



Discussion Guide

- ❖ Religious ties to land are sources of environmental protection as well as conflict.
 - What tools might help conflicting communities, with different beliefs about land value and land use, find common ground to respect each other and the environment?
 - Should the state enter into, or mediate, inter-religious conflicts over land? If so, how?
 - Do fundamentalism and evangelicalism pose a problem for other religions?
- ❖ In the Andes, there are 4,000 varieties of potatoes, and this diversity is a safeguard against a harsh and variable environment.
 - As the climate becomes increasingly unforgiving and unpredictable, how might we protect food diversity and so strengthen food sovereignty?
 - As glaciers melt and water sources become increasingly scarce, what other strategies can communities employ to maintain sustainable lifeways?
- ❖ Indigenous people make up 4% of the world's population and control 12% of the Earth's land surface. That land contains 80% of the remaining biodiversity on the planet.
 - How do the value systems associated with sacred places lead to preserving biological diversity?
 - What are the links between biological and cultural biodiversity?

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