

# Co-producing knowledge

**There is great potential for indigenous and local knowledge** to contribute further to global challenges of climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss in order to achieve goals such as sustainability and resilience.

The vastness and complexity of today's challenges require the mobilisation of the best available knowledge for decision-making. Indigenous knowledge holders and scientists contribute different understandings. By virtue of their differences in temporal and spatial scale, qualitative vs. quantitative nature, or holistic vs. specialised character, they are largely complementary.

Where indigenous knowledge and science can work together to address a jointly defined problem, each bringing their own expertise to the table, their co-produced knowledge may lead to novel solutions. For this to happen, building dialogues that ensure mutual respect is crucial.



**IN SWEDEN** Sami reindeer herders are working with forestry scientists to improve lichen regeneration.



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**THE AKIRIKET**, a Karamojong assembly, provides an avenue for elders to share climate observations in Uganda.



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**NASA AND SIBERIAN** reindeer herders collaborated to study rain-on-snow events that can starve herds.



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