

Indigenous Knowledge for SDGs

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Indigenous Knowledge

(UNESCO) Indigenous knowledge is the local knowledge that is unique to a culture or society. Other names for it include: 'local knowledge', 'folk knowledge', 'people's knowledge', 'traditional wisdom' or 'traditional science'. This knowledge is passed from generation to generation, usually by word of mouth and cultural rituals, and has been the basis for agriculture, food preparation, health care, education, conservation and the wide range of other activities that sustain societies in many parts of the world.



CBD: Art. 8j

- ❖ Each contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:

Subject to national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge innovations and practices.

WIDETECH

high tech

medium
tech

low tech/no tech



IMPACTS OF TECHNOLOGY

- Society
- Culture
- Economy
- Environmental
- Politics
- Ethical
Considerations



Agroecology technologies

- ❖ *Agroecology is a science, movement and practice that draws on social, biological and agricultural sciences and integrates these with traditional knowledge, farmers' knowledge and indigenous peoples' knowledge*
- ❖ Agroecology technologies are knowledge-intensive, builds on farmers' knowledge and experiences of farmers complemented by research from the scientific community



Accessibility

- Who controls the technology?
- Is it within reach of communities and peoples that need it?
- How does it utilize locally available resources?
- How does it build on and contribute to farmers' knowledge and capacities?

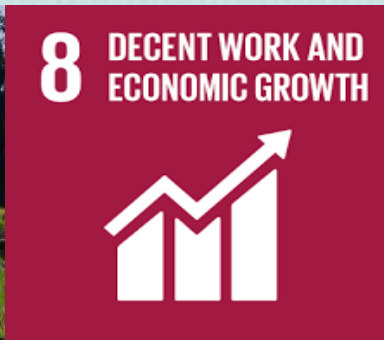


12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Affordability

- Is it within the means of those who are ‘left behind’, i.e., smallholder farmers?
- How much financial cost is required to use and maintain it?
- Will it involve financial burden to the farmer in the short, medium and long term?
- Will it lead to dependence on external providers or assistance?



Gender Responsiveness

- Does it promote the empowerment of women and girls?
- How does it respond to gender needs and situations?
- Does it correct gender inequalities?



SOURCE: The Water Project

Social Acceptability

- How does it respect local cultures and practices?
- How does it promote or reinforce ethical values?
- How does it improve to human health and wellbeing?
- Does it provide decent livelihoods and social protection?
- Does it contribute to ensuring inclusive and participatory decision-making?



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



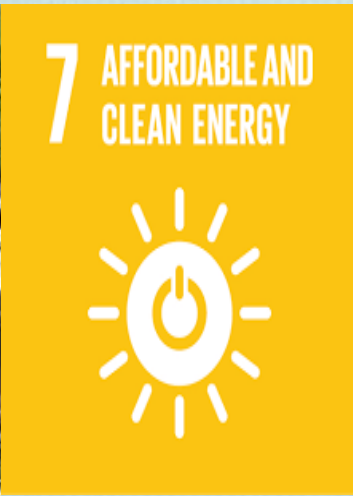
Environmental Soundness

- How does it promote biodiversity?
- How does it contribute to soil health?
- How does it contribute to water and nutrient cycle?
- Does it promote ecosystems resilience?



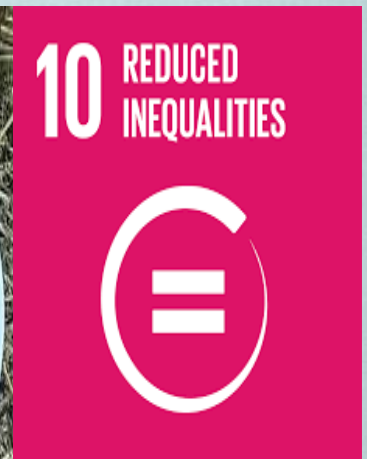
Climate Responsiveness

- How does it contribute to climate change mitigation?
- How does it help farmers and communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change?
- How does it promote community resilience?



Addresses Inequality

- Who benefits economically?
- How does it benefit those who are 'left behind'?
- How does it contribute to household income?
- How does it contribute to food security, nutrition and health?



Survey



Sample



Situate



Assess



Suggest





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