Assessment of Lentic-Lotic Basin Biodiversity Improvement with the ILBM Platform Process

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ILBM: Integrated Lake Basin Management
The ILBM governance pillars, founded on a lake basin ecosystem services, supporting the integration roof

Global Application of ILBM for Biodiversity Restoration and Enhancement

1. Nepal: The ILBM in Rupa, one of the Himalayan Lakes, has strengthened governance in the local municipalities, i.e., by introducing the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES). In turn, their abundant ecosystem has gradually been restored and stakeholders are now benefiting from the boosted economy.

2. India: Facing severe water pollution, two successful ILBM approaches has been initiated in the Indian river (lotic) basins. One was by an inventive eco-technology called Green Bridge, or a grafting ecosystem filter that helped improve self-purification capacity of stream availing bacteria in the local ecosystem. The other worked as a solution to child malnutrition, proving that all the existing water bodies can be exploited to obtain sustainable food security for the local tribes without any external support.

3. Mexico: Formation of better organization and regulations helped mitigate deforestation, improve agricultural productivity, develop herbal medicinal technology and expedite cost effective eco-technologies, now all generating profits to local livelihood.

4. The Philippines: A remarkable restoration of SEPL has been achieved in Tadlac Lake. Stakeholders from local authorities to residents all played important roles in a conservation movement which eventually lead to fundamental consideration for a successful ecotourism program.

Schematic Illustration of a Cyclic ILBM Platform Process

Future Possibility
More Sustainable
Future

Development of ILBM Platform Process

1) Present Reality
2) Describe the State of Governance
3) Strengthen the Pillars
4) Review and Assess the improvements

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