



# MAPPING ADAPTATION

## AGROBIODIVERSITY, INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR) is collecting and synthesising information about climate adaptation strategies based on the use of agrobiodiversity and indigenous knowledge. The responses from indigenous and rural communities to change are being charted and represented on an interactive map. Through the map you can access the individual stories and the source of the information.

This tool intends to facilitate a learning dialogue between rural communities all over the world and to build a knowledge base that can be used to increase recognition for the multitude of adaptation practices used by these communities. Compiling practices will allow us to validate and promote these measures as viable mitigation and adaptation solutions to climate change.

## INDIGENOUS CROPS



Photo: Grain

The Asociación de Productores Indígenas y Campesinos de Riosucio Caldas Asproinca, based in the northern Caldas region of Colombia, is a community-based organisation working with indigenous farming families to diversify their agricultural production in an environmentally responsible manner. The association has successfully recovered 35 varieties of beans, five varieties of corn and ten varieties of sugarcane to both supplement and diversify local food supplies.

[www.equatorinitiative.org](http://www.equatorinitiative.org)

To contribute your story and/or to access an interactive version of the map please see [www.agrobiodiversityplatform.org/climate\\_change](http://www.agrobiodiversityplatform.org/climate_change) or contact the Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research Secretariat at [platformcoordinator@cgiar.org](mailto:platformcoordinator@cgiar.org).

## FLOATING GARDENS



Photo: Practical Action

During the monsoon season, much of the land in the Gaibandha district of Bangladesh is covered by water. To make the cultivation of vegetables possible during the monsoon floods, floating gardens are created. A floating garden is built by using a raft of water hyacinth and bamboo. Soil and cow dung are then placed on top before the vegetables are planted.

<http://maindb.unfcc.int>

## TRADITIONAL METHODS TO TACKLE NEW THREATS



Photo: IITA

By using different means to predict weather conditions, farmers in Uganda have been able to prepare their farms accordingly. However, climate change effects are now forcing farmers to change their practices in order to minimise risks. This includes reviving traditional practices as well as adopting new technologies. For example, on the basis of their own observations, farmers in the Hoima district now cover their banana plantations with dry grass to conserve soil and water.

[www.leisa.info](http://www.leisa.info)



## **PAR** PLATFORM FOR AGROBIODIVERSITY RESEARCH

### **Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research**

c/o Biodiversity International  
Via dei Tre Denari 472/a  
00057 Maccarese (Fiumicino)  
Rome, Italy  
tel: +39 06 6118 212/302  
fax: +39 06 61979661  
e-mail: [platformcoordinator@cgjar.org](mailto:platformcoordinator@cgjar.org)  
[www.agrobiodiversityplatform.org/climate\\_change](http://www.agrobiodiversityplatform.org/climate_change)

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