



Indigenous and Local Knowledge of Fire

Capacity Building Webinar on Fire Management in **UNESCO Sites**

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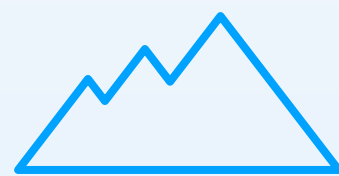


unesco

Culture & Languages



Landscapes & Seascapes



Climate & Livelihood



INDIGENOUS AND
LOCAL
KNOWLEDGE
ARISE FROM
SPECIFIC SOCIAL
CONTEXTS AND
ECONOMIC
PROCESSES

Values & Beliefs



Practices



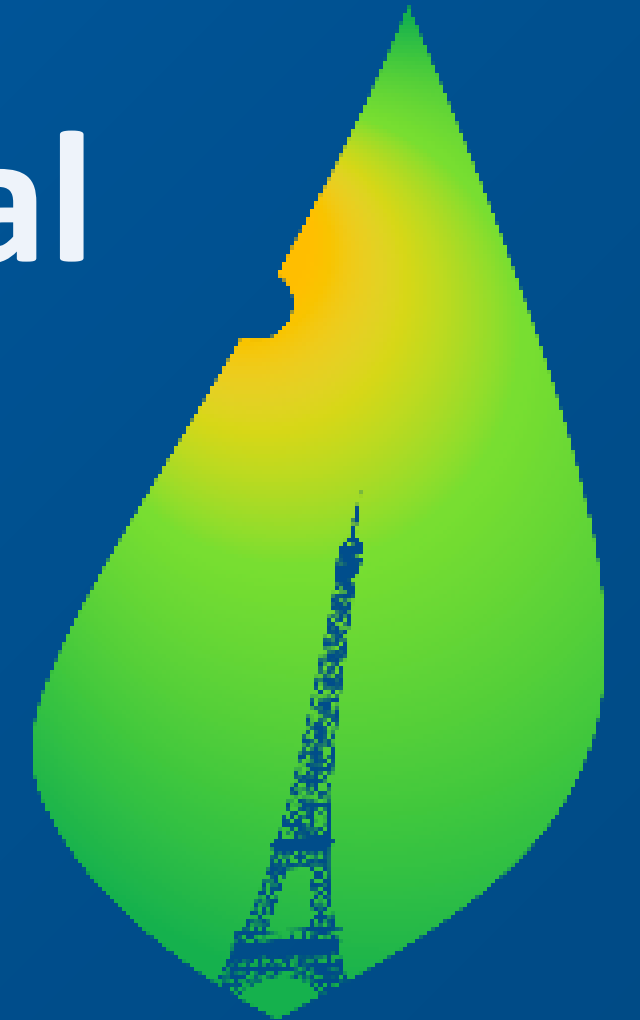
Gender Dynamics





United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

“ 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.**”



Paris Agreement, article 7.5

PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

“



Excerpt from Article 31.1 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples have **the right to protect and develop their cultural heritage**, traditional knowledge and cultural expressions, as well as their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge...

”

Co-produced knowledge

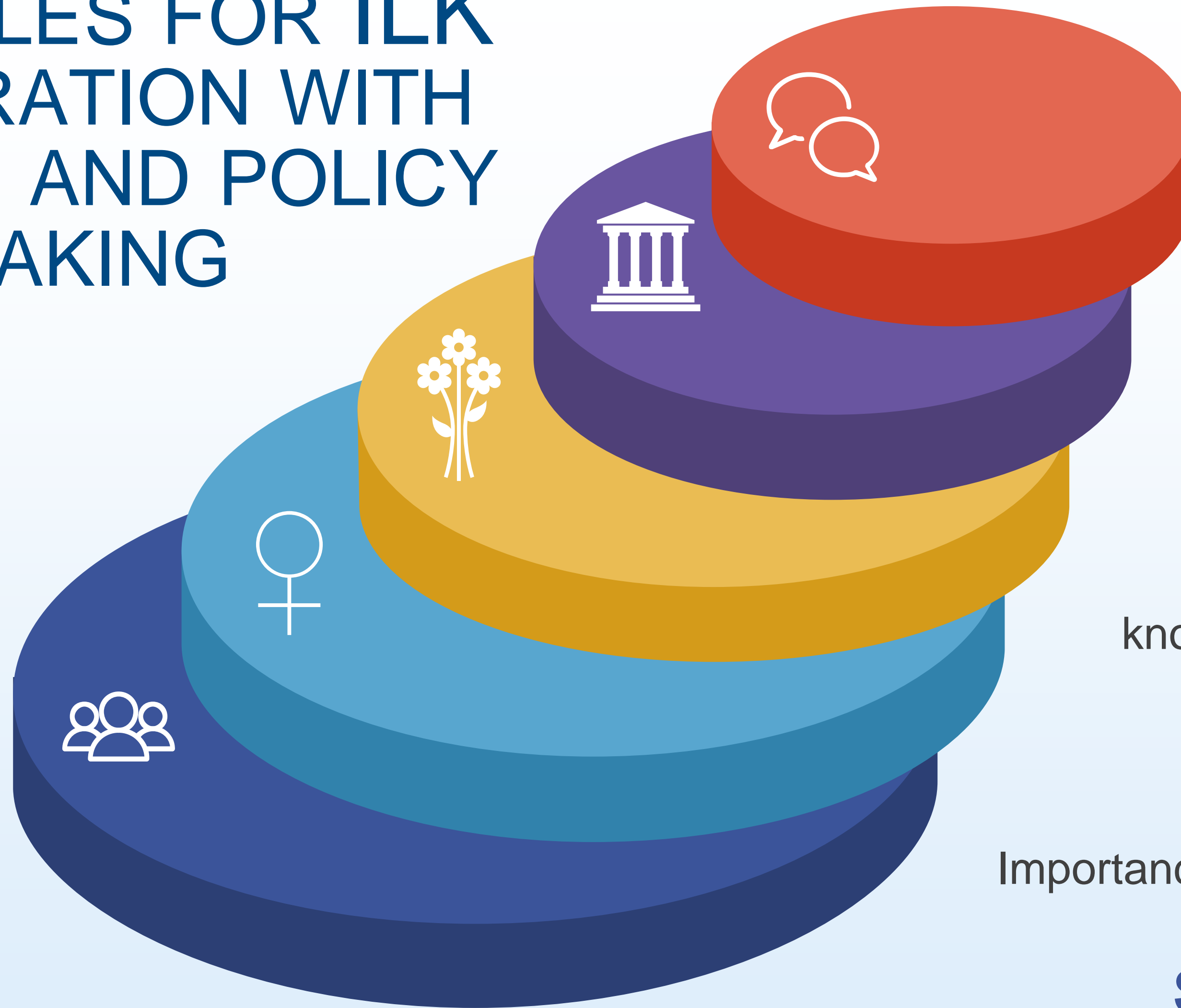
The two or more epistemologies can be combined to produce the best available knowledge, improving decision-making in climate issues – respecting their different origins, functions and governance. **Complementarity** creates opportunities for knowledge coproduction and improving decision-making.



Scientific knowledge

Knowledge of indigenous
peoples and local
communities

PRINCIPLES FOR ILK COOPERATION WITH SCIENCE AND POLICY MAKING



FOSTER DIALOGUE

Create spaces for **intergenerational dialogue** with and within indigenous peoples and local communities

RESPECT INDIVIDUALS

Adopt models geared towards **mutual benefits** and based on respect for the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and local communities

ADD VALUE

Avoid “**extractive**” research or knowledge exchange models in which traditional knowledge is separated from its holistic context

GENDER AWARE

Importance of gender awareness and **women’s knowledge**

SAFEGUARDS

Urgent attention to safeguarding community knowledge systems

APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE

Indigenous and local knowledge, in combination with science and environmental conservation initiatives (i.e. nature-based solutions), can contribute to:

- Modulating fire frequency;
- Control of fire extent
- Exclusion of areas from burns
- Firebreaks
- Backfires
- Interaction with weather and fire
- Fuel management

ILK of fire can contribute to:

- Food security and Agrobiodiversity
- Conservation of biodiversity and soils
- Skills training and livelihoods
- Cultural heritage
- Disaster risk management