
The use of indigenous knowledge in developing climate change adaptation strategies

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Introduction

- Scientific knowledge about future climate and its potential efficiency - useful
- Strategies and capacities for CCA - location & specific context
- IK - critical and pivotal in all discussions on sustainable resources use and balanced development
- IK: local knowledge held by people who identify themselves as indigenous
- Why is IK important in developing CCA?



Introduction

- Provide part of the puzzle in developing *CCA*
- Value for the culture in which it evolves
- Value for scientists and planners striving to improve conditions in rural localities

→ How do farmers use IK in developing climate change adaptation strategies?



Objectives

- To understand possibilities and limitation of the use IK in *CCA*
- To analyze indigenous ways of knowing and knowledge-in-action in the context of *CC* in agricultural production



Methodology

- Data bases:
 - Web of Science (Wos)
 - Google Scholar
- Search descriptors - quotation marks for phrases to use:
 - Indigenous knowledge or practical knowledge
 - Climate change adaptation
 - Roles/contribution of IK in CCA
 - Sustainable development in the context of CC



Methodology

The analysis process for reviewing each paper:

- Examination of titles
- Examination of abstracts and key words
- Examination of full contents



Findings – Understanding IK

- The term indigenous has evolved beyond its specific empirical reference to a group of people connected by ancestral territory and common cultures (Purcell, 1998)
- The word "indigenous" refers to the root, something natural or innate (Hoppers, 2002)
- The term 'indigenous knowledge' is used to describe the knowledge systems developed by a community as opposed to the scientific knowledge



Findings – Understanding IK

- The basis for local-level decision making (agriculture, health care, food preparation, education, natural resource management)
- Host of other activities in rural communities
- Indigenous information systems are dynamic
- IK are continually influenced by internal creativity and experimentation as well as by contact with external systems



Findings – Possibilities of the using IK

- IK is suitable with areas:
 - Low capacity of society
 - Low economical systems
- IK is applied for:
 - Resource management planning
 - Practices and rules related to pastoralism, agriculture, agroforestry
 - Basis for decision making pertaining to food security, human and animal health, education and natural resources management at the local level .



Findings – Limitation of the using IK

- IK not always being 'good', 'right', or 'sustainable'.
- Wider economic and social forces can also erode IK
- Population pressure and changes in people's lifestyle



Findings – Roles of IK

- Contributions to the reduction impacts of CC
- Establishment legal incorporation of IK in existing practice and policies
- Enhancement community engagement
- Contribution to guiding principles for more sustainable development (3 E)
- Provision of a mechanism for strengthening participatory approaches



Findings – The using of IK CC adaptation

- Making adaptation planning
- Improving learning process (through social networks)
- Supporting for policy making process
- Improving scientific research



Findings – The using of IK in agricultural production

- Change/adjust seasonal calendar
- Choice species or varieties, breeds
- Change modes of production
- Improve water source and irrigation systems
- Improve crop, livestock and aquacultural techniques
- Adjust and manage in production inputs
- Enhance warning systems
- Alternative livelihoods



Local rice : Khang dan



Local onion: Nen



Sweet potato: Khoai chĩa



Local duck



Local pig



Local chicken





Seaweed: Cover land



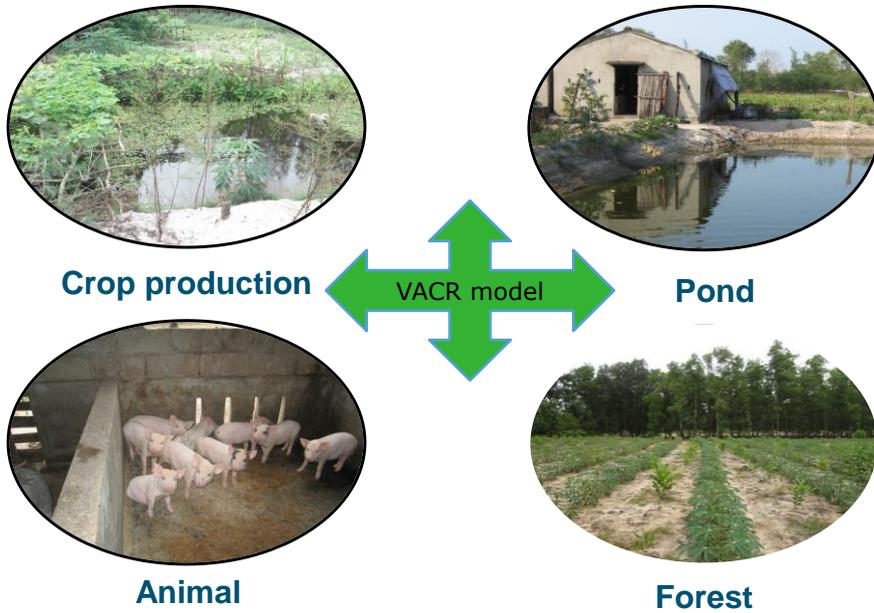
Design garden



Improve sandy soil



Crop diversification



Conclusions

- IK: possibilities and limitations
- Incorporating IK into climate change and risk reduction policies can lead to sustainable development by providing input for:
 - More effective
 - Contextually appropriate adaptation strategies.



Research trends to the future

- Combine model knowledge and indigenous knowledge
- Mainstream governance and technology intervention
- Varieties and breeds for adaptation in CC impacts
- Agricultural production project for CC scenario
- Crop and livestock techniques, modes of production for adapting to CC impacts and mitigating greenhouse gas
- Water source management, especially water source in sandy land and areas with more drought



**Thank you very much
for your attention!**

