



Communicating Indigenous Knowledge in Adaptation



Educational, Scientific and . Knowledge Systems Cultural Organization

LiNKS

Local and Indigenous

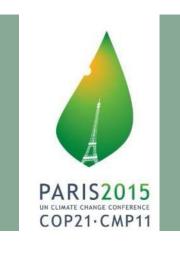
Nigel Crawhall, UNESCO

Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, AFPAT

Nature Culture Summit; CBD COP14



UNFCCC Paris Agreement - Article VII.5



Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should ... be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

Knowledge Dialogue and Decision-making

- Knowledge co-production platforms help build a shared vision for both NBSAPs and NAPs
- Achieving a shared knowledge approach between scientists and indigenous peoples takes time and dialogue;
- We can deliver a synthesized message to policy-makers which is based on livelihood requirements, community consent, best possible knowledge and transdisciplinary concordance;

- Robust institutions → robust knowledge management;
- NAPs / NBSAPs need an institutional platform that facilitates knowledge exchanges, learning and responsiveness connecting the local with the national, national with regional needs.
- NAPs need to be intersectoral, multi-stakeholder, with diverse knowledge systems including ILK

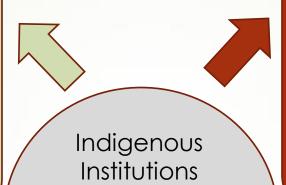
Indigenous observation of seasonal indicators for forecasting climate and weather

Atmospheric

- Wind direction
- Wind velocity
- Clouds
- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Dust particles

Celestial

- Lunar cycles
- Constellation appearance
- Star visibility



- Scouts
- Diviners
- Elders
- Women

Plants

- Blooming / seeding
- Changes to plant varieties
- Plant disappearance

Animals & Insects

- Livestock behaviour
- Migrations
- Insect timing and behaviour