New communities (and lessons learned)



DSpace 3.x to 4.x

- Smarter search / browse
- Better automatic PDF thumbnails
- REST API: better integration with external services
- Improvements to Google Scholar integration
- New @mire modules!

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- Livelihoods, gender and impact program / Latest
- Livestock systems and environment program / Latest
- Policy, trade and value chains program / Latest
- Vaccine biosciences program / Latest

- Institutional planning and partnerships / Latest
- ICRAF-ILRI research methods group / Latest

- CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish / Latest

- Africa RISING project / Latest
- BioInnovate Africa project / Latest
- EADD project / Latest
- LIVES project / Latest
- NBDC project / Latest



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DSpace 3.x with mammoth “Browse by” section

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ILRI Project Report; (3)
ILRI Project Profile; (2)
ILRI Discussion Paper;26 (1)
ILRI Project Brochure; (1)
ILRI Research Report;1 (1)

“Discovery” replaces browse / search in DSpace 4.x



Generally higher quality thumbnails...



Dairy farming in Uganda
Production Efficiency and Soil Nutrients
under Different Farming Systems

L. Bahembeck, S. Muhimbi, W. Nanyonyi, L. Njoroge, N. Hallberg, D. Rannay and S. Staal
In collaboration with I. S. Tembo and J. Mugisha



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Not a revolution, but an *evolution*



The Imposition of Participation? The Case of Participatory Water Management in Coastal Bangladesh

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Marie-Charlotte Buisson

Institute of Water Management, IS2416, New Delhi, India, mcbuisson@igim.org

Aditi Mukherji

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal, amukherj@icimod.org

ABSTRACT: Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) has been promoted as part of the development discourse on sustainable natural resources management since the mid-1980s. It has influenced recent water policy in Bangladesh through the Guidelines for Participatory Water Management (GPMW) where community-based organisations are to participate in the management of water resources. This paper reviews the extent of success of such participatory water management. It does so by first discussing the changing discourse of participation in Bangladesh's water policy from social mobilisation to decentralised CBNRM. Second, Bangladesh is used as a case study to draw attention to how the creation of separate water management organisations has been unable to promote inclusive participation. It argues that the current form of decentralisation through a CBNRM framework has not resulted in its stated aims of equitable, efficient, and sustainable management of natural resources, rather it has duplicated existing local government institutions. Finally, it questions the current investments into community-based organisations and recommends that the role of local government in water management be formally recognised.

KEYWORDS: Community-based natural resources management, participatory water management, local government institutions, Bangladesh

INTRODUCTION

Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) is based on a simple and attractive assumption that communities, defined by their distinct and integrated social structure and common interests, can manage their natural resources in an efficient, equitable, and sustainable way (Bakke, 2006). CBNRM has been promoted by most major international financial institutions (IFI) since the mid-1980s as part of the development discourse on sustainable natural resources management (Bakke, 2006; Mansuri and Rao, 2003). Decentralisation is defined in this paper as any political act in which a central government formally cedes powers to actors and institutions at lower levels in a political-administrative and territorial hierarchy (Ribot et al., 2006). It has been argued that any form of decentralisation should increase efficiency, equity, and democracy "by linking the costs and benefits of local public services more closely" (World Bank, 1995: 154). In the mid-1990s, governments, international development agencies and large non-governmental organisations (NGOs) began to decentralise by transferring power to a wide range of local institutions, including private bodies,



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Thumbnails with text benefit the most

Stepping up to the challenge - Six issues facing global climate change and food security

CARE Denmark

There are several complex and interrelated challenges and barriers to achieving global food and nutrition security in an increasingly variable climate. Without urgent action for mitigation and adaptation, the world faces more loss and damage and this will further threaten the productive capacity and long-term viability of smallholder farmers.

Brief



Stepping up to the challenge
Six issues facing global climate change and food security

There are several complex and interrelated challenges and barriers to achieving global food and nutrition security in an increasingly variable climate. Without urgent action for mitigation and adaptation, the world faces more loss and damage and this will further threaten the productive capacity and long-term viability of smallholder farmers.

The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) tells us in stark terms that climate change is impacting food security now and that it is no longer a hypothetical future scenario. It is also accepted that the negative effects of climate change are projected to affect communities that have the lowest capacity to adapt, yet have the highest need to increase production, in order to secure food and nutrition security (Flemerian 2014). The report states that increases in climate extremes exacerbate the vulnerability of food insecure populations and anticipates increasing impacts on agriculture and food systems. In the future, the possibility of localized warming of more than 4°C (above pre-industrial levels) will severely compromise the ability of agriculture and ecosystems to deliver food and environmental services – even with adaptation – and this will pose significant risk to food and nutrition security. Considering that food insecure small-scale producers will be the most adversely affected by climate change, it becomes obvious that policy and practice will need to move in their favour.

In 2015, governments will aim to agree on a new sustainable development framework that includes a set of long-term Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a future climate change agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and a post-2015 framework to address disaster risks. Collectively, these processes provide a unique opportunity to fundamentally shift course towards global and national climate-resilient development pathways. Whether these actions promote food and nutrition security in the face of climate change will be one of the key benchmarks in assessing success – six issues (see box) will be critical to this.

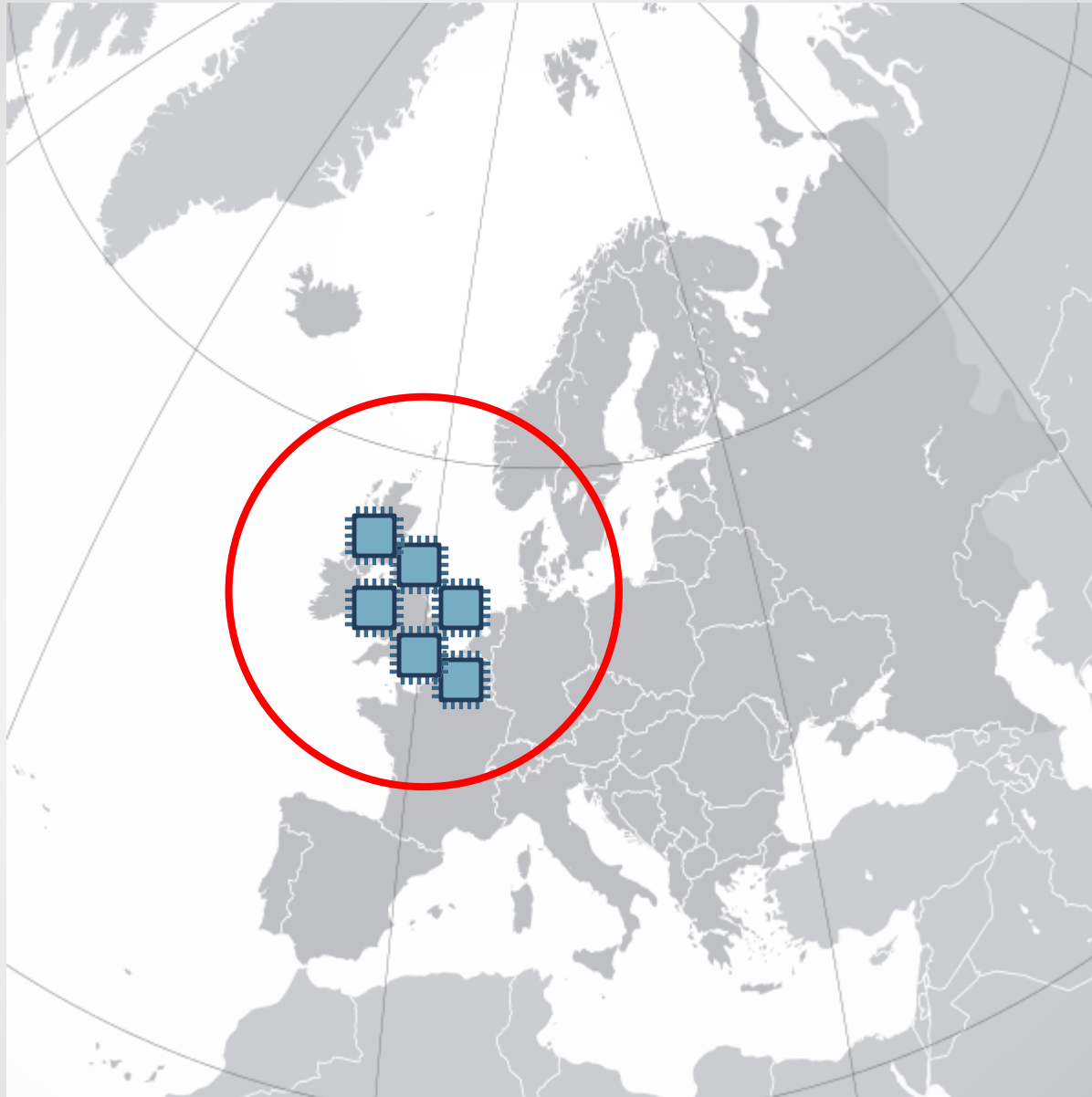
KEY ISSUES

- 1 Scale up proven action and practice.
- 2 Ensure equitable outcomes for women.
- 3 Saw decision-making power to farmers.
- 4 Enhance nutrition security, not just food security.
- 5 Make mitigation an opportunity for, rather than a threat to, food security.
- 6 Support markets and value chains for low-income producers and consumers.

CARE, ICTA, CGIAR, GLOBAL LEADERS IN Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, CCAFS

December 2014

Still not as crisp as CCAFS' thumbnails!



July, 2014: Moved CGSpace and DSpace Test from US to UK with brand-new servers

Mandatory HTTPS on CGSpace



<https://cgspace.cgiar.org>

- HTTPS with TLS 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2
- Modern, fast Elliptic Curve Cryptography on most clients
- SPDY 3.1 (HTTP/2.0 draft)

Please use “https://” for all CGSpace links in your communications!

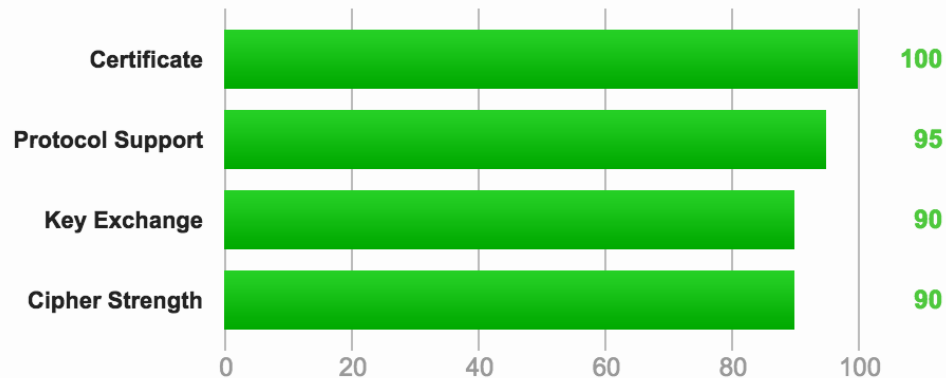
SSL Report: cgspace.cgiar.org (178.79.187.182)

Assessed on: Wed Nov 19 15:49:02 UTC 2014 | [Clear cache](#)

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Summary

Overall Rating



Visit our [documentation page](#) for more information, configuration guides, and books. Known issues are documented [here](#).

This server is not vulnerable to the POODLE attack because it doesn't support SSL 3. [MORE INFO »](#)

This server supports TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV to prevent protocol downgrade attacks.

This server supports HTTP Strict Transport Security with long duration. Grade set to A+. [MORE INFO »](#)

Passing with flying colors...

New communities, lessons learned

- Character sets are confusing
- Spanish and French accents are beautiful
- On Windows, Excel uses *Windows 1252* encoding
- Use Google Docs or LibreOffice when working with CSVs (preserve *UTF-8!*)

Just steer clear of Microsoft Excel...



CGSpace in 2015...

- Better quality thumbnails (ImageMagick, no more Java!) in DSpace 5.x
- Update community themes for Mirage 2
- Web fonts for XMLUI themes? ie, **Montserrat** for CTA? Gill Sans for ILRI?
- Mobile-friendly theme?
- More involvement from partners on **GitHub** code repository