



## **Fighting climate change by preserving agro-biodiversity with indigenous resource management systems**

The convergence of biodiversity-significant areas and indigenous territories is proof of the sustainability of their traditional food systems. These resource management systems have also proved to be more resilient than conventional ones to external shocks caused, for example, by climate change. This echoes the resilience of these traditional societies.

Indeed, indigenous peoples' food systems are embedded in their identity. They are a way of understanding spirituality, past, present and future relations, culture and community. Supporting indigenous peoples' traditional ways of living represents an effective method of preserving biodiversity, increasing the capacity of these biodiverse areas to resist the effects of climate change and at the same time promote food sovereignty in rural communities.

Together with indigenous-led education projects and food and seed celebration events, the Slow Food Ark of Taste tool can play an important role in documenting indigenous agro-biodiversity and food production practices, as well as ensuring knowledge transfer. It is essential to increase community awareness and knowledge of our biocultural heritage.

With the support of Slow Food and its partners, the documentation of indigenous resource management systems can be presented to governments in order to have their support, to institutions in order to raise awareness, and to organizations in order to raise funds and develop other Slow Food projects (Earth Markets, Chefs' Alliance, etc).