

Local and Indigenous Knowledge for Climate Change Decision-making



Building dialogue between indigenous and scientific knowledge
on weather and climate – examples from Africa

*UNFCCC Multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions of the local
communities and indigenous peoples (LCIP) platform, Bonn
1 May 2018*



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Local and Indigenous
Knowledge Systems

A cross-cutting initiative involving the sectors for:
Natural Sciences
Social and Human Sciences
Culture
Communication and Information
Education

Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) Programme

Established in 2002

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INTERDISCIPLINARY

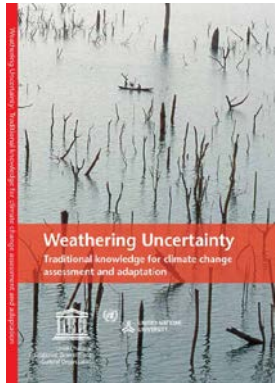
drawing upon disciplines across the natural and
social sciences and culture

TRANSDISCIPLINARY

building dialogue across knowledge systems

**Notably between indigenous peoples'
knowledge systems and scientific knowledge**





Weathering Uncertainty: Traditional Knowledge for Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation (2012)

- Review by UNESCO-LINKS and UNU for Authors of the IPCC 5AR



5AR Synthesis Report – SPM (2014)

Indigenous, local, and traditional knowledge systems and practices, including indigenous peoples' holistic view of community and environment, are a major resource for adapting to climate change ...

Integrating such forms of knowledge with existing practices increases the effectiveness of adaptation.

Paris Agreement - Article 7.5



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PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

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.

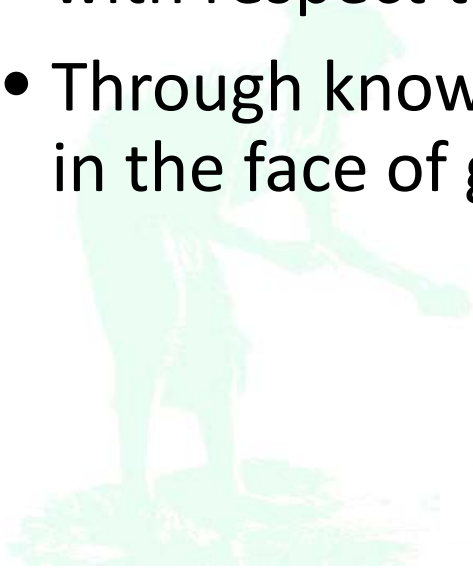
13 CLIMATE ACTION

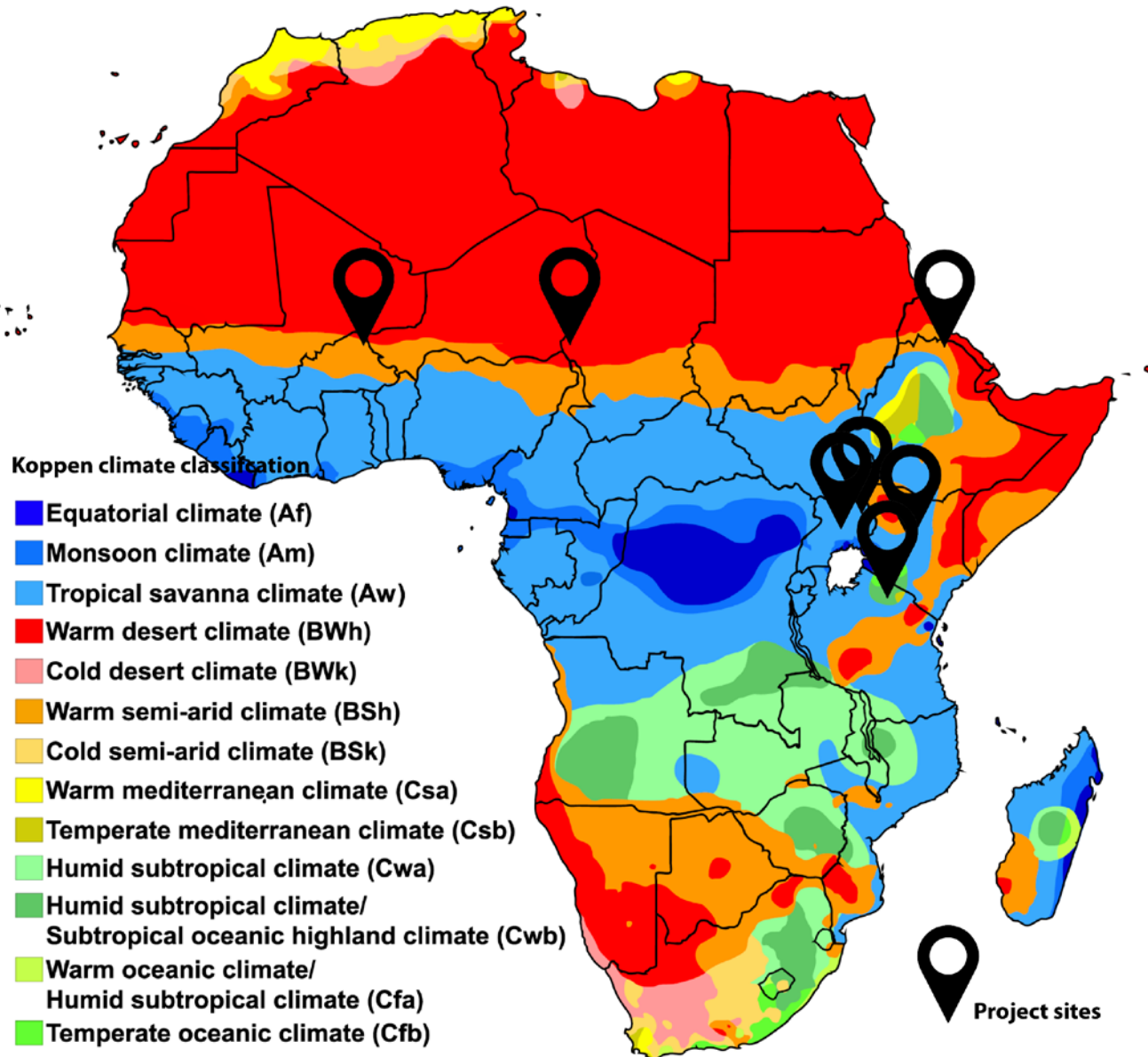


Example: Pastoral peoples Knowledge and Resilience



- Pastoral peoples live in environments with high variability and exposure to climate stress.
- They have observed and responded to local weather and climate for millennia.
- Based on their knowledge, they take critical decisions with respect to their well-being and that of their herds.
- Through knowledge, they adapt and maintain resilience in the face of global change, including climate change.





Indigenous knowledge of weather and climate



A diversity of seasons and calendars:

- Mbororo (Chad) and Bahima (Uganda) divide the annual cycle into 6 seasons, while the Karamajong (Uganda) conceptualize the year in 4 seasons.

Multiple categories of rain/drought:

- Afar (Ethiopia) have names for 7 types of rain differentiated by the quality of precipitation, their duration, continuous or intermittent nature etc.
- Afar have 3 terms for drought conditions differentiated by their duration, intensity and the impact on the availability of livestock fodder and the condition of their herds

Multi-dimensional indicators for weather and climate forecasting:

- Meteorological – wind direction/strength, cloud formations, humidity
- Lunar cycles and constellations – appearance/position of moon and stars
- Plant phenology – flowering/fruiting, growth, withering or loss of foliage
- Animals – termite flights, bird song or nesting sites, behavior of wild or domestic animals



Coupling indigenous and scientific expertise



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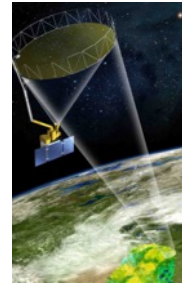
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Pastoralist forecasting

- Observation of many variables (bio-physical)
- Local scale
- Qualitative measures
- High resolution knowledge sharing networks



Scientific forecasting

- Extrapolations based on a few physical variables
- Regional/subregional scale
- Quantitative
- Modeling with seasonal or annual averages

Establishing Platforms for Dialogue and Knowledge Exchange

- Bringing together pastoral peoples with meteorologists and climate scientists
- To compare, contrast and couple forecasting capacities and techniques
- To improve knowledge for decision-making

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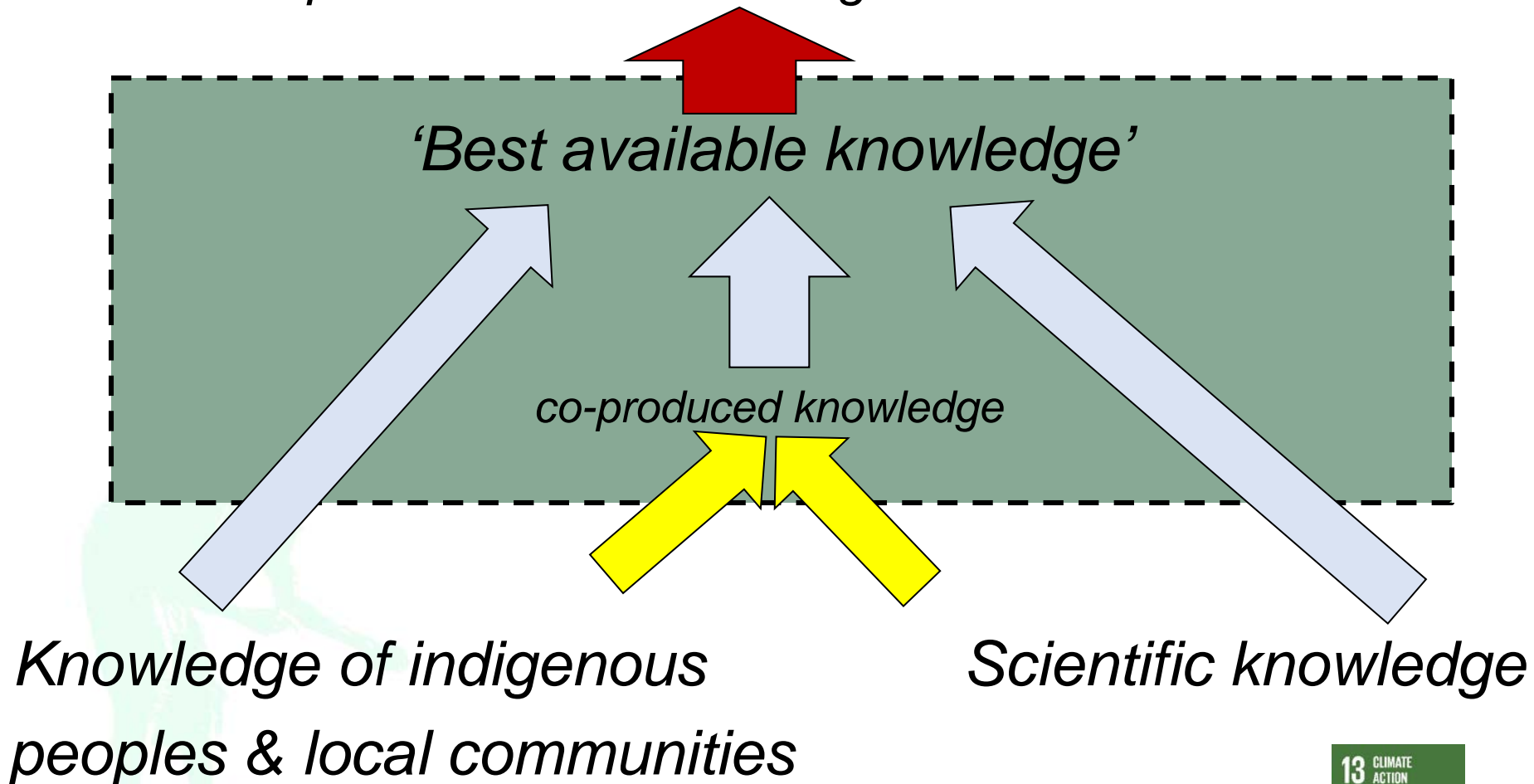


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Improved decision-making on climate issues



Modalities

1. Support to communities
2. Global Conferences to share lessons learned on indigenous knowledge and adaptive practices.
3. Reviews of literature on indigenous knowledge for climate change assessment processes (IPCC).
4. Dialogue Workshops for face to face exchanges between indigenous knowledge holders and scientists; Platforms for engaging with decision-makers – national, sub-national.
5. Transdisciplinary Observatories for joint observations and knowledge co-production.

6. Partnerships with indigenous peoples but also with UNFCCC (NAPs), IPCC, WMO

Reflections

- A variety of activities are needed across the scales (local, national/subnational, regional, global)
- A mechanism that brings all stakeholders together in active engagement – indigenous knowledge holders and their communities, scientists, governments
- Activities carefully tailored to the different contexts and scales of engagement – there is no one size fits all



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“If you want to understand what is happening in the lowlands you have to go to the highlands to have a better view of what is happening down there.

The same thing happens if you want to understand weather: you need to climb on the shoulders of elders to understand it”.

Afar woman

Questions?

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www.unesco.org/links

www.climatefrontlines.org

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