to be used flexibly and can be customized to reflect the circumstances of each particular landscape or seascape and its associated communities. The resilience indicators' framework has been tested in more than 20 countries around the world across different ecosystems. A couple of case studies were described during the presentation.

Key words: indicators, participatory methodologies, resilience, socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes.

Documentation and monitoring agricultural biodiversity for adaptation to climate change

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The simplification of agricultural production systems is highly concerning for the future of food and nutrition security for the Planet. Diversification of species and varieties is embedded in farmers' strategies to secure sustainable food production, create income options, fight pests and diseases, promote adaptation to abiotic stresses and support various ecosystem services. Scientific literature published in recent years has amply demonstrated that the narrower the crop diversity portfolio managed by farmers, the more vulnerable their livelihood. Documenting and monitoring diversity grown on farm is helpful to farmers to assess the spectrum of options they can rely on for building a robust climate change coping strategy. Whereas users have fairly good access to information related to *ex situ* gene banks, extremely poor is the understanding of what is currently conserved on farm and the extent of what is at risk or already lost. We argue that this condition requires the development of a new set of approaches, methods and tools to assess the status and dynamism of crop diversity on farm to prevent diversity from being lost and support its management for climate adaptation and other livelihood purposes. Over the last four years, Bioversity International and partners have been developing and testing a community-based participatory documentation approach with a special attention to neglected and underutilized species. The presentation will share the methodology applied in Bolivia, India and Nepal, present data and discuss lessons learnt. Authors will also offer their perspectives on how such a methodology could be leveraged for moving forward towards a global information system for agricultural biodiversity – that currently does not exist and that could be used to monitor the status and trends of these resources on farm to guide their proper conservation for the benefit of future generations.

Key words: agricultural biodiversity, documentation and monitoring, *ex situ-in situ* linkage, information, participatory methods, climate change adaptation.