

Indigenous Peoples can feed the world



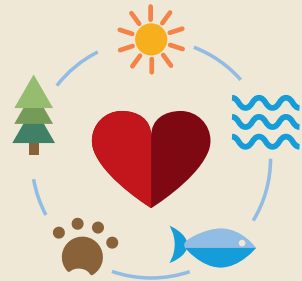
- Indigenous Peoples can provide answers to food security and climate change.

Traditional Knowledge

Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge **preserves ecosystems**.



Locally **adapted** & in **connection** with nature



Indigenous livelihoods **respect & protect** natural resources



Their **traditional practices** are resilient to climate change



Manage **forests** in ways that allow their **conservation** and **restoration**

Food Systems

Indigenous Peoples' food systems are of **universal significance**.



Indigenous foods
expanding and diversifying
the current food base



Climate resilient food systems
providing nutritious foods in climate
challenged areas

Quinoa

- Highly nutritious
- "Golden grain" of the Andes
- Medicinal use
- Provides wind breaks
- Reduces soil erosion
- Source of maternal and child nutrition

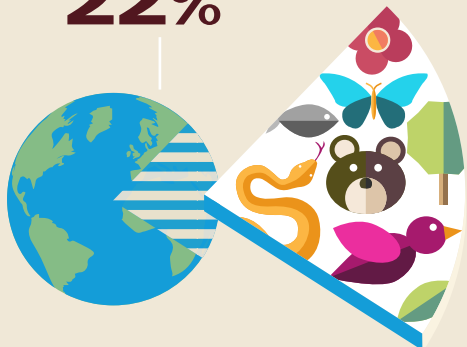
Moringa

- Fast growing
- Source of green vegetable during the dry season
- Medicinal use
- Drought tolerant
- Rich in protein, vitamins and minerals
- Source of maternal and child nutrition

Biodiversity Conservation

Indigenous Peoples are **stewards of the environment**.

Traditional indigenous territories encompass
22% of the world's land surface



and
80% of the
planet's
biodiversity

In forests
In the Amazon, ecosystems improve when Indigenous Peoples inhabit them.



In mountains
Indigenous Peoples have designed agricultural systems that protect the soil, reduce erosion, conserve water and reverse the risk of disasters.

In rangelands
Indigenous pastoralist communities manage cattle grazing and cropping in sustainable ways that allow the preservation of rangeland biodiversity.



- FAO considers Indigenous Peoples key strategic partners in reducing poverty and eliminating hunger and malnutrition.



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

#WeAreIndigenous
fao.org/indigenous-peoples

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