



## Indigenous Knowledge @UNESCO Pavilion COP22 Green Zone

7 November 2016

In support of COP-22, UNESCO-LINKS together with CNRS and in partnership with IPACC and Tebtebba organized an international expert conference on Indigenous Knowledge and Climate Change. On 7 November @UNESCO Pavilion, speakers share key messages from the conference. Come engage in a discussion to learn how indigenous knowledge is crucial for understanding the impacts of climate change. How are communities around the world harnessing their own knowledge to respond? What may limit their response? What needs to be done to ensure that policy and action promotes community resilience?

A series of video clips on indigenous peoples and climate change will also be played throughout the day.

**1345 – 1400**

**Opening**

**Flavia Schlegel**, Assistant Director-general for the Natural Sciences, UNESCO  
**Agathe Euzen**, Deputy Director, Institute of Ecology and Environment of CNRS, France

**1400 – 1500**

**Local knowledge and international policy:  
How to engage indigenous knowledge at the intergovernmental level**

Over the last decade, international recognition of indigenous knowledge of the environment has accelerated, coupled with an increased awareness of the need to safeguard rights of indigenous peoples. Drawing upon how Organizations engage with indigenous knowledge, discussants reflect upon progress made within the UN and intergovernmental system. What are current and future opportunities for engaging indigenous knowledge holders and experts? What are the challenges?

**Diego Pacheco**, Vice-minister, Ministry of Planning for Development, Government of Bolivia and Bureau member for IPBES

**Hindou Oumarou**, Co-Chair, International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change

**Sam Johnston**, Traditional Knowledge Initiative, UNU

**Douglas Nakashima**, Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems programme, UNESCO

**Eileen de Ravin**, Equator Initiative, UNDP

**Yoko Watanabe**, Asia Regional Coordinator and Senior Biodiversity Specialist, GEF (*tbc*)

UNFCCC (*tbc*)

CBD (*tbc*)

**Discussion**

Facilitated by: Jennifer Rubis, Climate Frontlines coordinator, UNESCO

1500 – 1600

**Managing snow, ice and desert: A panel on observing, coping, adapting in Africa and the Arctic**

Experts present case studies of how Arctic indigenous peoples and pastoralists of Africa manage in these highly climate-sensitive landscapes.

**How Sami reindeer herders conceive of extreme events / Comment les éleveurs de rennes Sami conçoivent les événements climatiques extrêmes**

Marie Roué, Director of Research, CNRS/MNHN, France and Samuel Roturier, AgroParisTech/Université Paris-Sud, France

**Can we adapt? Lessons from Inuit in the Canadian Arctic / Pouvons-nous nous adapter? Quelques réflexions à partir du cas Inuit dans l'Arctique canadien**

Tristan Pearce, University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

**Traditional weather forecasting among Afar pastoralists in north Eastern Ethiopia: Role in Climate Change adaptation / Prévision météorologiques traditionnelle des éleveurs Afar du nord-est de l'Éthiopie : rôle dans l'adaptation au changement climatique**

Mulubrhan Balehegn Gebremikael, University of Mekelle, Ethiopia

**Strengthening Sahel pastoral community resilience in Burkina Faso – Climate change and the use of traditional knowledge / Renforcement de la résilience des communautés pastorales sahéniennes au Burkina Faso : changements climatiques et utilisation des savoirs traditionnels**

Hanafi Dicko (Peul), Fédération des Eleveurs du Burkina (FEB) au Sahel, Associations des Eleveurs Traditionnels du Sahel (Dawla Sahel) Burkina Faso et Amadou Dicko (Peul), Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INREA), Burkina Faso

**Discussion**

Facilitated by: Nigel Crawhall, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee

**Presentations in  
ENGLISH AND FRENCH**

1600 – 1700

**Earth, ~~Wind~~ Forest and Fire:**

**Indigenous knowledge as sources of innovation and a tool for 'development with culture and identity'**

Over generations, indigenous peoples have modified and maintained most of the world's 'wilderness' areas. Fire management, community forestry and indigenous soil enhancement practices have shaped landscapes across the globe. These traditional practices have the potential to enhance carbon sinks and provide benefits back to the communities. What might be the opportunities? What are the challenges?

**Minnie Degawan (Kankanaey, Philippines)**, Conservation International

**Nolan Hunter (Bardi, Australia)**, Kimberly Land Council

**Ole Kaunga (Maasai)**, Indigenous Movement for Peace, Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT), Kenya

**Dawit Solomon**, Cornell University, USA

**Discussion**

Facilitated by: Veronica Gonzalez- Gonzalez, Climate Frontlines, UNESCO

**1700 – 1800 Wrap-up and summary of Conference on Indigenous Knowledge and Climate Change**